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CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Inventor of the Stocking-frame - - - - -	1
Early Law and Custom of the University - - - - -	6
The Soulderne Ghost-Story - - - - -	17
Romany - - - - -	23
Romani Ghili - - - - -	28
A Gypsy Ballad - - - - -	29
The Poet and the Philosopher in the Lake District - - - - -	34
Express Trains - - - - -	45
Obituary :	
Rev Canon F. C. Cook - - - - -	53
Rev Dr L. Stephenson - - - - -	53
Rev. F. W. P. Collison - - - - -	54
Rev Thomas Crofts Ward - - - - -	55
Alexander William Potts LL.D. - - - - -	57
Vexillo Opus Est : Convolabunt - - - - -	59
Epigram - - - - -	59
On the Cliff - - - - -	60
Correspondence - - - - -	61
Our Chronicle - - - - -	65
The Library - - - - -	102
List of Subscribers	

The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos 90, 91 and 92. 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, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, J. P. M. Blackett, B. Long, J. A. Cameron).

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.]

[Large-paper copies of the plate of the College Arms, forming the frontispiece to No 89, may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 10d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.]

[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.]

[Mr E. Johnson will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 84 to dispose of.]

[The Editors have received no account of the proceedings of the Musical Society this Term.]



THE EAGLE.

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THE INVENTOR OF THE STOCKING-FRAME.

AT a Public Meeting, held under the presidency of the Mayor of Nottingham in the Council Chamber of that Borough, on November 7, 1888, it was unanimously resolved that an effort should be made to raise a memorial to the Inventor of the Stocking-frame, from which was also developed the Lace-making machine. Moreover, it was agreed that this memorial should take the form, in the first place, of an Institute, providing Reading Room, Library, &c., for the village of Calverton, of which parish the inventor, the Rev William Lee, of St John's College, Cambridge, was Vicar in the year 1589, the year of the invention.

William Lee was born at Woodborough in Nottinghamshire, and is said to have been heir to a good estate. He matriculated as a sizar of Christ's College in May 1579. He subsequently migrated to St John's, and as appears from the University records graduated as a member of the College in 1582 as an ordinary B.A., not getting honours. He is believed to have taken his M.A. degree in 1586, but on this point there is some ambiguity in the University record.

In 1589, at which time he was curate of Calverton, about five miles from Nottingham, he invented the Stocking-frame. One tradition is that he was deeply

in love with a young woman at or near Calverton; but she, whenever he went to visit her, seemed more mindful of her knitting than of his addresses. This creating an aversion on his part to knitting by hand, he determined to contrive a machine which should turn out work enough to render the common mode of knitting an unprofitable employment.

The origin of the Stocking-frame forms the subject of a painting by Alfred Elmore A.R.A. exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847. This picture, which was greatly admired, has been engraved by F. Holl, and a copy of the engraving now hangs in the smaller Combination Room. In this he is represented as watching his wife knitting, and the inscription states that he was "*expelled from the University for marrying contrary to the statutes: having no fortune the wife was obliged to contribute to their joint support by knitting, and Lee while watching the movement of her fingers conceived the idea of imitating these movements by a machine.*" This probably means that he lost a Fellowship by marriage, but he was never a Fellow of St John's.

In the Stocking-weavers' Hall, Red Cross Street, London, used to hang a picture by Balderston, representing a man in collegiate costume, in the act of pointing to an iron stocking-frame and addressing a woman who is knitting with needles by hand. It bore this inscription: "*In the year 1589 the ingenious William Lee A.M. of St John's College Cambridge, devised the profitable art for stockings, (but being despised, went to France) yet of iron to himself, but to us & to others of gold; in memory of whom this is here painted.*" The original picture appears to be now lost. An engraving from it is in the Gallery of Portraits of Inventors, Discoverers, and Introducers of useful arts, in the Museum of the Commissioners of Patents at South Kensington.

According to the accepted view of his subsequent history he taught his brother James and others to

work under him, and for some time practised his new art at Calverton. Here his brother exhibited the machine at work to Queen Elizabeth. His invention was slighted and discouraged by his countrymen. Henry IV of France invited him to settle in that country, promising him great rewards, privileges, and honours. He with nine workmen accordingly established themselves with as many frames at Rouen, where they carried on the manufacture of stockings with success and approbation under the King's protection. The assassination of Henry IV, and the troubles which ensued in France, disappointed Lee's hopes of obtaining the promised privileges, and he died of grief at Paris in or soon after 1610. Upon his decease seven of his workmen returned to England, and they with one Aston, of Calverton, who had been his apprentice, laid the foundation of the manufacture in England.

The above account is principally obtained from the unpublished sheets of Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, Dr Luard having kindly verified in the University Records the fact that Lee graduated at St John's.

There seems to be reasonable doubt as to some of these statements, and the following extracts from a letter of the Rev T. Woollen Smith, Vicar of Calverton, may be of interest to antiquarians.

"You are probably aware that Thoroton, who lived in the neighbourhood, and wrote not more than 60 years after the invention, states that Lee was a native of Calverton. It is a dispute which I fear will never be quite satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately the Registers do not go quite back enough either here or at Woodborough to shew the Baptism or Marriage of Wm. Lee. But in 1565 a widow Oliver of Calverton, (probably widow of Wm. Oliver who was Vicar in 1536) appoints as one of the Trustees of her grandson John Dombull 'my sonne in lawe William Lee,' presumably of Calverton as no place

is specified. John Dombull was apparently son of 'George Dombull Clerk,' which may imply 'Vicar' in 1569, George Dombull and Wm. Lee each having married a daughter of Oliver, a wholly ecclesiastical connection. In 1574 Wm. Lee had a son baptised Edward, and *he* a son baptized William in 1606. So that during the period including the time of Wm. Lee's vicariate and invention we have four generations.

1. Wm. Lee the elder (*i.e.* father of another Wm. Lee) died March 1595.
2. Wm. Lee the elder (his grandson William being born the previous year) died May 1607.
3. Edward Lee son of Wm. Lee was baptized Feb. 1574.
4. Wm. sonne of Edw. Lee baptized Nov. 1606.

"It seems pretty conclusive that the second Wm. Lee was the Vicar; he was Uncle to a child whose Baptism is I think the 2nd entry in our Register, or certainly in the second year (we commence in 1568): no mention is made of his not belonging to Calverton, to which his wife certainly did belong, and his father was certainly living here *afterwards* and was buried in 1595.

"His death also raises a difficulty. Thoroton and the historians following say that he died in Paris. But they seem agreed also in believing that when his brother James arrived at Paris no one could tell him where he was buried. Tradition seems always to have held that he was buried here. And this seems to me to be certain if the Wm. Lee of our Registers is in any place the Vicar. And if he be not, then as this is plainly one family for four generations, the Vicar's (Inventor's) family is never mentioned at all, which seems incredible. Indeed all the historians have taken this to be the Inventor's family. But as far as I can ascertain no one seems to have noticed the second Wm. Lee, who died 12 years after his father, and whose age, as shewn by his children and grandchildren, would precisely fall in with the supposition

that *he* and not the elder Wm. Lee was the Inventor-Vicar. But if so he was buried at Calverton the 28th daye of Maye 1607. I cannot help thinking that he managed to get back from France, and that this is the man. 'Anne wife of Wm. Lee was buried Jan^r. 1590,' that is I suppose the Vicar's wife, or Wm. Lee N^o 2. Two years later Joane wife of Wm. Lee, not now necessarily marked as 'y^e Elder,' because the wife of the son was dead, and the 3rd Wm. was not yet born, was buried Aug. 15, 1592. If there could be found any record of the Inventor's parents' names, it would help to prove or disprove this suggestion."

A banking account has been opened at Messrs Smith's Bank in Nottingham for the Lee Memorial Institute, Calverton.

R. F. S.



EARLY LAW AND CUSTOM OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Respectfully dedicated to the Ghost of Sir Henry M. .ne.

NEAREST term an event occurred which will be recognised by future historians as a landmark in the history of the University. Many years ago a patent law-making machine was set up in the Senate-House. Its construction is complicated, but the apparatus by which it is worked is simple, consisting only of a Vice and a pair of Proctors. It is generally run upon Thursdays, and produces batches of new laws weekly to the huge satisfaction of the Masters of Arts. As long as the Masters of Arts were the only persons affected by the operations of this machine, we noticed it but with a languid curiosity. It was pleasant to see their innocent gambols as they took turns at grinding the handle and watching the result; but the deeper interests of the university were not involved, and therefore the undergraduate world maintained its accustomed attitude of dignified repose. But by some accident to the machinery, due doubtless to careless handling on the part of the persons in charge, what went into the machine as a GRACE adopting the report of a special syndicate appointed to regulate the tips of the University Marshal, came out as an EDICT prohibiting undergraduates from 'working the wary dog-cart' upon the Sabbath day.

By this accident our liberties were endangered, and at the same time our attention was turned to the basis of that system of Law and Custom by which our

conduct has hitherto been regulated. To historical students the problem suggested was one of the profoundest interest, and a few of us embarked upon an investigation which has been attended with remarkable success. To sum up the results of a series of researches extending over several months, it will suffice to say that it became clear to us that the conduct of the Undergraduate has, as a matter of history, been regulated, not by Legislation, but by Customary Law of the best ancestor-make, dating from a period long anterior to the patenting of the Senate-house machine. It was thus evident that the EDICT to which reference has already been made was an unwarrantable invasion of the sphere of Custom by Legislation—an invasion which we were bound to resist. Masters of Colleges we know, and Proctors we know, but we have accepted their authority from time immemorial because it rests upon a sound customary basis; for were not the former 'sprung from the head, which is the most excellent part of Brahm' and the latter from his arms, while Undergraduates originated only from his feet (*Manu*). We have always admitted that no persons *in statu pupillari* are allowed to absent themselves from Hall during the races at Newmarket, and we are aware that all who offend against this ceremonial rule are likely to expiate their sin in succeeding transmigrations; but this also is a prohibition of Customary Law, and co-eval with the Dawn of Time. But the EDICT aforesaid has no such justification, and thus in determining to resist it we took an unassailable position. We might have argued that we ought not to be bound by a prohibition which was in the first instance the result of an accident to machinery: we might have enlarged upon the irreparable loss which would accrue to the neighbourhood of Cambridge when the plaintive melodies of the post-horn should cease to wake soft echoes in the woods of Madingley, and when the swains of Magdalene should go forth

no more to woo the shepherd maidens of Saint Ives. But we preferred to take our stand upon the firmer ground of History, and fight the EDICT as an intrusion of Legislation into the domain hitherto sacred to Customary Law—relying on the goodness of our cause, and invoking to our help the shade of the most enchanting of departed jurists.

The issue of that conflict is not yet decided, and we do not propose to discuss here the precise problems involved. It will be enough to say that having had our attention thus turned to the Early Law and Custom of the University, we were led to prosecute our researches still further, and to enquire more fully than we had hitherto done into the contents of those ancient codes of Customary Law which our Thursday legislation had attempted to supersede. Seeking a learned pundit, who is initiated into the Vedas and has fathomed the mysteries of the sacred texts, we sat for the Long Vacation at his feet. Beginning with the code of Manu, the greatest of them all, we passed to the Institutes of Vishnu, (the *Dharma-sūtra* of the *Kârāyanīya-Kathas*, who ponder the Black *Yagur-Veda* day and night): thence to *Vasishtha*, *Baudhāyana*, and *Āpastamba*,—wherein lieth the secret of life—and having at last reached the Institutes of Gautama, we attained unto the sum of knowledge of what the law requires of the Perfect Undergraduate.

And, behold, when we had completed this cycle of studies, we knew that we of the present day had lapsed from the virtues of former men, leaving undone things prescribed by the sacred texts to be done, and doing such things as the sacred texts forbid. Wherefore we took unto ourselves a pen and five quires of 'Hieratica,' and sitting down upon a bench sought to set forth the true contents of the Customary Law, if perchance other Johnians by obeying it should attain, like ourselves unto the estate of the Perfect Undergraduate. The neglected precepts of the Ancient Codes we have

therefore set forth in order, that he who runs may read thereof and be enlightened, as well as Boating Men and other Members of the Amalgamation.

(1) *Of the demeanour of the Perfect Undergraduate.*

- (a) 'Let him not look at dancing. Let him not go to assemblies for gambling, nor to crowds assembled at festivals. Let him not be addicted to gossiping. Let him be discreet.' (*Āpastamba* I. i. 3. 11—14.)
- (b) 'He must not speak to barbarians or low-caste persons.' (*Vishnu* LXXI. 59.)
- (c) 'Even though he lacks firewood or the like necessaries he must not say to another man 'I have got none.'" (*Vishnu* LXXI. 10.)
- (d) 'He must not dance or sing. He must not make a noise by slapping his left arm, after placed it upon his right shoulder, with his right hand. He must not make vulgar speeches. He must not tell an untruth. He must not say disagreeable things.' (*Vishnu* LXXI. 70—74.)
- (e) 'A student must not shampoo the [head] of his teacher's son.' (*Manu*.)

On this great stress is rightly laid by the code. The general flavour is that of Ahn's *French Exercises*. 'Has the aunt of your female gardener pens, ink, and paper.' 'No, but the female cousin of Henry's maternal uncle has pens, ink, and paper.'

- (f) 'He shall not smile. If he smiles, he shall smile covering the mouth with his hand.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 7. 6—7.)

(2) *Of the Dress of the Perfect Undergraduate.*

- (a) 'He must not wear a worn-out-dress if he has means to procure a new one.' (*Vishnu* LXXI. 9.)
- (b) 'He shall avoid all dyed dresses, and all naturally black cloth. He shall wear a dress that is neither shining nor despicable, if he is able to afford it.' (*Āpastamba* I. xi. 30. 10—13.)

- (c) 'He shall avoid the use of shoes, of an umbrella, a chariot, and the like.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 7. 5.)

This settles the great umbrella controversy which pervaded the *Review* for a term or two some time back.

- (d) 'Some declare that students who have returned home on completion of their studentship shall never shave, except if engaged in the initiation to a *Srauta* sacrifice.' (*Āpastamba* I. iii. 10. 7.)

(3) *Of his Drinks.*

- (a) 'Giving false evidence, and killing a friend: these two crimes are equal to the drinking of spirituous liquor.' (*Vishnu* XXVI. 2.)
- (b) 'A drinker of spirituous liquor shall drink exceedingly hot liquor so that he dies.' (*Āpastamba* I. ix. 25. 3.)

(4) *Of his Cold Tub.*

- (a) 'He who regularly takes the prescribed bath every morning does not experience the tortures of Yama's hell. By the regular bath criminals even obtain their absolution.' (*Vishnu* LXIV. 42.)
- (b) 'Bathing is also ordained after...bad dreams (of having been mounted on an ass or the like)... also after having had your hair cut and after having touched...a sacrificial post.' (*Vishnu* XXII. 67—69.)

(5) *Of his Having Other Men to Breakfast.*

- (a) 'At a *Srāddha* offering he must enquire as closely as possible into the qualities and descent of a Brahmana whom he means to invite. He must not invite such as have a limb too little, or a limb too much; nor those who act deceitfully, like cats; nor astrologers; nor physicians; nor those who work on holidays; nor those who teach the Veda for a fee; nor those who neglect their daily study

of the Veda; nor those who neglect their morning and evening prayers; nor those who are in the King's service; nor naked persons.' (*Vishnu* LXXXII. *passim*.)

- (b) 'A professional physician is a person whose food must not be eaten; nor that of men who live by letting lodgings or land.' (*Āpastamba* I. vi. 18. 20—21.)
- (c) 'He shall eat after his guests. He shall not consume all the flavoured liquids in the house, so as to leave nothing for guests.' (*Āpastamba* II. iv. 8. 2—3.)
- (d) 'Eight mouthfuls make the meal of an ascetic, sixteen that of a hermit in the woods, thirty-two that of a householder, an unlimited quantity that of a student.' (*Baudhāyana* II. x. 18. 3.)
- (e) 'He who entertains guests for one night obtains earthly happiness, a second night gains the middle air, a third heavenly bliss, a fourth the world of unsurpassable bliss; many nights procure endless worlds. That has been declared in the Vedas.' (*Āpastamba* II. iii. 7. 16.)

(6) *Of the Status of a College Lecturer.*

'A maternal aunt, the wife of a maternal uncle, a mother-in-law, and a paternal aunt, must be honoured like the wife of one's teacher; they are equal to the wife of one's teacher.' (*Manu*.)

The precise problem involved in this precept may be left to the mathematicians. 'If the wife of a college lecturer = an undergraduate's mother-in-law, what will be the social position of the lecturer himself (a) where he has, and (b) where he has not a wife?

(7) *Of the respect due from the Perfect Undergraduate to a College Lecturer.*

- (a) 'Every day he shall put his teacher to bed after having...rubbed him.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 6. 1.)

- (b) 'He shall approach his teacher with the same reverence as a deity, without telling idle stories, attentive and listening early to his words.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 6. 13.)
- (c) 'In the presence of his teacher let him always eat less, wear a less valuable dress and ornaments than the former, and let him rise earlier from his bed and go to rest later... within sight of his teacher he shall not sit carelessly at ease... Let him not pronounce the mere name of his teacher without adding an honorific title—behind his back even—and let him not mimic his gait, speech, and deportment. By censuring his teacher, though justly, he will become in his next birth an ass; by falsely defaming him, a dog; he who lives on his teacher's substance will become a worm; and he who is envious of his merit a larger insect.' (*Manu.*)
- (d) 'He shall not sit on a seat higher than that of his teacher; nor on a seat that has more legs; nor on a seat that stands more firmly fixed on the ground.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 8. 8—10.)
- (e) 'After the salutation he must mention his own name and add the word *bhos* (Venerable Sir) at the end of his address.' (*Vishnu* XXVIII. 17.)
The Americans spell it 'boss.'

(8) *Of his Deportment at a Lecture.*

- (a) 'At the beginning and at the end of a lecture let the pupil embrace his teacher's feet.' (*Vishnu* XXX. 32.)
- (b) 'If his teacher and his teacher's teacher [*e.g.* Professor Seeley] meet, he shall embrace the feet of his teacher's teacher, and then show his desire to do the same to his teacher.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 8. 19.)
- (c) 'Let him not say to his teacher 'hush' or 'pish.''
- (d) 'He must avoid to quarrel with his teacher and to argue with him.' (*Vishnu* XXXII. 10.)

Observe that the general precept of the legislator has no penalty attached to it, because it is thought that the teacher will generally get the best of it—but lest undergraduates should become rash and presumptuous, it is desirable to state here that in another part of the code a severe penance is to be exacted from *anyone overpowering a Brahmin in argument*. In order to give local colour we might add that *Vishnu* XLIII describes 22 hells, including 'Raurava'—the place of howling—'Mahāraurava'—the place of much howling—and 'Rikisha'—frying-pan.

- (e) 'He shall avoid... in the presence of his teacher covering his throat, crossing his legs, leaning against a wall and the like, and stretching out his feet, as well as... laughing, yawning, cracking the joints of his fingers.' (*Gautama* II. 13—15.)
- (f) 'If a dog, an ichneumon, a snake, a frog, or a cat pass between the teacher and the pupil [during the lecture] a three days' fast and a journey [to town] are necessary. In case the same event happens with other animals, the pupil must thrice restrain his breath, and eat clarified butter.' (*Gautama* I. 59—60.)
- (g) [*To apply to classical lectures only*]. 'But to him who is about to begin studying, the teacher, always unwearied, must say 'Ho! recite.' He shall leave off when the teacher says 'Let a stoppage take place.''

(9) *Of his Presentation to his Tutor on taking Living.*

'A twice-born householder gains by giving alms the same reward for his meritorious act that a student obtains for presenting in accordance with the rule a cow to his teacher.' (*Manu.*)

(10) *Of the Reading Man.*

- (a) 'He must not study when a strong wind is going. He must not study for three days when rain,

lightning, or thunder happen out of season. He must not study till the same hour next day in the case of an earthquake, of the fall of a meteor, and when the horizon is preternaturally red, as if on fire. He must not study during a battle; nor while dogs are barking, jackals yelling, or asses braying; nor while the sound of a musical instrument is being heard [He can't]; nor while immersed in water; nor with his foot placed upon a bench; nor during an indigestion.' (*Vishnu* XXX. 7—21. *passim*.)

- (b) 'Some forbid it only in case of a funeral dinner.' (*Āpastamba* I. iii. 11, 26.)

(11) *Of Men who Cut (a) Chapel and (b) Lectures.*

'Sinful men are—he who sleeps at sunrise or at sunset...and he who forgets the Veda through neglect of the daily recitation.' (*Vasishtha* I. 18.)

(12) *Of the Bull-dogs.*

- (a) Let there be many spies, active, artful youths, degraded anchorites, distressed husbandmen, decayed merchants, or fictitious penitents. (*Manu*.)
- (b) These are the dogs of Yama,—'black and spotted, broad of nostril, of a hunger never to be satisfied.' (*Vedas*.)

(13) *Of College Discipline.*

- (a) The pupil 'shall sit neither too near to, nor too far from the teacher, but at such a distance that the teacher may be able to reach him with his arms without rising.'
- (b) 'Frightening, fasting, bathing in cold water, and banishment from the teacher's presence are the punishments which are to be employed, according unto the greatness of the fault, until the pupil leaves off sinning.' (*Āpastamba*. I ii. 8. 30.)

(14) *Of the College Council.*

- (a) The council shall meet 'on a mountain, or in a forest, or some lonely place without listeners, from which women and talking-birds are first to be carefully removed.' (*Manu*.)
- (b) 'What [twelve] Brāhmanas who have completely studied the Vedas proclaim, that must be distinctly recognised as the sacred law, not the decision of a thousand fools.' (*Vasishtha* III. 7.)

(15) *Of the Ideal Tutor.*

He shall be 'noble, clever, sagacious, endowed with penetration, honest, popular, dexterous in business, acquainted with countries and with the times, handsome, intrepid, eloquent.' (*Manu*.)

(16) *Of Professor M*y*r.*

'Meat cannot be obtained without injuring an animal, and the murder of animals excludes the murderer from heaven, therefore must meat be avoided...He who transgresses not the law and eats not flesh like a Pisāka, is beloved by men, and remains free from disease.' (*Vishnu* LI. 71—73.)

(17) *Of the Junior Bursar.*

'He who causes a temple erected by another to be whitewashed acquires brilliant fame. He who causes such a temple to be painted with a different colour, such as blue, yellow, and others, attains the world of Gandharvas.' (*Vishnu* XCII. 11—12.)

(18) *Of the Father of his College.*

'A killer of insects shall pay one Kārshāpana.' (*Vishnu* V. 54.)

(19) *Of the Commemoration of Benefactors.*

'Excessive eating is prejudicial to health, to fame, and to bliss in heaven; it prevents the acquisition

of spiritual merit, and is odious among men: one ought for these reasons to avoid it carefully.' (*Manu.*)

(20) *Of the College Dairy.*

'Scratching the back of a cow destroys all guilt, and giving her to eat procures exaltation in heaven.' (*Vishnu* XXIII. 60.)

(21) *Of Coaches.*

'He who having collected sacred knowledge, gains his substance by it in this world, will derive no benefit from it in the world to come.' (*Vishnu* XXX. 39.)

