



THE EAGLE.

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THE LAST COHORT.

I.

IT was a time of grave anxiety at Procolitia. Three weeks ago a sudden incursion of the Picts had burst through the barrier of the Great Wall on either side of the fortress, and since that hour Procolitia had been cut off from the world. At Cilurnum, away in the river-valley to the east, bridge and wall had fallen one stormy September night before a wild torrent of barbarians, which came seething down the channel to the spot where the wall crossed the stream—strong as a winter spate and twice as furious. The last news of Cilurnum itself had been stammered out by the panting Asturian trooper, who, ten minutes after the bridge had fallen, galloped away westward, bearing his Prefect's urgent entreaties for the aid of the neighbouring forts. Since then, three weeks of ominous silence, and day by day fear was growing into certainty; hundreds of gallant hearts must be cold and still by now; or surely, surely they would have found means to send news of their plight to their nearest neighbours.

Westward, too, there had been a breach in the long line of defence—at what point no man in Procolitia

could tell; for in this case the Picts themselves had been the messengers of the disaster. It was but ten minutes after the news came of the peril of Cilurnum that a great red glare sprang up behind the western hills, and told the last end of Borcovicum. At first the full terror of the tidings failed to find credit; but presently the pickets and sentries from the western mile-castles and turrets came hurrying home in panic, some by the military road, and some by the stone path which ran behind the parapet of the wall itself. All declared breathlessly that a hundred thousand Picts were close upon their heels, and their account of the matter did not lack speedy justification; there was barely time for the Cohort to stand to its arms and rush to quarters, when the attack came swift, sudden, and virulent, like a shoot of the flood tide which seethes and eddies round some mussel-encrusted boulder, as the wave charges up the long sand-slopes of the beach.

Three times the wave licked round the ramparts of the fortress, and at many a point flecks of its foam were spurted to the crest of the wall; for here and there a stronger or more agile barbarian gained a momentary foothold on the parapet; and then fell back, dead or dying, into the surging masses which strove to follow him up. Three times the wave came with a hoarse, terrible roar from thousands of frenzied voices; and three times it ebbed back, and left Procolitia a Roman fortress still. Then, with the ebbing of the third attack, the dawn began to show, and the Picts drew their forces off, leaving a ghastly record of their failure reddening the ditch.

Well it was for the First Cohort of Batavians that Terentius Firmus was their commander; else never a man of them had seen that dawn break. The grey-headed old Tribune was a soldier of the old school, as he never failed to observe in season or out of season, to anyone who was disposed to listen; but, unlike many praisers of the past, Firmus had something solid

to support his old-fashioned methods and prejudices. Firmus had kept his regiment in a state of efficiency not unworthy of the days of Agricola or Hadrian, and no other cohort in all that eighty-mile line of wall could approach it for valour or discipline. Only Firmus, of all the commanders of the wall country, had foreseen this awful emergency; only he had sent the women and children of the fortress southward, when the first cloud began to peep over the northern horizon; only he had victualled his hold, strengthened his defences, and made ready for the worst; and only he and his Batavians survived the first furious gust, when at length the whole heaven was darkened, and the last storm burst upon the Roman Wall.

And now it was Firmus, whose vigour and resolution nerved the little garrison for their desperate task of resistance. Many a time the great wave of Pictish fury beat itself to spray against the walls of Procolitia; for the Batavians were well armed, and Firmus handled them skilfully. Many a time the thick, surging, roaring mass would come charging up, bearing a huge log of timber with which to burst a passage through the one half of the southern gateway, which Firmus had not walled up: but every time there was a twang and a crack, and then a dull noise of whirring, as the forty-pound stone leapt out from the balista on the gateway tower; and then a crash and a shriek of stricken men, as the pitiless shot swept half the bearers from beneath the trunk, while their comrades fell and were crushed by the ponderous log's weight.

Then a furious rush of avenging Picts would be hurled against the walls. Some would plant notched poles against the face, and clamber laboriously upwards, only to fall back into the ditch with a cloven skull, or a great red spear wound in throat or breast. Here and there one would climb upon his fellows' backs, holding sword or javelin in his teeth, and so stretch his hands to grip the coping of the parapet, till a great stone came

crashing on him from above, and he and his living ladder fell bruised and baffled to the ground.

