



*Lent Term,*

1896.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE<sup>nd</sup> RECORDS.

*(Continued from Vol XIX, p. 15.)*

**A**MONG the privileges which were reserved to the Bishop of Ely in consideration of his consenting to the dissolution of the old Hospital of St John was the right of nominating one Fellow of the College. This right was retained and exercised down to the change in the College statutes in 1860. The following document shews that during the vacancy of the See the Sovereign exercised the power; the nomination also gives the parentage of an early Fellow of the College. One Richard Cox compounded for first fruits as Rector of Diss, Norfolk, 26 June 1589, ceasing to be Rector there at the end of 1596. Another, or perhaps the same, Richard Cox was instituted Rector of Norton, Wilts. in 1608.

ELIZABETH R

By the Queene.

Trustie and wellbeloued we greete you well: And whereas we are geuen to vnderstand that in the Colledge of St John the Evangeliste in our vniuersitye of Cambridge there is a fellowship for the ffoundresse presentlie voyde in the gifte of the Bisshop of Elie and by reason of the vacancye of that sea is now to be disposed by vs Wee will and commande you fourthwith vpon the sight hereof to chuse and admitte into the said fellowshipp our welbeloued Richard Cox second son to the late

Bisshop of Elye, Bachelor of Artes of the seyd Colledge and to see him placed in the sayd rome with all duties and commodities therevnto apperteyning in as ample manner as anie other hath enjoyed the same heretofore; anything to the contrarye not withstanding And theas our lres shalbe your sufficient Warraunte in that behalfe. Geven vnder our Signet at our Manour of Grenewich the xxixth daye of Maye In the xxvijth yeare of our reigne, 1585.

*Addressed:* To our trusty and welbeloued the Mr and fellowes of Saint Johns Colledge in or vniuersite of Cambridg and in the absence of the sayd Mr to the President and Senyours of the same Colledge.

The Stuart Kings, amongst the minor exercises of the Dispensing Power, seem to have been in the habit of granting in special cases dispensation to Fellows of the College from the necessity of obeying the College statutes, thus enabling them to absent themselves from College and yet to draw all the emoluments attaching to a Fellowship. King James I. actually induced the College to elect a Scotchman, called Seaton, into a Fellowship specially created for him, beyond the number on the Foundation. Seaton seems to have held this Fellowship, sorely against the will of the College, for about eight years, and then, having married, to have declined to resign the Fellowship, except in favour of a friend. The greater number of these Dispensations were given to enable Fellows to absent themselves from College.

Brian Turner, on whose behalf Charles II. writes in the letter which follows, was afterwards presented by the College to the Rectory of Soulderne in Oxfordshire. He became a Canon and was nominated Archdeacon of Hereford, but never lived to take the office, dying 22 February 1697.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and wellbeloved  
Trusty and wellbeloved Brian Turner, Fellow of that our Colledge, is at present employed in Our Service in ye attendance of Our Right Trusty and Right wellbeloved Cousin and Counsellor the Earl of Carlisle Our Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia, which will occasion his absence for some time from that Our Vniversity, Wee being graciously tender that he may not suffer in any of his concerns there, have thought fitt, hereby to signifie Our Royall Pleasure to you, that you dispence with the absence of the said Brian Turner during the time he shall be in that employment, and as well allow unto him ye full profit and benefitt of his Fellowship and Seniority in as full and ample manner as if he were actually resident, & particularly, that being by this avocation hindred from catechizing (which exercise is partly already and should wholly hav been performed by him before the 24th of August next) he may forthwith be admitted and Registred Colledge Preacher, and yt care be taken that he be freed from all duties and exercizes both in the Colledge and University dureing such his absence, any Law, Statute, custome or constitution of that our Colledge or University in any wise notwithstanding with all which we are hereby graciously pleased to dispence. And so we bid you Farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 16th day of July in the fifteenth yeare of Our Reigne

By his Maties Command

HENRY BENNET.

*Addressed:* To Our Trusty and wellbeloved the Master and Senior Fellowes of St John's Colledge in Our University of Cambridge.

Richard Hill, the Fellow in whose favour James II. sends the following letter, ultimately rose high in the Diplomatic Service. He resigned his Fellowship in 1691 when he became Paymaster General of the army in Flanders.

JAMES R.

Trusty and Wellbeloved We greet you well: Whereas we have given Licence to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Richard

Hill Master of Arts and Fellow of your College to Travell beyond the Seas as Governour to Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Henry Viscount Hide, Son and Heire of Our Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin and Counsellor Laurence Earle of Rochester, We have thought to signify Our Will and pleasure unto you, That during the time of his absence, the said Richard Hill do enjoy his Fellowship in that Our College with all the profitts perquisites and advantages to the same belonging. And that he be Dispensed with from performing any Exercises either publick or private, as also from the taking of any further Degree, that by reason of his standing in that Our University he may be required to do, pursuant to the Statutes of Our said University or of your College, Which Statutes respectively We are hereby graciously pleased to Dispense with in favour of him the said Richard Hill upon this occasion. And so We bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 28th day of March 1687 in the Third yeare of Our Reigne

By his Maties Command  
MIDDLETON.

*Addressed:* To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Master and Fellows of St John's College in Our University of Cambridge. To be communicated to the Vice Chancellor and Senate of Our Said University when it shall be necessary.

That these Royal Dispensations were not always popular with the other and less favoured Fellows of the College comes out pretty clearly in the two letters which follow. Nicholas Felton, Bishop of Ely, had clearly been appealed to by some of the younger Fellows, who thought their Seniors too yielding to the King's wishes. The state of affairs in which there was but one *walking copy* of the College statutes is not easy to picture in these times of cheap printing. Some account of Robert Mason has been given by Mr Cooper (*Communications to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, II. 341).

A letter from ye Byshopp of Ely directed to Dr Gwyn, Mr of St John's and to the Seniors thereof, or in his absence to ye President and Seniors.

I have receyved by Mr Porter ffellow of your Colledge (in the name of diverse other ffellowes thereof) an Information of some doubts and differences arrisen among yow, about ye true meaning of some clauses in some of your Colledg statutes, and how your present practise of them agrees therewith. I have also receyved a petition in their names for an Interpretation of those Clauses as your Colledg statutes do direct. And I am farther informed yt whereas your Statutes (which yow arre all bound to observe by oath) do peremptorily charge, that in such cases of doubt and dyfference eyther shold choose one of the ffellowes, which two shold eyther personally attend me, or els by authentique writing inform of ye particulars in which yow differ. Yow for your parte being moved therevnto, refuse or neglect so to doe. Vppon all which (having with advice of some learned in the lawes and acquaynted with ye Customes of ye Vniversity considered of your Statute *De Ambiguis et obscuris interpretandis*) I have no doubt (the premisses being true) but that I might proceed to Interpretacon without hearing wherevppon yow insist to meynteyn that practise which the Complaynants doe take to be both agaynst the meaning of your Statutes and also to the preiudice both to the Colledge and company therein. Notwithstanding out of my good respect vnto yow, and ye rather for that I see the obeying of my interpretations arre inioyned vnto yow all by statute vnder so great penalty as is perpetuall amotion from ye Colledg *ipso facto*: I have thought fit to gyve yow notice that I have appoynted Mr Porter to attend me for further order herein on Saturday the 24th of this month in ye afternoone at my house in Great St Bartholomewes in London. Att which day and place I desyre to have your presence if so yow think fitt, or one chosen by yow according as your statute directs. And that he bring with him a booke of your Colledg statutes, with this intimacon that if you shall forbear to come or send, I will notwithstanding not forbear to proceed to thatt which your statutes doth direct me vnto. And so with my hearty commendacon I bydd yow farewell and so I rest

y<sup>r</sup> verry loving frend

Ni: ELYE.

Apr. 15th 1624.

The Answer of ye President and Seniors to ye former Letter.

Right Reverend ffather in God. Our humble duty premised. The 18th of this moneth we receyved letters from your Lordshipp directed to the Master and Seniors of our Colledg. Wherein it pleased your Lordshipp to signifye That certeyne of ye ffellowes by petition under their hands have solicited your Lordshipp for an Interpretation of some clauses in our Statutes now in difference amongst us. In satisfaction wherevnto, and for ye duty we all owe unto your Lordshipp may it please you to understand That uppon a graunt of dayes and some allowance made by ioynt consent of all the Seniors to Mr Mason one of our ffellowes being to be employed into ffrance in some service for ye state; three younger ffellowes did within 3 days after imparte to the president their dislyke of that action and did afterward secretly sollicite and persuade with such others as they might have hope to prevayle with, to petition to your Lordshipp according to their direction for ye preservation of our Colledg statute which we doe not hold to be infringed by this act. True it is that if any ffellow voluntarily affect to travell unto forreyne partes to study in any vniversity there, vppon expression of himself to the Master and Seniors, they may vppon this Reason grant him dayes for three yeares, so as during ye tyme of his absence he shall receyve *no profit at all* of his ffellowship. Thus speaks our statute. But in case any be to be employed by Authority in service of ye state, the statute being herein silent, the Master and Seniors by ye power gyven them in other statutes have from tyme to tyme provyded as their Judgements thought most fitt. Whose Custome for tyme able to prescribe, and for quality heretofore esteemed laudable, we now imitated in this case of Mr Mason's vppon ye lyke allegations, wherevppon others have, and some att this tyme doe enjoy the same allowance graunted vnto him. If this be a breach of statute, we erre herein by example of our predecessors, whose names and aurtority we have hitherto held Reverend. As for your Lordshipp's first demand that we shold send vpp some fellow, for our parte as they have done for theirs; We humbly intreat your Lordshipp to take into consideration. That that statute which so directs, hath bene always vnderstood by vs of particular differences only between particular persons, as the Master and some ffellow or ffellowes,

or some ffellowes amongst themselves etc., but not to reach to any Act concluded by the Seniors the cheif governors in ye Colledge, and to whom the first decision of such differences seemes appropriated in that verry clause of ye statute, if they shall concord within eight dayes. Vppon this reason we at first refused to ioyne with their messenger, and remayning still persuaded that the statute (under correction) meaneth soe, we intreat your Lordshipp to excuse that omission. This bearer is well able to satisfye your Lordshipp in any particular of this passage yow shall please to inquire of him. And whatsoever conclusion happen, we have always learned to obey lawfull Authority proceeding lawfully. Touching your Lordshipp's other demand to have our statute booke sent upp, We humbly crave pardon in that, having but one walking Copy allowed in ye Colledge which is perpetually to remayne with the Master or in his absence with the president for all occasions, And the next Sunday we shall have necessary vse thereof att the Election of a Colledge preacher to be made that day by Statute. Nevertheless to gyve your Lordshipp all the content we came in this streight of tyme, we have caused to be transcribed such statutes and clauses as we conceyve any way to concerne this busines, which we tender to your Lordshipp by this bearer and together with that our humble service, desyryng your Lordshipp's favourable construction of this course we take. And so ceasing to be further troublesome we humbly take leave and rest

Subscribed by

ROB. LANE  
RO. ALLOTT  
THO. SPELL  
STEPH. HAXBY  
ANDREW WOODS  
THO. BUCKLY

A letter from Mr Secretary Conwey.

May it please yow

I vnderstand that Mr Robert Mason, fellow of your house, being to have an Employment into ffrance in his Maiesty's Service is to have some dispensation from yow, both for leave to be absent and for enjoying the full benefits of his ffellowshipp



during his absence; And though I cannot conceyve there may be any difficulty in eyther of these, where the absence is occasioned by the publike service for ye King, yet your favour and readines therein may expresse a good respect from yow to such as arre employed by his Majestye. And I shalbe willing to represent the same with the best improvement I canne to your advantage, and to gyve you assurance that I am

your assured frend to serve yow  
EDW. CONWEY.

May. 12. 1624.

Memorandum, that in March last foregoing the date hereof, the said Mr Mason vppon ye allegation of ye service and employment in these letters mentioned, and by him then made without any publike testimony thereof, had dayes of absence graunted vnto him and bycause the same allowance which was formerly graunted to Mr Downhall vppon ye lyke occasion of ye graunt passed by a ioynt consent of ye President and Seniors, which sayd graunt was agayne vppon ye receipt of this letter ratifyed and confirmed by the sayd president and ye maior parte of ye Seniors.

*Ita testor* ROB. LANE, *Registrarius.*

The Royal methods of command may be compared with the following homely letter, from which some biographical details may be gleaned as to early members of the College whose names are not preserved in any Register.

Good Mr Doctor Gwyn, This Bearer, Thomas Newton by name (my honest pore neighbor, aud a goode workeman); is very desirous to have his sonne Admitted, as a syser, or subsyser, in Snt John's Colledge in Cambridge; (Although he bathe noe acquaintance there at all) And hearinge me reporte well of that House, and sayenge, that bothe mye selfe, my towe younger Bretheren, and afterwards mye Sonne, all successyvely heretofore admitted of that Colledge; In-treated me If I could possibly procure him anye favour there: Wherevpon Sr, I vnbethinking mye selfe, howe I might doe him the most goodde, And hearinge that all mye ould Acquaint-

ances are worne oute there, longe agoe And that youe onelie Sr, are the nowe resident survyver there of mye Tyme. I thought good Sr, at his earnest request, and in soe good a Suyte, to make Bolde to Intreate youre good favour towerds him praesuming Sr, that youe will doe somewhat, at the request of an olde well wisher, that hathe bene formerlie of your Societie; Mye desire Sr is, because the Estate of the Colledge is best knowne to youre Selfe, that youe would doe soe muche, as wyshe his son to a good Tutor; whiche I knowe by experience is the cheefest helpe that a young Scholler can have: And for his Sonnes maintenance, I knowe Sr my neighbour will yelde it soe far forthe, as his pore abylytie wille extende; and shalbe nedefull, Other favours Sr, at this Tyme, I will not crave; but as his sonnes Diligence, and painfulness at his Booke; and his honest Behaviour and sober cariage hereafter, shall well deserve; whiche I hope verye well of; and thus sr hopinge of your good favour at this my request, And wishinge the occasion was offered, in the Countrie where I dwelle, that I mighte performe as great a Curteseye towerds youe, or any frend of youres; I take my Leave for this Tyme, and committe you to God's good Keping and protection; restinge from mye House, Bromehall in Yorkshyre this xx<sup>th</sup> June 1617

youre olde Acquainted  
Lovinge frend  
WILLM. JESSOPPE

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipp<sup>l</sup> his Lovinge frend, Mr Doctor Gwyn, Master of Snt John's Colledge in the Universitie of Cambridge, geve these.

R. F. S.

*(To be continued.)*



## AN AID TO CLASSICAL KNOWLEDGE.

YOU know the immaculate Goodwin,  
 Who wrote of the Mood and the Tense—  
 What wide information one could win  
 From him, if he only wrote sense.  
 I have read him at breakfast, lunch, dinner,  
 I have thought of him e'en at my game,  
 It has made me appreciably thinner,  
 But I feel otherwise just the same.

It has frequently filled me with wonder,  
 When I think with what skill he has tried  
 To twist some poor sentence asunder,  
 And pick out the idiom inside.  
 It is harsh, not to say idiotic,  
 To take a long-suffering δέ,  
 And brand it for life "apodotic,"  
 As though 'twere a sort of degree.

Some sentences make him quite melan-  
 choly, and with fever distressed,  
 Wherein gleams a γάρ, but some felon  
 The hypothesis has suppressed.  
 This mood's not of lengthy duration,  
 It ends almost where it began,  
 And then follows wild exultation  
 Engendered, mayhap, by an ἄν.

He tells us how quite esoteric  
 This wonderful word is, and then  
 He remarks it is also Homeric,  
 Though it there bears an alias—κεν.  
 Then he points to the cowering caitiff,  
 That false egotistical εἶ,  
 Who has thrown off his wedded optative  
 For a simple subjunctive to sigh.

And so on for pages; you shake an  
 Implacable fist in dismay,  
 Then sink into slumber, or make an  
 Extemporised *auto-da-fé*.  
 This last course is far too chaotic,  
 And involves quite a needless expense;  
 Some day you may need the narcotic  
 Distilled from the Mood and the Tense.

A. J. C.



### PRESENT UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

*A Lecture on present University Education, delivered at Leeds, December 17, 1895, by Professor E. C. Clark.*

#### SYNOPSIS.

1. Reasons for interest of non-University people in the question. Important point of *residence*. Wide meaning of *education* here used—body, mind and ? Powers of higher educational bodies less than they were.

2. Pleasure and sports. The "good time." The "sportsman" and sports generally.

3. Proper function of the University as to *mental* training: the Dame's School theory; that of preparing for the special business of life; that of inspiring some intellectual interest or pursuit. A wide choice of subjects essential to the last. Range of examinations and teaching at Cambridge.

4. The fault not in the raw material. Difficulties introduced by certificates, degrees, &c. Examinations; reaction against them: are still indispensable.