(22) *Of a Certain Sort of Bounder.*

'A fat, bellowing, raging, humped bull, who does not restrain himself, who hurts living creatures and speaks according to his pleasure, forsooth, does not reach the abode of the gods.' (*Baudhâyana* I. v. 10. 31.)

(23) *Of the Eventual Marriage of the Perfect Graduate.*

'Let a man not marry a girl with reddish hair. . . . nor one either with no hair, or with too much; nor one immoderately talkative; nor one with inflamed eyes; nor one with the name of a constellation, of a tree, or a river, of a barbarous nation, or of a mountain; of a winged creature, a snake, or a slave; nor with any name raising an image of terror. Let him choose for his wife a girl whose form has no defect, who has an agreeable name, who walks gracefully—like a phenicopterus or like a young elephant,—whose hair and teeth are moderate, respectively in quantity and in size.' (*Manu.*)



THE SOULDERNE GHOST-STORY.

THE recent vacation of the College Rectory of Soulderne by the death of Dr Stephenson has recalled to mind a strange story related of a former Rector. Mr Torry has been at pains to furnish us with the records, and has appended a number of interesting notes throwing light on the persons and the times therein mentioned. The extracts are taken from Mr Lunn's *Memoir of Caleb Parnham B.D., sometime Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge*, which was printed for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1883. For the engraving of Soulderne Church we are indebted to the proprietor of the *Soulderne Church Magazine*.

"Part of a Letter from Mr Edmund Waller, Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, to his Friend in the Country, dated Dec. 6, 1706.

'I should scarce have mentioned anything of the matter you write about of my own accord; but, since you have given yourself the trouble of an enquiry, I am, I think, obliged in friendship to relate all that I know of the matter; and that I do the more willingly, because I can so soon produce my authority. Mr Shaw, to whom the apparition appeared, was Rector of Soldern or Souldern, in Oxfordshire, late of St John's College aforesaid; on whom Mr Grove, his old Fellow Collegiate, called July last in his journey to the West, where he staid a day or two; and promised to see him again in his return; which he did, and staid 3 days with him; in that time one night after supper, Mr Shaw told him that there happened a passage which he could not conceal from

him, as being an intimate friend, and one to whom this transaction might have something more relation than another man. He proceeded therefore, and told him that about a week before that time, viz: July 28, 1706, as he was smoking and reading in his study about 11 or 12 at night, there came to him the apparition of Mr Naylor, formerly Fellow of the said College, and dead some years ago, a friend of Mr Shaw's, in the same garb he used to be in, with his hands clasped before him. Mr Shaw, not being much surprised, asked him how he did, and desired him to sit down, which Mr Naylor did. They both sat there a considerable time, and entertained one another with various discourses. Mr Shaw then asked him after what manner they lived in the separate state; he answered, far different from what they do here, but that he was very well. He enquired farther, whether there was any of their old acquaintance in that place where he was; he answered, No, not one; and then proceeded, and told him that one of their old friends, naming Mr Orchard, should die quickly, and he himself should not be long after. There was mention of several people's names; but who they were, or upon what occasion, Mr Grove cannot, or will not tell. Mr Shaw then asked him whether he would not visit him again before that time: he answered, no, he could not; he had but 3 days allowed him, and farther he could not go. Mr Shaw said, *Fiat voluntas Domini*; and the Apparition left him. This is word for word, as Mr Shaw told Mr Grove, and Mr Grove told me.

Note. What surprised Mr Grove was, that as he had in his journey homewards occasion to ride through Clopton, or Claxton (? Caxton), he called upon one Mr Clark, Fellow of our College aforesaid, and Curate there; when, enquiring after College news, Mr Clark told him Arthur Orchard died that week Aug. 6, 1706, which very much shocked Mr Grove, and brought to his mind the story of Mr Shaw afresh. About 3 weeks ago Mr Shaw died of an apoplexy in the desk, of the same distemper as poor Arthur Orchard died of.

Note. Since this strange completion of matters, Mr Grove has told this relation, and stands to the truth of it; and that which confirms the Narrative is, that he told the same to Dr Baldiston, the present Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Emmanuel College, above a week before Mr Shaw's death;

and when he came to the College, he was no way surprised* as others were.

'What furthers my belief of its being a true vision, and not a dream, is Mr Grove's incredulity of stories of this nature. Considering them both as men of learning and integrity, the one would not first have declared, nor the other have spread the same, were not the matter itself serious and real.

Yours &c Edmund Waller'

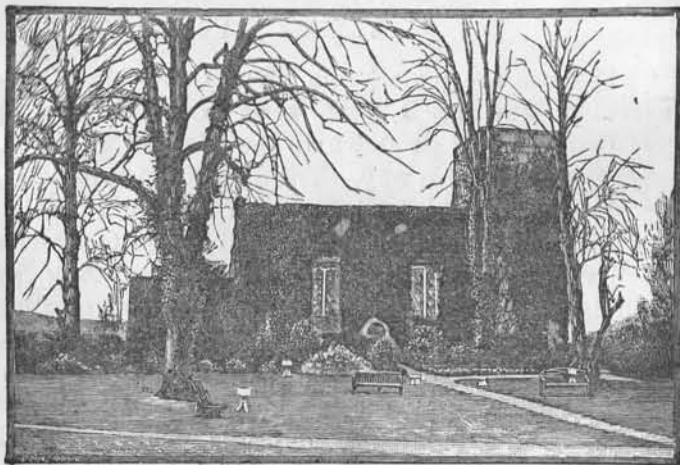
"The dates are remarkable. The Cambridge Commencement was July 2, 1706, term ended on July 5; when Grove would go down to the taking Souldern in his way. The date of the apparition, July 28, was Sunday, and from the manner in which Shaw spoke of it, we cannot very well assign to Grove's second visit any earlier date than Monday, Aug. 5 and it is a tempting conjecture that the conversation may well have taken place on Tuesday, Aug. 6, the very day of Orchard's death, as given in Nichols. It is right to say that the 7th is given in Lee's *More Glimpses* as the date; probably the death occurred in the night, and the exact time is unknown.

Clark's report to Grove implies that the latter was on his way back to Cambridge before Sunday, August 11 (on which day Orchard was buried): he therefore must have gone straight from Souldern (which is near Banbury) to Cambridge.

The statement that Grove on arriving at Cambridge was not surprised at Orchard's death,* also implies that he arrived there very soon after that event, and it is at least a plausible supposition that he arrived on Saturday, August 10. This would seem to render it impos-
communications or ordinary information forthcoming, so that Grove's knowledge could only have been

* It is not clear from Mr Waller's statement whether it was Mr Shaw's death or Mr Orchard's that Mr Grove "was in no way surprised at." The ambiguity somewhat weakens Mr Lunn's argument.—EDD. *Eagle*.

obtained in the manner alleged, and therefore that the apparition was a genuine fact. The date of Waller's letter is too soon after the event to allow of any supposition that dates have got mis-stated from haziness arising from lapse of time."



Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no distinguishable line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine;
And wheresoe'er the stealing footstep tends
Garden, and that domain where kindred, friends,
And neighbours rest together, here confound
Their several features, mingled like the sound
Of many waters, or as evening blends
With shady night. Soft airs, from shrub and flower,
Waft fragrant greetings to each silent grave;
And while those lofty poplars gently wave
Their tops, between them comes and goes a sky
Bright as the glimpses of eternity
To saints accorded in their mortal hour.

Wordsworth's "A Parsonage in Oxfordshire."

In the edition of Wordsworth's poems in six volumes published by Edward Moxon 1857, the above sonnet

(Vol II. p. 339) has this prefix—"This Parsonage was the residence of my friend Jones, and is particularly described in another note." Where is the note here referred to?

Wordsworth's friend, the Rev Robert Jones, was Fellow of the College 1791—1807, Rector of Soulderne 1807—1835, and was succeeded by the Rev Lawrence Stephenson, of whom there is an obituary notice on page 53.

The Rectory of Soulderne was presented to the College in 1624 by Bp Williams, together with those of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, and what were then the sinecures of St Florence and Aberdaron in Wales.

Former Rectors were Thomas Hodges 1647—1662, William Twyne 1662—1667, Brian Turner 1667—1698, Geoffrey Shaw 1698—1706, Matthew Pearson 1706—1735, J. Russell 1735—1772, J. Horseman 1772—1806.

The College presented Thos. Hodges twice. In 1647 the presentation was made to Dr Aylott, "*Venerabilis viro Roberto Aylott Legum doctori Auctoritate Parliamenti jam sedentis legitime fulcito...*" On 9 Dec. 1662 he was presented to the Bishop. On the 3rd of March following the College presented Wm Twyne, the living being vacant '*per cessionem Thos. Hodges.*' Possibly the Bishop refused to institute Hodges; his name does not however appear in Calamy's record of 'ejected ministers.' Matthew Pearson is noticeable as one of twenty Fellows with reference to whom a mandamus was issued to the Master Dr Gower, in 1693, to eject them as non-jurors. The grand jury at Cambridge refused to find a true bill, and they retained their Fellowships for the time.

Geoffrey Shaw is the subject of the above story, and it is noteworthy that nearly all the persons mentioned in connexion with it were members of the College. The story is told in Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th Century*, Vol. IV.

p. 119, in Dr F. G. Lee's *Glimpses of the Supernatural*, Vol II. p. 9, and *More Glimpses of the World Unseen*, p. 58, and in the Appendix to the above-mentioned *Memoir of Caleb Parnham*, by the Rev J. R. Lunn. In the account as we have printed it the emendations suggested by Mr Lunn have been incorporated.

The following notes will serve to identify the persons whose names occur in the text.

John Naylor (p. 18), B.A. 1675, elected Fellow 1677, was one of the 20 non-jurors above-mentioned.

He died a Fellow, and was buried in the College Chapel 7 Nov. 1701.

Arthur Orchard (p. 18), B.A. 1662, Fellow 1666—1706, was buried in the College Chapel 11 Aug. 1706.

Geoffrey Shaw (p. 17), B.A. 1679, Fellow 1680—1699, dropped down dead in the Prayer Desk at Soulderne while reading the Second Lesson of Evensong 17 Nov. 1706.

Robert Grove (p. 17), B.A., 1691, Fellow 1694—1726.

Peter Clark (p. 18), B.A. 1699, Fellow 1703—1735, died a Fellow and was buried in the College Chapel.

Edmund Waller (p. 17), B.A. 1701, was Fellow 1705—1745.



ROMANY.

IT will be remembered that in the *Eagle* for the Michaelmas Term 1885 (xiv, 38) we gave a Gipsy Ballad, *O Naslo Rom*, by 'Bivvan Kosh,' who is known to Gentiles as Mr Darlington, now one of our Fellows. That was in the dialect current on the Welsh Border; in the present number we give another in the North-country dialect, and those who have come under the glamour of the *Romany* will be interested in comparing them.

To those who have not yet learned to love this ancient speech, which can still be heard at Sturbridge Fair, by the King's Hedges, on Coldham Common or Newmarket Heath, to say nothing of Cambridge streets, we would say—Begin George Borrow's *Lavengro* and *Romany Rye* or his *Gypsies of Spain*, and you will inevitably go further and con the *Romano Lavo-lil*, and perhaps the English-Gypsy songs of our lamented Professor Palmer, and his colleagues Charles Leland and Miss Tuckey. For the philologist the language offers many points of interest; some of them as illustrated in the *Romani Ghili* on p. 28 we shall point out later. But we may first cite a passage from Smart and Crofton's indispensable *Dialect of the English Gypsies* (edition 1875), which will enlighten our readers on the relations of the several species of Romany, and the distinction between the 'deep' language and the broken jargon that is spoken about Cambridgeshire in the present day.

There are several dialects of the Anglo-Romanes. Sylvester Boswell recounts six: 1st, that spoken by the New Forest

Gypsies, having Hampshire for its head-quarters; 2nd, the South-Eastern, including Kent and the neighbourhood; 3rd, the Metropolitan, that of London and its environs; 4th, the East Anglian, extending over Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs, Lincolnshire, Northampton, and Leicestershire; 5th, that spoken in the 'Korlo-tem,' [*K'ulo-tem*] or Black Country, having Birmingham for its capital; 6th, the Northern. We do not altogether agree with this classification, but it is interesting as a Gypsy's own, and we give it for what it is worth.

In addition, there is the Kirk Yetholm or Scotch Gypsy dialect, which is very corrupt, and anything but copious. Lastly, there is the Welsh Gypsy dialect spoken by the Woods, Williamses, Joneses, etc., who have a reputation for speaking 'deep,' but who mix Romani words with 'Lavenes,' *i.e.*, the language of the Principality.

For practical purposes, the English Gypsy tongue may be conveniently considered as consisting of two great divisions, *viz.*—

1st. The Common wide-spread corrupt dialect, "quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus," containing but few inflexions, and mixed to a greater or less extent with English, and conforming to the English method in the arrangement of the sentences. This is the vulgar tongue in every-day use by ordinary Gypsies.

2nd. The 'Deep' or old dialect, known only to a few aged Gypsies, which contains many inflexions and idioms; which has its own 'ordo verborum;' which closely resembles the principal Continental Gypsy dialects, *e.g.*, the German, Turkish, etc.; and which contains a minimum admixture of English words. This last, which will soon cease to exist, is *par excellence* the Gypsy language, of which the first is merely the corruption.

Posh-Romanes, the corrupt broken dialect, is of course intermixed with provincialisms, and this varies in different parts of England. If an infusion of broad Yorkshire be the excipient, the resultant mixture is not the same as when the vehicle is East Anglian. Seeing that Gypsies speak English like that of the surrounding population, it must happen that in turning English colloquialisms into Romanes, they follow the prevailing idiom of the district they frequent, and thus may arise special modes of expression. Romanes melts into the

shape of the mould into which it is cast; or, to change the metaphor, its stream may be said to take the course of the channel, and to become impregnated with the soil of the country, through which it flows.

Our conclusion, then, is this: that local colouring does not affect Romanes proper, but only the medium in which it is conveyed (pp. x—xiii).

George Borrow, in his *Romano Lavo-lil* (edition 1888), or Gypsy Word-book, remarks (pp. 3 to 6)—

Before entering on the subject of the English Gypsy, I may perhaps be expected to say something about the original Gypsy tongue. It is, however, very difficult to say for certainty anything on the subject. There can be no doubt that a veritable Gypsy tongue at one time existed, but that it at present exists there is great doubt indeed. The probability is that the Gypsy at present exists only in dialects more or less like the language originally spoken by the Gypsy or Zingaro race. Several dialects of the Gypsy are to be found which still preserve along with a considerable number of seemingly original words certain curious grammatical forms, quite distinct from those of any other speech. Others are little more than jargons, in which a certain number of Gypsy words are accommodated to the grammatical forms of the languages of particular countries. In the foremost class of the purer Gypsy dialects, I have no hesitation in placing those of Russia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Transylvania. They are so alike, that he who speaks one of them can make himself very well understood by those who speak any of the rest; from whence it may reasonably be inferred that none of them can differ much from the original Gypsy speech; so that when speaking of Gypsy language, any one of these may be taken as a standard. One of them—I shall not mention which—I have selected for that purpose, more from fancy than any particular reason.

The Gypsy language then, or what with some qualification I may call such, may consist of some three thousand words, the greater part of which are decidedly of Indian origin, being connected with the Sanscrit or some other Indian dialect; the rest consist of words picked up by the Gypsies from various languages in their wanderings from the East. It has two

genders, masculine and feminine; *o* represents the masculine and *i* the feminine: for example, *boro rye*, a great gentleman, *bori rani*, a great lady. There is properly no indefinite article: *gajo* or *gorgio*, a man or gentile; *o gajo*, the man. The noun has two numbers, the singular and the plural. It has various cases formed by postpositions, but has, strictly speaking, no genitive. It has prepositions as well as postpositions; sometimes the preposition is used with the noun and sometimes the postposition; for example, *cad o gav*, from the town; *chungale mannochendar*, evil men from, i. e. from evil men. The verb has no infinitive; in lieu thereof, the conjunction 'that' is placed before some person of some tense. 'I wish to go' is expressed in Gypsy by *camov te jav*, literally, I wish that I go; thou wishest to go, *caumes te jas*, thou wishest that thou goest; *caumen te jallan*, they wish that they go. Necessity is expressed by the impersonal verb and the conjunction 'that': *shom te jav*, I must go; lit. I am that I go; *shan te jallan*, they are that they go; and so on. There are words to denote the numbers from one up to a thousand. For the number nine there are two words, *nu* and *ennyo*. Almost all the Gypsy numbers are decidedly connected with the Sanscrit.

Let us now look at a few words from Yanik Ruzlomengro's *Ghili* on pp. 28—33, and note their philological affinities. Sanskrit roots can be traced, according to the authorities at our hands, in—*bengi* imp (*pangka* mud), *jal* go (*ila* to go), *sutto* sleep (*subta* asleep), *rai* gentleman (*raj* lord), *purro* old (*purā*), *beshor* years (*varsha* year), *ghilo* agone, from *jal* to go (*ila*), *jivdas* lived (*jiv* to live), *tacho* true (*satyata* truth), *Romnu* Gypsy fem. (*rama* husband), *mui* mouth (*mukha* face), *chumer* kisses (*chum* kiss), *rateski* blooded (*rudhira* blood), *keror* houses (*g'riha* house), *jiniopen* knowledge (*j'napti* understanding), *rashai* parson (*rishi* saint), *hodas* she ate, from *hol* eat (*gala*), *kālo* swarthy or gypsy (*kala* black), *komova* I should like (*kama* love), *nashias* he lost (*nasa* to lose), *dan* tooth (*danta*), *porno* white (*pandu*), *yog* fire (*agni*), *yokyor* eyes (*akshi* eye), *dirvio* mad (*deva* a fool), *hokané* lie (*kuhana* hypocrisy).

Hindustani appears in—*puker* tell (*pukar* say), *yek*

one (*yak*), *grasni* fem. of *grai* horse (*ghora*), *boro* big (*bura*), *lavvor* words (*lafa* speak), *gono* sackful (*gon* sack), *kel* dance (*kelnā*), *puch* ask (*puchhna*), *rāni* lady (*rāni*), *churri* poor (*shor*), *koko* uncle (*kaukau*).

Russian in—*godli* tale (*golos* voice), *pukinyus* justice of the peace (*pokoio* pacify), *dosta* plenty (*dostaet* it is enough), *roker'd* talked (*rek* he said), *ruzlos* strong (*roshuy* huge), *tamlofen* darkness (*temnoy* dark).

Modern Greek in—*chirosor* times (*καίρος* time), *dromyor* ways (*δρόμος* course), *zimín* soup (*ζουμί*), *pi* drinks (*πίνω* to drink), *paías* fun (*παίζω* to play), *lias* you took, from *liav* to take (*λάβες* you took), *dukeri-pen* fortune-telling (*τύχη* fortune), *kamorros* chamber (*καμάρα*).

Hungarian in—*pobo* apple (*paboy*), *nav* name (*nev*), *pesser'd* paid (*fizetni* pay), *sig* soon (*sieto* quick), *kral-lisaikonez* queenly (*király* king).

Persian in—*lollo* red (*lal*), *Gorgio* gentile (? *cojia* gentleman), *ghere* men (*kar* man), *shoondan* they heard (*shiniden*), *dai* mother (*daya* nurse), *Drabengro* Doctor (*daru* drug).

English in—*faino* fine, *diro* dear, *foki* folk, *mai* my.

As will be easily understood there is no settled orthography for Romany: it is a spoken language only, and the accent and pronunciation differ in different districts. In the ballad the northern pronunciation is fairly represented, if the general rule be followed of pronouncing the consonants as in English, and the vowels as on the Continent.

D. M.



ROMANI GHILI.*

SHUKER, mi faino rinkno bengi,
Jal sutto miro diro chor,
Me puker 'kova rai yek godli
Avri o purro chirosor.

Beshor ta beshor ghilo, raia,
Adre akova tem akai,
Jivdas 'men laki nogi foki
Yek tacho-bini Romni chai.

Sas mui pensa lollo pobo,
Mui te chumer, prosser, sav,
Yoi pirdas pensa rat'ski grasni,
Ta Vasheti sas laki nav.

A purro Gorgio piriv'd lati,
Boro pukinyus tai sas-lo,
Sas lesti keror, puvor, kottors,
Ta sorkon-kova barvalo.

Yo pesserd ghere puker laki
Sar lavyor Gorginez te pen,
Ta kunjonez te siker lati
O Gorgio's gozvero jinipen.

Sig jindas yoi o chollo gono,
Dias apre pensa rashai,
Ta sor o Gorgio's dromyor hodas
Pens' bauri zimin dova chai.

* The dialect in which this ballad is written is the deep Romany of the north-country Hernes and Boswells.



A GYPSY BALLAD.*

Hush! my pretty imp of Satan:
Go to sleep my own dear son,
Let me tell this Rye a story
Of the times now long agone.

Years and years gone by, my Rya,
Just hard by this very place
Lived a true-born Gypsy maiden
'Mongst the people of her race.

Lips had she like apples rosy,
Lips for kiss or jest aflame.
Like a thorough-bred's her step was—
Vashti was the maiden's name.

And an aged Gentile wooed her,
Mighty magistrate was he,
He had houses, lands, and guineas,
He was rich as rich could be.

Tutors hired he, who could shew her
How to use the Gentile's speech,
And they taught her all the wisdom
That the Gentiles have to teach.

Quick she learned, read books like parson,
Cleared the whole bagful at a scoop,
All their curious Gentile customs
Swallowed down like good snail soup.

* Shom pazorros ke Drabengro MacAlister for o suggestionos of a ghiliengri chivipen adre Gorginez, ta o boro kotor of kalli versari si kek (o kek but) purerdo talla o yekto nongo chivipen so yov komilez bicherdas mandi.

“'Glal mandi romerova tuti
Yek bitti kova mandi del;
Muk mandi yekos dik apopli
A tacho purro Romni kel.

'Dre kavo dui beshor, raia,
Kek kâlo mui me diktom;
Puch lendi sor akai te siker
Sar faini râni mandi shom.”

Kek but o purro rai komdas-les,
Nastis yov pendas, “Kek nanai;”
Ta dosta Romni chelar avde,
Kakrachkinez ke mulo grai.

Adoi, 'dre lesko boro biuros
O Romni-chalé pi ta há—
Mai mulo dad! Komova dosta
Mandi shomas odoi konâ.

O rai dikt buino ta tullo;
Krallisaikonez yoi sas.
Yon roker'd sâlin ketenendi
Trustal o foki yoi jindas.

“Kon si aduva sikermengro
Adre o kelinwardo gad,
'Dre dui diklos, boro skrânyor?”
Yoi savdas, “Miro diro dad.”

O paias jald. Yo pucherd lati,
“Kon 'duva hola já drovan?”
Yoi pend, “Mai koko, kuremengro;
Kek pendan nashtas yov a dan.”

“Ta kon si purri chovihani
So diks já wafidez 'pre men?”
Yoi pendas, “Miri churri bibi,
Tu lias trustal dukeripen.”

“Ere our wedding,” said the maiden,
“I would fain one boon implore,
'Tis a real old Gypsy dancing,
Let me see one, just once more.

“Two long years have come and gone, sir,
Since I saw a swarthy brow,
Bid them all come here, and shew them
What a lady I am now.”

Fain the old squire had objected,
But he could not say her nay,
And like carrion-crows the Gypsies
Flocked together to the prey.