But after a week of such warfare the Picts changed their tactics, and the siege became a blockade. An almost unbroken circle of barbarians ringed Procolitia round, and watched the doomed fortress from a distance, living at ease upon the plunder of a dozen towns and the lately gathered harvests which a few weeks before had yellowed the broad haughs of the neighbouring valleys. But while wasteful, plenty feasted the many thousands without, the few hundreds within the walls of Procolitia drew slowly nearer starvation. Day by day the sentries' eyes ranged the wide semicircle of the southward moor from east to west and so back to east again; but the clear sunshine of the glorious autumn weather, which in happier times might have made their gaze linger admiringly on the tawny colours of the moorland grass, or the hazy peacefulness of the distant hills, showed them no sign of the one sight which they deemed worth seeing—the glint of sunlight upon the arms and eagles of the Sixth Legion, the Victorious, the Dutiful, the Faithful, marching to their relief. The very remembrance of those proud titles made the weary Batavians curse the men who bore and belied them.

II.

Slowly the hopes of the Cohort sank, as the stock of provisions dwindled away. Half and quarter rations only served to postpone the end, which grew every day more and more grimly inevitable; and at last even Firmus despaired. Up to this moment he had never been without a calm smile on his face, and a cheery word on his tongue, which nerved his worn Batavians still to endure and still to hope for relief. Latterly it had been a hard struggle to maintain the part; but the old man played the comforter gallantly, till the time came when the Commissariat officer reported that only two days' stock of food was left; then the mockery of

his confidence smote him, and the words of feigned cheerfulness refused to be spoken. Yet despondency swayed the old tribune for no more than a moment; he turned and gave orders for a parade of the whole Cohort, except the few sentries who were posted on the gateways and round the walls.

Presently, the troop was drawn up round three sides of the little forum, where in quieter times the country folk had sold homely luxuries, with which the Batavians had varied the monotony of their rations; and there Firmus inspected his men, commending the smart and rebuking the slovenly with as much calmness as though the Picts were still a hundred miles away in the wilds of Caledonia. When this duty was over, he took up his station at the empty side of the square, and addressed the Cohort.

“The time is come,” he said, “when we can no longer afford to sit idle: even an idle man must eat; and by to-morrow night there will be no more food left, so that, idle or not, we must starve. Death looks us in the face; but if death must come, I would rather he came by the sword than by hunger, and I know that you think as I do. To-morrow night, therefore, the Cohort will leave Procolitia, escape to the South, if it can, or die on the moor yonder, if it must. To-night I must have the enemy's lines examined; and for that duty I call for one volunteer.”

The selection of a scout was no easy matter; for the Cohort volunteered to a man, and almost quarrelled for the dangerous duty. But the task needed more than courage; activity, and, above all things, intelligence were essential, if a successful espial were to be made: brave hearts were plentiful enough, but sharp wits were a rarer treasure. Presently, the Tribune's eye fell upon Lanuccus, the youngest of his centurions, and it was Lanuccus whom he chose for the post of peril and honour.

“Come to me at sunset for orders,” said Firmus; and

thereupon the Cohort was dismissed. It was October, and the northern night came early; but to Lanuccus the day seemed as long as midsummer, so impatient was he for the beginning of his hazardous enterprise. However, the dusk came at last: one by one the twinkling camp-fires of the Picts shone out like a ring of stars round the fortress—the nearest of them more than half a mile away. Then Firmus gave the young centurion his final instructions.

“See yonder,” he said, as they stood together on the tower by the southern gate, “down to the south-east there is a gap in the ring of fires. You will find out what room there is between the pickets there, and whether the men keep a strict watch, or sleep at their posts. If that opening appear impracticable, try to the right or left, as the ground directs you, and see if there is any chance for us to slip past them in the dark. If all go well, you will return here before sunrise; if not, I shall know that you have done your duty, and died like a soldier and a true man.”

Then the old Tribune gripped his hand and wished him good luck, and Lanuccus returned to his quarters to make his last preparations for the attempt. He had been used to take some small amount of pride in his personal appearance, and he could not help sighing with disgust, as his deft-fingered slave gradually changed him to the semblance of the character that he was to assume. But now he must dress to avoid rather than to attract attention: gay scarlet cloak and plumed helmet must be laid aside; the trim tunic of tawny leather with its accoutrements of burnished bronze must go too; and before long the sentry at the southern gate was startled by the apparition of a dirty, bare-footed Otadene hunter, who was scantily clad in a ragged wolf-skin, and carried an unsheathed dagger in his hand. However, the seeming savage gave him the pass-word in tones that belied his appearance, and the man recognised the voice as

belonging to the spruce commander of his own company: he saluted, and quietly opened the gate; and without more words Lanuccus passed out into the night.