5. Omissions or faults which might be remedied. A University entrance examination desirable, to test previous general education. Proposed utilisation of the Little-Go for this purpose. What should be the subjects required—language, mathematics, other subjects? Greek.

What should be the method employed? examinations. The Crammer. Suggested general principles of examination. The Ordinary and Honour Degree: suggested difference of style. Utilisation of "M.A." Money difficulty.

6. Morality and religion. Paley. Greek Testament, &c. Sermons and Religious Services. Compulsory attendance at Chapel.

All the suggested changes can be made with existing machinery.



IN this lecture I propose to speak mainly of the two old English Universities in which a collegiate or semi-collegiate *residence* forms part of the system, and, between the two, of the one best known to myself—Cambridge. I am aware that I am probably addressing myself to many who have no direct interest in these institutions, and shall therefore avoid detail as much as possible. In the hope of engaging the attention of such hearers, I would suggest one or two facts for consideration.

First, that the old Universities, from their position and opportunities, must furnish, to some extent, a goal, a model, or it may be a warning, for what is called secondary education in general. Next, that University men will, from *their* position and opportunities, though not connected with teaching, set, in these days of publicity, a considerable amount of example, for good or bad, to those amongst whom they afterwards live. Last, that a direct and increasing influence is exercised upon outside thought and mental training by the lecturers, examiners, and inspectors who are the outcome of Professor Stuart's University Extension Movement.

It is with some diffidence that I follow that pioneer in national education on ground so peculiarly his own as Leeds; but I have the satisfaction of thinking that, much as I am obliged to differ from an old friend on other points, I am in pretty complete agreement with him on this.

You will observe that I have made collegiate or semi-collegiate *residence* one of the most distinctive features of our system—a residence, that is, away from home, but under some regulation of conduct, apart from

the direction of study. The value of such a temporary separation from the family circle, and generally from the environment of one's origin, has been much discussed and contested. I will merely say that I myself put it very high, believing it to be a good introduction to the necessarily greater freedom which follows, and a valuable factor in the formation of a firm and self-reliant character. It is of course assumed that the additional expenditure of time and money can be afforded, that the young persons have reached an age at which they can be treated to some extent as free agents, and, on the other hand, that they are still subjected to a certain amount of general surveillance.

My point of view, then, obliges or allows me to give a wider sense than is often given to the word education. For under this word I mean to include *all* influences that come to bear upon the younger members of a University, as the result direct or indirect of their residence. This is a somewhat large order, and I can but pretend to touch upon such points as have principally struck myself during a fairly long experience. Still, it is clearly necessary to go beyond the subject of mere intellectual teaching, or else to leave out what has become by no means the least part of University life, as of town and country life also, for a majority of our young men. Now it is of the majority that I wish, in the main, to speak—not of the exceptionally poor or serious or intellectual. The agents of University Extension will, of course, usually belong rather to the last two classes or one of them. Yet even they cannot help being influenced to some extent by the general atmosphere of the seat of learning from which they come, by the methods there employed, and by the convictions there current as to what is feasible in education and what is not feasible. We recognise the effect of the leaven upon the lump: but we must not forget that there is a counter effect—perhaps greater now than it was in old times—of the lump upon the leaven. The

development, in fact, of the *average* man at Oxford or Cambridge—or, may I not say, of the average young person in England at large—is the thing with which, as it seems to me, not only we academic functionaries, but *you* too are principally concerned—and the average person is composed of other elements besides pure intellect.

I am afraid the strict educationalist may think that I am dealing rather with the *fringe* of the educational question: but it is a fringe which seems to me to take up a good deal of the stuff.

Well then, in this all round sense of education, what do our old Universities do for their large and important *clientèle*—especially for their rank and file—what are our merits and what our failings? For I may confidentially admit that this paper began by being a pretty severe criticism. And now, partly from an old-fashioned reluctance about one's own nest, partly from giving a fair look on both sides, it has come to be a defence or even an encomium.

In asking the question I put just now, one fact should not be forgotten, as it often is, by outside critics—that what the Universities *can* do may be much over-rated; the controlling and directing part of their authorities being by no means what it once was. For more serious breaches of order or morality the treatment available may remain, in strong hands, much the same as ever: but, for the general conduct of life and study, our rules have certainly become less stringent, our sanctions less formidable, our whole system more of a voluntary one. And this change gives the key-note to a great deal of what I have to say. The change has both merits and demerits; but it depends upon wide spreading causes, by no means confined to Oxford and Cambridge, and there is little use in deploring it or wishing, like the authors of the Communion Service, for the restoration of a stricter practice. The University has moved farther and farther from the condition of the school.

Nay, in the secondary schools themselves, of our present England, the same change is perceptible. *They*, however, can still, particularly the boarding schools, exercise some direct compulsion and some defined regulation of study or other employments. *Our* teaching bodies must rely rather on attractions and inducements than authority: our sanctions are mainly remuneratory, and we are, when able, not unnaturally unwilling to avail ourselves of the only formidable weapon left us—dismissal. With this modern relaxation of discipline must be coupled the greater tolerance, to use no stronger word, now shown to the amusements or relaxations of life generally.

Pleasure and sports would once have been reckoned among the accidental and questionable accompaniments of a University—to be tolerated, if not amounting to any serious distraction from work; scarcely to be recognised, certainly not directly encouraged. *Nous avons changé tout cela*—a change right enough, in proper measure: that it has gone somewhat too far is owing partly no doubt to our own authorities, but mainly to the opinion of a considerable portion of the British public. To “have a good time,” in the phrase which we have adopted from the American language, seems to be, in the view of some parents, and *a fortiori* among some of our undergraduates, the sole object with which the latter come to spend three of the best years of their lives at Oxford and Cambridge. A certain amount of moral surveillance is expected, or perhaps merely that the young gentlemen should be kept out of obvious mischief. As to intellectual improvement, absolute indifference is often, apparently, felt, and sometimes actually expressed. We are regarded, in fact, by those of whom I speak, as keeping an extremely comfortable, though rather expensive, Dame’s School.

This somewhat limited view of a University’s functions is, however, generally qualified by the wholesome admiration of the British public for pluck and activity.

And I am glad to think that the class which, though intellectually inactive, does devote itself vigorously to athletics is tending to swallow up the class of all-round idlers. I have but little to say of these last—the men who are neither reading men nor sportsmen, but simply, where their means will admit, men of pleasure. With the uses of such persons in the world at large I am not concerned: as to the University, while it is by no means clear what good they can get for themselves out of a residence there, it is almost certain that they will exercise a bad influence on others. The distinct duty of our authorities in the interest both of the University and the country is, in my opinion, to eliminate this class as much as possible.

Such an elimination can be done in part, and of course less pointedly, by automatic University regulations: but the duty must fall in the end upon College officials, and I question whether it is at present performed with sufficient firmness.

Let us turn now, with relief, from the good-for-nothing to the “sportsman,” and the extremely important subject of athletics. This term “sportsman,” in its University use, does not mean the same thing as it does on a race-course. It is specially applied to the followers of manly exercises, and more particularly such as require, like cricket boating and football, the common action of a number of individuals, such therefore as necessitate a certain amount of discipline, management and self-restraint. This is the class of sports that I have mainly in view when speaking of athletics—a subject on which I myself must confess to a considerable change of opinion.

To begin with, the new cult—for cult it may fairly be called—is a *fait accompli*. Whether they approve or not, most observers will admit that athletics now occupy the first place, of consideration and of estimate, with the majority of English boys brought up at public places of education. There are some significant words



in one of the memoranda to the Secondary Education Commissioners, where the author is speaking of the honour paid by his school-fellows to a scholar elect. "He ranks," says Mr Wells, "even with successful athletes." I rather doubt Mr Wells's fact—there is no doubt about his ironical meaning.

And in this estimate our juniors are rather encouraged than otherwise, specially by many of their parents, generally by the public opinion of ordinary Englishmen. John Bull pretty nearly says, by his conduct if not by his words: "Let my son grow up a manly young fellow, with some knowledge of the world, at his University, and I don't much care what he learns or unlearns." Nor can this external influence fail to operate in its turn upon professed educators themselves—upon masters and tutors and College authorities, whom you cannot expect to be heaven-sent guides, when they are after all *your* clients—clients of the British parent and the British public. And the ultimate effect, great at School, is increased at the University, in proportion to the diminished power of the educational authorities.

I can recall words of an old friend, who has been dead for a considerable number of years, and who was by no means either a fool or a martinet, which would surprise the modern College tutors, alike by their sentiment and their strength, upon one of the most orthodox of athletic pursuits. "That *devilish* boating," was my friend's expression, he being a clergyman. "That *devilish* boating" was *un peu trop fort* even then: but I must confess to have myself started with a strong prejudice against the athletic cult, in which I have come frankly to recognise very real and considerable merits. Besides its physical advantages, it has, to my knowledge, had the effect of making our young University men, as a whole, more manly, more simple, more healthy-minded; it is undoubtedly discouraging to imposture and conceit or self-consciousness: it promotes

public spirit and common action, and, by bringing together men of different classes and creeds in voluntary union, it greatly improves them all.

I cannot extend the same praise to the mere *spectators* of athletics, but I think that this class, although it exists at our Universities, is by no means so numerous there as elsewhere. And there are two parasitic growths on genuine sport, now forcing themselves a good deal upon the notice of the public at large, with which *we* have fortunately little to do. The persons who regard sports simply as events for betting on, are, I believe, but few at Oxford or Cambridge. And as to professionalism, though we may pay for it in the form of instructors and assistants, against whom no particular exception can be taken, it is necessarily unknown amongst ourselves.

Individual instances may be easily accumulated of what University athletes *have* done, not only here at home, but wherever that "greater Britain" extends, to whose growth they have contributed no small share. I would rather give you what general opinion has come in my way from outsiders.

Men of action, whom I have met, from our dependencies, and who have happened to be observers as well, felicitate us so much upon the general result of 'our present athletic education, that they have deprecated even the small modicum of change which I should like to see. But perhaps the sincerest compliment paid us is due to foreign writers on education—Frenchmen in particular. Even among their novelists, where, as with M. Bourget—different from M. Daudet—they have really lived a little among us, we find some appreciation of the University athlete beginning to colour the usual caricature of the English gentleman. And certainly that most painful story "*Le Disciple*" of Bourget's is about as strong an argument as could be penned against education of the mind alone.

There is, of course, another side to be looked at;



and foreign *students*, as distinguished from the ordinary *litterateur*, or writer on social questions, do *not* take quite so favourable a view as the above. I have a very intelligent specimen in mind, who was also a gentleman and man of the world, and who, remarking the profound indifference of a majority among our Undergraduates to what he called the *hautes études*, considered the English Universities somewhat to fail in their vocation. This last opinion for more reasons than one, I myself share.

One must admit that the pursuit of athletics, when carried to its present somewhat absorbing extent, rather shoulders out all intellectual aspirations which do not happen to be particularly vigorous: it tends to stop reading, or to reduce it to the scrappy acquisitions of the ordinary over-occupied man of business in late life: it even produces, in some cases, a cynicism with regard to study in general, which is not lessened by certain faulty methods of University examination. Lastly, its beneficial moral effects depend a good deal upon the social sanctions, the general atmosphere and environment of the University itself. The athlete pure and simple coming out into the open world is, I admit, a good deal better prepared than the boy from a French *lycée* turned loose as an *étudiant* upon Paris. Still he has his temptations to face, like all of us, and it is sometimes possible that his liability to these may have been enhanced rather than diminished by his previous training. Many of you, no doubt, have read Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife." The picture of the hero, if I may call him so, is much overdrawn: but it does seem to me to contain a shade of truth.

The upshot of all this is that, in my opinion, University or College authorities could and should do rather more than they actually do at present, for their rank and file, to qualify or supplement the great bent of our young England towards a predominantly physical education.

In the way of regulating pleasures and sports themselves English educational authorities act wisely by interfering very little. Outside Universities and Schools I suppose nothing can be done but to check as far as possible, both by example and precept, what, even in the face of a north country audience, I venture to term the deadly parasites of sport—gambling and professionalism. At Schools, of course, more restraint is possible and desirable, though, in the matter of manly sports, ample liberty and full power of selfmanagement is conceded and recognised as a right by almost all masters. With *us*, the interference of authority confines itself to such moderate prohibitions—readily seconded by the good sense of the undergraduates themselves—as prevent sports from encroaching too much on the whole day, or weeks of amusement from extending to a whole University term. On the last point these regulations perhaps run counter to the pious wish of some of our fair visitors. I must, with some apprehension, confess that I myself think the opportunities for social dissipation allowed in our famous May term, and to some extent at other times, have gone quite far enough and might even be diminished with advantage: but I know that my facts are questioned by some and that I am possibly regarded as a fogey by others. As to the attitude of our authorities towards manly sport, no complaint can be made of any lack of encouragement or sympathy. I should venture to say that the danger is now rather on the other side. Toadyism of rank on the part of our "Dons" has ceased, if it ever existed, and, we hope, of wealth too: but I am not sure that there is not, from however good motives, rather too obvious court paid to athletics. Our present *desideratum* would appear to be—a little more interest in *study*, and attempt to infuse that interest in *all* classes of our undergraduates, on the part of those, who ought, if any one ought, *not* to go to the country for a policy, but to be leaders rather than followers of the young people committed to their charge.

I pass now from Body to Mind, not with the formidable scope of a Locke or Helvetius, but simply as to the best training for the average Undergraduate mind, with its results direct or indirect upon other average minds throughout the country. What are we to consider the true function, in this regard, of a residential University, and how do *our two* fulfil that function? Given, it must be remembered, an England of the present day, inclined by preference to the purely practical line of life, extremely appreciative of material success; and in which the requirements of what is called educated society are rather satisfied by a kind of kaleidoscopic omniscience, based on the latest articles and reviews, than by systematic study.

I have already briefly adverted to what we may call the Dame's School theory of a University, the advocates of which, if they have the courage of their opinions, will probably make some such reply as this to the question: What should be the mental training of our ordinary young University man? "As little as will suffice to keep him quiet. For the rest, let him enjoy himself so far as is compatible with the moderate discipline of a College; if a man of small means, rather avoiding the 'nicer' ones."

I *may* be wrong in suggesting the existence of such advocates amongst ourselves; right or wrong, I must pass them by—*non raggioniam di lor.*

A very obvious view, and one which commends itself to many reasonable members of the general public, is that the University ought to endeavour, at any rate towards the close of its course, to fit the average student for some special business or occupation which he contemplates pursuing as a man. On the other hand, it was once generally and is still largely held, by persons conversant with the higher teaching, both within and without our Universities, that the object of the latter should be to give what was called a good general education, leaving the special line to be followed afterwards,

and the practical training for the business of life to be acquired elsewhere.

The march of events has certainly furnished grounds for considerably modifying this latter view. Subjects of study have become so much separated and specialised that the good general education must either dwindle down to a very shallow smattering or be confined to comparatively few branches. I do not think, by the way, that this fact is sufficiently borne in mind by the advocates of a greatly enlarged *curriculum* in our secondary Schools.

On the other hand, the opportunities for studying *special* subjects, with a large choice between them, have been enormously increased at Cambridge and Oxford. Many parents, too, are naturally disposed to think the age of twenty-two, or even twenty-one, rather late to make the first beginnings of work for a young man's calling or profession, and to ask if something cannot be done, in that way, *at* the University. The practical teachers in the outside world, to whom the graduate must generally go afterwards, used once, it is true, rather to deprecate these beginnings, and cynically prefer the blank page. But I think *they* are somewhat changing their views; while, to the young men at the University, the prospect of direct utility furnishes an undoubted element in the awakening of interest among those less studiously disposed by nature.

I do not myself regard this object as the primary one of a place of liberal education—which should rather be to supplement the practical demands and opportunities of life, sure to prove absorbing enough, than to anticipate them. But I think that *no attraction* ought to be neglected that may create or strengthen an interest in *some intellectual pursuit or other.*

Though taken up at first as a means of getting on in the world, a study may well come to be pursued *con amore*, for its own sake. To facilitate and encourage such a pursuit is, it seems to me, the special work of a University in our careworn and materialistic generation.

To all ranks and to all ages we ought, as far as we can, to point out, by teaching and by example, that entrance into the intellectual world, which is becoming, we hope, open to all—not merely to our own residents. And if, in the case of our own residents, we fail, as, I fear, in some instances we *do* fail, to discover and foster some refining and intellectual taste—if we leave any considerable number of our students untouched in this respect, so far we do not fulfil our duty either to the individuals or to the nation.

Well then, we have committed to our charge a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of students—many of them not naturally over studious—whom we *should* induce, or enable, to do *some* intellectual work, *con amore*. What do we do, and where do we fail?