There within the lofty chamber
Gypsies ate and drank amain.
By my father's corpse! I would that
Such a day might come again.

Stout and haughty looked the squire,
She was like a queen to view;
Laughing, chaffing, they all chattered
Of the folks that once she knew.

“Who is yonder motley dandy,
With a shirt of strange device,
Double kerchief, spreading boot-tops?”
“'Tis my father dear,” she cries.

Sped the fun, again he asked her,
“Who's that gorging without ruth?”
“'Tis my uncle, sir, the bruiser,
Scarce you'd think he'd lost a tooth.”

“Who's that ancient beldame yonder,
Glowers so wickedly?” he said.
“'Tis my poor old aunt you locked up,
Telling fortunes is her trade.”

O paias jãld. Yo pucherd lati,
 "Kon si aduvo ruzlos rom,
 Posh beng, posh duvelesto-ghero?"
 Nai diktas, pendas, "Kek jinom."

"Kon dik asar?" yo dinilez pendas,
 "Yov si a monushesto chal."
 Yoi acht apre, ta porno dosta
 Kerd laki kokeri palal.

Yog hocherdas 'vri laki yokyor
 Sar diktas yoi aduva rom.
 "Rai! miro nogo pirino sillo,
 So penchdom mandi bisserdom."

"Av komlo! Mandi jova tussa."
 Hokterd graiakonez o chal:
 Ruzles shundan o Romni jolta
 O boro kamorros adral.

O Romni-chalé shelde benges,
 Sor divio 'vri wafripen,
 Leld bonnek dosta barv'lo kalli,
 Ta nashd adre o tamlophen.

* * * *

Ta posh sas lino 'pre ta stardo,
 Ta posh sas nashkedo, mai rai,
 Ta, tugno dosta, bicherd pardel—
 Kekera 'duva chal ta chai.

Ta 'duva chal ta chai, mai kâri,
 Mai boro dad ta dai sas-lé.
 Tacho! Miduvel rinkner mandi
 Te pukerava hokané!

YANIK RUZLOMENGRO.

Still the fun sped on—"Pray tell me
 If that stalwart wight you know:
 Half a fiend he looks, half god-like."
 Eyes downcast, she answered, "No."

"Who is he?" he urged unwisely,
 "Sure he seems a proper man."
 Quick she rose, and deathly pallid,
 Turned the Gypsy youth to scan.

Gleamed her eye like fire out-flashing,
 As it met the man she sought—
 "Sir, it is my own true lover,
 He I deemed I had forgot—

"Come, beloved, take me with you!"
 Like a battle-steed he sprang,
 And through all the banquet-chamber
 Gypsy cries of rallying rang.

Yelled like demons mad with fury,
 Surged like waves the Gypsy horde,
 Seized the Gentile's costly treasures,
 Out into the darkness poured.

* * * *

Some were caught and long imprisoned,,
 Some hanged high on gallows tree,
 Some were sent to woful exile—
 But the lovers wandered free.

My grand-parents were those lovers,
 And this tale I've told to you—
 May the good Lord strike me handsome
 If I lie—the thing is true.



THE POET AND THE PHILOSOPHER IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

THEY had just returned from their usual summer tour in the Lake District, and were sitting one evening discussing the situation in general and their late wanderings in particular. Suddenly a bright inspiration came into the poet's mind—"Tell you what!" he exclaimed, "let's write a magazine article on the subject." "Yes," replied the philosopher dubiously; "only don't let it be the regular sort of half guide-book humdrum." "Not at all," replied the poet. "We'll make it something new and original." "Matchless for the complexion and worth a guinea a box" put in the philosopher. "Just so," said the poet. "You shall treat the subject scientifically and philosophically, while I will relieve the austerity of your remarks by pointing out the more poetical and romantic aspects of our subject. Suppose then you start with a definition of the Lake District." Whereupon the philosopher took up his parable and discoursed:

"The Lake District has been thought by the most accurate observers to be a quantity composed of constant and variable factors, though they haven't always been able to agree as to which are which. For my own part I would divide them somewhat as follows:—Constant Factors, natural objects, *e. g.* lakes, fells, streams; Variable Factors, unnatural objects—trippers, omnibuses, staring advertisements, and the like, which only appear during part of the year. Rain, mist, &c., must of course go under the head of constant,

for though they are not always openly factorising, yet I am sure that they are always kept in stock, of the standard sizes, and available at the shortest notice. Some authorities include lakes and streams under the head of variable, and there is some ground for doing so; for they do vary to some extent. I have known Ulleswater rise three feet in a night, and swamp all the low-lying road round it: there is one small cottage where, on such occasions, the inhabitant is to be seen washing his potatoes from his front-door step, and there is at least one house I know of, where, under like circumstances, a similar operation might well be performed from an insular position on the kitchen table."

"Easy all!" broke in the poet at this point: "I find I have something that will fit in here." Whereupon he produced a manuscript and read as follows:—

"Mine be a cot beneath a wood,
Hard by a lake or river's shore,
Whose waters, in the time of flood,
Shall lightly sweep my kitchen floor.
Great is the rapture I should feel
The mantelpiece my seat to make,
And gaily my potatoes peel,
And gaily wash them in the lake.
Thus calm and healthful would I live
Free from rheumatic malady;
And this the reason I should give,
I always am uncommon dry."

"The becks of the District," continued the philosopher, "are worse still, as after heavy rain they get too flooded to cross without wetting your feet, which is awkward when there are would-be crossers of the softer sex; in this case you have to set to work and engineer stepping-stones, which is bad; and then you have to engineer your softer sex across them, which is worse."

“So much for the definition. I propose now to give a few scientific notes on various subjects which I have jotted down at various times, in alphabetical order:— A—don’t know anything beginning with A. So pass on to B—*Botany*. I used to be great on Botany once, but after having several times loaded my pockets with large quantities of the commonest plants in creation, and carried them home over vast distances, expecting them to turn out rarities or *ἀπαξ λεγόμενα*, or such like, I have somehow lost my interest in that subject. However, I might say a few words on the famous yew trees of the Lakes, which I suppose will come under the head of Botany. Anyhow put them there *pro tem*.

“‘There is a yew tree, pride of Lorton Vale,’ says Wordsworth, but I haven’t seen it myself, so we must take his word for it.” (Here the poet went into violent contortions in process of producing a very obvious pun on Wordsworth.) “‘Worthier still of note,’ continues the same authority, ‘are those fraternal four of Borrodale.’ Now I have seen these, and photographed them too, though unsuccessfully, probably from all those unpleasant characters that Wordsworth locates there—

“Fear, and trembling Hope,

“Silence and Foresight, Death the skeleton,

“And Time the shadow”—

having moved during the exposure. But I encountered a great difficulty with regard to these trees. Wordsworth calls them a fraternal four, while I only found a fraternal three and a stump. Can it be that, in spite of the immortalisation of Wordsworth’s verse, one of the four has gone the way of all trees? Or is it in consequence of the said immortalisation? There *is* another tree, growing a short way off, lower down the hill; but this does not look antiquated enough for a fraternal; in fact it couldn’t with justice aspire to a

more elevated position than that of a nephew or second cousin twice removed.”

“No more botanical notes,” the philosopher remarked. “Stop a bit,” said the poet, “I have a small piece which had better come in here. It is entitled

Daffodils (after Wordsworth).

I wandered by a blue lake’s shore,
That snugly lies beneath the hills;
I stood where Wordsworth stood of yore,
And saw the golden daffodils:
Though many years had passed since then,
The daffodils were there again.

The dancing waves were dancing still,
Excited by the gay east wind;
The trees still grew beneath the hill,
The daffodils the shore still lined;
And everything there seemed to be
To make the jocund company.

But though the wind did gaily blow
And gave occasion for a spree,
The daffodils quite failed to show
The requisite jocundity:
They really didn’t dance a bit,
And were, in fact, quite out of it.

At Wordsworth I don’t mean to sneer,
And if you ask me to confess
The reason of their conduct queer,
The cause of all their sulkiness,
Why, then I’d say without a doubt
The daffodils were not quite out.”

“Let us now,” said the philosopher, “proceed to the subject of *Geology*. I might discourse most eloquently on the various properties and relative merits of Skiddaw slate and Ennerdale syenite, giving the pedigrees of each for six generations back; but on the whole I think we’ll skip that. So please pass on to *Zoology*, an extensive and highly interesting subject. The

fauna of the Lake District includes a great number of species—*e.g.* the horse, the cow, the pig, the Herdwick sheep, the *homo sapiens*, the *homo* decidedly otherwise, the cock and bull, the goose, the raven, and many more. Among the species which occasionally visit the district are the German band, the steam beast, and the organ-grinder. The Glacier was at a remote period found running wild over most of the fells; but the race is now unhappily extinct, its place being supplied by the stone wall, an extremely common animal, frequently inconvenient and not seldom absolutely ferocious." Here the poet called another halt, and again produced his manuscripts. "This," he said, "is called

The Wished-for Gate (again after Wordsworth).

Hope rules a band that's always green:
Of all the mortals ever seen,
The foolishest of all
Is he, who, walking o'er a hill,
Expects to find, where'er he will,
A Gate in every wall.

Know then, the land of which I speak
Is far renowned for lake and peak,
For crag and waterfall;
But the rash mortal who dilates
Upon its practicable gates
Will find his duties small.

Imagine one with thirsty tongue
Toil wearily his road along
Some blazing day in June;
When suddenly upon his ear
There strikes the splash of water clear;
He thinks to reach it soon.

The sound renews his worn-out vigour;
He toils along like any nigger,
Though he feels fit to fall;

Then finds him, thirsty, waterless,
Obstructed by a mortarless
Exasperating wall.

He finds it quite too mild to swear:
The wished-for gate, it is not there,
Nor till the end of time
Shall its appearance cheer the place:
There's nothing for it but to brace
His weary limbs and climb.

He starts, and finds how oft he must
His weight on treacherous footholds trust,
Oft hang on by his hands—
His feet slip off, his hands cling fast,
But with a mighty heave at last
Upon the top he lands—

But still the fates his pains deride;
A sheepwire on the farther side
He sees, but sets at nought:
He tries to jump, his feet catch in it,
And in a fraction of a minute
Comparatively short

He lands upon the earth once more,
And does as Brutus did of yore;
She coldly doth receive him
The beck, still prattling o'er its stones
Seems to deride his hollow groans:
And there I think, we'll leave him.

"Of the animals I first mentioned," continued the philosopher, "the most important is the Herdwick sheep. It is a small, active, black-faced creature, the chief use of which is to form a mark at which the scientific observer may roll big stones from a point of vantage on a steep hill-side. *N.B.* This practice is generally perfectly safe for the sheep, if you only roll scientifically enough."

"Easy all again!" broke in the poet, "and let the scientific make way for the poetical sheep. This piece is entitled

(Hard) Lines on a Dead Sheep.

“Speed, boulder, speed, for I have spied
 A sheep upon the mountain side;
 Speed down, and hit it on the head,
 And see if it’s asleep, or dead;
 Speed down with many a bound and leap
 And hit that aggravating sheep.”
 Down plunged the boulder straight—but no!
 For when within a yard or so,
 Though rushing with terrific force,
 It lightly overleaped the corse.

“Speed, boulder, speed,” I cried again,
 And heaved a crag with might and main;
 Which seemed about to hit it quite,
 But then swerved off towards the right.

“Speed, boulder, speed,” I cried once more,
 And heaved a bigger than before:
 Off rushed the rock, down plunging fast;
 Off to the left it turned at last.

“Speed, boulder, speed,” once more I heaved,
 And this time I was not deceived:
 The rock rushed on with steadfast track,
 And hit the sheep upon the back;
 But still, as far as I could judge,
 That tranquil sheep refused to budge;
 So off I went, disgusted by
 Its imperturbability.

“We will next,” resumed the philosopher, “take the goose and the raven together, as I have a note which bears on both. While walking up a valley near Ulleswater some time ago, we were suddenly surprised by sundry unearthly sounds, which were immediately attributed to ravens, ghosts of ancient Britons, or something similar, half-a-dozen legends being invented on the spot to account for the alleged supernatural phenomena. Soon after a flock of geese put in an appearance, and a sceptical member of the party claimed the merit of the performance for them. Such a supposition was, however, rejected with indig-

nation by the rest. In such a romantic situation, ravens or ghosts (latter preferred) were the right thing to hear, and they wouldn’t be put off with the commonplace goose.”

“I remember the occasion,” replied the poet, “and also the sceptic. I have here a piece on the subject entitled

Credulity (after Wordsworth once more).

A croaking noise the poet hears,
 A harsh, discordant, hideous sound:
 He stops and speculates at once
 Within his mind profound:
 “What species can the creature be,
 That chants this odious melody?
 Mowing machines, or cats, or boys,
 Don’t make this inharmonious noise.”

But, these alternatives dismissed,
 An inspiration dawns at last,
 Which peoples all the rocky glen
 With spectres of the past.
 “’Tis ghosts of skin-clad stone-age men,
 Or ancient Britons come again!
 These sounds I hear behind the trees
 Are British, or else stone-age-ese.

And see! a glimpse behind the leaves
 Of Druids in their robes of white:
 I’ll just note down the whole affair;
 I’m sure I must be right.
 The hymn they sing ain’t quite in tune:
 I think I’d best be going soon:
 There’s dampness in the evening breeze;
 I’m ... glad I’m hidden by the trees.”

Then making for the neighbouring pool
 The white procession comes in view:
 The poet snatches at his notes
 And tears the page in two.

No Druid priesthood grim and grey,
 But rather future victims they—
 Still harshly chanting as they pass
 A song to cease at Michaelmas.

“During the last few years,” continued the philosopher, “a new species has been discovered—viz. the Footpaths Association, which is found in a wild state in the neighbourhood of Latrigg.”

Here the philosopher retired for a short time into the beer-jug, and on emerging continued as follows—

“That’s all I have to say about animals; but before we end I should just like to burst up a certain fraud I know of in the Lake district. It is a small tarn on the side of Saddleback, rejoicing in the name of Scales Tarn. Now, exaggerating writers of the last century used to describe it as a dark and dismal abyss of water, situated so deep in a cleft in the rock that the sun never shone upon it, and they further assert that the stars may be seen reflected in it at noonday. Long ago I used to believe most firmly in this somewhat preposterous assertion. However, one day I went to see. It was exactly twelve o’clock when we surmounted the last ridge of moraine matter (not *rock*, please observe) that hems in the low end of the tarn, and there, instead of the dark abyss of Stygian waters, we saw a small blue tarn, rippled into waves by a gentle breeze, and glinting all over in the bright September sun.”

“And so,” broke in the poet, “don’t believe Sir Walter Scott, when he says—

Never sunbeam could discern
 The surface of that sable tarn,
 In whose dark mirror you may spy
 The stars, when noonday lights the sky.

“By the way,” continued the poet, with his professional jealousy now in fine working order, “I don’t admire the rhyme of the first two lines. Are you

to say *discern* and *tern* or *discarn* and *tarn*? Perhaps the latter is best, as the first might be ambiguous and ornithological. This suggests a similar dilemma in the well-known lines about the “dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn.” For you must either say that the eagle was *yellin’*, or if you give the eagle his full and proper yell, you must degrade the mighty mountain to *Helvelling*. Perhaps we had better take the first alternative, as the eagle is now extinct up there, and so you can’t hurt his feelings by insinuating that he dropped his final *g*’s. Scott, by the way, generally got mixed when he tackled the Lake District. For instance, he confuses Blencathara and Glaramara, and the famous “huge nameless rock,” which he locates on Helvellyn, has long been a standing difficulty with local geographers. Personally I have my suspicions of the line

‘Dark green was the spot mid the brown mountain heather.’

Certainly nothing about there now can be called *dark* green, and there isn’t any heather, brown or of any other colour, within a mile or two.

But talking of Scales Tarn, I think that the ancient historians thereof, being apparently determined to haul in a good big lie, neck and crop, might have made it much more poetical and ornamental:—

This is the sort of thing I mean—

Like a thousand of bricks is the stream of the Styx,
 And as dark as three hullabaloos;
 And the waves of Cocytus, they dance like St Vitus,
 Forming excellent blacking for shoes:
 But blacker by far than those specimens are,
 Far darker and murkier still,
 Is the liquid so gloomy that lives in the roomy
 Abyss in the side of the hill.

This terrible water makes excellent porter;
 Diluted ’twill serve you as ink;
 It seems like a sham imitation of Cam,
 Which it greatly resembles in stink:

If you want a receipt for to putrefy meat,
 Or to flavour a gooseberry pie,
 Take some of this stuff and apply with a muff,
 But I think you had better not try.

'Twill colour a pipe, or make beautiful tripe,
 Frame pictures in fancy designs,
 It makes good oil for lamps, it will stick postage stamps,
 And is useful for blowing up mines:

If you want to grow rich, or to baffle a witch,
 Or get rid of a fit of the blues,
 For the slaught'ring of rats, and for polishing hats
 This water's the thing you should use.

The rays of the sun never shine down upon
 This abyss, where I really declare
 You may see with your eye all the stars of the sky,
 And the moon, if it chance to be there;
 And if there's no breeze, it's a matter of ease
 Each bright constellation to tell,
 For each has its name, and the Greek for the same,
 Written under it neatly and well."

"Now that's something like a lie," remarked the philosopher: "After that I don't think I'll venture any more: suppose we dry up." So they done it, as Huck Finn was wont to remark.



EXPRESS TRAINS.

Express Trains, English and Foreign. By E. Foxwell
 and T. C. Farrer. London 1889.

READERS of periodical literature will recollect the charming paper on Express Trains contributed by Mr Ernest Foxwell to *Macmillan's Magazine* in February 1883. In the form in which this subsequently appeared in 1884 upon Messrs W. H. Smith and Sons' bookstalls it included, as if by accident, a paper read before the Statistical Society in September of the same year on the speed of the principal express trains on the larger railways of Great Britain. The volume before us is the result of further statistical investigation upon the lines of this paper of 1883. The particulars of express travelling upon the railways there mentioned are worked out in much greater detail, and brought up to date, while the area under consideration is widened so as to include not only Great Britain, but Ireland, the Continent, and the United States. As there is no World-Bradshaw, the task of getting together and verifying the figures has been a heavy one, and Mr Foxwell has found another railway enthusiast to share his labours; but the method is his own, and we imagine that, except as regards Part II, he would acknowledge his full responsibility both for the merits and defects of the work.

Notwithstanding the formidable appearance which 180 pages of tabulated statistics present, there are many of us who will find a good deal to interest us in Mr Foxwell's figures. There is plenty of room for

a reliable book on railway speeds, as popular notions on the subject are more than usually misleading. It is still an article of faith in the West of England that the 'Flying Dutchman' is the fastest train in the world, and its average speed is put at 60 miles an hour. The superannuated servants of the Great Western cherish a dim tradition concerning a bold director, who, seeking to test the capacities of the Company's permanent way, was whirled from Paddington to Bath, seated in state in the Directors' carriage behind one of Sir Daniel Gooch's broad gauge engines, at 100 miles an hour, 'tearing up the rails behind him.' According to the reporters, just before the terrible accident at Long Ashton some years ago, when the engine and carriages left the rails and hurled themselves upon the impenetrable wall of a cutting, the 'Flying Dutchman' ran along the level stretch from Bridgwater and through Bourton station at 81 miles an hour.* We ourselves remember more than once timing a mile with a stop-watch between London and Swindon at 80, when on our way home from school, but the value of this record is diminished by an unscientific habit we then had of counting only four quarter-mile-posts to the mile.

These delightful dreams of speeds attainable Mr Foxwell has dissipated for ever. No legends find a place in his volume; we are everywhere face to face with the unimpeachable record of what has been actually achieved. And, as usual, the ideal is one thing, and the actual quite another. The average speed of the 'Flying Dutchman' over its whole journey of 326½ miles from Paddington to Penzance is only 36⅔ including stops, or 42¼ excluding stops, while over the fastest section of the line (Swindon to Paddington—77¼ miles) which is run without a stop, the speed is only 52⅔, or

* This estimate is based only on the evidence of signalmen in successive boxes—whose cheap clocks were probably not in accord.

53½ on the *down* journey, though no doubt much higher speeds are attained on particular miles. Nor is this by any means 'the fastest train in the world.' According to Mr Foxwell's tables the 9.45 a.m. Great Northern from King's Cross to Leeds runs at 48⅔ including and 51 excluding stops over the whole journey of 185½ miles, and between Grantham and Doncaster, for more than 50 miles, it runs at 54. Again, on the Midland, the 4.3 p.m. Glasgow express runs from Normanton to St Pancras at 50 including, 51 excluding stops; while the 2 p.m. (to Manchester) for 72¼ hilly miles between St Pancras and Kettering keeps up 53. The up day-express from Edinburgh caps this by going from Nottingham to St Pancras without a stop, 124 miles, at the high average speed of 52. Best of all, the North Western 10.0 a.m. express from Glasgow to Euston travels the 90¼ miles from Preston to Carlisle, over a summit of 920 feet, at a speed which averages 53.

These times are the ordinary times of 1888-9, without counting the extraordinary performances of the 'race to Edinburgh' last year, when all railway records were broken. Mr Foxwell's spirited account of this is quite the best thing in the book, and stirs the blood of the reader like the story of some great battle. It will be enough to note here the final result of the contest. From August 14—31 the West Coast Companies (North Western and Caledonian) carried passengers in (nominally) eight hours from Euston to Edinburgh (400¼ miles) at a speed of 50 miles an hour including and 53⅓ excluding stops—*i.e.* faster over the whole distance than the 'Flying Dutchman' in the comparatively short run of 77¼ miles from Swindon to Paddington; but this official timing was improved upon every day. From Preston to Carlisle (90¼ miles) and Carlisle to Edinburgh (100¾ miles) the speed was 54. At the same time the East Coast Companies (Great Northern and North Eastern) were

reaching Edinburgh by their somewhat shorter route ($392\frac{1}{2}$ miles) in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours, travelling the whole distance at $50\frac{3}{8}$ including and 54 excluding stops, and doing the $82\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Grantham to York at $56\frac{1}{4}$. Mr Foxwell notes on this journey a run of four successive miles at $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, checked by two observers. Thus the 'Flying Dutchman' has been left far behind by the enterprise of the great northern companies, besides being outdone by its own companion train the 'Zulu,' put on ten years ago. It is also worth noting that all the trains that beat it, including the expresses of the 'race,' carried third class passengers, while the Great Western adheres to its policy of first and second only as regards the 'Dutchman'; the 'Zulu' now admits third class.

The statistics of the Continental and American railways are naturally less interesting to us than our own, and their performances are for the most part (except in America) very inferior. The best American train is the 4.13 p.m. from Jersey City to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Line ($89\frac{3}{4}$ miles). The speed is $48\frac{1}{2}$ including and 49 excluding stops. The best running is between Jersey City and Trenton ($55\frac{3}{4}$ miles) at 53 miles an hour. Another train, the 9 a.m. Mondays from New York to San Francisco, is interesting to us because of the enormous distance travelled. The train takes nearly a week to cover the 3,270 miles, but the time of actual running is $127\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and the average speed including stops is $25\frac{3}{5}$. We go from London to Wick, 767 miles, in 22 hours, a rate of progress which would see us in San Francisco before the close of the fourth day from New York.

The Continental trains are extremely disappointing. France leads with two good trains—the bi-weekly *Luxe* express from Paris to Bordeaux, and the boat train from Paris to Calais—the latter the result of the pressure of the English Companies on the *Nord*, the former of competition between the Orleans line

and the state railway, which also has a direct line to Bordeaux. The 6.58 p.m. Paris to Bordeaux runs the 364 miles at $42\frac{3}{8}$ including and $44\frac{1}{2}$ excluding stops, and between Les Aubrais and St Pierre des Corps ($68\frac{1}{2}$ miles) keeps up $45\frac{3}{4}$. The 11.15 a.m. from Paris to Calais (183 miles) runs at 43 including and 44 excluding stops, and between Amiens and Calais (101 miles) keeps up $44\frac{1}{4}$. The English trains that correspond with these would come very low down among our expresses. The best Brighton and South Coast trains to Brighton or Eastbourne are rather faster; possibly the second-best Great Eastern between London and Norwich would about hit the mark.

Next to France comes Holland, with a train from Flushing to Venlo (130 miles), leaving at 5.5 p.m. It runs at $40\frac{3}{8}$ including and $41\frac{3}{8}$ excluding stops, and between Flushing and Breda ($61\frac{3}{4}$ miles) keeps up 42. This is the best long-distance train (competitive), but the 9 a.m. from Rotterdam to Amsterdam ($53\frac{1}{2}$ miles) does the journey at 46 without stopping, notwithstanding the fact that it slackens speed through the five chief stations (one of which is the Hague) to 10 miles an hour. This is equal to any of the second-best English performances.

Close behind Holland comes Belgium, with the 4.40 p.m. from Brussels to Ostend (76 miles). It runs at $43\frac{3}{4}$ including and $44\frac{1}{2}$ excluding stops, and from Bruges to Ostend ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles) keeps up 45. But Belgium has very steep gradients for some of its expresses to surmount.

Germany is a shocking country for speed. The much vaunted Orient express from Paris to Constantinople ($1,857\frac{1}{4}$ miles) *via* Strasburg, Stuttgart, Munich, and Vienna, only runs at 27 including and 29 excluding stops, and for this Germany, Austria, and Turkey are chiefly responsible, for the speed through France is $40\frac{1}{4}$. As Mr Farrer puts it—'an inclusive speed of 40 miles an hour would save 22 hours in the journey from Paris

to Constantinople.' The best trains in North Germany are the 5.15 p.m. and 9.7 p.m. from Berlin to Hamburg (177½ miles). These run at 37½ including and 40½ excluding stops, and between Hagenau and Büchen (29½ miles) they are timed to do 44. Almost as fast, and for a much longer distance, are the 12.6 noon and 10.30 p.m. from Berlin to Cologne. These are at 36 including and 40 excluding stops, and on one section do 44½. The South German Railways are much slower. The best train is the 2.20 p.m. from Mannheim to Bâle (162 miles) on the Baden State Railway, but this is only 34 including and 37½ excluding stops, and it only attains a speed of 40 over one section. An attempt is usually made to disguise the actual slowness of the South German trains under high-sounding titles. We well remember, after a tedious course of German 'Schnellzug,' allowing ourselves to be tempted by a more promising sort of train, announced on the time-tables of the Main-Neckar Railway as a 'Blitz-zug' from Frankfort to Heidelberg *via* Darmstadt. The statistics of this train, which starts daily with immense pomp and circumstance, are given by our authors thus:—Distance 55 miles; speed including stops, 32; excluding stops, 34¾; fastest run (Darmstadt to Friedrichsfeld—31½ miles) 35½. Compare with this a certain broad-gauge 'fast goods' on the Great Western. It runs nearly four times as far, Paddington to Exeter (193½ miles); speed including stops 30, excluding stops 33¾; fastest run (Swindon to Bristol—41¼ miles) 35½. The heavily subsidised Indian Mail, again, that runs on Friday evenings from London to Brindisi, is a scandalous train in the matter of speed. From London to Dover it runs at 43, but the average over the whole distance of 1,455 miles (including the 15 miles an hour from Dover to Calais) is only 26 miles including stops. In other words, 'the *Umbria*, *Etruria*, and *Empress* go as fast on the sea as this International Mail train does on land'!

The moral of our authors' investigation of Continental railways appears to be that state management 'is pison.' Government monopolies lead everywhere to slackness and want of enterprise, and affect rapidity of travelling most perniciously. As far as speed is concerned, at any rate, competition is the life of a railway. Such an exhilarating contest as the race to Edinburgh would be impossible under a Government control like that of France, where 'no figure of the timebill can be altered without the consent of the superior administration'—still less in Algeria, where 'the Superintendent of one of the railways stated that he might not alter any passenger train one minute without 'homologation' from Paris.' This is organisation with a vengeance, and a railway dies of over-organisation quite as easily as of the opposite complaint.

We are surprised to learn from Mr Farrer that 'the average actual cost of running a locomotive and train does not exceed 1s per mile at the utmost. It is therefore clear that 12 third class passengers at 1d each per mile actually pay the cost of working a train, while any number over this is profit.' This explains why comparatively empty trains (*e.g.* the G.E. through Cambridge to Doncaster) pay nevertheless.

We must not spend any more time over the interesting points in this volume. We regret that the authors confined themselves to statistics of speed only; we should like to hear what they have to say on other aspects of railway management—permanent-way making, types of engines, or, better than any, what might perhaps be called 'railway statesmanship'—the considerations that determine the policy of our principal companies. Or again, they might take to history, and do for the North Western, Great Northern, or Great Western—or all three of them—what Mr Williams did for the Midland. Even the subject of

speed is not yet exhausted. They have given us a sort of *Debrett's Peerage* of trains, but there must be a vast proletariat of ordinary trains, the statistics of which might yield interesting results if a proper census were taken.

The new volume is nicely got up. A capital drawing of the latest type of Midland express engine appears upon the cover, and the numerous maps are excellent: the coloured maps, the like of which have never appeared before, must have cost immense pains, and are models of clearness and accuracy.

Mr Foxwell and Mr Farrer are good *collaborateurs*; the former is responsible for Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium, and the latter for the remainder of the book. Mr Farrer's manner is solid and reliable; his very matter-of-factness inspires confidence, and he has the air of a born statistician. Mr Foxwell is as usual graceful and suggestive; he handles his figures in a pleasant way, and charms us into taking an eager interest in tabulated facts in spite of all natural aversions. The contrast between the two manners is one of the attractions of the book. But, in spite of Mr Foxwell, we lay down the volume feeling that we have had enough of pure statistics, and long for something more of earth. We miss the delightful 'apology' of the earlier rhapsody, which now appears condensed into three pages and a half, under the heading 'some effects of express speed.' Anyone who cares about railways will find the new book indispensable, but it is not likely to be a source of such genuine pleasure as the shilling pamphlet of 1884.

J. R. TANNER.

Obituary.

REV CANON F. C. COOK.

The Rev Frederick Charles Cook, to whom reference was made in our last number (xv. 505), for 25 years a canon of Exeter Cathedral, died on June 22, at his residence in the Close. Canon Cook graduated at St John's College, B.A. 1828, when he took a first class in the Classical Tripos, and M.A. in 1840; and he had been in the ministry for just 50 years, having taken his ordination vows before the Bishop of London in 1839. He was appointed preacher to the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn, canon residentiary of Exeter Cathedral in 1864, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1869, and precentor of Exeter Cathedral in 1872. He was formerly one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and before coming to Exeter held a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral. The deceased was a ripe scholar, editor of the *Speaker's Commentary*, and author of several ecclesiastical works. Bodily infirmities prevented his taking an active part in the Cathedral for three or four years past, and a few weeks before his death he resigned the precentorship, an office in which he was succeeded by the Dean. Canon Cook leaves behind him an exceedingly valuable library, which he has bequeathed to the Chapter, and it will find a place in the new cloister building, in the restoration of which the late Canon took great interest.

[See *Times*, June 24, 1889.]

REV DR L. STEPHENSON.

The Rev Lawrence Stephenson graduated as Twelfth Wrangler in 1823, proceeded M.A. 1826, B.D. 1833, D.D. 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1826. He was Sadlerian Lecturer until in 1835 he was presented to the College Rectory of Soulderne in Oxfordshire. An able preacher, whose ministrations were valued both in his own and other churches, he nevertheless held no preferment outside his own parish. There he devoted himself unostentatiously to the quiet round of parochial work, making his little church an example of reverent

care, if we except the chancel, unfortunately rebuilt during Mr Horseman's incumbency in an age sadly devoid of taste; whilst the village school he caused to be built was evidence of his care for the young.

The oldest of our College Rectors, both in University standing and in the tenure of his cure, he passed away during the early morning hours of 21 June 1889, in the 88th year of his age, the sleep of tired nature merging unperceived into the long sleep of death.

A. F. T.

REV F. W. P. COLLISON.

The Rev Frederick William Portlock Collison was the eldest son of the late Brown Collison of Hitchin, Herts, and was born 22 May 1814. He entered the College in 1832, graduated as Sixth Wrangler in 1836, obtained the Crosse Scholarship the same year, and the senior Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship the year following. After being Naden's Divinity Student he was elected Fellow in 1838. In College he held the offices of Hebrew Lecturer, Librarian, and Dean. He was a member of the Cambridge Camden Society from its institution in 1839, being its Treasurer until 1844, and contributing to its official publication, the *Ecclesiologist*. He was also a member of the Committee for restoring the Round Church. In 1853 he accepted the College living of Marwood in N. Devon. There the material records of his work are a restored Chancel, an enlarged churchyard, a Mission Church, and a Day School. In 1855 he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr Thackeray of Cambridge, who is left a widow with three sons and two daughters. When in 1857 Dr Bateson was elected to the Mastership, Mr France's name being withdrawn, no one else was voted for but Mr Collison, who was at the time quite unaware of the compliment thus paid to him. In N. Devon he was appointed Rural Dean, but very soon resigned the office. The position of President of the local Clerical Society he found more congenial; and although he did not say much, his opinions on matters of biblical criticism and ecclesiastical controversy were weighty and received with great respect. Failing eyesight obliged him gradually to withdraw from public work, and in 1885 he resigned his benefice, which was then accepted by the Rev A. F. Torry. He removed to North London, where he died on Friday 21 June 1889.

A. F. T.

REV THOMAS CROFTS WARD.

The young and devoted clergyman whose name, alas, heads these lines was some five or six years ago one of the best known and best loved of the younger members of our College. His tall lithe figure and dark handsome face, his charm of manner, his prowess in manly sports, would have sufficed to win him an ordinary popularity and will still be a title to wide remembrance. But all who came into contact with T. C. Ward felt that he had qualities deeper than these.

They felt that they were in the presence of a nature sweet and sunshiny to a rare degree, yet with the hidden strength of singlehearted uprightness. Such a man cannot live to himself alone, little as he thinks of it he must *give*, 'silently out of himself as the sun gives.' And certainly it was so with Ward. "I think his influence for good over those around him," writes one of his nearest friends, "was very great though unconscious. His simple manliness, his sweet manners, and his transparent godliness gave him influence everywhere." And as it was at Cambridge, so it was without doubt in the places where afterwards he laboured as a minister of Christ till he fell a martyr to his mission of consolation and was taken from us.

Thomas Crofts Ward was the second son of the late Mr W. G. Ward of Nottingham, and was born March 9, 1866. He received his early education at Newark School, and came up to St John's in October 1879. His rooms during most of his course were those now occupied by Mr Harker, F 3rd Court. His elder brother G. W. C. Ward was already a member of the College, and a year or two later his younger brother H. Ward followed them. 'T. C,' as he was called for distinction's sake, was well known in L. M. B. C. and on the Association football ground, but he achieved most of his athletic fame as a tennis player. He will be found repeatedly in the photographs of the L. M. B. C., the 'Eagles,' and the 'Byrons' of his day. After reading theology he took his degree in 1883, but remained in residence a year longer, when he was ordained to a Curacy at Northfield, Birmingham. About the same time he was married to Sybil, second daughter of the Rev Canon Miles, Rector of Bingham, Notts, by whom he has left two children. A delicacy of the throat obliged him before

long to resign his Curacy, and he accepted a Chaplaincy at Madeira, where he remained eight months. In 1886 he took the Curacy of S. Nicholas, Guildford. After two years of faithful work, he was appointed to the scattered country parish of Appleton-le-Street with Amotherby, Yorkshire. To this benefice he was only instituted in October 1888, but in the nine months which alone were allotted him we are told that he had made a lasting mark on the parish.

"At the Confirmation held at Amotherby last Easter, he presented upwards of forty candidates, a large proportion of whom were adults. His quiet, earnest, and reverent manner, and his remarkable power of sympathy, especially in sickness and trouble, speedily won to his side by far the greater part of a parish in which there is much active Dissent. The vigour that he threw into all parts of his pastoral work was remarkable.... We scarcely know of any other case in which a young priest has effected so much in a parish in so short a time." (*Church Times*.)

On Wednesday 17 July Mr Ward buried two children who had died from diphtheria, having previously visited them in their illness. He played lawn tennis on the Saturday with his old proficiency, and took two services on Sunday morning. In the evening he felt indisposed; next day symptoms of diphtheria shewed themselves, and early on Wednesday morning, July 24, he passed away. He was buried two days later in his churchyard overlooking the beautiful valley of Ryedale, amid the greatest signs of the sympathy and sorrow of his parishioners.

Seldom has so sudden a stroke closed a life so full of beauty and promise.

"Whatever record leap to light,
He never shall be shamed,"

for there can be no record of Tom Ward

"But tells of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love was innocent."

ALEXANDER WILLIAM POTTS LL.D.

Many readers of the *Eagle* have been startled and deeply grieved by the news of the sudden death of Dr Alexander W. Potts, Head-master of Fettes College, an old and most distinguished member of St John's. He was born in the year 1834, and entered Shrewsbury School under the late Prof. Kennedy, where his progress to the VI Form was unusually rapid. Though early distinguished as a scholar of brilliant promise, he did not neglect his physical development, but became Captain of Football and Stroke of the School Eight. In 1852 he entered Cambridge as a scholar of our College, and in 1858 graduated as second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, Chancellor's Medallist, and Senior Optime in Mathematics. His appearance, as well as his known abilities, in those early days of Undergraduate life, tall, handsome, earnest and commanding, inspired an admiration mingled with a kind of awe, amounting to reverence, in the minds of his contemporaries*; while those who knew him least recognised the sterling merits of a genuinely noble character, and were attached to him for life.

In 1859 he was made Fellow of the College, and after holding an Assistant-Mastership at Charterhouse for some time, he was for five years Master of "the Twenty" at Rugby, under Dr Temple. There he married Miss Bowden Smith, the sister of a colleague. From Rugby he was called in 1870 to undertake the work of organising Fettes College, a school intended to follow the lines of the great English Public Schools. In this work he was accompanied and ably seconded by C. C. Cotterill, also a Johnian. Under the most favourable circumstances the task would have been one to test the highest energies of a gifted man. In this case it was not lightened by certain narrow prejudices and national jealousies. But his success was conspicuous in overcoming difficulties, and raising the school to the first rank in scholarship and athletic distinctions. Fettes

* Calverley's lines in the verses beginning *There stands a city*, are said to refer to Dr Potts:

The 'long' but not 'stern swell,'
- Faultless in his hats and hosen,
Whom the Johnian lawns know well.

scholars and Fettes football-players are too well-known at Cambridge for us to dwell on this in Dr Potts' praise. But it is perhaps not so well-known here that his success in teaching was due no less to the magnificent earnestness of the man, and his genial loving ways with boys, than to his brilliant and elegant scholarship. Among his many versatile gifts he possessed a true love and appreciation of music, which he was most assiduous in fostering among his pupils. As a preacher he was gifted with extraordinary powers of eloquence, refined, earnest, and inspiring. Indeed there can be little doubt that had his position permitted him to take orders, he would have been accounted one of the most eloquent and impressive of pulpit orators. 'His keen clear eye'—writes one who knew him well, both here and at Rugby,—'his gentle smile, his lofty bearing, his stern scorn of all that was unworthy, his tenderness toward the defects and difficulties of lesser spirits' will live long in many loving memories. And such as he was here and at Rugby, such he remained in the fuller promise of his ripened manhood, till death took him. Yet with all these high gifts he never swerved from a simple childlike faith in God, and struggling in mortal agony he gasped out this message to his boys—

'I wish particularly to offer to all the boys at Fettes College (particularly to those who have been here any time) my grateful acknowledgments of their loyalty, affection, and generous appreciation of me. I wish as a dying man to record that loving kindness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life; that firm faith in God is the sole firm stay in mortal life; that all ideas but Christ are illusory, and that duty is the one and sole thing worth living for.'

The world could have better spared many a more famous man.



VEXILLO OPUS EST: CONVOLABUNT.*

"Persons advertising in *The Standard* can now have the answers addressed free of charge at our office, 28 St Bride Street, E.C."

PUBLICA queis placuit cupientibus edere uerba,
Signum cui titulus charta diurna patet.
 ediderint: cupidis fors respondebitur; et sic
 nostra capit—merces non erit ulla—domus.
 exstat ab octaua uicesima pilla,† uetustum
 nomen ubi uico Sancta Brigitta dedit.
 urbis et Augustae‡ media regione locatur
 pandit ubi Phoebi lux modo nata iubar.

HAWTHORNDEN.

EPIGRAM

On a font removed from the Church into the Rector's Garden.

Ἦ ξεῖν' ἀγγέλλειν τὰδ' Ἐπισκόπῳ, ὅττι με τῆδε
 εἶδες ὑπ' ἀργαλέας ἀνθοφοροῦντα τύχης,
 ὃς τὸ πρὶν ἰδρυθεὶς ἱεροῖς ἐνὶ δώμασι Χριστοῦ
 ἄνθεα φυταλῖαις οὐρανίαις ἔφερον
 νῦν δ' αὖ κείν' ἀπόλωλε, τὰ δ' ἄνθεα γῆινα πάντα
 ὦ πότμος ἀλγινόεις, ὦ κλέος οὐκέτ' ἐμόν.

G. A. SELWYN.

[The church is at Bobbingworth (Bovinger), Essex: the above is a true copy from an autograph found in an old *Iliad*.]

* *Cicero*, ad Atticum x 17.

† Cf. *Catull.* xxxvii 2. *A pileatis nona fratribus pilla.*

‡ *Augusta Trinobantum* was the old name for London.



ON THE CLIFF.

RECLINING on the breezy turf,
High up above the sea-bird's screech,
I hear below the thundering surf
Drag back the shrieking shingle of the beach,
And watch the wild sea-horses in their play
Toss their white manes and gambol in the sun,
Till the far hills reflect his setting ray,
And all the glories of the day are done.
And then a dreamy stillness far and wide,
The night-flower's scent, the night-moth's drowsy
tune,
The distant murmur of the ebbing tide,
And the mild splendour of the Harvest Moon.

J. B. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter, received from an old and loyal Johnian by one of our Editors, will be read with interest.—EDD.]

1 *Montpellier Terrace, Cheltenham,*
5 *November 1889.*

MY DEAR —

I return, with many thanks, the *Eagles* for March and June 1889. They recall so many memories that I hardly know which to talk about first.

p. 313. You have, I see, a quotation from Professor Kynaston's Verses on the 50th Anniversary of the Oxford and Cambridge race (xi. 455). I was once actually asked whether those Verses were mine. εἰς οὗτος ὑμῶν ἦδη. (This peculiar expression is from Demosth. *De Falsa Legatione*, § 361, p. 442, rendered by Prof. Scholefield 'There's for you now.')

p. 315. France I knew a little; I was on Atlay's side, after he succeeded Brumell. He (A.) was always most kind to me, from the first day that I went to his Lecture on Livy VI, to the day that the Tripos list came out, and since; his son is at the Cheltenham College.

p. 354. I should have been *tergeminus sublatus honoribus* if I could have secured one of the Reading Prizes, but going to Morning Chapel was one of the conditions, not always observed.

p. 356. Parkinson I remember well. He was often in Cheltenham, though I never saw him, but heard of him through a relative; in the horrible days of Math. *viva voce*, Parkinson was a prominent feature. He was the *beau idéal* of a Math. machine, but, as I need not say, something more. I recollect his being Senior in 1845; I was at School in Cambridge at the time.

p. 362. I did not know much of Babington when at St John's. He once preached a Sermon on *The Principle of Accommodation* (whatever that may be) and set a question bearing on it in the

Gk. Test paper: I heard the Sermon, but his delivery was peculiar, and I could not reproduce it. I used to see him in Leicestershire: there used to be a Clergyman of his name at Cossington, and there was another at Rothley, I think. He was always considered a very learned man.

p. 366. Paley I once met at breakfast, at Dr Jex Blake's house, in 1870. He was kind enough to write me a courteous note, on my asking him something in the *Oed. Col.* (v. 569, 570), as also, by the way, was B. H. K. My old Master used to hold out Paley's being 'gulphed' for Mathematics as a warning to me. We came in for the benefit of the 1849 Grace, which dispensed with a Junior 'Pessime,' as I once heard it called, as qualification for the Tripos.

p. 369. Earnshaw I remember by sight; his sons, my juniors, went for a time to the same school as myself.

p. 372. From taking the duty in 1881 and 1882 at Forthampton, I got introduced to Mr Yorke; F. is close to Tewkesbury; you see the Abbey grandly from the Court grounds. Mr Y. was a good Scholar; we used to have many a chat about Virgil.

p. 377. Rev E. A. Claydon was a very intimate friend of mine when we were at the old College; he was an Army Tutor for years, and a most excellent teacher he was, and almost as good as Brumell as an explainer.

I had forgotten that B. W. Horne was dead; he was a wonderfully good Math. Coach; he was just three years my junior in standing.

Duckworth I saw at Weston in 1885; he was a good teacher. *Solari* I recollect well by name.

p. 392. I have met Mr Teall in Cheltenham.

p. 392. *My Auld Coat* is capital: I agree with the writers, French and Scotch, most thoroughly.

p. 395. C. F. Holmes and I were bracketed in the Tripos: (Mind that you leave Class II far far behind.) I did not know him half as well as I ought to have known him, but I recollect him perfectly; the last time that I shook hands with him was in the Senate House in 1856, when his brilliant brother Arthur recited the Porson Prize. He and I read with the same Coaches, Thompson (1848) and A. M. Hoare in 1849; H. was the longstop in the Varsity XI, and one of its best bats. Read *Eton 50 years ago*, in Macmillan for this month; I recollect 'Boudier,' there mentioned, as a Cricketer in the Cambridge

XI; he went out to the Crimea as an Army Chaplain, and the first greeting that he had on setting foot ashore was 'How's that, Umpire?' (*ταῦτο δὲ πῶς ἔχει, βραβεῦ*; as the Cheltonian rendered it).

p. 398. 'Johnny' Hymers I, of course, remember well, though not on his 'side,' but on Brumell's (p. 395) [B. was the best explainer of Math. difficulties that I ever came across: I have some of his work to this day, and hold him in the highest respect: he was always very (and truly) kind to me]. H. was very good to his men. I recollect being very much amused, as a Freshman, by his recommending us, on giving a piece for Hex^{rs}, to imitate Virgil (we spelt the name in that way) as much as we could. The story about his wanting to come back appears to have been true; it was reported that the College said 'You may come back, if you will come as Juniorest Fellow.' Mr Brook Smith and I used often to talk about him. It is a very good feature about the 'Biographies' that the Schools to which the several subjects belonged should be recorded: it would make them still more interesting if the Coaches who helped them *literarum lampada tradere* (that is not meant for a Hex^r) should also be recorded. Hymers was a pupil of a Mr Birkett, who was 3rd Wrangler in 1822, and who was once, as I presume you are aware, Math. Master at Cheltenham. When there, he was famous as a whist player and dancer, and *beau garçon* generally. Earnshaw, whose Obituary the March 1889 number gives, was also one of Birkett's pupils. This he (B.) told me himself.