The first essential for the purpose I take to be a *free and wide choice of subjects*. In this respect it is scarcely enough known how great a change has taken place at our Universities during the last half century; and I think I may claim for Cambridge a special readiness to endow fresh branches of study, rather beyond her means. In fact, one of *our* main difficulties is, that the favourite studies for the time being—which I take to be what are broadly termed scientific—tend to multiply their establishments to an extent admirable in itself, but which rather starves the rest, all depending as they do upon a common and scanty purse. Still, we can show, in our present development, and under regulations now coming into force, courses of study represented by the following pretty full list of degree examinations. And I would call particular attention to the fact that our so-called *Special* examinations—a somewhat misleading name, to an outsider, of the final examinations for our Ordinary Degree—offer the same variety of subjects to candidates of lower calibre, which the Tripos or Honour examinations offer to those of a higher. We have, then, Special examinations in Theology, Logic, Political Economy, Law, History, Chemistry, Physics,

Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Mechanism and Applied Science, Music, Modern Languages, Mathematics and Classics. This order is accidental, merely arising from the date at which the particular examination was introduced or re-cast. The same remark applies to the Honours examinations, which are held in Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Semitic Languages, Indian Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages. There are separate proceedings for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, as also for that of Bachelor of Divinity, and of Doctor in the Faculties generally. Many of these examinations are divided into parts, in such a manner as to afford an opportunity of *combining* different branches of study where required, a convenience which might be extended with advantage. For instance, in our Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos, the modern part can now be taken alone, and if it could be combined with part of the History Tripos, would form an admirable preparation for the diplomatic service. The History Tripos, I may add, includes questions requiring a knowledge of Geography.

It must not, of course, be supposed from the fact of these subjects being classified by *examination*, that examination is all the University does for them. Each has its supply of official teachers, and, in almost every instance, a fairly adequate supply.

Here then we surely have a sufficient variety of subjects to arouse the interest and occupy the energies of most youths who are willing to take an interest in any mental work at all.

And yet, you know the proverb, you may take a horse to the water—you may even take the water to the horse or other animal—but you can't always make him drink. "And yet another and yet," as the poet says, the material in our hands is good on the whole. Against "bone" idleness, no doubt, as against absolute stupidity, the gods themselves may fight in vain; but

those cases are not really common. One of the things which has struck me most, in the ordinary run of young men at the University, is the amount of mental activity shown in other directions, by those who seem unable to take an interest in any University study. There will generally be some who, though not idle, are—to use a *not* pretty well known at Cambridge—“always doing something else.” But with the majority I don't believe desultoriness, any more than idleness, to be invincible, or that the wasted power might not be utilized by an improvement in some of our methods—most of all, in our methods of examination, where I do think that we are, with many of what might be our students, at fault.

I may slightly turn the case of the horse and the water to illustrate an important practical difference between two systems of education, or rather perhaps between two stages of development in any system. If the horse comes to the river of himself *for a drink*, drink he will: but if he comes with mixed motives—amongst others, perhaps, that of getting to the other side—he will possibly do something else. So long as students come to classes or lectures, whether *local* or University ones, from pure interest in the subject, there can be little doubt about the genuineness of their work and the good they get from it. But when you come to conferring outward and visible signs of attainment—certificates, diplomas, degrees—which have a distinct social or economical value of their own, the inward and spiritual grace is not quite so certain a matter. At this certificate stage we of the Universities have arrived ages ago: but *your* most enthusiastic educational movements throughout the country must some day arrive at it as well. Examinations inevitably follow, and when you have got to them you must mind what you are about. ● On that well-worn subject I am afraid I must say a few words here. A vigorous crusade against the examination system in general was, as you may know, carried on, a few years back, in the newspapers and reviews—partly, I think, by persons not hampered with

much knowledge of its working. Still, the protest against certain results of bad examination was amply justified, and has led to a considerable change—in the direction of recognising the method and amount of instruction received by the student, in addition to or substitution for the bare results of examination pure and simple. In our elementary Schools, for instance, I believe the annual examination is henceforth to be facultative instead of imperative. In the organised science Schools, not only is the course of study specified with minute detail, but grants are to depend considerably upon attendance and a favourable report of educational inspectors—not examiners. In the University Local Examinations, which exercise so large an effect upon secondary education generally, the examination is supplemented by educational inspection and oral questioning, at least in the case of Schools; (for individuals, as opposed to Schools, examination by papers pure and simple appears still to be the only test for the Honours and certificates to be obtained). In the Local Lecture system, the having attended a certain number of lectures and classes, and done paper work on them, is made essential, as well as the final examination, for obtaining the certificate which is no doubt one of the inducements to study. This is not the opportunity for me to enlarge upon the Local Lecture system. It is probably the most successful new departure of the old Universities into an unwrought field of usefulness—I am not sure that we may not take some lessons from it to ourselves in return—“lest, when we have preached to others,”—

I have, in fact, only mentioned these various agencies of outside education here, to shew that, while a great qualification of bare examination results *is* being introduced, it has *not* been found and will not, in my opinion, be found, practicable to dispense with examinations, which will probably follow more or less the University type. In my own case, a long and varied practical acquaintance

with these expedients, while it gives me some right to speak, has by no means increased my liking for them, and I most heartily deprecate their unnecessary multiplication. But I feel convinced that, quite apart from the question of scholarships and prizes, if any diploma or certificate or degree is anywhere to be conferred, examinations are not only inevitable, but will generally be the most important element in determining the course of study.

It seems wiser, therefore, to try to make the best of them, as guides and stimulants of mental activity, than to speculate on alternatives which have no chance of being generally accepted, at least to the exclusion of examinations. And as I think that we University people do *not* at present make the best of ours, I venture to point out what appears to me faults of omission and commission which have come under my own notice, and which are likely to affect in some respects other examination systems besides that of the Universities.

You may remember that I have practically advocated specialisation for *our* course, as for *any* advanced course of education, and therefore contended for a great variety and choice of subjects. But, if this plan be adopted, what becomes of the old idea of a good general education? I am the last person to depreciate its value or explain away its necessity. One danger of these days undoubtedly is that people specialise *too early*. But, as in the University, so in every case of more advanced education, I hold that the function of the higher educational body is only to *test* the foundation, which ought to be laid elsewhere. On the fundamentals of education, *authority* must judge for the younger mind, and definitely prescribe particular subjects. The place where such a treatment can best be followed is the *School*, where authority *can* definitely regulate study; not the University, or the Lecture hall, where it can only do so indirectly. One of the weakest points in our present University system I hold to be the

number of persons still grinding at school-boy work, when they ought to be reading and thinking as men.

We then in my opinion ought merely to apply a *test* of the general education which should precede our course; but, be it remarked, in doing so, we should exercise an enormous influence upon all forms of education which, in the most remote degree, tend to that course as an end. In present practice, entrance at Cambridge depends simply upon the conditions which may be imposed by individual Colleges or Hostels, or by the Board for Non-collegiate students. The first *University* test of capacity or attainment is the Previous Examination, or Little-Go, to which a candidate *may* be admitted on commencing residence, but which he may defer or repeat as long as his College authorities will allow him. The "ploughing" of a candidate for this examination has been known, I believe, to occur four or five times, without any perceptible benefit to the soil. However, the Little-Go is not, as you see, really an entrance examination.

First of all, then, instead of the variable qualifications at present required by different Colleges or other bodies, a uniform and compulsory entrance examination by the University is desirable, to ensure such fundamental previous knowledge as, whether acquired at school or under private tuition, ought to be possessed by every candidate likely to profit at all by the University course. In case of failure by only a small amount to attain the required standard, a second opportunity might be allowed at the end of the first University term. But the proper and special University work should be begun, in any case, within the candidate's first year. Men who remain for a longer time employed or half employed on preliminary and, as I am inclined to consider it, school-boy work, are not likely to do much good at the University either to themselves or others. This is one great objection to the Cambridge allowance of repeated trials for the Little-Go, and to



the very existence of the Cambridge "General" examination—the second in the Ordinary Degree course—which, although it adds some better features, repeats the worst feature of the Little-Go, and at any rate postpones the study of some *special* subject in which the candidate could feel a more active interest.

An entrance examination of the kind here contemplated might probably, for some time, keep away a certain number of young men who at present come up. The difficulty to our scanty finances is an important one, on which I shall have a few words to say elsewhere. As to our *personnel*, while admitting the great desirability of attracting to our Universities members of what are called the upper classes, I do not think the idle members of those classes who might be excluded would be any loss to us, or that their own education would materially suffer by its transfer elsewhere. For the poor man, on the other hand, if he has not been able to reach the moderate standard of attainment which is all that should be required, before coming to the University, it is a questionable kindness to admit him to a career in which his chances of success or usefulness or intellectual profit will probably be but small. On the education given at our public Schools, I am not now writing; but, with the sincerest appreciation of their work, I do not think that the imposition of somewhat more stringent conditions, for entry at the University in general, would do them any harm.

An important suggestion has recently been put forward by one of the Cambridge Boards of studies that the present Little-Go might be utilised as a University entrance examination. Should such a proposal be adopted—and it has the great merit of not requiring new machinery—some change would have to be made in the *subjects* of the Little-Go, but a more material one, to my mind, in its *method*, the main fault of which is one that more or less affects very many examinations, not confined to the University, and is at bottom the ground for the attack on examinations in general.

As to subjects:—In employing a reformed Little-Go as a test of previous general education, the University would have to decide what are to be considered the fundamentals of such an education; and this task has become, as the report of the recent Commission points out, much more difficult, since the growth of special and technical studies in Schools.

For what is most essential, I have seen no reason to alter my belief that nothing can ever replace the old-fashioned subjects of Language and Mathematics. These two, apart from their training properties, are the tools that will be wanted for the prosecution of every other study, as well as for all practical dealing with the world. There are other subjects—the History, at least in outline, of one's own country, Geography, elementary Science—without which no school education can be considered good, particularly if it is to be all that the young person receives. These also should I think be represented, at least as mutual alternatives, in a University entrance examination, but the two above mentioned appear to me to be essential and primary, and I regret to see their province occasionally infringed upon in some higher secondary Schools.

As to the proper extent of University requirements in these two branches, controversy still rages. It is not so much upon the limits of the mathematical programme—though there is some difficulty about them—as upon the amount of linguistic knowledge, on which we should insist, that the question turns. Most people, I think, are agreed that some language or languages, besides a boy's own, ought to be required; and most will include Latin in the number—partly from its intrinsic merits, partly from its great use as a key to French, Italian and Spanish. As to Greek, I must confess that, while my feelings are with the conservatives, my convictions are rather with the reformers. In any case, if Greek is to be retained as a *sine qua non* for the ordinary candidate, I think he ought to be prepared



for a different test from that at present imposed by the Cambridge Little-Go. The question of the religious subjects now required for that examination I would rather postpone.

But the faulty *method* of this and many other examinations is the main point I now wish to make; as it seems to me to suggest a very bad form of education, if it can be called education at all, and positively to block the way against intelligent study. Let me introduce to your notice that product of our examination-ridden age, the *crammer*.

The crammer is a person against whom virtuous indignation from time to time boils over into print—especially in what is called the silly season. For all that, he not only continues to exist, but he tends, in my belief, to assimilate to himself his legitimate brother, the official teacher. He is obviously, therefore, in considerable demand, though his occupation cannot, apart from the *£ s. d.*, be a very interesting one, and the bad results of his work are set forth to the British public with no lack of black paint. Want of real interest on the part of the pupil in the particular subject which he is supposed to be studying; an acquired or enhanced dislike for study in general; the accumulation of mis-called knowledge, without any assimilation; a baldness of style beyond all conception, contracted by the mechanical reproduction of this indigested stuff—this is the crammer's work, if we are to believe the indictments with which the British public is familiar, and which are to some extent true. But, to my mind, the crammer himself is a result rather than a cause, and, unless the examination were faulty, would never have come into existence.

Private tuition, of which cramming is the abuse, seems to have become normal in some subjects at the University with which I am best acquainted. This is not a satisfactory, nor do I believe it to be a necessary, state of things. Given ordinary industry and self-

reliance on the part of the student, it ought to be possible to secure what personal supervision of the work of individuals is really necessary, through the agency of the University and College staff, without the expensive addition of the "coach." The *personnel*, however, of the teachers I do not here propose to discuss, but the manner and results of the teaching. It is quite possible for a public lecturer to administer "tips" as flagrantly as the worst crammer: *vice versa* the private tutor often gives, and more often tries to give, a really thorough education. By their fruits we must judge them, if the system of examination in vogue will only give us the opportunity.

Short cuts, again, and compendious forms of knowledge, are not in themselves bad, but only so far as they supersede any appreciation and study *in extenso* of the work which they represent. That they often do this, even when their unfortunate possessor has spent more trouble on their acquisition than would have given him a real knowledge of his subject, is well known to any experienced examiner. The signs are unmistakable—the oracular brevity, generally accompanied by astounding grammar; the suspicious recurrence of certain phrases; the inability to give any paraphrase of a stock rule; the cautious reluctance to tackle any problem or to venture on an essay. The results are sometimes amusing—they form the bits of colour in dreary drab articles, on education—like this lecture—but, when one sees the decent fellows that they come from, one feels rather sorry than amused, and one asks: Could not the faults of learning and teaching which lead to this be cured, cured to the comfort alike of learners and teachers, by the suggestion of a better way to both, through an improved system of tests?

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lay down a code of rules for examiners, where the subjects are so various as those treated at our Universities, and at the examinations held more or less under University

auspices throughout the country. One or two points, however, strike myself as almost self-evident. In any examination intended to test the practical knowledge of a *language*, if the setting of particular books or portion of books is to be retained, the weight given to that part of the examination ought to be small, compared with that given to general grammatical questions and to the translation of *unprepared* passages into respectable English. In an entrance examination the unprepared part should of course only consist of comparatively easy passages, and the use of a dictionary might even be allowed, as it actually is in the Cambridge Little-Go: but I am clear as to the predominance which ought to be assigned to this general or unprepared part, for it is the real test of a permanent knowledge of the language.

In expressing this opinion I am perfectly aware of the convenience found by teachers in the selection of comparatively small set subjects. I also admit the attempts honestly and sometimes successfully made to teach language by a free use of such methods. But as long as small set subjects form anything like a considerable part of an examination, I believe they will always facilitate and suggest simple cramming, and that nothing can be more inimical to a healthy mental activity than to begin a University course with that detestable kind of work.

In many of those courses of study where a knowledge of *subject matter*, rather than language, is the thing to be acquired and tested, not only are set books and portions of books unavoidable, but some will almost necessarily be much the same from year to year. Here, speaking both as a teacher and an examiner, I hold that the principle of *variation* should be followed *as much as possible*, and that no convenience of lecturer or "coach" ought to weigh against the unfortunate results, at present too well known, of a stock text-book. Where certain subjects, and even certain books, *must* be a standing dish, a practice somewhat similar to that

recommended in language examinations should certainly be adopted. The reproduction of book work ought to be reduced to a comparatively small space and value, by far the greatest weight being given to new examples, problems and essays. The value of the last element, as a test at once of acquired knowledge and of English style, has, at last, I am glad to say, been fully recognised at Cambridge, and the essay, which has already been admitted into the Previous and many of the Final examinations, will doubtless in a short time take its place in all. The proportion, however, between the area in which cram is possible, and that in which it may be made well nigh impossible, must still depend upon the individual examiners, whose *personnel* is, as it seems to me, one of the most important points in the education of to-day. Here, as on the conduct of examinations, it were presumptuous to lay down much, in the way of general rules, for widely differing subjects, with a correspondingly variant supply of qualified persons from which to draw. I confine myself to one or two conclusions based on my own experience, *e.g.*, that good examiners are by no means common, so that the pay ought to be more on the scale of high-class professional remuneration, and more directly proportionate to the amount of work, than it often is at present; that a certain continuity in each Board of examiners is indispensable, and should therefore be secured by overlapping re-appointments, for two or three successive occasions, so as to ensure at least a moiety of old hands: that, while the element of official teaching ought certainly to be represented on the examining body, it is very questionable whether a teacher should examine whose income depends to any extent on fees.

These suggestions are commonplaces to persons closely interested in the higher University education: but, if they were generally acted upon, I believe that a change for the better might be inaugurated, and a wholesome interest in our studies might by degrees

permeate a stratum of our undergraduates from which it is at present conspicuously absent. For there are now, if not a majority, a very large number who regard the University examinations as little but a game of chance, on which it is desirable to stake the least possible amount of pains necessary. A pass is sometimes admitted to be a successful imposture, a pluck rather inconsistently treated as a grievance, though more commonly as a simple piece of ill fortune; and there is an end of the matter.

Is it Utopian to hope that this cynical creed and dreary practice may be abolished; and that the imposition of more effective tests may lead in the end to intelligent study with a view to the acquisition of genuine knowledge? I trust that some day the question put to even the dullest undergraduate, by his guide philosopher and friend, may be not—Are you safe for a pass? but—How do you like your subject? Then, whether the pass was got or not—and it is pretty sure, if a subject is read with real interest—the knowledge at least, and the habit of study, would not be so evanescent as their counterfeits are now. Then, I feel confident that the teachers—public or private is to me a matter of indifference—would rise to the occasion. There is no original sin in either crammer or crammees: they simply produce and reproduce what is required of them.

The courses for an Ordinary and Honour degree have hitherto been distinguished, at Cambridge, by the greater amount of comparatively limited set subjects employed in the former case. Before the class less inclined to real study the stronger temptation to sham study has been placed. I firmly hold that the method of test should be the same for all, but that a somewhat smaller area and less difficulty of subject matter should be provided for those of inferior powers or acquirements. This principle is already fairly started in the distinction observed between what are called the Special and the

Tripes examinations at Cambridge. The former term is somewhat misleading, and would probably be changed, if the General examination which now forms the second of the three qualifications for the Ordinary degree (Previous, General, Special) were abolished—a consummation devoutly to be wished for. The Special examinations are at present by no means bad ones, and might easily be improved so as to furnish a sufficient course of useful study, with a wide choice of subjects, for candidates of a lower calibre, during the whole of their University career.

A difference in style of "addition," or title, might with advantage be observed, if practicable, between the Ordinary and Honour degree. It would be a convenience to the external world, and might indirectly exercise a beneficial influence upon University work, by inducing those who are capable of attaining the higher standard to rise above that with which they are sometimes disposed to content themselves, when the outward sign and title is the same for both. The Law degrees at Cambridge *are* now given for Honour standard only, and a somewhat similar qualification is required for those in the other two Faculties: but there is no indication of a difference of standard in the much more prevalent degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. It has been suggested that the latter title should be confined to persons who have passed an Honour examination, instead of being conferred, as it is now, upon every B.A. who has waited the necessary time and paid the necessary fee, without any further study—at least without any requirement or evidence of it. The imaginary greater distinction of M.A., which now only imposes upon those who know little of the University, would thus be turned into a real one, such as it was long ago.

I am afraid the difficulty in the way of this desirable change is at present too serious to be faced—consisting, as it does, in the importance to a body comparatively

poor, for the work it has to do, of the *fees* paid by the ordinary B.A. for his so-called higher degree. One great inducement, however, to this payment is or was a short time ago seriously threatened by the often suggested abolition of University representatives, for whose election every M.A. has a vote. Should that measure ever be carried, a reconsideration of our position with regard to the M.A. degree, involving a good many other things besides, will most probably be forced upon the Universities.

As to our income, processes of simple addition are often put before the public, to shew the great wealth of these bodies, or of the Colleges which compose them. It seems to be overlooked that, while, on the one hand, there is a serious and probably permanent shrinkage in receipts, from the depreciation of agricultural property, there is, on the other hand, a continually growing expenditure, on sites, plant and *personnel*, very inadequately provided for by fresh endowment *ab extra*. We are rather ashamed to beg, but we are woefully cramped in our efforts to dig.

To Body and Mind most persons will still add a third element in our nature, which some, however, appear to regard as an imaginary or negligible quantity. Here, then, I venture to add a very few words on the subject of Religion; with some reluctance and a well-grounded apprehension of incurring a cross-fire from friends and foes. Still, in speaking of University education, in the wide sense, it is impossible to avoid a matter on which many parents, at any rate, feel an obvious interest and some put awkward questions.

Long ago, before athletics were a pursuit, while most of our present examinations were yet unborn, your old member—was he not your *first* member?—T. B. Macaulay pointed out the great safeguard for a young man, entering upon a life of freedom and temptations, to be found in a “taste for reading.” Now

athletics, which are rather opposed to the taste for reading, have also, in my opinion, done a great deal for the *morale* of our young men, particularly in the Universities. Still, a pure athlete launched into the world may possibly develop into a sensual brute like the hero of “Man and Wife.” He is *not* likely, I think, to turn out a fiendish prig like “*Le disciple*,” who is the result of mere intellectualism. The two good influences *may* become poles of opposing danger, and, as we do not want them simply to counteract one another, we can scarcely dispense with a third, whether we consider its function merely that of steadying or of elevating and ennobling.

We at Cambridge speak of our University as one of the places of “sound learning and *religious* education”; we require Paley’s Evidences and portions of the New Testament to be taken, with some alternatives, by candidates for our degrees in general; we supply a succession of University preachers, though we do not expressly call upon our students to hear their sermons; our Colleges have all services of the Church of England, at which a small amount of attendance is still, as a rule, expected from the undergraduate. The subject of Theology, in particular, has, of course, its special lectures and examinations.

A few words will suffice for most of these provisions. We are sometimes told that the days of Paley are numbered. For my own part, I have not met with many books so fair, so reasonable, so clear; and although, no doubt, it addresses itself to the intellectual rather than to the emotional side of our nature, I do not well see how an educational text-book could do otherwise. But it is a limited stock subject, capable of being remorselessly crammed; and if Paley is, as I believe it is, with the great majority, a matter of barren analyses and miserable *memoriae technicae*, I would rather have it dropped altogether than see a great work put to such base uses—uses of no utility.

Substitutes might possibly be found, more suited to the ethical and religious feeling of the present day, but scarcely in sufficient number to admit of frequent variation; and without such variation the result might shortly be the same as with Paley.

With the New Testament the case is different. Being the recognised source of a rule of life professed by the greater part of the civilized world, this book has, to say the least, a greater *interest* than any other work on Ethics or Religion. No reasonable antagonist will question the desirability of being able to refer to its original form, at least by the aid of a lexicon. This is, to my mind, a strong reason for retaining compulsory Greek. But upon the subject of the Greek Testament I have much the same remarks to make which were made just now upon Language in general. I do not think that the only knowledge worth having can be acquired by getting up a comparatively short selected book, or can at any rate be sufficiently tested without a very considerable admixture of passages set for translation from the Testament at large, for which the use of a lexicon might be allowed. If retained, the Greek Testament should I suppose be, as now, subject to an alternative, but its retention should stand or fall with that of Greek generally.

The University sermons I believe to exercise more influence than would be expected among a body of young men. They are earnest, and, as a rule, able, particularly since the system of publication has been practically established, through the *Cambridge Review*. With the encouragement of a higher average of intellectual activity amongst our undergraduates, we might look for an increased appreciation of these discourses, the attendance upon which, however, at present is by no means contemptible. But the College services, and occasionally the influence of the College tutor, are the only official agencies through which Religion is at all definitely presented to the undergraduate mind.

This is the part of my subject that I approach with the most trepidation—having due warning, on the one hand from the recent experiences of the London School Board, and the political controversy which appears to be impending in the country at large; on the other from the unusual reticence of the Report on Secondary Education as to what is called the religious difficulty. My endeavour is, sinking any predilections of my own, to place myself in the position of the average parent, whose wishes might perhaps be reasonably consulted, in a case where the State is not bound to judge for him as, to some extent it is, in compulsory education. There may be those who, like that wonderful couple in the "Yellow Aster," wish their children to grow up and remain in a literally "agnostic" frame of mind on religion; but I think they are few. Others again may feel a wish to see represented in College services that abstract or common part of all Christian religions of which we occasionally hear a good deal: but the exact limits of this common Christianity do not seem very easy to determine. On the whole I cannot but think that, politics apart, most parents would rather prefer their children to attend the services of their own faith, and be brought under the influence, so far as it goes, of tutors belonging to their own denomination: that, failing these, they would not object to the temperate practice and somewhat elastic doctrine of the moderate party in the Church of England.

My own preference for the Church Liturgy is based as much upon conviction as upon old attachment; and I doubt if there are many educated Non-conformists who would seriously wish for its abandonment in the Colleges in which it has so long been used. On the other hand, parents may naturally and reasonably wish that each young man should be rather induced to remain in the religion of his fathers, with which his earliest feelings of reverence and duty are connected, until some great change of feeling or opinion, such



as undoubtedly occur, but can scarcely be taken account of in an organised educational system. For the gratification, or at least the non-contravention, of this wish, I think opportunities should be provided, which it seems to me can easily be done, under our present University system, without any legislation or external interference. I will shew you how.

Religious tests for degrees have long been abolished at Cambridge, except in Divinity; and there are many members of the senate who would see no objection to their abolition in the excepted case also. The recent institution, therefore, of *Selwyn*, as a denominational (Church of England) College, or, strictly speaking, Hostel, met with some opposition, as a retrograde measure. It was, however, supported by myself and others who had been active in the abolition of tests. The opposition was, in my opinion very properly, overborne; and many who supported Selwyn would, I believe, be consistent enough to give the same support to other denominational Colleges, or public Hostels, for which there might be a similar demand; although they might personally consider the admixture of those of different beliefs in the same College better for the young men themselves. To the formation of the smaller establishments called private Hostels, for special denominations, I do not see that, under our present statutes, any legal or reasonable exception could be taken. As to those who do not wish to join either Colleges or Hostels, the Board for Non-collegiate students is required to make provision as far as may be practicable for their "due attendance at public worship, yet not so as to interfere with the religious convictions of persons who are not members of the Church of England." These words also fairly express the actual practice of College authorities in general, on a matter about which there was a remarkable article published in one of the magazines not long ago—"Compulsory Chapel." I must say that the picture

drawn in that article does *not* agree with my own experience of facts, nor that of such undergraduate friends as I have had the opportunity of consulting. In fact the criticisms reminded me of those recently passed by M. Daudet upon English Society and Manners. They appeared to be a *réchauffé* of objections, some of which were always exaggerated, and most, if not all, of which are now obsolete. For myself, putting the matter on the very moderate ground that it is desirable for a young man to be reminded that there is such a thing as Religion, I hope that a slight amount of attendance at service *will* continue to be required by Colleges and Public Hostels. Dispensation is, I believe, invariably allowed in cases of conscientious objection; while the general feeling of honour among the undergraduates themselves discourages any abuse of this allowance. I know, moreover, that Tutors often urge the attendance at services of their own denomination upon those who ask to be dispensed on the score of nonconformity with the Church of England.

Moving, like most moderates, in what Tennyson calls a "strange diagonal," I know what sort of a quarter of an hour I may have prepared for myself, if not here, at least when this lecture is published, if it is published. A stickler for the old Language and Mathematics as fundamental—but a Specialist in all advanced education: a Conservative as to University affairs in general—but a Radical of the blackest dye as to the mode of teaching which half the examinations in the land practically encourage: a defender of the Church of England—and, I fear, a rank Latitudinarian in the eyes of its other defenders—what can I expect? I cannot even turn to the Agnostics without looking for that measure meted out to such as myself by my old friend who wrote that stinging essay on "the Religion of all sensible men."

Well, I must throw myself on your indulgence and,



in taking leave, I should like to impress on you, in spite of all that I have said, my firm belief in the vitality and innate resource of the noble educational body to which I am proud to belong. *You*, at least many of you, know us mainly in connection with extension and affiliation movements: *I* have spoken rather of the students within our walls, among whom I think it is even our more immediate duty to ensure the awakening of intellectual interest which we are spreading so successfully abroad. Something of that interest might, I think, be gradually extended to every one of our members, by the utilisation of means in our possession, without the introduction of new machinery; and I am sanguine enough to hope the day may come when each of our University men will consider that the three most useful, as well as most agreeable, years of his life have been those which he spent at Oxford or Cambridge.



### NATURE'S LESSON.

THO' at thy side, by sorrow brought,

Despair, a brooding shadow, sit:

And hope, a formless phantom, flit  
Across thy silent gloom of thought.

And tho' thou watch the night away

Unsoothed of sleep, and slowly mark

A cheerless daybreak change the dark  
To leaden light of morning gray.

And every passing hour but prove

Sad summoner to sadder tears:

And all the burden of the year  
One knell of unavailing love.

What comfort have I? How disband

These gloomy satellites of grief

That haunt thy goings? What relief  
Save in the pressure of a hand?

Yet one there is: our mother: she

Hath balm to heal all human pain:

Her tears are in the wintry rain:  
Her laughter on the summer sea.

Great Nature, like a good deed done,

Lends peace to man's unquiet heart:

Surveying all we see in part  
The world's long battle will be won.

Old monuments of moulder'd minds;

Old toils of unremember'd hands;

Old ruin'd cities of all lands,  
Their dust the freight of wandering winds:

Old buried agonies, whose clay  
 Replenish'd by the circling suns,  
 And fed by every brook that runs,  
 Bears fruits and flowers of to-day;

All those have lived, and all are dead:  
 All these are living: all will die:  
 And where the slaughter'd heroes lie,  
 The poppy lifts her damask head.

The heart is still: the hand is cold:  
 The meadow poppies blush above:  
 Their love is dead, but younger love  
 Beats yet, altho' the years be old.

Their hate is dead: the work they wrought  
 Forgotten: and the careless earth  
 Hath swallow'd up their wit, their worth:  
 We squander that they vainly sought.

We too shall perish: we shall toil  
 In vain for what the years will yield:  
 Our ashes feed the future field;  
 Our labour be the storm-wind's spoil.

This peace can kindly nature lend  
 To hearts unquiet, making clear  
 That all their sighs, their struggles here  
 But humbly serve some hidden end.

Her harvests bend where snows have been,  
 And all our sorrows, all our sins,  
 With all that fails, and all that wins,  
 Are gather'd by the hands unseen:

The unseen hands of God who hurl'd  
 To roll thro' heaven, and whose eyes  
 Behold, with all that lives and dies,  
 This vast interminable world.

C. E. B.



## TWO BOOKS OF VERSE.\*

**S**OME time ago I rashly promised the editors of the *Eagle* to say a few words about these two little books, the poetical first-fruits of two members of our College, each a recent contributor to the *Eagle*, each counting many friends among its readers, each, if he will allow me to say so, a friend of my own. The promise was a rash one, and I cannot expect in the fulfilment of it to escape some censures. But I shall be content if my readers will give me the credit of honest intentions, and will turn from me with sharpened zest to Mr Nicklin and Mr Byles. So I shall at least have performed the office of a whetstone.

The *Eagle* being nothing if not academical, and Mr Nicklin being of higher academical standing than his brother poet, I naturally speak of his book first. I have used the word "book," but indeed it is only thirty-six pages of beautiful printing in a cover of parchment. Only one-and-twenty poems in all, and the longest of them of only thirty-six lines, and yet in them all I find the unmistakeable mark of the born artist. They are true to their motto—"Le rare est le bon."

I think I cannot do better than quote the introductory sonnet called "Inspiration," which is in many ways characteristic of the whole:

Not with the morning's virginal caress,  
 The sleepy murmur of a summer's day,  
 Laughter of children tumbling in the hay,

\* Verses, by J. A. Nicklin. David Nutt, 1895.—*From Grave to Gay*, by C. F. Byles. Bouverie Press.

Or hush of many a leafy, shy recess,  
 Nor in Greek marble's tranquil loveliness—  
 Eternal youth, victor of envious years!—  
 Or symphonies that drown, in floods of tears,  
 The pensive close to all their storm and stress:  
 Not thus the Muse comes, but in other plight  
 To me who neither love nor list her note:  
 Who straining with tense eyeballs, half surmise  
 A sudden, silent hour in the night,  
 A heavy hand that grapples at the throat,  
 A masked face leering with a maniac's eyes.

Strength and felicity of expression, a sensitive enjoyment of nature, as well as of music and its sister arts, and with these qualities a horror and desolation of spirit which is terrible in its seeming sincerity!

I notice that one critic has said of Mr Nicklin's verses that they call to mind those of Mr W. E. Henley. But though many readers of the *Eagle* perhaps owe their acquaintance with Henley to an article of Mr Nicklin's, and though in these poems, here and there, there are expressions which recall Mr Henley—for instance, "the inexpugnable Will" (in which I hear a far-off echo of Mr Henley's "unconquerable Soul," though Mr Nicklin's fine expression is his own), "tramp, tramp," "sapphirine," and perhaps more, yet, as it seems to me, the spirit of the whole is very different. In Mr Henley we have verses which scud, like the breezes of spring, joyousness, vigorous health, at times Pagan lustihood unashamed and exultant: in Mr Nicklin less lilt and variety of measure, perhaps, but an artistic command of form and colour to which Mr Henley never attains; and accompanying this finer art, not mere animal spirits, but the reaction from them—that dreadful sense of horror and desolation which we have seen. Mr Henley's pictures are almost always sunny and breezy; what Mr Nicklin gives us with a terrible force are the ugly and cruel aspects of Nature:

I cursed the desolating town  
 And its dust-clouds whirling up and down,  
 Up and down,  
 Up and down,

I paced the desolating town.

(Notice in the next two lines the strength of the epithets)

And on the lean and stifled street  
 The red relentless sun-blaze beat,  
 And on the street,  
 The stifled street,

The red relentless sun-blaze beat.