I had better insert here something that may interest either yourself or some friend.—A book catalogue of John Hitchman, 51 and 52 Cherry Street, Birmingham, advertises 8 vols of the *Eagle* (the earlier vols. I should think) half calf, for 28s. The earlier volumes must be scarce by this time.

I once went to look at the living (Buckland) lately held by Mr Lorimer; it is near Evesham, and pretty enough, but rather out of the world.

You will see, from all these maundering recollections, how much I find to interest me in the *Eagle*, and can imagine how dear the College is to me. I am about 10 years the Master's senior: the only Don who is at all of my standing is the President, and, by the way, Prof. John Mayor: I am a little their junior. Mr Pieters, whose election to a Fellow-

ship I recollect, is my senior. Dr H. Thompson, the Senior Fellow, was, as I have said, my Coach: I learnt *no end* from him, and was not I pleased when he once said to a sentence of Gk. Prose, 'Ah, that will do!' This is the sentence—
 εἶωθε δὲ ἡ κενοφροσύνη ὡς μάλιστα νεοχμῶσαι. Good-b'ye: I hope you may never have to reproach yourself with not having made the best use of your opportunities. Take care of your health: Cambridge is rather a trying place. Expect me some day in St John's, and till I come

Believe me always

Very sincerely yours

P. J. F. GANTILLON.

THE READING-ROOM.

DEAR *EAGLE*,

For many years past Johnians have been in the habit of pouring into your sympathising ears their woful tales of grievance or distress, and it is with full knowledge of this fact that I now venture to beg for your indulgence. Last Term there was opened in this College a Reading-Room, and an admirable committee was entrusted with the management of affairs. Much as this committee is to be congratulated on its able fulfilment of duty and its excellent code of rules, one cannot but wish that it could see its way to effecting two improvements which, though perhaps seemingly little, are nevertheless important.

It is in the opinion of many Johnians to be regretted that the Room is not kept open till 10 o'clock at night: the *Union*, I believe, does not close till 10 p.m. Another point in which a leaf might well be taken from the older institution's book is that the Room should be opened on Sundays. Sunday is the day of all days on which men like to scan current literature at their leisure, as it is the only day on which they are not hampered by lectures, coaches, and the like.

Hoping that these suggestions may meet with your approval and the favourable consideration of the Reading-Room Committee,

I am,

My very dear *Eagle*,

A WELL-WISHER.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1889.

The Right Honourable Leonard Henry Courtney has been elected by the Council, as a "person of distinguished merit," to an Honorary Fellowship under Statute XXVIII. The following account of him taken from *Men of the Time* will be read with interest by Johnians. "Leonard Henry Courtney M.P., eldest son of the late Mr John Sampson Courtney, Banker, of Penzance, Cornwall, by Sarah, daughter of Mr John Mortimer, of St Mary's, Scilly, was born at Penzance, July 6, 1832. He was educated at the Regent House Academy in that town, under Mr Richard Baines, and afterwards privately under Mr R. Willan M.D. According to a memoir of him in *Men of the West*, he was for some time in the bank of Messrs Bolitho Sons and Co., in which concern his father was a partner. He went to St John's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and graduated B.A. as Second Wrangler in 1855, being bracketed First Smith's Prizeman. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his College. For some time he was engaged in private tuition in the University. In 1858 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He

Economy at University College, London, and held that professorship until a lengthened visit to India in the winter of 1875—6 necessitated his retirement. For two years he was examiner in Constitutional History in the University of London, 1873—75. In 1874 he contested Liskeard, but polled only 329 votes against 334 recorded for Mr Horsman, but at the election which was held after that gentleman's death, Mr Courtney gained the coveted seat, Dec. 22, 1876, polling 388 votes against 281 votes given to his opponent, Lieut.-Colonel Sterling. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Dec. 1880. In August 1881 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Mr Grant Duff, who had been nominated Governor of Madras; and in May 1882 he succeeded the late Lord Frederick Cavendish as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr Courtney is an advanced Liberal, and in favour of the extension of the principle of proportional representation; and he is also in favour of an absolute security being given by legislation to agricultural tenants for compensation for their

improvements. He has been a regular writer for the *Times* since 1884. In 1860 he published a pamphlet on 'Direct Taxation;' and to the *Journal of the Statistical Society* (1868) he contributed a paper on the 'Finances of the United States, 1861-67.'

To this we may add that Mr Courtney held for many years one of the two lay fellowships under the late Statutes, namely the one assigned to Law; that assigned to Medicine is still held by Dr Henry Thompson, our Senior Fellow. Mr Courtney, as is well-known, is Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, and in the present year was appointed by the Queen a Member of the Privy Council. Mr Courtney resigned his Fellowship on his marriage a few years ago, but for some time previously he had returned his dividends to the College. These constituted a Courtney Fund, out of which the expense of numerous useful improvements has been met.

At the annual election to Fellowships on November 4, the choice of the Council fell upon—John Parker, B.A. (Seventh Wrangler 1882), well-known as the author of numerous papers on electrical subjects; Humphry Davy Rolleston, M.B., B.C., B.A. (First Class in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos 1885-1886), who has in succession filled the posts of University Demonstrator in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, was formerly an Editor of the *Eagle*, and has written several important memoirs of anatomical and physiological interest; and Alfred William Flux, B.A. (bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887), Marshall Prizeman in Political Economy 1889.

Among the writings submitted to the Council by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following: *On the thermodynamics of cryohydrates*, and *On thermoelectric phenomena*, by J. Parker; *The evolution of heat from nerves during (a) activity, (b) the process of dying*, *Observations on the endocardial pressure-curve*, and *The causation of mitral diastolic murmurs*, by H. D. Rolleston; *Investigations concerning Newton's Rings*, by A. W. Flux.

We are proud to announce that one of the two Smith's Prizes has been awarded to H. F. Baker, Fellow of the College (bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887), for an Essay on *The complete system of 148 concomitants of three ternary quadrics in terms of which all others are expressible as rational integral algebraic functions, with an account of the present theory of three such forms*. The other Prize is awarded to J. H. Michell of Trinity (bracketed with Mr Baker in 1887) for an Essay on *The vibrations of curved rods and shells*, the Adjudicators 'not desiring to assign precedence to one Essay over the other.'

The Tripos lists printed in the last number and in the present will show that St John's has this year gained a large number of first class honours. Comparison with those gained

elsewhere brings out the fact that we have more than any other College. The following statistics may therefore be of interest; they seem to show that the College is not going backward as regards the quality of its students:

No. of first classes in Triposes	1887	1888	1889
St John's	17	20	30
Trinity	29	28	25
Total for all colleges	110	103	113

The *Guardian* of October 30 says that St John's can accommodate 222 residents within its walls, Trinity about 100 more, and Caius, the next in size to St John's, over 80 fewer. The matriculations on October 21 showed that 946 students had entered the University this year, as against 867 last year. The largest increase in particular Colleges is at St John's and Jesus.

The Master has been elected by the Senate, and Mr Scott, our Bursar, by the Representatives of Colleges, to be University Members of the new Borough Council of Cambridge. The Master was subsequently appointed an Alderman of the Borough, and Mr Wace was re-elected Mayor.

Mr Scott, the Senior Bursar, was on November 7 elected without opposition a member of the Council of the Senate, in the place of Mr Hill, who resigned his seat on going out of residence.

Mr Edmund Boulnois, the new Member of Parliament for Marylebone in succession to Lord Charles Beresford, is a member of this College, having taken his B.A. degree in 1862 and his M.A. in 1868. He is a J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex, Chairman of the Marylebone Board of Justices, and Member of the London County Council.

Dr Donald MacAlister, our senior Editor, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. On November 7 he was elected by the Senate to succeed Professor Humphry as the Representative of the University on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. Professor Latham, of Downing, was also a candidate, and received 140 votes, against 194 for Dr MacAlister. The contest excited much interest in Cambridge, the successful candidate receiving the support of the medical faculty and a majority of the resident graduates. Dr MacAlister has been appointed Vice-President of the British Nurses' Association, of which the Princess Christian is President.

Dr William Hunter, Fellow Commoner, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He has been re-appointed Arris and Gale Lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons, and has received a grant from the John Lucas Walker Fund to enable him to pursue his important researches in the Pathology of the Blood.

Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G. (LL.D. 1887) has been elected Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal.

Dr Kynaston, formerly Fellow, and late Principal of Cheltenham College, was installed as Canon of Durham Cathedral and Professor of Greek in the University, in succession to Canon Evans, on August 8, 1889. Dr Kynaston (Snow) was Porson Scholar, Camden and Browne Medallist, and bracketed with Professor Seeley at the head of the Classical Tripos in 1857. We recently announced his appointment by the Queen to the vicarage of St Luke's, Kentish Town; this he now resigns.

The Imperial Institute has expressed a desire that a Professorship of Swahili should be founded at King's College, London. We understand that the Ven J. P. Farler (B.A. 1871, M.A. 1883) recently Archdeacon of Magila, and now vicar of St Giles', Reading, is likely to be appointed Professor.

Professor Babington and Professor Liveing have been appointed Vice-Presidents, and Mr Larmor one of the Secretaries, of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

Mr A. E. H. Love (Second Wrangler 1885, First Smith's Prizeman 1887) has been appointed a College Lecturer in Mathematics in the room of Dr Besant.

Sir H. H. Lawrence, Bart., and Mr F. S. Powell M.P. have been appointed by the College to be Governors of Sedbergh School.

The Rev John Sephton M.A. (Fifth Wrangler 1862), formerly Fellow of the College, has resigned the Head-mastership of the Liverpool Institute, which he has held for nearly a quarter of a century. The *Liverpool Daily Post* in commenting on the fact says—"Mr Sephton has won his way to a premier place among the schoolmasters of his time... There are not many Sephtons in any one generation."

The Rev T. B. Rowe (Third Classic and Chancellor's Medallist 1856), formerly Fellow, will retire at Easter from the Head-mastership of Tonbridge School, which he will then have held for more than fourteen years.

The College has presented the Rev John Wilberforce Doran (B.A. 1856), Vicar of Fenstanton and formerly Scholar of the College, to the Rectory of Souderne, vacant by the death of the Rev Dr Stephenson. Mr Doran is known as the author of several works on Church Music.

The Rev C. M. Roberts (B.A. 1857) formerly Scholar, late Head-master of the Grammar School, Monmouth, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Brinkley, vacant by the transference of the Rev F. D. Thomson to Barrow-on-Soar.

The Rev Delaval Shafto Ingram (Thirteenth Classic 1862), Head-master of Felstead School and Archdeacon of St Albans, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Great Oakley, vacant by the resignation of the Rev J. H. Marsden.

The following graduates of the College have recently been ordained :

September Ordinations.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Harpley, T. A.	York	Newton Kyme
Alexander, H. R.	Worcester	St Mary's, Leamington Priors
Tatham, T. B.	Lichfield	Tettenhall
Field, D. T. B.	Manchester	Parish Church, Haslingden
Botterill, F. W.	St Albans	Berners Roding
Ward, E. B.	Wakefield	St Mark's, Barnsley

The following are the numbers from other Colleges :

Corpus, 5; Trinity, Jesus, Christ's, Non-Collegiate, 3; Emmanuel, St Catharine's, Queens', Caius, Pembroke, Peterhouse, 2; King's, Trinity Hall, Downing, Clare, Sidney, 1. Total 34.

Trinity Ordinations.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Ewing, A. G. C.	Canterbury	St John-the-Baptist, Folkestone
Herring, J.	York	Goole
Haigh, A.	London	Bromley
Sharp, G.	Bath and Wells	Rowbarton
Mead, A. R.	Chichester	All Souls', Eastbourne
Palmer, J. J. B.	Ely	Horningsea
Sheldon, A. H.	Exeter	St Leonard's, Exeter
Nicholl, L. H.	Gloucester	Thornbury
Way, R. F.	Lichfield	St Paul's, Walsall
Bain, D.	Liverpool	St Paul's, Kirkdale

From other Colleges :

Pembroke, 12; Selwyn, 6; Queens', Christ's, 5; Trinity, Corpus, Emmanuel, 4; Caius, Peterhouse, 3; Trinity Hall, St Catharine's, Non-Collegiate, 2; King's, Jesus, Downing, Clare, 1. Total 56.

Dr Henry Bailey (B.A. 1839), Rector of West Tarring, sometime Warden of St Augustine's College, Canterbury, has endowed a "Canonry of St Augustine" in Canterbury Cathedral, and is, we believe, to be invited to be the first Canon himself. The endowment is only a capital sum of £236, so that the post is as nearly an honorary one as can well be conceived. Its purpose is that some one connected with the Cathedral shall yearly contribute to the Church some sermon or address upon Foreign Missions.

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been made since the issue of our last number :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Hanson, J. C.	(LL.B. 1887) LL.M.	C. of S. Mary, Hull,	V. of Thornton-cum- Allerthorpe and Mel- burn, Yorkshire.
Pierpoint, R. D.	(1861) M.A.	V. of Thorpe Ham- let,	R. of West Halton, Lincoln.

Name.	B.A.	from	to
Gathercole, C. W. A.	(1876)	C. of Hanningfield,	V. of Carnworthy, Devon.
Kynaston, H., D.D., late Fellow	(1857) Senior Classic	late Principal of Cheltenham Col- lege, afterwards V. of S. Luke, Kentish Town,	Professor of Greek in the University and Canon of the Cathed- ral of Durham.
Easton, J. G.	(1876) M.A.	late Head-master of Great Yarmouth Grammar School,	V. of Ilkeshall St Mar- garet, Suffolk, on the presentation of the University.
Freeman, G. E.	(1845) M.A.	P.C. of Macclesfield Forest	V. of Askham, Penrith.
Sherringham, Ven J. W.	(1842) M.A.	Archdeacon of Gloucester,	Canon of Gloucester.
Atkinson, R. C.	(1858) M.A.	C. of Wath,	V. of Yedingham, Malton.
Price, H. M. C.	(1859) M.A.	V. of Northam,	V. of Valley End, Chob- ham.
Ransome, M. J.	(1882)	C. of St Oswald, Malpas,	R. of Croglin, Kirkos- wald, Carlisle.
Roberts, C. M.	(1857) B.D.	Hd.-master of Mon- mouth Grammar School,	R. of Brinkley, on presentation of the College.
Oxland, W.	(1869)	Chaplain of H.M.S. <i>Active</i> ,	Chaplain of H.M.S. <i>Im- pregnable</i> .
Woodman, H.	(1872) M.A.	V. of Stockton-on- Tees.	V. of Dacre, Penrith.
Hanbury, W. F. J.	(1872) M.A.	C. of Cheveley, Berks,	V. of Swanmore, I. W.
Russell, C. D.	(1865) M.A.	R. of Bleadon,	Asst. Dioc. Inspector for Bath and Wells.
Brittan, C.	(1853) M.A.	V. of Darley Abbey,	R. Dean of Duffield.
Butcher, W. E.	(1883)	C. of Stower Pro- vost,	Naval Instructor on H.M.S. <i>Cordelia</i> .
Hodges, G.	(1873) M.A.	V. of St James, Bury St Edmunds,	R. Dean of Thingoe.
Ryder, A. C. D.	(1870) M.A.	C. of St James, Dover,	V. of Highcliffe, near Christchurch.

J. H. Merrifield (B.A. 1884), Head-master of St John's College, Rangoon, has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Burmese Civil Service. He has been posted to Maliwun in the Mergui District. A handsome testimonial was presented to him at his departure by the masters and pupils of his school.

A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888), formerly one of our Editors, is practising in the Superior Courts in Rangoon. From the frequent appearance of his name in the reports of cases in the local papers he seems to be prospering.

The Marshall Prize in Political Economy has been awarded to Ds A. W. Flux, bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887.

The Harkness Scholarship in Geology and Palaeontology has been awarded to Ds T. T. Groom (B.A. 1889), Foundation Scholar.

Ds G. S. Turpin, Hutchinson Student of the College, has obtained the degree of Doctor in Science at the University of London. His special subject was Chemistry.

Ds E. H. Hankin (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1888-89), Scholar of the College, and lately an Editor of the *Eagle*, has been awarded by the British Medical Association a grant of £50 to enable him to complete his researches on a novel method of protective inoculation for anthrax (Siberian plague or wool-sorters' disease). Mr Hankin has also received a grant of £30 from the John Lucas Walker Fund of the University for the same researches, and has been appointed a George Henry Lewes Student in Physiology. One of our classical Editors suggests that Mr Hankin's motto might be *διὰ σ' ἀπανθρακίζομεν* (Aristoph. *Aves* 1546).

J. T. Hewitt, Natural Science Scholar, has gained high distinction in the recent Intermediate Examination for the B.Sc. degree of the London University. He heads the list both in Chemistry and in Physics, gaining two exhibitions of £40 a year for two years, and the Neil Arnott Medal in Physics. B. J. Hayes has gained the Gold Medal in Classics at the M.A. Examination of the same University.

Ds J. Atlee (Natural Sciences Tripos 1889) has gained the Shuter Scholarship in Natural Science at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Ds A. G. Harvey (same Tripos) the University Scholarship at Charing Cross Hospital.

Ds E. J. P. Olive (B.A. 1884) was admitted on October 17 to the degrees of M.B. and B.C. His thesis was on *Hay Fever*.

T. H. Arnold Chaplin (B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos 1886), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

Mr J. Johnson Hoyle, formerly of this College, has been placed at the top of the list in the Final Law Certificate Examination of the Cape of Good Hope University (*Cape Times*, July 17, 1889).

Professor H. G. Seeley, who has recently returned from an expedition to South Africa, has obtained from the Karroos, among a large number of other treasures, a complete specimen of the much-discussed '*Parieasaurus*.'

Mr C. W. Bourne M.A. (Twenty-ninth Wrangler and Second Class Classical Tripos 1868), late Head-master of Bedford County School and afterwards of Inverness College, has been appointed Head-master of King's College School, London, in succession to Dr Stokoe.

Mr J. Mashie and Mr N. Hardwick Smith (B.A. 1884) have been appointed to the staff of Mansfield College, Oxford.

The Rev E. Hinchcliffe M.A. (B.A. 1882) formerly Munsteven Exhibitioner of the College, has been appointed Head-master of St Michael's College, Tenbury.

The Rev Arthur Evans (B.A. 1863), formerly Head-master of Wigan Grammar School, has been appointed Head-master of the new middle-class school at Braintree.

Dr H. B. Stanwell (First Class Classical Tripos 1884) has been appointed to a mastership at Uppingham.

The Rev Charles F. Hutton (B.A. 1881), Warden of Daventry School, and formerly Scholar, has been appointed Head-master of Pocklington Grammar School.

Lieutenant A. P. F. Collum, of this College, has been gazetted Captain of the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

An appreciative notice, with a complete bibliography, of the late Professor Paey, appears in *Bursian's Jahresbericht* for 1889. It is from the pen of Mr S. S. Lewis. He says—"Sein inniges Erfassen der Schönheiten des Geistes der griechischen und der lateinischen Sprache traten in manchem Sinngedicht, wie in Epigrammen aus seiner leichten Feder mit Glück zu Tage; in seiner öffentlichen Laufbahn war ihm ein gewisses *odium theologicum* hinderlich, während in seinem privaten Leben sein Andenken denen unsagbar theuer bleiben wird, die ihn genauer kennen lernten als ein Mann von eigenartiger Zartheit des Geistes, von unerschütterlicher Ehrenhaftigkeit, von gewinnender Anmuth des Benehmens und von hochherziger Anerkennung der Erfolge Anderer, die ihm versagt waren."

GILBERT OF COLCHESTER.—Just as we go to press this week (writes the *Electrician* on November 29) there is being held the inaugural meeting of an Association established to do honour to the memory of the founder of the science of electricity. Although to every electrician the name of Dr Gilbert, of Colchester, is more or less familiar, the outside public is strangely ignorant both of the man and of his claims to a place in the roll of the worthies who have made England famous. What Shakespeare is to the drama, what Raleigh is to geography, what Spenser is to poetry, what Bacon is to philosophy, that, and more than that, is Gilbert to the science of electricity. Born at Colchester in 1540, and educated at St John's College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow, he embraced the profession of medicine, travelling much abroad in the prosecution of his studies. Great distinction awaited him, and he rose to the summit of his profession, becoming in 1599 President of the Royal College of Physicians. He had for some years been physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and at her decease in 1603 was continued as physician to James I,

an honour cut short by Gilbert's death in November the same year. His fame, which even before this extended throughout Europe, was based, however, not upon his medical distinctions, but upon his experimental studies in magnetism. Living alone, and possessed of adequate means, he expended, as is recorded, no less a sum than five thousand pounds upon his researches, and amassed a fine collection of loadstones and magnetic apparatus, globes, charts, instruments, books, and manuscripts. Even before he had published a single line of his researches, the fame of them had gone abroad through the scientific men in the various universities of Europe. At length, in 1600, appeared his famous book, *De Magnete*, a fine folio volume of two hundred and forty pages, the Latin text printed in bold Dutch type by Peter Short, of St Paul's Churchyard, and illustrated with numerous primitive woodcuts of his apparatus and experiments. The book was of a sort wholly novel and strange, even to the learned men of that time. Men still lived in the shadow of mediæval modes of thought, and were accustomed to have all scientific facts wrapped up in a portentous metaphysical jargon, in the manner of the disputations of St Thomas Aquinas, and embroi

with erudition and speculative philosophy. To men steeped in such literature it was quite incomprehensible that valuable scientific facts should be discovered by the simple device of actually trying experiments; quite inconceivable that any one with the reputation of being down in plain unvarnished fashion, without attempting to explain them by occult disquisitions the mysteries of the universe. And that such an individual should have propounded the insane notion that the earth itself was a great magnet, in order to explain why compass needles pointed northwards—why, was it not known that the great Paracelsus had reported that the compass pointed northwards by reason of the virtue proceeding forth from the stars in the constellation of the Great Bear? And had not the immortal Cardanus located that virtue in the particular star at the tip of the Great Bear's tail? And, if that was not explanation enough, had not Maurolycus discovered in the great North Sea a magnetic island which would even draw the iron nails out of the passing ships, and was not its position set down in the charts of Plancius? Why then should they listen to the new doctrine that the earth was itself a magnet, on the mere suggestion of a man whose philosophy began and ended with experiments made on little loadstones? Nay, worse than this, it was unendurable that the man who had so abused his position as a philosopher as to condescend to a purely experimental method should turn round and poke fun at the philosophers for their stupid magic and their senseless mystery, and curse them for darkening knowledge with words.

Accordingly we find that the appearance of *De Magnete*,

though it won the admiration of Galileo, and secured the enthusiastic adhesion of Kepler to the new doctrine of the magnetism of the earth, was derided by the wordy philosophers of the day, such as Scaliger, and even by Bacon, whose claim to be regarded as father of the experimental method is based on writings of fifteen years' later date.