And again, this time from Bethnal Green:

A forest of lean chimney-pots  
 Struggled to pierce a sky of lead;  
 The windows showed like inky spots  
 Splashed on a blotter's dingy red,

And draggled clouts as March winds blew

Tossed in a dance demoniac:

By starts the greasy asphalté threw

Their dim and dark reflection back.

Where we have passages of peaceful beauty, as in the opening lines of the sonnet I quoted first, they serve as a foil to some darker picture. The pleasant sonnet on "quaint Izaak," who plied his craft of old "By foam-fleck'd river or the shrill brook-side," ends in the minor key:

Here may you somewhiles turn and rest at will..

*When I am sped, when I am clean forgot.*

And it is only utter weariness of summer, of the butterfly and cicada "that deride me with their mirth," of "the droning of the dreary turtle-dove," that gives us the musical-frolicking lines about autumn:

When the ivy clings and the milk-maid sings and the reaper  
 binds the sheaves,  
 And the wind whistles all our cares away in the piping Autumn  
 eves,

When the rough burrs all

Roundly fall

Patter, patter, patter on a lawn bestrewn with leaves.

But when the autumn has come, will this be the mood which the poet will take from it? I fear not. Mr Nicklin's happiness lies in the past or in the future; never in the present. He is of those elect to whom, as Keats says,

The miseries of the world  
Are misery, and will not let them rest,

those of whom Shelley wrote :

They learn in suffering what they teach in song.

Mr Nicklin's congeners are not full-blooded optimists like Mr Henley, but de Musset and Baudelaire and Paul Verlaine. And he is no mere echo, but a voice of terrible sincerity and intensity.

I have reserved till now the poem which seems to me perhaps the strongest and most intensely personal of all—"I am so shaken by these fevers white" :

I think the sodden asphalte of the street,  
That knows so well the tramp-tramp of my feet,  
Begins to wonder with a dull surmise  
In its brute soul, where trod and crushed it lies,  
What is it that he lingers here to meet?

I think the yellow lamps that flicker there  
So ghostly wan through the damp-choking air,  
Must ask themselves "What makes he here, and why,  
Where shadows lurk the deepest, should he pry  
And peer and start with such a blood-shot stare?"

I think the very houses weary grow  
To hear my heavy footfall dragging slow,  
And through the night must whisper in the dark,  
'How chill the sleet! . . . Art waking, brother?

. . . Hark!

God send the dawn that he may homeward go!

In the arched blackness, at the River's side,  
I bend to watch it lean a swollen tide  
One moment at the bridge's pier, and then  
Crash down a little cataract again,  
And humming, onward sweep, unchecked and wide.

The station-lights make patines on the flood  
Of gold and amber; inwards, foam-bells stud  
Back-water and eddy, and the dripping bank.  
And blowing up the Channel, salt and dank,  
The night-wind cools the fever in the blood.

After this I need quote no more. No one who knows what good writing is can doubt that the writer of these lines has the poet's eye and ear and bleeding heart. But though none of the other poems seem to me to have quite the same sustained power as this, there is none of them which fails to give a true aesthetic pleasure. (The one I like least is the "Study at Leeds," not so much for the hideousness of its introduction as for what seems to me the inadequacy of its climax.) What nobility of style there is in the single line—

Love that forces his dauntless way;

what a delicate power of word-painting in these—

I met him in those gardens grey,  
Silvered with frost and crystal dew,  
He watched the ghostly alders sway,  
The palpitating mists at play  
Over the paling blue.

The man who is capable of touching such chords and waking such vibrations in the hearts of his readers, must surely find some solace in Art for the jars and discords of Life. If the solace seems here inadequate, it is perhaps, because Mr Nicklin is rather a poet of vision than of imagination, that transmuting power which can hardly come but with healing in its wings. In the first Sonnet it was surely because the impression came to the soul in such naked reality, that it appeared so terrible and hideous.

Mr Byles' little book is in many ways a contrast to Mr Nicklin's. In the first place, as its name implies, it contains poems of two very different kinds—some gracefully serious, others *vers de société* after the manner of Praed and Calverley, though scarcely rivalling those masters

in point and finish. Of the former class some touch on the eternal problem of thoughtful, religiously-nurtured youth—are we to follow Duty and the sages, or gather the Rosebuds while we may?—some breathe the kindly love of friends, the attachment to places, the influences of moon and stars, sea and winds. It is the poetry of a gentle, musing nature, which has fed on *In Memoriam* and *Locksley Hall*, and Arthur Hugh Clough, and finds a natural expression in easy and melodious verse. If it has not Mr Nicklin's intensity and brilliant brush-work, it has a fragrant beauty of its own.

Having said this I will go on to say that the moralistic poems in the *In Memoriam* stanza interest me less than the others. That stanza can hardly be used without suggesting echoes of Tennyson, and provoking a comparison which can hardly be to the advantage of younger writer. And while Mr Byles lacks of necessity the consummate verbal felicity of Tennyson, his thought also is less sure, and leaves a blurred impression on the mind.

On the other hand the little poem which I will now quote has the advantage of containing only a single thought, very delicately and charmingly expressed, as it seems to me:

Somewhere in the world so wide  
Beats a heart in tune to thine,  
Wistful maiden, pansy-eyed,  
Youth, whose manhood thrills divine.

Keep thy heart a virgin lute:  
Random passion falsely sings:  
Let the longing chords be mute  
Till the one touch wake the strings.

Then shall all thy music break  
Forth in rapture wild and free,  
Echo answering echo make  
Love's eternal harmony.

The poems which touch on our life and surroundings here at Cambridge are, I think, very happy, and show a nature which responds at once to all kindly influences. The three poems I shall now take the liberty of quoting will appeal to all of us who have lived in St John's College.

The first is called *Figures on a College Gateway*, (which figures I identify with those which some bygone humourist called 'Back numbers of the *Eagle*:')

Ye twin fantastic shapes of sullen stone  
Poised on your time-scar'd pedestals serene,  
Grim sentinels of yonder vista'd green:  
In you a mute companionship I own;  
For never do ye in discordant tone  
Jar on my musing, as a graceless word  
Grates on the heartstrings like a jangled chord;  
And often when the silver night is sown  
With stars, and falls the moonlight's rippling rain,  
I have a fancy, that I, too, might gain  
Some wisdom of your rugged reverie.  
Ye watch, and your gray years are more than mine,  
Swift generations follow and decline,  
And dumbly weave your weird philosophy.

The next, *From a College Window*, gives a delicate impression of what one has seen and felt a hundred times in crossing the Bridge of Sighs:

Pale Paradise of moonlit night,  
Cold bridge and ghostly trees,  
Dark river gliding into light,  
Harsh owl and swaying breeze.

I hear and see; may sound and sight  
Long dwell in memory dear,  
When other moons shall sail the night  
And future days be drear.

(In the last line but one I have corrected what I take for a printer's error.\*)

\* See *Eagle* XVIII. 107, p. 559.—(Edd.)

And there is the same lightness of touch and  
of feeling in the sad little picture that follows.  
many of us will recognise its truth?

I sit in my chair and think,  
While the smoke wreaths eddy away,  
Of the friends that the room has held  
Whom it cannot hold to-day.

I see on my mantelpiece  
Their photographs ranged in a row;  
And we may not all meet again,  
And some of us won't, I know.

And those little bits of card  
Are all that is left to me  
Of the friends that this room has held,  
Whom it never again may see.

They smoked my cigarettes,  
They sat in my old armchairs,  
They talked all sorts of shop  
And they whistled all kinds of airs.

They bored me at times, perhaps;  
But I wish they were here to-day,  
As I sit in my chair and think  
And the smoke-wreaths eddy away.

The poems of a lighter vein are not in my opinion  
of very equal merit. But that Mr Byles has a certain  
facility in burlesque verse may be seen from the  
following statement of his views on Latin and Greek  
verse-writing:

I take it, comps. should either be  
For 4th Form boys in Eton collars,  
Or leisure sport for T. S. E.  
And finished scholars.

For doubtless composition is  
Quite proper for the poor beginner,  
But I consider him a mis-  
-erable sinner

Who holds that we must squander all  
The golden time of education  
In useless and ephemeral  
Versification.

And, lastly, the following seems to me an excellent  
parody and very redolent, if I may say so, of Cambridge  
life; it is called *An Incident*:

We breakfasted at half-past eight,  
My friend and I, on eggs and jam,  
And, as I generally am,  
I don't mind saying he was late.

My soul was fired with noble rage,  
Full fain was I to break my fast,  
Up that long walk of limes I past,  
And there I met an ancient sage,

Who spoke to me with voice severe  
And cultured accent of the schools,  
"Sir, know you not the college rules  
Taboo the weed tobacco here?"

He passed, like Pilate when he said  
"What's truth?" nor waited for reply.  
"I beg your pardon, sir," said I.  
He did not hear me, I'm afraid.

He passed: I wanted to explain,  
I had not heard the rule before;  
I was not up in ancient law:  
It never should occur again.

We pass; the path that each man trod  
Was dim (and will be dim) with weeds;  
Such joy is in forbidden deeds,  
O ancient sage! is it not odd?

I cannot compliment Mr Byles on his method of  
correcting his proofs. But perhaps, as a Classical man,  
he felt the additional pleasure that he was giving his  
readers by providing them with opportunities for  
conjectural emendation. Fortunately a little ingenuity  
is all that is needed. I have not observed any *locus*  
*valde desperatus*.





## TO A GLEN.

AH! kindly Nature, man has naught  
To paint the beauty of the place,  
The truest word, the purest thought,  
Is mean and weak to tell its grace.

Nay, had I painter's fertile skill,  
Or had I poet's pregnant pen,  
Nor flowing brush, nor potent quill,  
Could speak the beauty of the glen.

There, from the slope, an idle stream  
Flows, babbling on its drowsy course,  
And deftly turns the sunny beam

On gorgeous tufts of golden gorse.  
The kingly willow, by the side,  
Bends o'er to meet his willow queen,  
And kiss the foliage of his bride  
And mingle his harmonious green.

There, too, the moss long lusty grown  
Robes velvet o'er the pathless ground,  
And clothes each jutting rock and stone  
Till either bank is Nature-gowned.

At times the streamlet takes a turn  
And knots itself a crystal pool,  
Inviting every graceful fern  
To lap its waters deep and cool.

And overhead each vagrant bird,  
Caught in a cage of bowered trees,  
Pours forth its notes, untaught, unheard,  
And swells the music-laden breeze.

And there, enchanted with the spot,  
I sit and sigh to think how swift  
The crystal stream must dull its lot  
And join the river's gloomy drift!

J. H. H.



## LOVE AND FAME.

WHAT beacon light of old nobility  
Still burns, a beam in darkness unto men,  
Amid these embers of a world outworn?  
Not as of yore the viking's azure prow  
Cleaves ocean; nor heroic armour rings  
Deep-dinted by the foeman's sudden spear:  
Nor amid gleaming tents and pennons gay,  
Ensigns of tournament, the splendid sword,  
Burnish'd to deal a knightly blow for fame,  
Crimsons with costly blood of chivalry.  
No badge of maiden's favour, nor the seal  
Of kisses seal'd upon their chosen lips  
Triumphant, guerdon of victorious quest,  
Honours high prowess, nor to noble deeds,  
For love's sake, spurs the heart of bravery.

O not in war doth nobleness survive.  
Not that proud goddess of the Roman name,  
Imperial-brow'd Bellona, helmeted,  
Wild-eyed and fierce 'neath streaming hair.  
Pale War

"The puppet of a statesman or a king,"  
A gaunt and hollow harlot, bartering blood  
For lucre, phantom of herself, parades  
Her prostitution in the place of queens.  
O not in war, that arms the guilty hand  
With every foul invention forged in hell,  
Unseen to sweep with death the distant plain;

To churn the seas with steel, and slaughter men  
 Like sheep: not in old conflict face to face,  
 Spear upon shield clanging, brand upon brand;  
 Delight of reeking blood and raining blows,  
 Struck in a glorious cause and equal fray.

O not in war doth nobleness survive,  
 Courage and knightly grace and courtesy.  
 Better were all the fleets of all the world  
 Sunk, and her bastions buried in the dust:  
 And all her engines and designs of death  
 Molten, and moulded into spade and plough,  
 Than such cold-hearted battle murderous.  
 Yet also in these weak ignoble days,  
 Heard sometimes in the pauses of life's storm  
 A low soft lulling music, oft repress,  
 Yet ever constant in obscurity,  
 Breaks, like a flying gleam of blue, the rack  
 Of cloudy care, and lifts men's hearts awhile  
 Beyond the brazen din of sordid years.

O surely there's a star of glory still  
 Shines in the heavens, beacon-light to men:  
 A holy grail appearing to whose heart  
 Is fain to follow up the quest, and win  
 Immortal fame; not, as in old romaunt,  
 Across wild wastes to prick, an armour'd knight  
 On steed caparison'd, ridding the land  
 Of dragon and dread monsters in weird wise,  
 But in the populous cities sorrow-haunted,  
 Dens of disease and hunger and hard hearts,  
 Amid the raving millions, worshippers  
 Of Mammon and his victims and his priests,  
 To carry cups of comfort: the mild hand  
 Of mercy, sorry solace, but the best  
 Man's love can offer to afflicted man,  
 Extend in pity to his neighbour's pain.

Not in the pageant of her history,  
 The courtly book where storied kings and queens,  
 In proud procession move, lies England's fame.

But that among all peoples, she the first  
 And strongest, who doth hold the utmost earth  
 In golden chains of commerce and of peace,  
 Should foster public welfare, nourishing  
 Strong sons, fair daughters, and the happiest homes.

O then to you, ye hearts of modern men,  
 Is giv'n her praise in keeping. That small spark  
 Of sympathy, red still in every breast,  
 O kindle into love. Love of your kind  
 Usurp a little from the sway of self:  
 A little melt you from the frozen grip  
 Of gold, to see the poor and comfortless  
 Wan children waiting at your barr'd gates,  
 And seeing pity them, and pitying aid.

Then follow love, the star: for what is fame?  
 To live a moment on the lips of men.  
 A moment longer or a moment less,  
 Ere the inevitable tide of time  
 Level thy footprints on the faithless sands.

O life! a little laughter, a few tears,  
 A little time to love, a few farewells:  
 Some wistful musings over bygone days,  
 Some wistful peerings out into the dark;  
 And then, the end. So little time to love,  
 O life, where is there any room for fame?

C. E. B.

## Obituary.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1895; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Edward Hamilton Acton (1885), Fellow and Lecturer: died February 15, in College, aged 32 (see *Eagle* xviii, 503).

Rev Richard Allen (1845), successively Curate of St Stephen's, Birmingham, Perpetual Curate of St Jude, Gray's Inn Lane, Vicar of Kensworth, Perpetual Curate of St James', Halifax, Vicar of Christ Church, Gypsy Hill, London, S.E., 1862-95, a member of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society: died February 19, aged 73.

Rev George William Atlay (1889), fourth son of the late Bishop of Hereford, Missionary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Killed by the Mangwangwara natives at Chutesi's village on the east shore of Lake Nyassa, September 10, aged 27 (see *Eagle* xix, 102).

Charles Cardale Babington (1830), Fellow and Professor of Botany: died July 22 at Brookside, Cambridge, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xix, 62).

Rev Henry Barnacle (1858), Perpetual Curate of Ringway, Cheshire, 1862-64, Vicar of Knutsford, 1864-95, Surrogate for the Diocese of Chester, 1864-95, Pluralities Act Commissioner for the Archdeaconry of Macclesfield, 1891-95: died September 22, aged 75.

Rev Henry Alfred Bassett (1844), also of Worcester College, Oxford, where he matriculated June 13, 1831, Curate of Hastings, 1844-53, Rector of Chedgrave, Norfolk, 1853-95, Rural Dean of Brooke, Eastern Division, 1876: died February 27, aged 81.

Rev William Lawson Barnes (1834), Curate of Davenham, Cheshire, 1835-36, of Bingley, Yorks, 1836, Perpetual Curate of Smallbridge, Lancashire, 1836-37, Curate of Pulham, Dorset, 1870-74, of Charminster, Dorset, 1874-88, Rector of Knapton, Norfolk, 1837-95: died at Cornwall Villa, Dorchester, January 24, aged 84.

Rev Thomas Berney (1838), won the first race for the Colquhoun Sculls, Rector of Hockering, Norfolk, 1839-56, Rector of Bracon Ash, 1855-95, Author of *Some tracts on social and political subjects*: died suddenly at Bracon Ash, September 22, aged 79.

Charles Bathurst (1833): died January 1 at 23, Elsham Road, London, W., aged 83.

Edward Boys (1837): died at The Grove, Scotby, Carlisle, February 6, aged 80.

Rev John Matthew Brackenbury (1838), Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Downham, Norfolk, 1841-43, Assistant Master at Marlborough College, 1843-49, Head Master of Wimbledon School, 1849-82: died at Keith Lodge, Upper Norwood, August 24, aged 79.

Newman Cash (1883): died June 25 at Hampstead, aged 36.

Rev James Albert Cheese (1851), Curate of Crick, 1852-61, Rector of Gosforth, Cumberland, 1861-78, Vicar of Moultsford, Berks, 1878-79, Vicar of New Bilton, near Rugby, 1879-95: died at Bournemouth, April 23, aged 65.

Thomas Sinclair Clarke (1853) of Knedlington Manor, Howden, Yorks. called to the Bar at the Inner Temple June 6, 1857, J.P. for the East Riding and for Northumberland: died at Knedlington Manor, August 26, aged 64.

William Edward Cleaver (1883), called to the Bar at the Middle Temple November 17, 1883, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Turks and Caicos Islands: died at Grand Turk, January 15, aged 36.

Rev John Colson (1889), Curate of St. Michael-at-Bowes, London, 1892-95: died at Challey Rectory, Sussex, September 4, aged 28.

Charles Edward Stephen Cooke (1853), was at one time a clerk in the Admiralty, afterwards a partner in the firm of Beckett & Co., Bankers, J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding, Major of the Yorkshire Dragoon Yeomanry, 1887-91, and Honorary Lieutenant Colonel from 1891: died at his Yorkshire seat, St Catharine's, Doncaster, October 28, aged 66.

Rev Edwards Cust (graduated 1827 as Edwards Peacock), formerly Fellow, Rector of Danby Wiske *w.* Yafforth, Yorks, 1840-83, Perpetual Curate of Hutton-Bonville, Yorks, 1852-70, Archdeacon of Richmond, 1868-94, Canon of Ripon, 1861-95: died at Danby Hill, Northampton, June 5, aged 90.

John William Dale (1870): died at 1, Upper George Street, London, June 26, aged 47 (see *Eagle* xix, 97).

David George Day (1857): died September 11 at his residence, Barnsbury, Islington.

Rev Frederick Day (1849), Curate of All Saints, Northampton, 1850-52, Head Master of Heighington Grammar School, Lincolnshire, 1855-82, Curate of Walsingham, 1866-92: died at his residence, 35, Bracondale, Norwich, June 22, aged 68.

Rev William Baldock Delmar (1836), Rector of Elmstone, near Wingham, Kent, 1839-95, Rector of Knowlton, Kent, 1840-50, Curate of Knowlton, 1856-60, Vicar of West Marsh, Kent, 1861-72: died at Elmstone Rectory, June 16, aged 80.

Frank Stanley Dobson (1861), called to the Bar at the Middle Temple April 30, 1860, a member of the Legislative Council, Victoria, Australia, being at the time of his death, with one exception, the oldest member of that body, having sat continually since 1869. He was Solicitor General in the O'Loughlin Administration of 1881, he was elected Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1851, and held that office till his death: died at his residence, Ultima, Darling Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, June 1, aged 59.

John Dunn (1848): died suddenly at Little Shelford, April 4, aged 71.

Rev Joseph Ellis (1858), Chaplain at Bradford, 1851-65, Vicar of Wilsden *w.* Allerton, Yorks, 1865-88: died at Cleadon near Sunderland, August 27, aged 69.

Rev Samuel Adcock Ellis (1838), Curate of Teigngrace, Devon, 1841-42, Perpetual Curate of St Ives, 1843-50, Assistant Master at Cheltenham College, 1850-64, Vicar of Long Itchington, near Rugby, 1864-95: died September 9, aged 79.

- Rev Edward Everett (1841), Curate of Badby, Northamptonshire, 1841-47, of Wilsford, Wilts, 1847-57, Rector of Manningford Abbots, Wilts, 1857-95: died at the Rectory, May 25, aged 79.
- Marquis of Exeter (M.A. 1847): died at Burghley House, Stamford, July 15, aged 70 (see *Eagle* XIX, 93).
- Rev William Fellowes (1845), Curate of Mautby, 1844-48, Fellow of Dulwich College, 1848-58, Curate of Dunston and Swinthorpe, Norfolk, 1861-85: died at his residence, Mangreen Hall, Norwich, May 1, aged 75.
- Rev Henry Foster (1838), Curate of St Margaret's Chapel, London, 1838-39, of Christ Church, St. Pancras, 1839, Sequestrator of Appledram, Sussex, and Principal of the Chichester Diocesan Training College, 1840-42, Curate of Lurgashall, Sussex, 1842-47, Vicar of Selmeston, Sussex, 1847-63, Chaplain and Secretary of the Diocesan Training College, Brighton, 1847-63, Rural Dean of Boxgrove, Sussex, 1866-70, Prebendary of Selsey in Chichester Cathedral, 1860-95, Rector and Vicar of Selsey, 1863-95: died at the Rectory, November 9.
- Rev John Garland (1851), Curate of the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, 1851-55, Rector of Mardiford, Herefordshire, 1855-75, Vicar of Ambersley, near Droitwich, 1875-95: died at the Vicarage, April 16, aged 69.
- William Henry Garne (1884), Assistant Master at Wellingborough Grammar School: died there May 25, aged 34.
- John Foster Gresham (1850), called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, June 7, 1852, Chief Justice of Grenada, 1863-94: died at St George's, Grenada, West Indies, February 1, aged 68.
- Rev Francis Whaley Harper (1837), late Fellow, Classical Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College, 1847-48, Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1848, Vicar of Selby, 1850-88, Canon of York and Prebendary of Barnby in York Minster, 1869-95: died at St Lawrence Vicarage, York, August 19, aged 80.
- Rev George Heathcote (1833), Rector of Conington, Hunts, 1835-84, Rural Dean of Leightonstone, Division ii, 1845-73, Honorary Canon of Ely, 1868-95: died at his residence, 5 Arlington Street, London, March 9, aged 84.
- Rev Edward James Hill (1847), Curate of Margaretting, Essex, 1848-50, Perpetual Curate of West Butterwick, Lincolnshire, 1850-52, Rector of Panfield, near Braintree, 1852-95: died March 18, aged 70.
- Rev Edmund John Hitchings (1852), Curate of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, 1854-56, of Lockington, Yorks, 1856-58, Chaplain R.N. and N.I., 1859-89, served in H.M.S. *Brisk*, *Conqueror*, *Constance*, *Gladiator*, *Barossa*, *Audacious*, *Newcastle*, *Endymion*, *Resistance*, and *Royal Adelaide*; on the East and West Coasts of Africa, in China, and in the Channel Squadron, Special Service at Simonoseki, Japan, 1864, Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, 1883-88. On the Retired List since 1889: died at Woodcliffe, Wargrave, August 25, aged 65.
- Rev John Fisk Holden (1839), Curate of Little Maplestead, Essex, 1859-66, Vicar of Mettingham near Bungay, 1871: died September 26, aged 87.
- Rev Robert Eli Hooppell (1855): died at Burlington, Oxford Road, Bournemouth, August 23, aged 62 (see *Eagle* XIX, 94).
- Rev William Evans Hurndall (1876), Congregationalist Minister of Harley Street Church, Bow, London, 1876-94, Minister of the Westminster Chapel, 1894-95: died December 31, aged 49.

- Rev Corrie Jackson (1876), Curate of Toddington, Beds, 1876-78, of Holy Trinity, North Malvern, 1878-80, of Hilgay, Norfolk, 1880-86, Chaplain to the Foundling Hospital, 1886-95, Evening Preacher at St George the Martyr, Holborn, 1894: died at Bournemouth, August 4, aged 41 (see *Eagle* XIX, 95).
- Rev Walter William Jones (1860), Curate of St James, Liverpool, 1868-69, of Great Glenham, Suffolk, 1869-71, of Leyburn, Yorks, 1878-80, of Harrogate, 1880-93, Rector of Woodbridge, 1893-95: died in London, November 7.
- Rev Archibald Æneas Julius (1842): died at Southery Rectory, March 4, aged 76 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 608).
- Rev Charles Clement Layard (did not graduate), Chaplain of Holy Trinity Almshouses, Mile End, 1849-58, Vicar of Mayfield, Staffordshire, 1858, of St John, Wembley, Middlesex, 1858-71, Curate of Christ Church, Ramsgate, 1872-73, Rector of Combe-Hay, Somerset, 1873-84, Curate of Winsley, Wilts, 1884-90: died at 1 Bloomfield Place, Bath, November 4, aged 78.
- Rev Alfred Leeman (1839), Head Master of Aldenham Grammar School, 1843-76: died at Buckhurst Hill, July 26, aged 78.
- Rev Henry Malcolm (1833), Curate of Christ Church, Glasgow, 1837-38, of Eckington, Derbyshire, 1838-43, Rector of St Mary's, Dumblane, 1844-93, Prebendary of St Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, 1874-95: died at The Parsonage, Dumblane, January 15, aged 85.
- Rev Alexander Davis Mathews (1861), Curate of St Matthew, Denmark Hill, 1861-62, of St Stephen's, Islington, and Master of the Special Department, Islington Proprietary School, 1862-63, Chaplain to the Bishop of Mauritius, 1863, Acting Chaplain to the Forces, 1864-65, Incumbent of St Barnabas, Mauritius, 1865-67, Incumbent of St John Moka with St Peter Pailles, and Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Mauritius, 1867-68, Curate of Gosfield, Essex, 1868-69, of St George's, Hanover Square, 1869, Assistant Tutor and Lecturer, St Aidans, 1869-73, Curate of St John and St Mark, Birkenhead, 1871-73, Civil Chaplain and Acting Chaplain to the Forces, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1873, at Vacoas and Blade River, 1874-81, Curate of Poulshot, Wilts, 1882-83, of Kingston, Portsea, 1883, Commissary to Bishop Royston of Mauritius, 1874-90, Archdeacon of Mauritius, 1879-95, Civil Chaplain of St James' Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1885-95, Honorary Canon and Sub-dean of St James' Cathedral, 1894-95; Author of *Tract on Cyclones*, Meteorological Society, Mauritius, 1882: died at Peveril Lodge, Moka, Mauritius, March 23, aged 59.
- Rev Richard Graham Maul (1843), Vicar of St John's, Drury Lane, 1855-82, Rector of Hopesay, Salop, 1882-95: died at Knighton, December 20, 1895, aged 75.
- John Henry Merrifield (1884): died on board S.S. *Cheshire*, in the Suez Canal, February 27, aged 34 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 609).
- Rev Henry Shaw Millard (1856), formerly Curate of Carlton and Ashby, Head Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle, New South Wales, 1865-95: died at the Grammar School, December 11, aged 63.
- Rev Charles Morice (B.D. 1864), Vicar of River with Guston, Kent, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces, 1867-81, Rector of Elworthy near Taunton, 1891-95: died August 24.
- Edward Henry Nightingale (1879), called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1888, an Examiner in the Patent Office: died at Wealdston, Harrow, January 26, aged 38.

William Henry Luard Pattisson, entered the College March 14, 1856, and kept eight terms, but did not graduate. Entered the Essex Constabulary July 1, 1859, and in December of that year was promoted to the rank of Superintendent, in which capacity he was stationed at Epping for several years. In December, 1867, he was appointed deputy Chief Constable of the County, which office he held till April 30, 1874. He then became associated with the Writtle Brewery, and at the time of his death was managing director: died at Writtle, July 16, aged 57.

Right Rev Josiah Brown Pearson (1864), formerly Fellow and Lecturer, Curate of St Michael's, Cambridge, 1865-67, of St Andrew the Great, Cambridge, 1867-69, Vicar of Hovingsea, Cambs, 1871-74, Whitehall Preacher, 1872-74, Vicar of Newaik, 1874-80, Commissary to the Bishop of Melbourn, 1876-80, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, N.S.W., 1880-89, Vicar of Leck near Kirkby Lonsdale, 1883-95: died at Leck Vicarage, March 10, aged 54 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 600, XIX, 89).

Rev John Philpott (1833), Chaplain to the East Ashford Union, 1840-93, Rector of Hinxhill near Ashford, Kent, 1837-95: died at the Rectory, February 28, aged 86.

Rev Arthur Dalzell Piper (1879), Curate of Timberland, Lincolnshire, 1879-81, of St Luke's, Camberwell, 1881-83, Vicar of North Woolwich, 1883-89, Vicar of Albury near Ware, 1889-95: died at the Vicarage, November 16, aged 42.

Rev John Henry Pooley (1825): died April 29, aged 92 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 602).

Rev Charles Alfred Raines (1840), Curate of Jarrow, 1841-43, Vicar of St Peter's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1844-92, Honorary Canon of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1882-91: died at 11 Cromwell Terrace, Scarborough, June 3, aged 77.

Rev John Chorley Reade (1852), Curate of Christ Church, Tintwistle, Cheshire, 1852-53, of St Mary's, West Derby, Liverpool, 1853-61, Incumbent of St John the Baptist, Tue Brook, Liverpool, 1871-80: died at Clifton, September 30, aged 69.

Rev George Rogers (1835), Rector of Braceborough, Lincolnshire, 1844-57, Vicar of Gedney, Lincolnshire, 1857-95: died June 14, aged 82.

Rev James Rushton (1843), Rector of Long Stowe, Cambridgeshire, 1859-95: died at the Rectory, April 4, aged 76.

Rev Michael Ferreebe Sadler (1847): died August 15, aged 76 (see *Eagle* XIX, 95).

John Barnaby Sargeant (1846), called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, November 22, 1850: died at Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, December 16, aged 72.

Rev Charles Thomas Scott (1834), Rector of Shadingfield, Suffolk, 1839-95: died October 22, his 86th birthday.

George John Scurfield (1833), of Ford, Hurworth House, and Crimdon House, all County Durham, was Lord of the Manor of Crimdon, a J.P. for the North Riding and County Durham, D.L. for Durham, was High Sheriff in 1880, Honorary Colonel of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Durham Light Infantry: died at Hurworth, December 26, aged 85.

Rev David Smith (1850), Curate of St David's, Exeter, 1850-52, of Westbury Leigh, Wilts, 1852-53, of East Brent, Somerset, 1853-54, Rector of St Matthew's, Demerara, 1854, Rural Dean of Demerara, 1875-83, Canon of St George's Cathedral, George Town, Demerara, 1885-95: died at George Town, June 30, aged 67.

Rev Edward Langdale Smith (1834), Vicar of Barton Hartshorn *w.* Chetwode, near Buckingham, 1839-95: died at Chetwode Vicarage, March 10, aged 83.

Rev Richard Tonge (1854), Curate of St Luke's, Cheetham Hill, 1855-61, Secretary to the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society, 1861-66, Rector of St John, Heaton-Mersey, 1867-72, Rector of St Anne, Manchester, 1886-88, Rector of St Anne *w.* St Mary, Manchester, 1888-95, Honorary Canon of Manchester, 1875-95, Secretary of the Manchester Diocesan Board of Finance, 1879-95: died March 1, aged 63.

Rev John William Ward (1840), Curate of Winford, Somerset, 1845-50, of Revelstoke, 1851-52, of Twickenham, 1852-56, Vicar of Ruishton, Somerset, 1856-88: died at Mentone, January 28, aged 77.

Rev Charles Thomas Whitley (1830): died at Bedlington Vicarage, Northumberland, April 22, aged 85 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 605).

Rev Thomas Wren (1844), Vicar of Heybridge, near Maldon, Essex, 1857-94: died at Heybridge, October 30, aged 74.

The following death was not noted last year:

Andrew Rae Banks (LL.B. 1874), called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, January 26, 1880. He resided some years in Germany and France after taking his degree, and gained a great mastery of these languages. In 1882 he returned to Liverpool, and became a Leader Writer on the *Liverpool Post*. He died November 8, 1894, at Beachhouse, Fairfield, Liverpool, aged 42.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Lent Term 1896.*

His Honour Judge Marten Q.C., LL.D. and Mr J. S. Smith, both members of the College, were knighted at the beginning of the year.

Sir Alfred George Marten graduated as 10th Wrangler in 1856, after having been placed first (in a bracket with Lushington, afterwards Q.C. and County Court Judge) in the Civil Law Classes of 1854-5. He was subsequently elected a Fellow, and in 1867-8 delivered a course of public lectures on Law at St John's College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1857, and became a Queen's Counsel and Bencher in 1874. He was a Member of Parliament for Cambridge Borough on the Conservative side from 1874 to 1880, and during his parliamentary career introduced several Bills, and also acted as Chairman of the Select Committee which reported on the Bill for the Registration Act, 1878. A Judgeship of County Courts was conferred on him at the end of last year. Sir A. G. Marten has also been appointed to the Chairmanship of the Board of Studies of the Council of Legal Education, in succession to the Hon Mr Justice Mathew.