To us as electricians, however, the main interest in Dr Gilbert centres around a single short chapter in *De Magnete*, where he steps aside for a moment from the immediate subject of the magnet to discuss the attraction excited by amber that has been rubbed. This fact, discovered at least 500 years before the Christian era, had remained an isolated fact, save only for the knowledge that jet shared a similar property. Concerning amber, as concerning the loadstone, there had grown up a luxuriant crop of fabulous mysteries. These, too, went down by a touch when the master-hand of Gilbert applied the test of the experimental method, and showed that not alone amber but a vast class of bodies, which he termed electrics, including the diamond and other gems, paste gems, glass, shellac, resin, mastic, and the like, possessed similar powers of attracting. To test their power he devised a simple electroscope. He discovered the adverse influence of moisture, and the screening action of an interposed sheet of metal. Not without some blunders, he pushed his way into the region of the unknown, and stopped short all too soon. Not too soon, however, to make good his enduring claim to the distinction of being the first electrician; the spiritual father of the Guericke, the Boyles, the Hauksbees, the Stephen Grays, and the Franklins who followed along the path he had trodden alone. Nor do his claims on posterity end here, for he founded a "college," or society, which used to meet periodically at his house in Peter's-hill, Knight-riding-street, to discuss philosophical subjects, of which "college" the Royal Society is the legitimate successor. That he has been so little honoured with the wider fame that attaches to his great contemporaries is due doubtless to the circumstance which has robbed us of his own precious and priceless mementos. His collection of magnets, instruments, charts, and manuscripts, the outcome of a life of ceaseless activity, he bequeathed to the Royal College of Physicians, who preserved it with all due care only to perish when their building was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. His house at Colchester still stands, his tomb in the church of Holy Trinity in that city still attests his virtues, and his memory is kept green at Cambridge by the Johnians, who claim him as one of the honoured worthies of their college. But his true monument, a monument "more enduring than brass," survives in the treatise which he bequeathed to mankind. It is this treatise which the newly-founded Gilbert Club proposes to reproduce, Englished in its phrase, but preserving with scrupulous fidelity all the peculiarities of the original, even down to the grain of the paper and style

of the binding. The greatest electrician of the nineteenth century has been by common consent named President of the Club, and the rush for membership in it is a proof at once of the worthiness of the object and the fitness of the mode of action which has been chosen. The republication of *De Magnete* by English electricians is a fitting mode of commemorating the worth of this great Englishman.

In the *Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects* appears a memorial notice of Dr Joseph Woolley, whose death we announced in the last number of the *Eagle* (xv. 484). From it we learn that Dr Woolley numbered amongst his pupils Professor Adams, and many of the best-known naval architects of the day, including Sir Edward Reed, Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, Mr Barnes, Mr Crossland, and Mr Morgan. The notice adds—

"Dr Woolley's high mathematical attainments, and the interest which he took in applying his scientific knowledge to the solution of many of the intricate problems connected with ship design and construction, enabled him to render the most valuable services to the science of Naval Architecture, and much of the progress which has taken place during the past forty years must be attributed to his labours, both as a teacher and as an investigator. His appointment to the School of Naval Construction put him in a position to learn how very backward the theory of Naval Architecture was in this country, and he earnestly set to work to remedy the then existing state of things, with a success to which the *Transactions* of this Institution bear continuous testimony.

In 1860 the Institution of Naval Architects was founded by a small body of gentlemen, several of whom unfortunately are now no longer living. The story of the foundation has been well told in the first volume of *Transactions* by its organising Secretary, now Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B., M.P., F.R.S. In this foundation and in the subsequent work of carrying on the Institution, Dr Woolley took, directly and indirectly, a large share. At the opening meeting the very first paper, on the appropriate subject of the Present State of the Mathematical Theory of Naval Architecture, was from his pen, and he subsequently read many other important papers.

As is well known, one of the earliest efforts of the Institution was directed towards influencing the Government to re-establish a technical School for Naval Constructors, and when, in 1864, the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering was founded, under the joint auspices of the Admiralty and the Committee of Council on Education, Dr Woolley was very rightly appointed Inspector-General and Director of Studies. He held this post under somewhat modified conditions till, in 1873, the School was merged in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Shortly after the loss of H.M.S. *Captain*, in 1870, Dr Woolley

was nominated by the Admiralty a member of Lord Dufferin's Committee, which was appointed to consider many vexed questions relating to the design of ships of war. This Committee, in their very able report, threw much light on the difficult subjects which they were appointed to consider.

When the qualities of H.M.S. *Inflexible* were called in question, the Admiralty appointed a committee, of which Admiral Sir James Hope was chairman, to investigate the subject. Dr Woolley was one of the members of this committee, and his participation in its labours was almost the last public duty in connexion with Naval Architecture which he was called on to perform.

Dr Woolley invented a very elegant method of ascertaining the volume of the displacement of a ship or other floating body. When the Institution was founded he was, in recognition of his valuable services, elected as one of its first Vice-Presidents, and in 1884 the Council bestowed on him the exceptional honour of electing him an Honorary Member. His services on the Council were no less valuable than his scientific contributions to the *Transactions* of the Institution, and his high qualities endeared him to all his colleagues, by whom his loss is much regretted."

Our readers are probably aware that the Rev R. P. Ashe (B.A. 1880) has returned to England after his very trying period of service with the Eastern Equatorial Africa Mission, and has since embodied his experiences in a book, *Two Kings of Uganda*, which has received a good deal of notice in the press. St John's, however, still remains in the van of the battle in the person of the Rev Robert H. Walker (B.A. 1879), who was a close college friend of Mr Ashe, and proceeded to Africa rather more than two years ago. Since then the country has been so disturbed that no mails were received from the missionaries from April 23 to November 23. The letters now to hand were written from the southern end of Victoria Nyanza on September 2, after the arrival of Stanley and Emin Pacha on their way to the coast. Uganda, whence the missionaries had had to beat a retreat, was still ruled by Kilema, the creature of the Arab slave-holders; but Mwanga, the dethroned successor of Mtesa, had established himself on the north shore of the Lake, and seemed about to regain his kingdom. At his request Mr Walker and Mr Gordon were already on their way to join him at his new capital, on the island of Sessi, when they were stopped by the news of Mr Stanley's approach. Whether after seeing Stanley they resumed their journey is not yet known.

It is something to be grateful for to find marked individuality escaping classification and evading ordinary epithets. This individuality was attained by the late Dean Burgon; and the calm way in which he entitles a group of his friends (and

relatives even) *Twelve Good Men* is quite in his own manner. Yet they were good men, undoubtedly, though each of them would have resented anyone else calling him so, unless he made an exception—that perhaps Burgon might, if he liked. The book, excellent reading to anyone who is willing to let an author speak out what is in him, is redolent of Oxford and the Church movement there. But one man was a Cambridge man, Hugh James Rose, and to his account the Dean adds as a Postscript some words on his own brother-in-law, Hugh James' brother, Henry John. He was a Fellow of St John's who resided in College for seventeen useful and happy years (*teste* Dr Burgon), and then passed to the College living of Houghton Conquest and the Archdeaconry of Bedford.

He went out as fourteenth Wrangler, but his strength was given to Classics and Divinity. He made himself a capital Hebrew Scholar, and that, as the Dean points out, when there were few aids to that study available, and though he was without the private means so needful for students of subjects which the Universities and Colleges have not seen fit to assist from their corporate sources. He became also a master of German, and translated one of Neander's great works. For a short time he was Minister of St Edward's Church, but only for a short time. It is pleasant to find it recorded by one who knew him so well that "No man was ever prouder of his University or more attached to his College." The Dean quickly lets us into a close sight of Henry John Rose's temper by telling us of a saying of his mother—'Henry never hangs up his fiddle.' Some traits of character, added by the Dean's skilful hand, give a portrait-sketch to which we refer our readers who desire either to revive memories of their own or to learn something of one of the men who helped to give the College a warm place in the regards of the churchmen of the last generation, especially in the diocese of Ely. Honourably known to theologians, respected in the University, he made Houghton Conquest a high type of the English country parish, and in the diocese he was a help to his Bishop, and a guide to the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry entrusted to his care. All this was known before to some of our readers, but this new Postscript is especially welcome to us of a later generation, who always like to hear of the worthies whom our fathers knew and honoured in their College days.

Professor Sylvester's portrait by Mr Emslie, after being exhibited at the Royal Academy, has now been hung on the west side of the dais in the Hall. It is in striking contrast to the somewhat formal pictures in its immediate neighbourhood, but its life-like resemblance and its artistic merit are acknowledged on all hands.

The earlier of the two Fellows' Halls has been changed from 4.30 to 5.30 in the afternoon.

The net sum available from the estate of the late Dr Hymers, to be devoted to educational purposes in Hull, is a little under £50,000. The Hymers College has already been commenced.

We have received from Mr J. A. Macmeikan M.A. (Eleventh Classic 1871) a number of pieces of Church music composed by him, together with *The March of the Paladins* (Wilcock Bros.) and a sacred song, *I am the Shepherd true* (Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co.). Mr Macmeikan is also the inventor of a number of useful and ingenious little articles, such as a 'Pocket Wardrobe,' a 'Magic' Automatic Adjustment for looking-glasses, and a 'Fireside Friend,' or fire-guard and dumb-waiter combined, which should be appreciated by residents in College rooms.

The article on *Sir Christopher Wren and the Old Bridge* in our last number (xv. 469) has attracted the notice of the architects, and is reprinted with notes in the *Journal of Proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects* for August 1, 1889.

The glossary appended to Professor Skeat's edition of Chaucer's *Legend of Good Women* and to the *Minor Poems* is mainly the work of Ds C. Sapsworth (First Class Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos 1889), Scholar of the College. His work receives complimentary notice in *The Academy* of August 17, 1889.

In *Church Bells* for July 19, 1889, is a very good portrait and biography of the Rev William Moore Ede, formerly Scholar (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos 1871) and Professor of History at the Newcastle College, now Rector of Gateshead.

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been Mr Caldecott, the Master, Professor Mayor, Mr Ward, Mr Cox, and Mr Hodges. The organ has been partly dismantled for the purpose of fitting it with a pneumatic action and of erecting in front of it the new carved screen designed by Mr Oldrid Scott. We hope to publish a sketch of this handsome piece of work in an early number.

The following portraits have been presented to the new Combination-room since our last issue:—

(1) An autotype copy of an engraving of "DR WILL^m GILBERT, Physician to Q^u Elizabeth, From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Library Oxford. Harding del. Clamp sc. Pub. 1 May 1796 by S. and E. Harding Pall Mall." [Dr Gilbert was Senior Fellow in 1569, the author of the celebrated treatise *De Magnete*, and the founder of the modern science of electricity (p. 72). His statue is on the south side of the Chapel. For Galileo's opinion of his merits see *Eagle* xv. 192.] Presented by Dr B. W. Richardson F.R.S.

(2) A carbon print of a lithographic portrait of the Reverend JOHN STEVENS HENSLOW (1796—1861) M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S. Professor of Botany and Mineralogy, Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk. Presented by the Rev William Henry Henslowe.

(3) A beautiful mezzotint engraving of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, with the inscription: *This Portrait of William Wilberforce Esqr. M. P. for the County of York engraved from a Picture painted by J. Rising for the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Muncaster, is with all Respect dedicated to the Chairman and Committee of London; and to all the Societies for the abolition of the Slave Trade throughout Great Britain, by their Obedient humble Servant John Rising. I: Rising Pinxt. C: H: Hodges Sculp^t. London Published Feb: 1st 1792 by I: Rising Leicester Square and T: Harmar No 164 Piccadilly.*

(4) A large mezzotint engraving before letters of THOMAS CLARKSON, 'the determined opponent of slavery.' It is engraved by C. Turner, from a painting by A. E. Chalon R.A., and was published 17 April 1828 by S. Piper and Colnaghi.

(5) A steel engraving of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, with the poet's autograph, "Octr 2nd 1841 Rydal Mount" "Painted by Miss Margaret Gillies Engraved by Edward Mc Innes. London Published Augt 6 1841 by F. G. Moon Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty 20 Threadneedle street." Nos. (3), (4), and (5) were presented by Mr Scott, Bursar.

(6) A photographic portrait of WILLIAM SELWYN D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity (1855—1875), by means of whose gift of £10,700 the Selwyn Divinity School was built. Presented by his widow, Mrs Selwyn.

Two handsome brass sconces, made at Keswick, and bearing the arms of Bishop Fisher and Archbishop Williams, have been presented to the smaller Combination-room by Dr W. Hunter, Fellow Commoner; and one with the arms of the Countess of Shrewsbury by Mr Tottenham, Prælector.

The Index to the first fifteen volumes of the *Eagle* is being prepared by Mr Sayle, our Assistant-Librarian, and will probably be ready for issue next Term.

The Editors have to acknowledge the receipt of photographs of Dr Sandys and Mr H. S. Foxwell, for the Editorial Album. Will other ex-editors kindly favour them with their portraits?

Mr W. F. Smith has been appointed an Additional Pro-rector; Dr Bonney an elector to the Professorship of Mineralogy; Mr Hart an Examiner in Elementary Physics; Professor Liveing an Examiner for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Mr Larmor an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Professor Clark and Mr W. Wills Examiners for the Law Tripos; Mr Ryland an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Dr Sandys an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship;

Mr Mullinger a Member of the Library Syndicate and of the History and Archaeology Board; Mr Haskins of the Local Examinations Syndicate; Professor Liveing of the Observatory Syndicate; Dr D. Mac Alister of the State Medicine Syndicate and of the Medical Board; Mr H. M. Gwatkin of the Divinity Board; Mr H. S. Foxwell of the Moral Science Board; Dr Garrett of the Musical Board; Mr Scott of the Financial Board; Mr Wace of the Lodging-house Syndicate.

Professor Tucker's *Supplices* of Aeschylus, just published by Messrs Macmillan and Co., is thus inscribed: *This book is affectionately dedicated to WILLIAM EMERTON HEITLAND M.A., Tutor and formerly Classical Lecturer of St John's College in token of a grateful and admiring recollection of his singular power thoroughness and unselfishness as a teacher.*

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Supplices of Aeschylus* (Macmillan), by Professor T. G. Tucker; *Elementary Arithmetic* (Macmillan), by J. and E. J. Brooksmith; *Chronological Outlines of English Literature* (Macmillan), by F. Ryland; *The Arian Controversy* (Longmans), by H. M. Gwatkin; *Vergili Aeneidos lib. vii: The Wrath of Turnus* (Macmillan), by Rev A. Calvert; *Memory's Harkback* (Bentley), by Rev F. E. Gretton, formerly Fellow (1829—1835); *The Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism* Vol. II (Clarendon Press), by Dr H. W. Watson and S. H. Burbury; *The Gulsionian Lectures on Secondary Degenerations of the Spinal Cord* (Churchill), by Dr Howard H. Tooth; *Problems of the Future, and Essays* (Chapman and Hall), by S. Laing; *The Sagas of the Norse Kings*, edited by Rasmus B. Anderson (Nimmo), by Samuel Laing; *S. Martin's on the Hill, Scarborough, and its late Vicar* (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), by Rev Newton Mant; *Genji Monogatari* (Trübner), by Suyematz Kenchio; *Vergili Georgicon lib. i* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Key to Todhunter's Integral Calculus* (Macmillan), by H. St J. Hunter; *Primer of Roman Literature* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Dynamics of Particles and Solids* (Macmillan), by Principal W. M. Hicks; *Occasional Thoughts of an Astronomer* (Murray), by Rev Prof. Pritchard, D.D.; *Rittaikikagaku, or Solid Geometry* (Tokio), by Prof. Kikuchi; *An Account of the Chapel of Marlborough College* (W. H. Allen), by Rev Newton Mant; *Guide to the Constellations of the Southern Hemisphere* (W. H. Allen), by R. A. Proctor; *Key to Hall and Knight's Elementary Algebra for Schools* (Macmillan), E. J. Brooksmith; *Hymns for the Church of England* (Edward Jones), by Rev Thomas Darling; *On Septdecylamine* (Taylor and Francis), by G. S. Turpin; *Human Anatomy, systematic and topographical* (Charles Griffin), by Professor A. Macalister; *The Alternate Current Transformer, its Theory and Practice* (The Electrician Publishing Co.), by Dr J. A. Fleming; *Blunders and Forgeries, Historical Essays* (Kegan Paul), by Rev T. E. Bridgett; *The Last Days of*

Olympus, a Modern Myth (Kegan Paul), by C. S. H. Brereton; *Letters on various subjects: II and III* (J. Hall and Son), by Rev P. H. Mason; *Church and Creed, Sermons preached at the Foundling Hospital* (Blackwood), by Rev Prof. A. W. Momerie.

JOHNIANA.

The roof of St John's Chapel is blackening, and the illustrious line of worthies commemorated with much care and discrimination on its surface are fast giving evidence of the effect of gas. The Fellows of St John's have introduced a smoking room at the end of their combination room, and they have common breakfasts in the latter splendid apartment. Both innovations ought to help in the breaking down of cliques, and in the promotion of geniality and community of feeling. The new lecture rooms are well designed and suited to their purpose, and they make a link between the old work and the Master's lodge, which used to dwell in splendid isolation.

Cambridge Revisited: Church Times, July 12, 1889.

We have received a copy of the June number of the *Eagle*, a magazine supported by members of St John's College, Cambridge, which has just completed its thirtieth year, and which certainly deserves its success if we may judge from the excellence of the present number. Among the notices of recently deceased members of the College we find one of T. S. Evans signed J. E. B. M., another of F. A. Paley by T. Field, and a very remarkable paper on Dr Kennedy at Shrewsbury by W. E. Heitland, which throws more light on Kennedy's extraordinary power as a teacher than anything we have seen elsewhere. *Classical Review*: July 1889.

Among the asserters of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame.
The world to Bacon does not only owe
Its present knowledge, but its future too.
Gilbert [see p. 72] shall live, till loadstones cease to draw,
Or British fleets the boundless ocean awe.

Dryden: Epistle to Dr Charleton, l. 25.

1055 WORDSWORTH (William) AN EVENING WALK. AN EPISTLE; in Verse. By William Wordsworth, B.A. of St John's, Cambridge, newly bound in blue morocco, good clean copy, but with good margins (measuring about 10½ in. by 8½ in.) OF THE UTMOST RARITY [£12 5s]
London, printed for J. Johnson, 1793.

1056 WORDSWORTH (William) DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES, IN VERSE. By William Wordsworth, B.A. of St John's, Cambridge, OF THE UTMOST RARITY *ib.* 1793

. Uniformly bound with and in all respects similar to the "Evening Walk." [£12 5s]

From catalogue of a sale by Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodges: June 15, 1889.

LA BELLE DAME SANS CHAPERON.

[According to a daily paper, one of the privileges enjoyed by students of Newnham who spend the Long Vacation there is that of going on the river without a chaperon.]

(*Ye olde Graduatee speaketh.*)

I prithee, why dost linger yet,
Nor hie thee to the railway station?
Is it that classic lore would'st get,
While others seek their recreation?

Or mathematics lov'st thou more,
Than all thy comrades gone before,
That thus thou stay'st, when Term is o'er,
At Cambridge in the Long Vacation?

(*Ye young Undergraduate maketh answer.*)

Not here for love of Greek I live—
'Twas ever my abomination;
Nor yet to hear our bland *Webb* give
His very ablest demonstration.
But 'tis because (if thou wouldst know)
Fair Newnham's daughters daily go,
Unchaperoned the stream to row,
At Cambridge in the Long Vacation.

St James's Gazette: August 29, 1889.

[Definition] *Senior Wrangler*—The projection of Mr Webb upon a gifted Johnian.
Punch: November 9, 1889.

I recollect perfectly the erection of St John's New Courts and the bridge over the river. During the progress of the building a tremendous storm threw down a number of splendid trees, and, although I never made a note of the circumstance, I believe it occurred on the 16th of January, about 1834.
William Glover: Reminiscences of Half a Century, 1889.

Although, as we mentioned last week, St John's College, Cambridge, has not this year maintained its old pre-eminence in the Mathematical Tripos Part I, in Part II and in the newer Triposes it has taken a distinguished place. Of the four men in the First Class of Part II (higher mathematics), two (Orr and Sampson) are Johnians. St John's has one of the two men who receive distinction in the First Class of the Mediæval and Modern Languages. In the Natural Sciences Tripos (Part II) it has beat the record, six Johnians out of eleven all told being placed in the First Class; and the coveted mark of distinction, last awarded in 1883, is gained by Horton-Smith for Physiology. In Law, the First Class (old regulations) consists of three, all Johnians; and another is Third Jurist under the new regulations. In Theology (Part II) one of the two First Classes is gained by a Johnian. And in the Classical Tripos (Part I) one of the four in the First Division of the First Class is Sikes, of St John's, who receives the Browne medal for a Latin ode; while in Part II St John's and King's each contribute two scholars to the First Class of eight.

St James's Gazette: June 19, 1889.

The theologian has some excuse for claiming a share in one of the most learned men of this or of any age, Professor J. E. B. Mayor.... For the exegesis of the most difficult passages [of the *Didache*] no contribution has been more valuable than that of an Englishman, Dr C. Taylor, Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

Prof. Sanday: Contemporary Review, July 1889.

Your Cantab oracle is *toto coelo* mistaken as to the appellation of 'Johnian Hogs'; his interpretation is, on the face of it, improbable. It arose from the squalid figures of the students, says he! Lo! on the contrary, it is proverbial to be as fat as a hog. Forty years ago I was a scholar of St John's. A clergyman, who had thirty years before been a fellow of that college, told me the real story, which is ridiculous. A gateway opens into a bye-road between that college and Trinity chapel, that leads to St John's walks; and in the corner of the first court, facing the entrance to the chapel, is a passage leading out to that bye-road. A young wag of that college saw a countryman driving a sow and young pigs to market; the youth suddenly seized a little pig, whipt it under his gown, ran down the bye-road, turned into the passage, and went up to his chamber, where his chum was then

at study. The countryman pursued, and saw the youth enter the passage, but, having lost him there, went through it to the outer court of the college. The wag saw him gaping and gazing in great amazement; then opening his window, held up the pig, and, pinching one ear, made it squeak. Clodpate immediately made an outcry; the servants of the college assembled about him, and undertook to show him the room; but the youth muffled up the pig, ran up to the top of the stairs, and, getting out upon the leads between the roof and parapet wall, proceeded along quite round to the bell-turret, and there observed the countryman's motions. Clodpate in the interim entered the chamber, but there found only the chum at his books. 'Where,' says he, 'is the other young man with my pig?' 'What pig?' says the student. 'There is no other person here but myself.' The chamber was strictly searched, but quite in vain. Clodpate in despair returned down into the court. The wag, seeing this, went back to his chamber, exhibiting the pig once more at the window, and then eloped as before; while hue-and-cry was again made, but still in vain. At length the wag, espying Clodpate proceeding to the master's lodge, descended the bell turret, went out at the gate, dropped down the pig unperceived, and retired quite unconcerned into the Johnian coffee-house in the opposite churchyard. Presently the pig was heard squeaking about the street. But the college was ever afterward denominated the Circean stye.
Gentleman's Magazine: vol. LXV, 107 (1796).