Sir John Smalman Smith (B.A. 1870), who was also included in the list of New Year's honours, has recently resigned the Chief Justiceship of Lagos, to which he was appointed in 1889. He was called to the Bar in 1872, and was a Puisne Judge in the Gold Coast Colony from 1883 to 1886.

On December 16, Professor Bonney was presented with his portrait, painted by Mr Trevor Haddon, the gift of former pupils who have studied geology under him at Cambridge and University College. The presentation was made in the Botanical Theatre of University College. The chair was taken by Mr J. J. H-Teall F.R.S., formerly Fellow, who said he had been asked to do so as Professor Bonney's senior pupil. Mr J. E. Marr F.R.S., Fellow of the College, spoke in high terms of the affection in which Professor Bonney was held by all his pupils, and expressed their thanks for his kindness and for his valuable teaching. Mr Marr was followed by Miss Raisin, who spoke on behalf of the women students at University College. The portrait was presented by Professor W. J. Sollas Sc.D., F.R.S.,

late Fellow, who, like the previous speakers dwelt on the value of the Professor's teaching, and testified to the influence which he had exerted on the moral as well as the intellectual characters of his pupils. In acknowledging the gift, Professor Bonney referred to the difficulties which had confronted him when teaching geology without assistance, and without proper appliances. The work of his own life was now approaching an end, but he cheerfully left the task of carrying on the work to his pupils. He advised the younger men who heard him to beware of taking things on trust. Books were doubtless of great value, but before they put trust in them they must know the writers. He urged his hearers to gather facts, and then use their facts for inductions. They should not be carried away by a brilliant hypothesis, nor try to write too much; careless observation and unsound induction were the curse of science. In conclusion, Professor Bonney tendered his thanks to those present, and to all who had joined in this mark of affection, saying that the portrait would be a valued possession to himself, and to those who came after him.

Mrs Todhunter, who is leaving Cambridge, has presented to our Library a large portion (amounting to some 1,300 volumes) of the library of her late husband, Dr Isaac Todhunter, formerly Fellow and Honorary Fellow of the College. The collection comprises not only numerous mathematical books, but also works on Moral Science, Sanscrit, Spanish, &c., together with many pamphlets relating to our University history.

Professor J. J. Sylvester F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the College, has been elected an Associate of the *Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts* of Belgium. He has also been elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin, with the approval of H.M. the King of Italy, in a decree dated February 2, 1896.

Mr J. Gibson (B.A. 1890), Fellow of the College, and Lecturer in Moral Philosophy at the University of St Andrew's, has been elected to the Professorship of Logic, Philosophy, and Political Economy in the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Mr F. G. Baily (B.A. 1889), has been elected Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

Dr H. R. Jones (B.A. 1884, M.D. 1890), has been elected President of the Liverpool Institute.

The Rev J. Sephton (B.A. 1862), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Reader in Icelandic at University College, Liverpool.

Mr T. Darlington (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed an Inspector of Elementary Schools in the Aberystwith district.



Mr W. C. Fletcher (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute. Mr Fletcher has recently been Mathematical Master at Bedford School. As an undergraduate he was an active member of the L.M.B.C., rowing in the First Boat in 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

Mr G. W. Hemming Q.C. (B.A. 1844), late Fellow of the College, has been elected Master of the Library of Lincoln's Inn. He has resigned the office of Dean of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, being succeeded by Lord Davey.

Dr Donald MacAlister, Tutor and Linacre Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cambridge.

Mr Ernest Foxwell (B.A. 1875), has been appointed Professor of Economics in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan. Before leaving England, Mr Foxwell received the following Valentine. We echo its sentiments:

*To Mr E. E. Foxwell on his departure to Tokyo.*

Of old, when Norman Knight and Dame  
Had taken root on Erin's shore,  
Historians tell us they became  
Hibernis vel Hibernior.

May such (we trust) not be your end,  
Your lot be even happier;

May you return, to friends a friend,  
Though than all Jappies Jappier.

H. R. T.

*Feast of SS. Valentine and Orson, 1896.*

Ds Lupton (B.A. 1891) has been appointed to a Mastership at his old School, St Paul's. His many friends will hear with regret that he has at last decided to go down. On the Tennis, Football, and La Crosse fields, no less than in the Senate House, he has been for many years past a sturdy upholder of the honour of the College. His well-known figure will be much missed at the head of the Bachelors' table. We heartily wish him success in his new sphere.

The Rt Hon. Leonard Courtney M.P., Honorary Fellow, will be President of the Economics Section of the British Association during its meeting in Liverpool next September. Professor J. A. Fleming F.R.S., formerly Fellow, will deliver one of the evening discourses, and Mr J. E. Marr F.R.S., Fellow, is to be President of the Geology Section. Mr Marr has been re-appointed University Lecturer in Geology until Dec. 31, 1900.

The Geological Society have made an award from the Wollaston and Barlow-Jameson Funds to Mr A. Harker, Fellow of the College, in recognition of his scientific researches. Mr P. Lake received a similar grant from the Murchison Fund.

Dr Garrett has been confined to his room since Christmas, but we are glad to learn that he is now recovering from his severe illness; we hope that he will be able to resume his work in the University and College by the beginning of next term. During Dr Garrett's absence his duties as College Organist have been ably performed by C. P. Keeling.

The conditions under which "Advanced Students" may be admitted to the College are set forth in a prospectus recently published by order of the Council; copies may be obtained from the Tutors. The necessary papers are (1) a notification from the Registry that the candidate has been approved for admission to the University as an Advanced Student; (2) a certificate of moral character; (3) a statement as to the candidate's age, previous University course, degree, proposed length of residence, and proposed subject of study at Cambridge. For College purposes Advanced Students are put on a footing similar to that of resident Bachelors of Arts. They are to wear a Bachelor's gown without strings, and will dine in Hall at the Bachelors' table.

Mr J. R. Tanner, Assistant Tutor, has been appointed the representative of the Historical Board on the General Board of Studies.

Ds J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894) has been appointed to the Isaac Newton Studentship.

Ds W. F. Wright (B.A. 1893), has been awarded the Jeremie Prize, being placed in a bracket with two others. He has also obtained the Naden Divinity Studentship.

The Macmahon Law Studentships have been awarded to (1) Ds L. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), late Scholar of the College; First Class, Classical Tripos, Parts I. and II.; First Winchester Reading Prize, 1885; Member's Prize for Latin Essay, 1895. (2) Ds G. G. Baily (B.A. 1895), Scholar of the College; First Class, Law Tripos, Part I. and Senior in Part II.; Chancellor's Medallist for English Law, 1895.

Ds A. K. B. Yusuf Ali (B.A. 1895) has been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.

#### JOHNIANA.

"Vpon the pointe of which Obeliske, with great arte and diligence, was fixed turning deuisse infixed: whervpon did stand the shape of a beautiful nimph, framed of the aforesayd matter, able to amaze the continuall diligent behoulder.

.....  
And when the foote of the phane or Image in turning aboute, did rub and grinde vpon the copper base, fixed vpon the pointe of the Obeliske, it gaue such a sound, as if the tower bell of Saint Iohn's Colledge in the famous Vniuersitie of Cambridge had bene rung: or that in the pompeous Bathes of the mightie Hadrian: or that in the fift Pyramides standing vpon foure."

From the Elizabethan Version of the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* by Francesco Colonna, translated by R. D. 1592. (Robert Dallygton, the translator of "The Mirrour of Mirth, &c. from the French of Bonaventure des Periers.")

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1895.

*Foundation Scholarships of £80.*

J. J. Wills, Cowper Street School (Mathematics).  
H. C. Eckhardt, Cowper Street School (Mathematics).

*Foundation Scholarship of £70.*

W. T. Owen, Shrewsbury School (Classics).

*Foundation Scholarships of £50.*

S. J. Cox, Dover School (Classics).  
C. A. L. Senior, Carlisle School (Hebrew).

*Minor Scholarships of £50.*

W. Kerry, Nottingham School (Classics).  
E. F. D. Bloom, Leys School, Cambridge (Mathematics).  
W. A. Rudd, Hymer's College, Hull (Mathematics).  
F. W. Goyder, Bradford School (Natural Science).

*Exhibitions:*

T. A. Moxon, Manchester School, (Classics).  
B. R. Beechey, St John's School, Leatherhead (Mathematics).  
G. A. Browning, Dulwich College (Mathematics).  
A. W. Groos, Dulwich College (Classics).

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF D.D.

Mag. J. H. Lupton B.D.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag. W. S. West M.B., B.C.

We apologise for an error in the first page of "Our Chronicle" in the December number, 1895. Mr Henry Lee Warner should, of course, have been Mr William Lee Warner, whose appointment at the India Office was there recorded.

A second edition of Darwin and Acton's *Practical Physiology of Plants* has been published by the University Press. *Nature* writes that the work has been appreciated from the outset, "but with our pleasure that the merits of the book have been recognised, must be mingled regret that the death of Mr Acton should have prevented him from seeing its success."

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Theology of the Old Testament* (Hodder and Stoughton), by Professor W. H. Bennett; *Foundations of Sacred Study*: second series (S.P.C.K.), by the Rt Rev C. J. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester; *Barlaam and Josaphat*: Bibliothèque de Carabas, Vol. x. (Nutt), edited by Joseph Jacobs B.A.; *Jewish Ideals* (Nutt), by the same author; *Reynard the Fox* (Macmillan), edited by the same author; *Insect Life* (Methuen), by F. W. Theobald; *Lady of the Lake* (Pitt Press), by the Rev J. H. B. Masterman; *Logic: an elementary manual for University students* (Bell & Sons), by F. Ryland.

The following University appointments of members of the College are announced: Mr A. C. Seward, to be an additional Member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr Bateson, to be an Auditor of the University Accounts; Mr H. S. Foxwell, to be an additional Member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr J. T. Ward, to be a Member of the Syndicate to consider the Regulations relating to the publication of Lists of successful Candidates in Tripos and other Examinations; Professor Liveing, to be an Elector to the Professorship of Mineral of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford, to be an Elector to the Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics; Mr W. A. Cox, to be an Examiner English Gospels for the Previous Examinations; Mr H. R. Tottenham, to be an Examiner in the Latin Unprepared Translation, Xenophon, and Milton, for the Previous Examinations; Mr G. C. M. Smith, to be an Examiner in French for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examinations; Mr H. T. E. Barlow, to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Theology of Candidates for the ordinary B.A. degree; Mr F. G. Baily, to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Mechanism and Applied Science of Candidates for the ordinary B.A. Degree; Dr Besant, to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Mathematics of Candidates for the ordinary B.A. degree; Dr Garrett, to be an Examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Sacred Music; Mr T. E. Page, to be an Adjudicator of the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay; Dr E. Degrees for Women; Mr A. W. Flux, to be an Examiner for the Special Examination in Political Economy; Dr D. MacAlister, to be a Representative of the University at the Conference on Secondary Education.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Names.	B.A.	From	To be
Bowden, C. E.	(1855)	V. Haydock, St Helen's	R. of Ellough, Suffolk
Ireland, F.	(1875)	R. Ellough, Suffolk	V. Haydock, St Helen's
Wilcox, J. C.	(1886)	C. St Peter's, Islington	V. Sheepscombe, Glous.
Webber, W. A.	(1874)	R. Runnington, Wellington, Soms't	R. Brent-Elleigh, Suff.
Lansdell, F. J.	(1884)	C. St Andrew, Streatham	V. St Barnabas, Douglas, Isle of Man
Peake, J. D.	(1852)	R. Week St Mary, Stratton, Cornwall	R. Burrough-on-the-Hill, Leicester
Catter, C. A.	(1876)	C. St Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool	V. St Titus, Liverpool
Sandys-Reed, E. W.	(1865)	C. Westhorpe, Stowmarket	R. Thurgarton, Norfolk
Smith, J. P.	(1870)	V. Street, Dartmouth	V. Whixley, York
Eastwood, C. J.	(1862)	C. Christ Church, Brixton	V. Wickham Skeith, Suffolk

September Ordinations. (See also *Eagle*, No. 108, p. 109):

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Fearnley, P. H.	Manchester	H. Trinity, Darwen
Ashton, W. H.	Manchester	St Andrew's, Oldham

Advent Ordinations:

Walker, A. J.	Canterbury	St James, Tunbridge Wells
Smith, E. W.	Bath and Wells	Langport
Norris, E. C. H. B.	Carlisle	Bishop's Special Service Clergy
Coe, C. H.	Chester	St George, Altrincham
Lane, E. A.	Exeter	SS. Philip and James, Ilfracombe
Leigh-Phillips, W. J.	Exeter	Tavistock
Cubitt, S. H.	Hereford	Ludlow
England, A. C.	Lincoln	St Andrew, Great Grimsby
Kefford, E. J.	Liverpool	Roby
Nørregaard, A. H. M.	Winchester	Yorktown
Powell, C. J.	Worcester	Pershore
Sherwen, W. S.	Wakefield	H. Trinity, Huddersfield

Lent Ordinations:

Patch, J. H. D.	Manchester	Longridge
Kent, W. A.	Manchester	St John, Accrington
Thompson, A. J. K.	Manchester	St James', Heywood
Knight, H. E.	Worcester	By letters dismissory from the Bishop of Hereford

The fall in agricultural rents, and the losses incurred in cultivating our vacant farms, have so much reduced the annual income of the College, that it has been found necessary to economise in various directions. Thus it has been deemed advisable to suspend for the present the feast on St John's day (December 27), and the entertainment of guests in College which usually followed it. We are glad to say that careful administration of the College finances, aided by such economies and by several generous benefactions, have enabled the Council to pay off this year the whole of the outstanding debt upon the Chapel. It was originally contemplated that the extinction of this debt would require thirty years, but it has in fact been accomplished in twenty-five years.

We would remind our readers that the Johnian Dinner will be held on Thursday, April 23, at Limmer's Hotel, George Street, Hanover Square, W., at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. The Rt Hon L. H. Courtney M.P. has kindly consented to take the Chair.

Application for tickets should be made to R. H. Forster, Members' Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. The price of tickets is 8/6 each (wine not included).

On the afternoon of the same day it is proposed to hold a special service at the College Mission in Walworth at 3.30. The Rev Canon McCormick will be the preacher, and there will be an offertory on behalf of the Organ Fund.

### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Dr Sandys. Permanent Treasurer—Rev H. T. E. Barlow.  
First Captain—R. Y. Bonsey. Second Captain—F. Lydall. Hon. Treas.—  
A. C. Scoular. Hon. Secretary—O. F. Diver. First Lent Captain—E. W. Airy. Second Lent Captain—P. L. May. Additional Captain—J. C. Matthews.

*The Lent Races.* Again we have the pleasant duty of recording an unbroken round of success achieved by one of our boats.

The First Lent Boat was much above the average of Lent crews, and had an easy task in catching all the boats in front of it. Corpus I., Pembroke II., Caius I., and Pembroke I. fell an easy prey; the first three at Grassy, Red Grind. The crew worked hard, and were very keen, and thoroughly deserved their brilliant success. They were coached by Mr Bushe-Fox, to whom, as usual, great credit and thanks are due.

The Second Boat's unfortunate collapse somewhat detracts from our joy at the First Boat's success. But even here we have a gleam of comfort, for, although they had been bumped already three times by 1st Trinity III., Selwyn, and Christ's, they shewed admirable pluck on the last night. They were overlapped at Ditton by Trinity Hall III, but stroke, by a series of fine spurts, in which he was well backed up by seven and six, succeeded in keeping the boat at about a foot's distance nearly the whole way up the Long Reach, where they again had to lower their colours. Although fast at starting, they had no lasting powers.

The crews were as follows:

First Boat.	Second Boat.
B. L. Hall ( <i>bow</i> )	T. H. Walton ( <i>bow</i> )
2 H. N. Matthews	2 W. Fairlie Clarke
3 G. A. Kempthorne	3 M. V. E. Leveaux
4 N. G. Powell	4 J. G. McCormick
5 J. A. Glover	5 J. H. Beith
6 R. F. C. Ward	6 A. C. Pilkington
7 H. E. H. Oakeley	7 C. B. Rootham
C. G. Potter ( <i>stroke</i> )	E. Bristow ( <i>stroke</i> )
R. W. H. T. Hudson ( <i>cox</i> )	C. P. Keeling ( <i>cox</i> )

Coach—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.

Coach—F. Lydall.

*Bateman Pairs.* In the First Heat W. H. Bonsey and R. Y. Bonsey beat J. C. Matthews and P. L. May by a considerable distance. In the Finals a good race took place between the Bonseys and A. C. Scoular and G. W. Airy. The latter pair gained half the distance in the Post Reach, after which the Bonseys steadily gained, but were just beaten by about 10 yards.

**Handicap Sculls.** Mr. R. H. Forster again presented a Cup for Handicap sculling. There were 19 entries, and the handicaps varied up to 60 seconds. The winner was F. W. Burrell (60 secs.), who just kept away from H. P. Hope (30 secs.) in the Finals.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Only five matches were played this term, of which we won 3, lost 1, and drew 1.

Jan. 22.....	Peterhouse.....	Won.....	2-1
„ 28.....	Jesus .....	Lost .....	1-3
Feb. 1.....	Christ's .....	Drawn .....	1-1
„ 10.....	Old Weymouthians .....	Won.....	2-1
„ 15.....	Trinity Hall .....	Won.....	7-3

In the match v. Trinity Hall, S. C. Moseley obtained 6 goals.

The Scratch Sixes which aroused great interest were won by the following team:—C. S. P. Franklin (Capt.), S. C. Moseley, C. C. W. Sumner, M. Mullineux, C. E. Cottam, H. P. Hope.

#### LACROSSE CLUB.

*Captain*—W. T. Clements.      *Hon. Sec.*—T. F. Brewster.

Matches played—10, won 9, lost 0, drawn 1.

The Lacrosse Club was never in such a flourishing condition in the College as it has been during the past term. We have had two teams playing regularly. Our first team has had an unbroken record this term, and we are now holders of the Inter-Collegiate Cup. The team is strong both on defence and attack, the defence especially being very strong. In goal, Duncan with such a good defence before him, had little opportunity of showing his capabilities as a goalkeeper. Lupton, who has lost none of his brilliant form, was well backed up on the defence by Yapp, Tobin, Brewster, and Cook. Kefford at centre played a very energetic game. Reeve played a splendid game on attack this term, though in our opinion his proper place is in goal, where he plays a first-class game. Taylor and Wood both catch and pass well. It is a pity that Smith does not put a little more go into his play. He catches beautifully, and with a little more dash and recklessness would develop into a first-class player.

Colours have been given to:—B. M. Cook, W. W. Duncan, W. K. Kefford, A. D. Smith, P. C. Taylor, T. C. Tobin, J. S. White, J. A. Wood, R. H. Yapp.

The Second team has got on very well, considering that most of the men in the team had not played Lacrosse till last

term. Several of the men give promise of developing into good sound players.

Tobin has been awarded his 1st 'Varsity Colours, and Brewster, Smith, Taylor, and Yapp their 2nd Colours.

#### DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—A. A. G. Wright. *Vice-President*—C. P. Keeling. *Treasurer*—H. M. Wilkinson. *Secretary*—W. Fairlie Clarke. *Committee*—T. F. R. McDonnell, A. W. Foster.

The debates during the term have been as follows:—

*Jan. 18*—“That this House views with admiration the recent conduct of Dr Jameson and his followers in South Africa.” Proposed by J. E. Purvis M.A., opposed by H. M. Schroder B.A. Lost by 11 to 13.

*Jan. 25*—“That this House regards the intervention of the Clergy in politics with respect and gratitude.” Proposed by T. F. R. McDonnell, opposed by C. P. Keeling. Lost by 6 to 13.

*Feb. 1*—“Impromptu Debate.” Motions were taken by F. C. Heath, W. A. Gardner, J. E. Purvis M.A., H. M. Schroder B.A.

*Feb. 8*—“That this House regards with disfavour the tendency to ignore the debt of gratitude due to Puritanism.” Proposed by H. J. Adams, opposed by H. M. Wilkinson.

The votes were equal, and the President gave his casting vote in favour of the motion.

*Feb. 15*—“That the undue extension of the Franchise is detrimental to the best interests of the Empire.” Proposed by R. J. Horton-Smith B.A., opposed by G. Sarwar. Carried by 10 to 8.

*Feb. 22*—“That this House would welcome the introduction of a Rational Sunday.” Proposed by A. W. Foster, opposed by A. J. Campbell. Carried by 9 to 8.

*Feb. 29*—“That this House is of the opinion that women should be admitted to University degree.” Proposed by J. H. B. Masterman, opposed by Mr E. W. MacBride. Lost by 11 to 19.

*March 7*—“That Debating Societies are useless, foolish, and ought to be abolished.” Proposed by A. A. G. Wright, opposed by H. T. W. Butler.

The term, on the whole, has been a very satisfactory one. We should have liked to have seen the meetings better attended, the average number of members present having been lower than usual. On the other hand the debates have been unusually animated, and have called forth an unwonted amount of good sense combined with the usual eloquence. Our thanks are particularly due to the Rev J. H. B. Masterman and Mr MacBride, who furnished the Society with what was certainly the best debate of the term. Looking over the Minute book it appears that the same members generally speak at every debate; we should like to find other members willing to break through their modesty, and to give the Society the benefit of their ideas.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—C. B. Rootham. *Librarian*—H. Reeve. *Committee*—J. M. Hardwich, C. P. Keeling, R. Y. Bonsey, A. J. Chotzner, M. Hornibrook, W. A. Rix.

We have held two Smoking Concerts this term, the first on January 30th, and the other, the last of the season, on February 24th. The second, especially, attracted a large audience. Mr Makower, from Trinity, kindly contributed two solos at the first concert, and was enthusiastically encored. We trust we shall see him among us again. Mr Bateson kindly presided on January 30th, and Mr Barlow was our chairman for the second concert. The "humorous" element will soon be almost unrepresented in our members. C. A. Knapp has already gone down, and next term we also lose A. J. Chotzner, who has now sung at his last "Smoker" in St John's. The Musical Society, however, seems to recruit itself readily; we can count more members this term than we have had for some time. The Concert next term is fixed for Monday in the May week. The Committee has decided to perform Goetz's "Naenia," a fine setting of Schiller's poem, and we also hope to give a place in our programme to Mr Arthur Somervell's "Forsaken Merman," a new work which produced so favourable an impression at the recent Leeds Festival. We have unfortunately been unable so far to have any practices this term, partly owing to the illness of our conductor, Dr Garrett, and partly to the fact that "Naenia" is out of print, and consequently we have to wait for new copies from the publisher. We would again, as usual, ask for every available tenor voice in the College for the choruses, since the basses are, we are glad to find, in very strong force; the latter, therefore, need to be counterbalanced. We hope to have a practice before the end of term; but next term, at any rate, we shall meet regularly once a week.

#### COLLEGE MISSION.

The term has been marked by a memorable meeting in the College Hall on behalf of College Missions in South London. The new Bishop of Rochester made his first visit to Cambridge, and addressed a large meeting presided over by the Master on the Monday evening after Quinquagesima Sunday, February 17th. The importance of the occasion was emphasized by the number of distinguished graduates who supported the Master. Both Members for the University were present.

The Bishop expressed his strong desire to get for Mission Work in South London the *prestige* attaching to the name Cambridge. College Missions were working most admirably and effectively, but it seemed improbable, though many Colleges were unrepresented, that their number would be increased. He wished to summon to his aid the University *esprit de corps* as distinct from the College, so as to be able to found a "Cambridge something" in South London. The Masters of Trinity and Corpus afterwards expressed their hopes that the Bishop's wishes might be realised. A Committee of Cambridge graduates has since been formed to see what steps can be taken to carry out the Bishop's suggestion. There is reason to hope that as the College Chapel was the scene of the foundation of the first Cambridge College Mission, so the College Hall may have been the scene of the foundation of the "Cambridge something." Earlier in the day, by the kindness of the Master, those most interested in Cambridge College Missions had the opportunity of meeting the Bishop at the Lodge.

The Bishop's theme was the Expansion of the Mission Work in Cambridge, and he remarked in passing that there was need for expansion in our own College Mission; and it was to be made, he said, this year. The piece of ground behind the Church was to be covered with a building suitable for a boys' club. The necessity for doing this has been impressed upon us by our Missioners for a long time past. £450 has been already raised for the purpose. Plans have been obtained from Mr Christian, which include, besides a boys' club room, living rooms for an assistant missionary or a lady helper, or undergraduates visiting the Mission. The cost of carrying out these was greater than Mr Christian contemplated. He had been asked to plan a building to cost £600, but the lowest builder's tender was about £800. This would mean a total cost of at least £900. We could get a room suitable for a boys' club for less money, but if a second storey with living rooms was added, rent would be saved and the Mission strengthened financially. It is earnestly hoped that additional subscriptions will be promised at once, so that the Committee may be justified in accepting tenders. The room ought to be ready for the winter campaign. £450 or £500 is not a very large sum to raise, and



the Mission would then possess all the buildings it can need for this generation at least.

Since the above was written we hear that the Master has expressed to the Bishop of Rochester his intention of subscribing £350 to the New Room. The fund is thus raised to £800 (the builder's tender), and the building can be commenced at once. It will be remembered that the Master marked the first visit of the last Bishop of Rochester (Bishop of Davidson) by paying off £400 of the debt on the Building Fund.

The following members of the first year were elected members of the Committee in January: N. G. Powell, H. E. II. Oakeley, C. Elsee, S. C. Moseley.

The Rev A. T. Wallis preached the sermon in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday, the anniversary of the Mission's foundation. The terminal collection was made, and amounted to £12 18s. 4d.



## THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during  
Quarter ending Christmas 1895.

### *Donations.*

DONORS.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>*Darbishire (H. D.). <i>Reliquiae Philologicae</i>:<br/>or Essays in comparative Philology. Edited<br/>by R. S. Conway. With a biographical<br/>Notice by J. E. Sandys*. 8vo. Camb.<br/>1895. 7.28.27 .....</p>   | } | <p>Syndics of the Camb. Univ.<br/>Press.</p> |
| <p>Colomb (P. H.). <i>Naval warfare, its ruling<br/>Principles and Practice historically treated.</i><br/>2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 5.34.29..</p>  | } | <p>A. F. Alcock, Esq.</p>                    |
| <p>*Harbord (Rev. J. B.). <i>Lectures on elementary<br/>Navigation.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.30.30 ..</p>  | } | <p>The Author.</p>                           |
| <p>King (Peter). <i>The Life of John Locke.</i><br/>New Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1830.<br/>11.25.56, 57 .....</p>   | } |  |
| <p>Valmiky. <i>Le Ramayana.</i> Traduit en Français<br/>par Hippolyte Fauche. 2 Tom. 8vo. Paris,<br/>1864. 8.31.8.....</p>   | } |  |
| <p>Calamy (Edmund). <i>An historical Account of<br/>my own Life.</i> Edited, with Notes, &amp;c., by<br/>J. T. Rutt. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1829.<br/>11.25.58, 59 .....</p>   | } |  |
| <p>Cunningham (Alex.). <i>The History of Great<br/>Britain from the Revolution in 1688 to the<br/>Accession of George I.</i> To which is pre-<br/>fixed an Introduction by William Thomson.<br/>Published by P. Hollingbrey. 2 Vols. 4to.<br/>Lond. 1787. F. 6*.43, 44 .....</p> | } |  |
| <p>Koraes (Adamantius). <i>Ἀδαμαντίου Κορη τὰ<br/>μετὰ θανάτου εὐρεθέντα συγγραμματα.<br/>ἐπιμέλεια Α Ζ. Μαρουλα συλλεγέμενα τε<br/>καὶ ἐκδιδόμενα.</i> 4 Tom. (5 Pts.) 8vo.<br/>Ἐν Ἀθῆναις, 1881-86. 8.30.78-82 .....</p>   | } | <p>Professor Mayor.</p>                      |
| <p>Green (Mary A. E.). <i>Lives of the Princesses<br/>of England.</i> 6 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1849 55-<br/>11.26.78-83.. .....</p>  | } |  |
| <p>— <i>Letters of royal and illustrious Ladies of<br/>Great Britain from the commencement of<br/>the 12th Century to the close of the Reign<br/>of Queen Mary.</i> 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1846.<br/>11.26.84-86.. .....</p>   | } |  |
| <p>Madden (Fred.). <i>Privy Purse Expenses of<br/>the Princess Mary, Daughter of King<br/>Henry VIII, afterwards Queen Mary.</i> 8vo.<br/>Lond. 1831. 11.22.48.....</p>  | } |  |

- Whitelock (Sir B.). A Journal of the Swedish Embassy in the years 1653 and 1654 from the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. 4to. Lond. 1772. F. 6\*. 45.46 } Professor Mayor.
- Murray (Geo.). An Introduction to the Study of Seaweeds. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.27.34.. } Dr D. MacAlister.
- Huygens (Christ.) Oeuvres complètes. Tome VI. Correspondence 1666-69. 4to. La Haye, 1895. 3.42.....
- Plutarch's Lives of the noble Grecians and Romans. Englished by Sir Thos North, anno 1579. With an Introduction by George Wyndham. (Tudor Translations). 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 8.12.87-90....
- Paton (James). British History and Papal Claims from the Norman Conquest to the present Day. 2 Vols. 8vo Lond. 1893. 9.16.27, 28 .....
- Harrison (I. H.). Tolstoy as Preacher. His Treatment of the Gospels. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 11.18.46 .....
- A Dream of the Sea and other Poems. By 'Alex. Lind.' [I. H. Harrison]. 8vo. Lond. 1894. 4.37.48 .....
- \*Bashforth (F.). A Supplement to a revised Account of the Experiments made with the Bashforth Chronograph. 8vo. Camb. 1895
- Lectures on Archbishop Laud together with a Bibliography of Laudian Literature and the Laudian Exhibition Catalogue, &c. Edited by W. E. Collins. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 11.6.59 .....
- \*Rapson (E. J.). Counter-marks on early Persian and Indian Coins. (From the "Jour. Roy. Asia. Society," Oct 1895) ..
- \*Hampden-Cook (E.). The Christ has come. The Second Advent an Event of the Past. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond 1895. 11.11.29\*
- More (Sir T.). Utopia. In Latin from the Edition of March 1518, and in English from the 1st Edition of Ralph Robynson's Translation in 1551. With additional Translations, Introduction, and Notes by J. H. Lupton\*. 8vo. Oxford, 1895. 4.33.32.
- Royal Society of London. Philosophical Transactions, 1891 and 1894. 6 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1892-5. 3.6 .....
- India. Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Vol. XIV. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1890. 6.1 .....
- \*Tottenham (H. R.). Cluvenus his Thoughts. 8vo. Camb. 1895. 4.37.61 .....
- Barker (G. F. R.). Memoir of Richard Busby D.D. (1606-95) with some Account of Westminster School in the 17th Century. 4to. Lond. 1895. 11.20.18.....
- James (M. R.). A descriptive Catalogue of the MSS., other than Oriental, in the Library of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Camb. 1895. Gg. 9.44 .....

- James (M. R.) A descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of Jesus College, Cambridge. 8vo. Lond. 1895. Gg. 9.45.. } The Master and Fellows of Jesus College.
- Swedenborg (Emanuel). The True Christian Religion. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 11.16.23....
- Negro-English Testament and Psalms. 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 9.10.23.....
- Liturgy for the New Church. 12mo. Lond. 1884. 11.19.47 .....
- Hymns for the use of the New Church. 12mo. Lond. 1883. 11.19.47 .....

## Additions.

- \*Pronté (Rev. Patrick). Cottage Poems. 8vo. Halifax, 1811. Aa. 3.57.
- \*Close (Rev. F.). Occasional Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Cheltenham. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 11.12.52.
- \*Codd (Rev. E. T.). Sermons addressed to a Country Congregation. 8vo. Lond. 1852. 11.12.51.
- \*Cooke (C. K.). A Handy Book for Electors. 8vo. Lond. 1884. K. 10.42.
- \*Cotterill (Rev. T.). Family Prayers. 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1820. 11.11.46.
- Cureton (W.). Ancient Syriac Documents. With a Preface by W. Wright. 4to. Lond. 1864. 9.32.51.
- \*Darwin (Erasmus). A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools. 4to. Derby, 1797. Dd. 4.18.
- \*Forsyth (Rev. J. H.). Sermons. With a Memoir of the Author by the Rev. Ed. Wilson\*. 8vo. Lond. 1849. 11.8.16.
- \*Fox (Rev. C. A.). Royal Interviews, or Scripture Sketches in Verse. 12mo. Lond. N.D. 11.12.66.
- \*Griffith (Rev. T.). Lectures on Confirmation and the Lord's Supper. 8vo. Lond. 1835. 11.12.44.
- The Spiritual Life. 8vo. Lond. 1834. 11.12.46.
- Sermons preached in St. James's Chapel, Ryde. 8vo. Lond. 1830. 11.10.41.
- \*Hutton (C. F.). Unconscious Testimony or the silent Witness of the Hebrew to the Truth of the historical Scriptures. 8vo. Lond. 1882. 11.12.47.
- \*Jowett (Rev. Wm.). Thoughts on Conversion. A new Edition, to which is prefixed a brief Memoir of the late Rev. W. B. Jowett. 8vo. Lond. 1848. 11.12.43.
- Memoir of the Rev. Cornelius Neale\*. 8vo. Lond. 1834. 11.26.69.
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