Mr Charles Whibley has published in "Cap and Gown" (Paul and Trench) a selection of college japes from the records of three hundred years. He does not over-estimate the local fun, which, as he truly says, is, "shoppy." Where so many really clever men, young and old, have so much leisure, and so ready an audience, it is curious that so little really amusing literature sees the light. Mr Whibley goes far back, to the days when colleges, as he says, were in the Totemistic stage, and their pupils bore names derived from animals. Trinity men were bull-dogs, Catharine's were (not cats) but doves, and Sidney men were owls. The Johnians have been hogs for very long. In a lampoon of 1613 we read "Mere Swine ye be," and Mr Whibley is at a loss for the origin of this mythical appellation. A philological theory may be ventured, as apparently new to Mr Whibley. Myths, as Mr Max Müller occasionally tells us, are the result of a disease of language, of words remaining after their sense is lost. Now at Oxford there is a hall for young ladies, styled Lady Margaret's, and there is another hall, Somerville, for the studious fair. Maidens of Somerville have been heard to call their sisters of Lady Margaret's "Pegs." Well, "Peg" is an abbreviation of Margaret. Now, St John's at Cambridge is a Lady Margaret's foundation. Suppose the John's men, like the Lady Margaret's women, were originally nicknamed "Pegs." The consequences are clear—to the philologist. From "Pegs" to "Pigs" is the shortest of steps, and the change of "e" into "i" is probably justified by Grimm's Law. Again, from pigs to hogs and swine is a natural movement, and so the swinish myth is clearly demonstrated to have a linguistic, not a Totemistic origin.

Daily News: October 16, 1889.

You must come and see this Cambridge with me ere very long. My acquaintance with University men is broadening as much and as pleasantly as ever I could desire.... I went by invitation on Monday last as a guest to the great Annual Feast of St John's. All the Heads of College and greater lights were met to eat and drink; and such splendours—of dishes, of dresses, of drinking vessels of silver and gold—was surely never seen since Belshazzar's feast or since the last St John's one. I extended my acquaintance with Professors and other dons in the Combination Room, where, after dinner, a magnificent banquet of wine was served.

Dr James Brown: Life of William B. Robertson, D.D., Irvine, pp. 383, 384 (1888).

It was, I think, in my first year that Mr Scarlett, then a pronounced Whig, offered himself as a candidate for the University. In St John's he

toiled up one staircase after another to no purpose. At last he got to a Fellow's rooms, who received him with great effusion, and said how glad he should be to vote for him; *but*, unfortunately, through some informality, he had lost his vote for a year—so Mr Scarlett's one nibble was no bite. This same Fellow and Tutor had been Senior Wrangler, and was as full of intellect as he was of kindliness; everyone had an affection for him, but sometimes in the Lecture-room they poked innocent fun at him. Thus he once asked: "How many permutations could be made out of the word Mississippi?" A joker in the class asked, "Did you say, Sir, out of Mrs Shippey?" Shippey was the College Cook....

One of the Senior Fellows of St John's at this time was somewhat of a character—Mr Palmer. He had been Senior Wrangler and Arabic Professor, was an accomplished Eastern scholar and full of varied learning, but kept himself almost entirely to himself. His door was always sported; he had but little intercourse with the other Fellows, except one who called for him every day, when they took a constitutional walk round by Grantchester and Trumpington together—not exactly together, since one was always a little in advance of the other, and conversation was therefore scant. One day the companion called as usual, and was puzzled to find the room door open, yet more so to see the old bed-maker scrubbing the room and setting it to rights, which was quite against law. "Where is Mr Palmer?" he asked, "He went to Constantinople this morning," was the answer; a fact of which no intimation had been given in yesterday's walk. Although so recluse in his habits, Mr Palmer was the courteous old gentleman when occasion drew him out. Lord Palmerston was St John's Tory pet from his first start, but when he donned the Whig livery the College looked askant at him. However, on the eve of an election he came to try his luck once more, and, as a Johnian, dined in Hall. There was then no Combination Room except on grand days, and the Fellows dispersed to their different private parties; but no one invited Palmerston, who was walking out alone. Palmer thought this, as it was, sorry hospitality, so he did what for years he had not done to any one—invited My Lord to wine in his rooms. The strange guest, who knew so well how to gauge men, said afterwards he had rarely passed so pleasant and so instructive an afternoon....

Abnormal atmospheric disturbances will cling tenaciously to the memory. I have spoken of the waterspout scare in Herefordshire, the blackness of darkness I had to ride through in Hertfordshire, and the almost simultaneous flash of lightning which I traced out of Cheshire as far as Hereford. But in my undergraduate days, one Ash Wednesday, there came down—it could not be called a wind, it was more like a tornado of the tropics. It fell in all its fury upon St John's College. First in the beautiful walks seven fine elms out of the avenue came down at one fell swoop, like so many nine-pins. With a friend I was going to my rooms, which were on the ground-floor in the second court, when a sudden crash almost knocked us backwards, followed by such a dense cloud of dust that nothing was to be seen. When this cleared away, we saw a great chasm in the roof on the opposite side of the court, as clean cut as if it had been done by an adze. At that time there was in the building a row of massive chimneys, very architectural but highly dangerous. One of these had fallen in bodily. The room below belonged to one of the Fellows; it had been prepared for a wine-party—the desert and decanters and chairs duly laid out. When we rushed up and entered the room, the table and chairs were chips, the wine sucked up by the dust, the decanters and glasses ground to powder. The occupier of the rooms had ordered all this preparation, intending to invite some friends after Hall. Providentially he went to another Fellow's rooms instead, or they would all have been smashed to mince-meat, with no bits to be picked up and save the patterns.

F. E. Gretton: Memory's Harkback through Half-a-Century (1808 to 1858), pp. 58, 59, 241 (1889).

[In Bridgetown, Barbadoes] I could have had the escort of a carriageful of coloured persons, had I desired their company and paid their fares, to Codrington College, whereof the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes is the *ex officio* visitor, and where certain graduates of the 'Varsities on the banks of the Cam and the Isis occupy Chairs of Divinity, Medicine, Classics and Mathematics. The occupant of the last-named Chair, as was to be expected, is a Cantab, of St John's, of no less distinction than *Senior Optime* [C. A. Swift, B.A. 1879].

William Agnew Paton: Down the Islands, A Voyage to the Caribbees, p. 154 (1888).

A Fettes Master in an obituary notice of Dr Potts remarks, that as a preacher he possessed a singularly rare gift of eloquence—versatile, refined, earnest, and impressive. Dr Potts, though he occupied each Sunday the College pulpit, was a layman. He carried with him from Rugby that excellent institution of lay sermons; a practice which has been also adopted by Mr Wilson of Clifton and Mr Phillpotts of Bedford—both of them, like Dr Potts, old members of Dr Temple's staff. "R. E. B." in the *Guardian* notes as a unique achievement that six times in nine consecutive years the Porson Prize at Cambridge was won by old Fettesians.

St James's Gazette: November 28, 1889.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, 1889.

[For the Mathematical and Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos see *Eagle* xv. 509.]

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Part II.

Class I (11). Baily (*Physics*)
d'Albuquerque (*Chemistry*)
Groom (*Geology*)
Hankin (*Physiology*)
†Horton-Smith (*Physiology, Human Anatomy*)
Locke (*Physiology*)
† *Distinguished in Physiology.*

Part I.

Class I (15). Blackman Hewitt
Glover, L. G. Lehfeldt
Woods
Class II Atlee, J. Mundella
Harvey, A. G. Thompson, A. C.
Class III Bartram Lewis, C. E. M.
Aegrotat Godson, J. H.

THEOLOGICAL.

Part I.

Aegrotat Greenup

Part II.

Class I Ds Scullard (*Dogmatics and Liturgiology*)
Class II Ds Legge (*Old Testament*)

CLASSICAL.

Part I.

<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>
Sikes (<i>div. 1</i>)	Backhouse (<i>div. 2</i>)	Cowie (<i>div. 1</i>)
Stout (<i>div. 2</i>)	Waterfield "	Wilson, A. J. "
Smith, H. (<i>div. 3</i>)	Wilson, W. C. "	Bland (<i>div. 2</i>)
Spragg "	Judd (<i>div. 3</i>)	Ford "
	Milner "	Coombes (<i>div. 3</i>)
	Ds Rudd "	Edwards "
		Hartley, H. W. "
		Sarson "

Part II.

- Class I* Ds Brooks (a, c)
Ds Smith, H. B. (c)
a Translation and Composition.
c History.

LAW.

Old Regulations.

- Class I* (3). 1 Ds Forster
2 Harbottle
3 Brown, P. H.
Class II (19). 9 Thomas, J. R. (bracketed)
12 Tallent (bracketed)
20 Rowlands (bracketed)

New Regulations.

- Class I* (4). 3 Brown, W. J.
Class II (14). 9 Hayward (bracketed)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, June 1889.

FIRST M.B.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>Chemistry and Physics.</i> | Cameron | Lewis, F. H. |
| | Henderson | Sandall |
| | King, T. P. | Seccombe |
| <i>Elementary Biology.</i> | Bennett, N. G. | Henderson |
| | Cameron | Lewis, F. H. |
| | Elliott, A. E. | Sandall |
| | Haigh | |

SECOND M.B.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Pharmaceutical Chemistry.</i> | Barracrough | Roughton |
| | Glover, F. B. | Mag Samways |
| <i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i> | Ds Lewis | Ds Simpson, H. |
| | Burton, F. W. | Mag Samways |
| | Harvey | Ds Young, F. C. |
| | Ds Mason, G. A. | |

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1889.

m. mathematics, c. classics, s. natural science, t. theology, l. law,
mm. medieval and modern languages.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| FOUNDATION
SCHOLARS. | t Scullard, H. H. | EXHIBITIONERS HOLDING
FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS. | s Baily | OTHER
EXHIBITIONERS. | m Ayers |
| | m Brown, W. | | m Bennett, G. T. | | c Blackett |
| | c Smith, Harold | | m Finn | | s Blacknan |
| | c Spragg, W. H. | | c Glover, T. R. | | m Blomfield |
| | c Stout, J. F. | | l Harbottle | | t Chambers, W. H. |
| | m Alexander, J. J. | | s Lehfeldt | | c Constantine |
| | l Brown, W. J. | | s Locke | | s Cuff |
| | m Finn, S. W. | | c Nicklin | | s Glover, L. G. |
| | s Lehfeldt, R. A. | | c Radford | | c Haslett |
| | c Radford, L. B. | | m Reeves | | c Laming |
| | s Woods, H. | | mm Sapsworth | | i Long |
| | c Wynne Willson, St J. B. | | c Smith, H. B. | | s MacBride |
| | c Stout | m Maw | | | |
| | c Wynne Willson | m Owen, O. W. | | | |
| | | m Schmitz | | | |
| | | m Speight | | | |
| | | c Tetley | | | |
| | | m Wills | | | |

PROPER SIZARS.

- m Ayers
c Haslett
c Laming
m Maw
m Pickford
m Robertson, C.

ESSAY PRIZES.

- Moulton (Third year)
Nicklin (Second year)
Waller (proxime)
Glover, T. R. (First year)

HUGHES' PRIZES.

- s Horton-Smith c Sikes

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| THIRD YEAR. | SECOND YEAR. | FIRST YEAR. |
| c Stout | c Nicklin | c Summers |
| s Horton-Smith | m Bennett, G. T. | s MacBride |
| | s Hewitt | |

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.
(for Physiology).

Horton-Smith

HOCKIN PRIZE.
(for Physics).

Baily

PRIZES FOR DISTINCTION IN INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Lees, D. H.
Whittle

Elected to School Exhibitions:

- J. Broach (Durham School), *Baker Exhibition*.
F. Dewsbury } (Sedbergh School), *Lupton Exhibitions*.
R. A. Draper }
C. D. Edwards } (Hereford School), *Somerset Exhibitions*.
F. H. Holmes }
W. A. Kent } (Manchester School), *Somerset Exhibitions*.
O. M. Wihl }
T. E. Sandall (Stamford School), *Marquis of Exeter's Exhibition*.

The new Choral Studentships have been awarded as follows:—

- F. W. Carnegie } £40 for three years.
H. Collison }
C. M. Rice, £40 for two years.
C. O. Raven, £40 for one year.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We omitted last Term to mention that Dr Sandys had been elected President of the Club, in place of Mr Heitland who had resigned.

A Four was sent to Henley this year, composed as follows:

- Bow P. E. Shaw
2 H. E. H. Coombes
3 J. Backhouse
Stroke G. P. Davys

We had some difficulty in securing a regular coach; H. T. Trevor-Jones of Trinity Hall took us most of the time.

On the first day we were beaten by Kingston for the Wyfolds Cup. On the last day we went better than we had

previously done, the improvement being greatly due to N. P. Symonds, who coached us two or three times. Third Trinity, however, who were a very good crew, proved too strong for us, and won by more than two lengths.

The Four this Term was composed of:

Bow G. P. Davys
2 J. Backhouse
3 J. A. Cameron
Stroke H. E. H. Coombes

We were coached by Muttlebury (III Trinity) and Peace (Emmanuel). We could not succeed in getting together at all; and, at a meeting of Captains, it was decided after some discussion that we should not enter.

There were four entries for the Pearson and Wright Sculls. However, a few days before the race, C. C. Waller was injured and could not compete. This left three competitors, H. E. H. Coombes, H. G. T. Jones, and C. Warner. The race was won by Coombes, although at Ditton he was almost forty yards to the bad.

We had three candidates for the Colquhoun Sculls: H. E. H. Coombes (*First Captain*), A. G. Cooke, and P. E. Shaw, who rowed a good race in the final last year, and has since won the Senior Sculls at Bedford, in the Long Vacation. Coombes and Cooke were both beaten in the first round. Shaw won his first heat, but was beaten by Elin in the second. He was not at all fit and could not do himself justice. But for this, we feel sure that he would have won. The entry for the Colquhouns was larger than usual this year, so our pecuniary loss was not so great.

The Trial Eights were rowed on November 30. There were seven eights, four junior and three senior. The following were the winning crews:

Seniors—Barlow's eight:

Bow A. R. Pennington
2 C. Warner
3 J. W. H. Ditchfield
4 E. J. Allen
5 H. G. T. Jones
6 B. T. Nunns
7 P. H. Brown
Stroke F. M. Smith
Cox J. H. Pegg

Juniors—Long's eight:

Bow A. W. Dennis
2 P. Bone
3 H. E. S. Cordeaux
4 W. W. Haslett
5 C. M. Rice
6 J. H. C. Fegan
7 A. T. Wallis
Stroke G. B. Buchanan
Cox S. S. Hough

The other senior eights were coached by R. H. Forster and P. E. Shaw; the juniors by A. S. Roberts, G. P. Davys, and W. E. Forster. The victory of Long's crew was a very meritorious one, as they had scarcely been together at all before the races. The crews scarcely looked so nice as those of late years. Most of the men seemed incapable of driving their shoulders back by means of their legs, and consequently there was a bad finish throughout. This ought to be remedied before the Lent races if we wish to keep our place at the head of the river.

Scratch Fours were rowed on Monday, December 2. Eight crews entered; there was some very even racing. The following was the winning crew:

Bow B. Longman 2 W. B. Morton 3 H. T. G. Jones
Stroke J. H. C. Fegan *Cox* J. R. J. Clarke

H. T. E. Barlow, who coached the winning eight this Term, is about to leave Cambridge for an appointment in the Isle of Man, so the club will no longer have the benefit of his coaching, which has been given so long and so readily, both while he was with us and after he became Tutor at Ayerst's Hostel. In recognition of his services, the Committee offered him his honorary First Boat colours, which he accepted. We have to acknowledge the gift of a flag for the Second Boat, presented by R. C. Cleworth and A. P. T. Collum.

CRICKET CLUB.

The following details of the doings of the XI during the Easter Term should be added to those given in the June number of the *Eagle*.

Results:—Won 3. Lost 4. Drawn 6. Played 13.

Captain—F. A. H. Walsh.

Hon. Secretary—H. Roughton.

Name.	Batting Averages.		No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.			
F. E. Woodhead	355	137	10	—	35.5
W. F. Moulton	57	30	2	—	28.5
J. T. Edwards	268	69	11	1	26.8
H. Roughton	314	66	15	2	24.2
F. A. H. Walsh	133	37	12	—	11.1
E. A. Chambers	156	39	13	1	13
J. H. C. Fegan	112	46	11	1	11.2
H. Pullan	68	19	8	—	8.4
C. Collison	41	24	8	3	8.1
H. J. Hoare	35	19	7	2	7
H. Wilcox	47	14	9	2	6.5

Bowling Averages.

	No. of Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
F. A. H. Walsh	157	4	97	10	9.7
H. J. Hoare	643	23	300	31	9.21
E. A. Chambers	842	41	429	25	15
F. E. Woodhead	380	16	211	11	19.2
H. Roughton	411	19	250	11	22.8
H. Wilcox	483	20	350	13	26.12

F. A. H. Walsh, *Captain*—Good bat and capital field; has proved himself an energetic *Captain*.

W. F. Moulton—Played very seldom, but was of great service when available; free bat and excellent slow bowler, poor field.

H. Roughton—Very useful bat and fair bowler; also a good field.

E. A. Chambers—Good medium-paced bowler, moderate bat, and bad field.

H. Pullan—Failed to come up to expectations with the bat, but was as good as ever in the field.

J. T. Edwards—Very useful bat, playing in a style of his own, but generally safe for runs.

F. E. Woodhead—Scarcely came up to his school reputation at Loretto, but was of great service to the Eleven; scores at a great pace off loose bowling, fair bowler, and very safe field.

J. H. C. Fegan—Very hard hitting bat, rather weak in defence.

H. J. Hoare—Very useful slow bowler, with a big leg break.

C. Collison—Moderate bat, splendid field.

H. Wilcox—Good change bowler and hard working field.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The Long Vacation Cricket Team played 9 matches, of which 2 were won, 3 lost, and 4 drawn.

There were also two other matches played, one against the College Servants, the other against 17 of L.M.B.C.

The officers of the club were:—

Captain—H. Roughton. *Secretary*—J. H. C. Fegan.

We must congratulate Roughton, Fegan, and Owen on being chosen to play for the 'Varsity Long Vacation Team.

The following matches were played.

July 12 and 13, v. Jesus, resulting in a draw, rain preventing play on the second day. St John's, 180 (Roughton 82 not out, Owen 31). Jesus, 13 for no wickets.

July 15 and 16, v. Caius, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 92 (Rolleston 23, Fegan 16, Owen 13); 2nd innings, 103 for 1 wicket (Owen 49 not out, Fegan 35, Roughton 12 not out). Caius, 1st innings, 173.

July 17 and 20, v. L. M. B. C., resulting in an easy win for the College Eleven. L. M. B. C., 102 (Longman 23, Bushe-Fox 21). College Eleven, 166 for 2 wickets (Fegan 114 not out, Langmore 24 not out).

July 18 and 19, v. Peripatetics, resulting in an easy win for our opponents by an innings and 34 runs. St John's, 1st innings, 63 (Fegan 16, Rolleston 11); 2nd innings, 49 (Roughton 12). Peripatetics, 146.

July 22, 23, and 24, v. King's and Clare, won, after an exciting match, by King's and Clare by 2 wickets. St John's, 1st innings, 135 (Rolleston 27, Owen 24, Roughton 23, Laming 23); 2nd innings, 117 (Fegan 52, Roughton 34). King's and Clare, 1st innings, 139; 2nd innings, 115 for 8 wickets.

July 25, 26, and 27, v. Trinity. Trinity won by 3 wickets after a good match. St John's, 1st innings, 197 (Roughton 95 not out, Moulton 41); 2nd innings, 54 (Roughton 19, Fegan 18). Trinity, 1st innings, 139; 2nd innings, 113 for 7 wickets.

July 29 and 30, v. Cambridge Victoria C. C., resulting in a draw. St John's, 218 (Laming 68 not out, Owen 53, Moulton 48). Victoria, 1st innings, 252; 2nd innings, 41 for 3 wickets.

Aug. 1, 2, and 3, v. Trinity, resulting in a win for us by 102 runs. St John's declared their 2nd innings at an end after losing 5 wickets, leaving Trinity an hour to bat, but they were got rid of for 32 runs. This was due to the splendid bowling of Roughton, who took 7 wickets for 7 runs. St John's, 1st innings, 105 (Rolleston 21 not out, Owen 16); 2nd innings, 137 for 5 wickets (Fegan 51 not out, Owen 25, Hogg 21 not out). Trinity, 1st innings, 108; 2nd innings, 32.

Aug. 8, v. College Servants, resulting in a win for the College Eleven. St John's, 216 (Fegan 82, Owen 41, Laming 41). College Servants, 131.

Aug. 13, v. Corpus and Queens', resulting in a win for us by 51 runs. St John's, 111 for 7 wickets (Elliott 28, Fegan 22, Barraclough 17). Corpus and Queens', 60.

Aug. 15, 16, and 17, v. Trinity, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 143 (Roughton 38, Elliott 35, Laming 21); 2nd innings, 130 for 8 wickets (Elliott 34, Laming 21). Trinity, 1st innings, 213; 2nd innings, 141.

The following gentlemen played in most of the matches. H. Roughton, J. H. C. Fegan, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, H. C. Barraclough, H. R. Langmore, C. E. Owen, E. H. T. Prior, C. D. Henry, W. C. Laming, J. A. Cameron, T. P. King,

We were also assisted in some of the matches by W. F. Moulton, H. D. Rolleston, R. W. Hogg, A. E. Elliott, H. T. E. Barlow, and a few others.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—J. P. M. Blackett. *Secretary*—A. T. Wallis.

We started the season with very fair prospects, having ten of last year's team up. Of the freshmen the majority were disappointing, with the exception of Jackson at half and Edwards forward. The forward team is a very fair lot, being generally pretty well together. The halves are perhaps the best part of the team, but the three-quarters are decidedly the weak point. While Backhouse played they were greatly improved, apparently gaining confidence and playing with more combination. Fegan has developed into a very fair place-kick.

Monday, Oct. 14—v. Pembroke, on our ground. We had the best of the game, as is shewn by the score, three tries to a goal. The tries were obtained by Fegan (2) and Rowlands. Pullan and Fegan were best behind, while all the forwards worked well.

Saturday, Oct. 19—The Marylebone F. C. played us on our ground. We started down the hill, with the wind, and pressed them for some time, till Pullan dropped a fine goal from near the touch line about the twenty-five flag. Longman shortly after ran in, and Fegan kicked a goal. In the second half our opponents had rather the best of it for some time, but Nicholl obtained a try, from which Fegan placed a goal. The game ended in our favour by three goals to a goal and a try. We played one man short, and were without Wallis, Elliott, and Jackson.

Monday, Oct. 21—We played Corpus on their ground, and won by three tries to two. The place kicking on this occasion was not brilliant. Bigland, Nicholl, and Roughton got the tries. This was the first appearance of the latter forward, but we should be glad to see him oftener.

Wednesday, Oct. 23—We were beaten on our ground by Selwyn, by one goal and two tries to nothing. We had only two of last year's forwards playing, which may account for the result. As always happens in this match it rained, and the ground was in a bad condition. We were quite beaten forward.

Friday, Oct. 25—We beat Emmanuel on our ground by a goal and a try to nothing. Rowlands and Jackson got the tries.

Monday, Oct. 28—Trinity Hall beat us by two goals and a try to nothing. We were playing a weak team, being without Nicholl, Jackson, Elliott, and Rowlands.

Monday, Nov. 4—We beat Christ's rather easily by three goals to nothing. Up till this time we had not played a full team, but when all the men could be got together we turned out to be fairly strong. One try was got after a very good piece of passing, chiefly among the forwards.

Friday, Nov. 8—We lost to Trinity by two goals and one try to a goal. Jackson got the try, and Fegan kicked a very good goal. We had all the best of it forward, but were out-classed behind, as the combination of our opponents was very good. Long, Edwards, and Stacey were perhaps the best forwards.

Wednesday, Nov. 13—We drew with Jesus, in Jesus Close. Jesus were without Ilingworth, Fitch, and Woods. The score was a goal and a try each. Backhouse and Nicholl got the tries, Fegan took the place-kicks. Our team has not played better this season than in this match, the forwards being very well together and playing keenly, and the backs showing good combination. Backhouse was perhaps the best, while Pullan played well at back. Long and Edwards were good forward.

Friday, Nov. 15—With a strong team we turned the tables on Trinity Hall, defeating them by four goals and two tries to *nil*. The tries were got by Backhouse (2), Fegan, Nicholl, Long, and Bigland. Our backs played very well in this match, and the forwards also passed well.

Monday, Nov. 18—Clare defeated us on our own ground by two goals to *nil*. This game was chiefly confined to the forwards, the ground being in a very bad state, and our opponents being especially strong in that department.

Tuesday, Nov. 19—We defeated Selwyn by the narrow margin of one goal, from a penalty kick for offside, to *nil*. Pullan at back, and afterwards at three-quarter, played very well, but the other three-quarters were not good; Jackson had to retire to back, being hurt, and Nicholl took his place. Fegan played well, as did Long and Rowlands.

The Second Team have not been successful. They have been beaten by Clare, by four goals and eleven tries to nothing; Trinity by two goals to one try, again by three goals and two tries to one goal; Reeves gained the try after a good run; Selwyn by a goal and two tries to nothing; the Old Rugbeians by one goal. They beat Pembroke by one try to *nil*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. C. Barraclough. Hon. Sec.—H. Roughton.

Matches played 14; won 8, drawn 2, lost 4.

At the commencement of the season the chances of raising a good team seemed but scant, and the opening matches produced somewhat poor results; in the later matches, however, the Eleven have pulled themselves together, and on the whole done

very fairly well. In the inter-collegiate cup tie we were unfortunate enough to be beaten by King's in the first round, a fact which causes us no little surprise. Lately the team have improved very much in combination, and in that respect are perhaps better than the College Eleven of the last two years. The backs work hard, but should endeavour to be more sure in their kicking. The halves have much to learn in passing to their forwards, but in this respect have greatly improved. The team have been greatly handicapped by the loss of the services of H. R. Langmore, who was playing in splendid form before he was unfortunately injured. Chevalier has filled his place on the right wing, and might have proved an efficient substitute had he passed more, as he has plenty of pace and ought to be a good forward. Of the freshmen Wallis and Gardiner are the pick. The team is definitely made up as follows;

J. Bairstow,	Goal	*H. R. Langmore	} Right Wing
C. H. Tovey	} Backs	*J. Kershaw	
G. C. Jackson			*H. Roughton,
*P. J. A. Seccombe	} Half-Backs	*H. C. Barraclough	} Left Wing
D. Stephens		C. Wallis	
H. Gardiner			

* Old Colours.

Matches played :—First XI.

Date.	Club.	Goals for	against.
Tuesday Oct. 22	Old Carthusians	Drawn	2.....2
Thursday ,, 24	Pembroke	Drawn	2.....2
Saturday ,, 26	Trinity Harrovians	Lost	4.....5
Wednesday ,, 30	King's (cup tie)	Lost	1.....6
Saturday Nov. 2	Corpus	Won	5.....0
Tuesday ,, 5	Peterhouse	Won	3.....2
Thursday ,, 7	Christ's	Won	3.....0
Thursday ,, 14	Old Carthusians	Lost	1.....4
Friday ,, 15	Trinity Harrovians	Lost	2.....6
Saturday ,, 16	Clare	Won	4.....2
Wednesday ,, 20	Corpus	Won	2.....0
Thursday ,, 21	King's	Won	3.....1
Tuesday ,, 26	Trinity Etonians	Won	4.....0
Saturday ,, 30	Trinity Rest	Won	3.....1

Second XI.

Wednesday Oct. 23	W. N. Cobbold's XI	Lost	0.....5
Tuesday ,, 29	Jesus 2nd	Won	2.....1
Saturday Nov. 9	Clare 2nd	Won	2.....0
Saturday ,, 30	Jesus 2nd	Lost	2.....4

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The standing Committee now consists of the following members: Mr R. F. Scott *President*, Mr A. Harker *Treasurer*, Mr F. L. Thompson, the three senior members, and the following Captains of Clubs:—H. E. H. Coombes L.M.B.C., H. C. Barraclough A.F.C., J. P. M. Blackett R.U.F.C., H. Roughton C.C. and A.C., T. C. Hayden L.T.C., T. E. Sandall L.C. The two junior members for the year are B. Long and A. T. Wallis (*Secretary*).

The Club is prospering, no less than 80 new members having joined this Term.

The balance sheet for the past year is appended.

St John's College General Athletic Club.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1888-89.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in Bank, October 1, 1888.....	55 7 1	<i>Paid to Treasurers of Clubs:—</i>	
<i>Subscriptions:—</i>		Lady Margaret Boat Club	354 10 3
Michaelmas Term 1888	291 5 6	Cricket Club	95 0 0
Lent Term 1889	205 13 0	Football Club	31 12 8
Easter Term 1889....	214 7 6	Lawn Tennis Club ..	75 18 2
Due to Treasurer	0 2 0	Athletic Club	32 0 0
		Lacrosse Club	2 7 6
		Transferred to Reserve Fund, June 1889	100 0 0
		Carey for collecting	9 2 6
		Palmer for printing	5 3 0
		Prime for notice-board..	0 10 0
		Pratt painting do.	0 1 0
		Cleaning lecture-room ..	0 4 0
		Receipt stamps	0 2 0
		Balance in Bank, September 11, 1889.....	59 18 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£766 15 1		£766 15 1

Reserve Fund Account.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Donations (for light four per Mr Heitland	37 2 0	<i>Paid to Treasurer Lady Margaret Boat Club:—</i>	
Transferred from General Fund, June 1889	100 0 0	Michaelmas Term 1888 for light four	35 0 0
		Lent Term 1889 for light ship	50 0 0
		Balance in Bank, September 11, 1889....	52 2 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£137 2 0		£137 2 0

Audited and found correct, } J. P. M. BLACKETT
Oct. 22, 1889. } P. H. BROWN

ALFRED HARKER, *Treasurer.*

It has been found in recent years that there is but little competition for the Newbery Challenge Cup for Racquets.

Mr Newbery, who was third wrangler in 1853 and a Fellow of the College, took a great interest in the undergraduates and their sports. It was owing chiefly to his efforts that the College Cricket Ground was obtained and prepared for its present purpose, and he was also actively concerned in building the Racquet Courts. In recognition of his services the Newbery Challenge Cup for Racquets was subscribed for. No record

can be found of the original conditions under which it was to be held, though several old members of the College have been consulted. Its first holder was Mr H. Hoare in 1859, the next the Rev E. W. Bowling in 1862, the last holder for Racquets was Mr W. H. Ainger.

The game of racquets having gone out of fashion for the present, while it seems a pity to have a handsome challenge cup lying idle in College, the Committee of the General Athletic Club have determined to offer it as a Challenge Cup for Lawn Tennis for the next five years, and the following rules have been approved by the Committee.

1. That the Cup shall be called the 'Newbery' Challenge Cup.
2. That it shall be open for competition to all Members of the General Athletic Club who have not exceeded their fourth year of residence.
3. That subject to the foregoing rule the Cup may be won any number of times. The Cup remains the property of the Club.
4. The conditions of the competition shall be settled by the Committee of the Lawn Tennis Club from time to time, and shall be posted on the screens.
5. The winner of the Cup shall also receive a prize to the value of £1. 5s.
6. The competition of the Challenge Cup shall take place in the May Term of each year. The draw to be placed on the screens.
7. The Cup to remain in the custody of the successful competitor until the 1st May of the succeeding year, when it shall be given up to the Captain of the Lawn Tennis Club.

The President of the General Athletic Club will be much obliged to any old member of the College who can furnish details with regard to the early history of the Cup.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Though not quite so successful as last year, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the results of the matches. The following list, which would have been larger but for the rainy weather, will speak for itself.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Rubbers</i>	
			<i>won</i>	<i>lost</i>
Thursday July 18....	Jesus	St John's	8.....	1
Friday " 19....	Christ's	"	5.....	4
Wednesday " 24....	Caius	"	2½.....	6½
Thursday " 25....	King's	"	8.....	1
Tuesday " 30....	Shelford	"	5.....	4
Saturday Aug. 3....	Cavendish	"	6.....	3
Monday " 5....	Clare	"	9.....	0
Tuesday " 6....	Christ's	Christ's	5.....	4
Wednesday " 7....	Shelford	Shelford	3.....	6
Saturday " 10....	Trinity	Trinity.....	4.....	5
Thursday " 15....	King's	King's.....	7.....	2
Friday " 16....	Jesus	St John's	8.....	1
Saturday " 17....	Trinity	Trinity.....	6.....	3

A match with Corpus was left unfinished at an early stage, somewhat in the favour of our opponents.

The ties were won as follows:—*Open Doubles*: C. E. Owen and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Open Singles*: C. E. Owen; *Handicap Singles*: W. L. Benthall; F. R. Dinnis (second prize).

In spite of the disappointment it would cause to some of the candidates, it was found impossible to have a group photographed as the team, without making invidious distinctions. The long list of College representatives given below will be a certain compensation.

H. Simpson (<i>Capt.</i>)	E. J. Brooks	B. H. Lees
W. L. Benthall (<i>Sec.</i>)	F. R. Dinis	E. W. Rudd
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	A. Foxley	T. E. Sandall
G. E. Green	L. Harrison	W. Waldon
	G. Hodson	H. S. Willcocks

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The following members have been elected this Term: C. E. Owen, A. T. Wallis, and R. H. Forster.

LACROSSE CLUB.

At a meeting held in the Easter Term the following officers were elected: *Captain*—T. E. Sandall; *Secretary*—J. Lupton; *Committee*—E. Brooks, G. Longman, and J. H. Reeves.

At the beginning of the present Term the prospects of the Club did not look promising, as only four old colours were still in residence. The Amalgamation Committee, however, granted a supply of Club Crosses, and a considerable number of new players have since joined. We hope to have more next Term when football is at an end.

Only one Lacrosse match has been played this Term, viz. Trinity *v.* The Rest, on Nov. 19, when the result was a draw, three goals each. In this four Johnians were playing—Sandall, Reeves, Villy and Grenville. Two other matches were arranged, viz. John's *v.* Trinity on Nov. 26, and *v.* Inter-collegiate L. C. on Nov. 29, but were postponed owing to the snow. Next Term, however, we hope to have a card of over a dozen fixtures, when we trust that the style of play will be found to be in considerable advance on that of last year.

We might mention in conclusion that Sandall, Reeves, and Villy have played several times for the University this Term, Reeves being especially good in the Blackheath match.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOL. BATT.: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B company this Term has been suffering from a dearth of officers and recruiting sergeants. We regret that the severe illness of Licut. W. D. Jones has deprived us of the services of our most energetic recruiting officer. We hope that he may be able to resume his duties with renewed energies next Term.

The following promotions have been made: Corporal Benthall to be Sergeant, Lance-Corporals Davys, Cassell, and Hutton, to be Corporals.

The Company Cup for the Term was won by B. T. Nunns with a score of 89 points.

We have had two sham fights during this Term. On October 24, B company formed part of a force advancing

from Coton on Cambridge; the defending force under the command of Colonel Roberts and the attackers under Major Scott. On November 21 we had a night attack from the direction of Chesterton on a party defending a position behind Waites' Boathouse, B company on this occasion being with the attacking force. The results of these mimic combats are still under discussion, each set of combatants being convinced that their superior skill and energy was crowned with victory.

A band has again been started in the Corps. Previous experience has shewn that a band composed of University Members alone is not sufficiently permanent to be of use, while the amount of time required for practices is more than can be spared by most men. The nucleus or "regulation band" of three men per company consists therefore of paid musicians from the town, who are enrolled Volunteers, and as such earn a grant which goes in aid of the band fund. Prof. Stanford has given much valuable advice and assistance in the formation of the band and in the choice of instruments, and it is hoped that it may prove a useful addition to the Corps.

Arrangements have been come to with Jesus College, whereby we obtain a new lease of the range, on condition of surrendering the present parade ground when required for building purposes. For the present we shall have the use of the full range, but ultimately we shall only be able to have a range of 1000 yards. A new parade ground will be formed near the pavilion. The loss of the longer ranges is much to be regretted, but was inevitable; the bursarial eye had marked out the parade ground in eligible building plots for roads and villas. The renewal of the lease was therefore a matter of terms, and the best terms obtainable have been secured for the Corps. So now the old parade ground is lying dormant, like a fairy princess, waiting for the awakening kiss of the jerry-builder.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. F. Baker. *Vice-President*—T. Nicklin. *Treasurer*—A. P. Bender. *Secretary*—A. S. Tetley. *Committee*—W. W. Haslett, A. Foxley.

The meetings of the Society have been held in Lecture-room I, and without exception have evoked a great deal of interest. The attendance has been well kept up, while a considerable number of new speakers have come forward, chiefly from among the freshmen, of whom a large proportion have joined the Society. Financially it is more prosperous than ever, and has a most promising outlook for next Term. The subjects debated during this Term are as follows:—

Oct. 19—"That this House views with approval the spread of Labour Combination as expressed by the recent strikes." Proposed by T. R. Glover; opposed by G. D. Kempt. Carried by 21 to 20.

Oct. 26—"That this House believes that radical Reforms are urgently necessary in the three Estates of the Realm." Proposed by A. J. Pitkin; opposed by A. Foxley. Lost by 13 to 26.

Nov. 2—"That University Education unfits a man for practical life." Proposed by T. Nicklin; opposed by L. B. Radford. Lost by 6 to 26.

Nov. 9—Impromptu Debate.

Nov. 16—"That it is for the interest of Great Britain to support the Triple Alliance." Proposed by W. L. Benthall; opposed by G. R. Garcia. Lost by 9 to 12.

Nov. 23—"That the State Church in Wales should be Disestablished." Proposed by L. W. MacBride; opposed by G. F. Given Wilson. Lost by 12 to 19.

Nov. 30—"That this House approves of War." Proposed by M. D. Darbishire B.A.; opposed by A. P. Bender. Carried by 13 to 10.

The average attendance has been 48.

STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Two meetings have been held this Term. The first was in King's College Hall on November 7, Professor Humphry taking the chair. Mr Tillet of the Dock Labourers' Union, and Mr Aves of Toynbee Hall, gave addresses on 'The London Dock Labourer.' The Hall was crowded, and the interest great. The *Pall Mall Gazette* the next evening gave the following account of the meeting:

"Mr Ben Tillet visited Cambridge last night to relate his tale of the dockers. He was the guest of the Cambridge Society for the Study of Social Questions. . . . Mr Tillet wound up with an impassioned *exordium* which brought forth bursts of applause."

On this slip the *St James's Gazette* published the following verses by a well-known Johnian:

'Twas in the classic halls of King's
(Devoted once to higher things)
That Ben proposed to tell of strikes
And air the wrongs of William Sikes;
Professors, proctors, doctors come,
Awaiting Ben's *exordium*.

But Ben, who knew the distance wide
That dons and dockers doth divide
(The latter silver speech approve,
The former golden silence love),
Was diplomatically dumb—

He *stopped* at the *exordium*,
Ye orators of high degree,
And spouters eke of language free,
If ye would Labour's triumph gain,
And win applause from learned men,
Remember, pray, the word is "mum,"
And end at your *exordium*.

The second meeting took place in our Lecture-room VI on November 21, when Mr Loch, of the Charity Organisation Society, and Mr H. J. Willink, spoke on 'Pauper Colonies in Germany and Holland.' Professor Marshall took the chair, and the meeting passed off well.

TOYNBEE HALL.

The Rev S. A. Barnett, Warden, and Mr Aves, Secretary, were in College on October 20, and met a number of undergraduates and graduates in Dr MacAlister's rooms. A series of meetings in various colleges were arranged for this Term. These have been sociable rather than formal, and to each a resident or associate of Toynbee Hall has come down to answer questions or discuss particular aspects of its work.

Our College meeting was to have been held in Lecture-room VI on Saturday, November 23. Mr H. S. Foxwell was to take the Chair, and Mr Cyril Jackson, of New College, Oxford, came to speak on the relations of the University 'settlers' to elementary education and especially to the teachers in Board Schools in East London; but the great interest in the discussion of Disestablishment in Wales, held by the Debating Society on the same evening, rendered it necessary to postpone the meeting till next Term.

During the present Term Dr Abbott, Mr H. S. Lewis, Mr A. H. Smith, Mr A. Hoare, and other Johnians have given their aid at the Settlement.

Any friends of Toynbee Hall who want to pay their subscriptions for the current year may send them to Dr D. MacAlister, Treasurer, or F. B. Glover, College Secretary.

THE COLLEGE READING ROOM.

There is no event of particular interest to record this Term. Our sincerest thanks are due to the Master for the photograph of the tomb of the Lady Margaret; to the Rev A. Caldecott for 3 prints after Doyle, the celebrated humourist; to Dr Donald MacAlister for two volumes of the *Modern Cyclopædia*; to the Editors of the *Eagle* for a complete set of the Magazine and for sundry School Magazines and Periodicals; and lastly to the Association Football Club, who have placed an album, containing portraits of previous teams, in the Reading Room.

An auction was held at the beginning of the Term, conducted by R. H. Forster. The attendance was small, but there was some very keen competition.

The Committee this Term consisted of Mr Harker, *Chairman*, A. J. Robertson, W. C. Laming, and C. C. Waller, *Secretary*.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

A great change has come over the Mission work in Walworth during the past year. The new Church of the Lady Margaret has been consecrated, and with this the centre of work has shifted from the old Mission, which is so closely connected with all that has been done by the Missioners. The Consecration took place on Monday, June 17. A procession of about 100 undergraduates and clergy, robed in surplices, walked in double file from the old Mission to the Church, singing *The Church's one Foundation*. The people of the neighbourhood

showed much interest in the proceedings, and not a jeer or scoff was heard from the crowd of bystanders. The Church was crowded, and the congregation joined heartily in the hymns and responses. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

After the service a meeting was held in the old Mission, at which the Master took the Chair. Telegrams, letters, and messages were communicated by the Master from the Archbishop, the Duke of Devonshire (Chancellor of the University), the Earl of Powis (High Steward), Dr Butler (Vice-Chancellor), Lord Windsor, and the Marquis of Salisbury (Chancellor of the University of Oxford).

The Bishop of the diocese then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech, he said he regretted that the reduced income of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners prevented them from building a parsonage or giving an endowment at present, but he felt sure that even without this assistance the good work would not suffer.

After Prof. Sir Gabriel Stokes M.P., President of the Royal Society, had spoken, Chancellor Dibdin said that he did not feel inclined to accept with so much resignation as was recommended to them by the Bishop the action or rather inaction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting of members of St John's College and friends of St John's Mission have heard with great regret the decision of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and having regard to the large property of the Commissioners in this neighbourhood, they venture respectfully to urge upon the Commissioners a reconsideration of their decision."

This was seconded by the Rev Dr Merriman, and unanimously adopted.

After Mr R. Horton Smith Q.C. had said a few words the meeting terminated.

In the evening the Church was again crowded, the congregation being entirely composed of the people of the district. The sermon was preached by the Master. During the octave the sermons at the daily evening services were preached by the Bishop of Marlborough, the Vicar of Bishop Auckland (for Canon Body), Canon Lister of Hackney, Canon Luckock, Prebendary M. F. Sadler, Rev W. W. Hough (Corpus College Mission), and the Rev W. Allen Whitworth. Every morning at 9.30 a brief address was given by a College or School Missioner of the neighbourhood.

A more detailed account of the proceedings, in the form of a pamphlet, has been distributed throughout the College.

At the beginning of the Term the Committee were informed to their great regret that the Rev F. H. Francis desired to retire from his post as Assistant Missioner for a new sphere of work; the Committee felt unable to resist his evident desire to enlarge his experience, and recorded on their minutes their deep sense of the debt the Mission owed to him. Their resolution was engrossed on vellum in an illuminated design, to be presented to Mr Francis in the name of the subscribers.

The Terminal meeting was held on Wednesday, November 13, in Lecture Room VI; there was a large attendance, the room being quite full. The Master, who took the Chair, briefly referred to the Consecration. The Rev W. I. Phillips, on being asked to speak, said there were two aspects under which he viewed the prospects of the Mission, first that of thankfulness for the past, and hope arising therefrom, and second that of desperation, when he thought of the present difficulties; the loss of Mr Francis seemed irreparable. It was absolutely necessary for the success of the work that a real interest should be preserved in the College; one thing especially made him feel that the work in the College and at Walworth was one, namely the Sunday evening intercessions in the Chapel, and he hoped that these would not be allowed to lapse.

The Rev R. P. Roseveare B.A., well remembered in L.M.B.C. and Football Club, gave a very picturesque and amusing account of his experience with 13 boys from London (7 from Walworth and 6 from East London) whom he with some friends took for a fortnight's holiday to the seaside in N. Wales (see *Eagle* for March 1889). He thought more might well be done in this way by young men, and further had hopes that a club or institute of some kind for boys in South London might be set on foot by the joint operation of the College and School Missioners now working there.

The farewell address was then presented to Mr Francis on the motion of Professor Mayor, seconded by A. J. Robertson, late Junior Secretary.

Mr Francis in reply said that he owed much more to the Mission than the Mission owed to him; what he had learned during the last five years, as an undergraduate and as a clergyman, would never be forgotten, but would last through life; the Mission had been his teacher. The lines on which the Mission had been worked were quite new in South London; Christianity had been the basis of their work, and from this they had worked outwards, trying to get hold of individuals and to bring them really to Christ, rather than to attract a large number of insincere and nominal believers. The clergy around told them that to work so closely on Prayer Book lines would not succeed, but the result had surpassed even their own expectations; the leaven of the few was working as a very wholesome influence among the many.

The tone of this meeting was very encouraging, and it is hoped that a fresh impetus within the College itself is now given to the Mission.

All the Senior members of the Committee have been re-elected, with the exception of Mr Hill, resigned, whose place is filled by Mr Caldecott. The Junior members are H. E. H. Coombes B.A., E. A. Hensley, B. Long, J. A. Cameron, H. R. Kruger, A. T. Wallis. The officers are: *Treasurer*, Mr Watson; *Secretary*, Mr Caldecott; *Junior Treasurer*, A. T. Wallis; *Junior Secretary*, B. Long.

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- Camden Society: Documents illustrating the Impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham in 1626. Edited by S. R. Gardiner. 4to. Lond. 1889. 5.17.150.
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- Horatius. Q. Horatius Flaccus ad nuperam R. Bentleyi Editionem accurate expressus. Notas addidit T. Bentleius. 8vo. Cantabrigiae, 1713. Ii. 11
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