III.

The night was cloudy and the moon hidden, so that for a while he could walk upright, stealthily indeed, but without fear of discovery. But soon the star-like points of light, which shone before him, began to broaden and resolve themselves into fires: then he dropped flat on the ground, and made slower progress, crawling painfully over the uneven moor, and only raising his head now and again for a moment to peer through the topmost grasses of a thick tussock, and take stock of his position.

At last he found himself in the gap, which Firmus had pointed out, and wondered why he had not already guessed the reason of its emptiness: the place was a swamp, half rushes and half spongy moss; and as he lay there and debated whether to spy upon the fire to the right or explore the picket on his left, he grew very miserable. Already his body was numbed by the sharpness of the night air; his limbs were stiff and sore with the labour of creeping; and now the marshy water was pressed from the mosses by his weight, and he lay shivering in a pool, with all the excitement and all the enthusiasm chilled out of him.

Nor did the next night's prospects give him much comfort: no troop, he was convinced, could hope to pass over the swamp in silence; the splash of a thousand feet on the soft, watery substance of the marsh would wake the soundest sleeper. There would be nothing for it but to cut their way southward, with small prospect of reaching even the Tyne, much less of winning the distant shelter of Eburacum.

Eburacum! The mere remembrance of that name was like a knife driven through his heart. Home and parents were in that far-away city, but it was not these

that thrust the keenest pain into his soul: there was a slender dark-eyed girl, who had fled with such reluctance from Procolitia before the siege began, to take refuge with Lanuccus' own mother until happier times returned. Perhaps at that very moment she was lying, sleepless and in tears, wondering when news was to come of Procolitia, and fighting down the doubt and terror which the long weeks of silence were nourishing into deadly strength.

"Poor little Justina," he sighed, as the pitifulness of her prospect came home to his heart, "I wish I could see you once more, though it were only for a moment, only to say farewell."

Suddenly a strange notion came into his mind, and fixed there a fierce temptation.

"Why should I be content with a barren wish?" he whispered to himself. "Why should I not see her with my bodily eyes? Why should I not give her a kiss of greeting and not of farewell? The Cohort cannot pass here undiscovered, but I can: before daylight I can be safe in the thick woods beyond the river; and though I hide myself in the daytime, and travel only in the dark, a few days will bring me to Eburacum. If I go back,—that means one short day to live, and then certain death,—certain enough to me, but how uncertain to her. Poor little Justina! Perhaps she will live for years in doubt and agony, hoping, ever hoping, that I may be alive; and all the while my bones will be lying unburied here on this desolate moor."

The excitement of the thought had driven the chill and numbness from his limbs. He crept forward again; but his conscience was not drugged by the sweet possibility: before he had travelled many yards further, he stopped, and began to reargue the question.

"Live and love," said his heart, "and be dishonoured. You are deserting the ensigns to which you have pledged your faith: would Justina love you if she knew that? Lie to her, if you like; but the lie will poison your love."

He turned, and crept back to resume his scouting; but the next moment brought another wave of temptation and a new line of self-deception.

"After all," he pondered, "there is no real harm in it. What good can come of it, if I do go back? If I had found any safe passage, of course it would be different; but if I go back, it is only for the sake of a sentiment. If I go on, I shall at least comfort Justina; and Firmus will think that I have been captured and killed."

He crept southward again, trying to persuade himself that, so far from being guilty of wrong, he was acting nobly in thus deserting his duty at the call of love. But the persuasion failed—the firmness of his truer self refused to accept the specious suggestions which called duty foolishness, recklessness, sentiment, and so forth. He tried to fix his mind upon Justina, but the only images that fancy would call up were of the comrades whom he was leaving behind: even his hand seemed still to tingle with the warm pressure of Firmus' parting clasp, and the kindly tones of the old Tribune's farewell seemed still to be ringing in his ears.

"I shall know," he muttered, repeating the commander's words, "that you have done your duty, and died like a soldier and a true man. So he said, and shall I betray his confidence? How shall I meet him, if there be another world, where men meet with no veil between their hearts? And if there be such a place, one day Justina and I shall stand there, and she will know."

Once more, and now for the last time, he changed his course, and crept back through the gap in the ring of fires, not daring even to let his mind dwell further on the matter, or give himself the briefest moment for another surrender. He had wasted time enough already, and now he must do his errand.

Another hour brought him to the end of his business. He crept to the eastern margin of the swamp, and found

the first picket at the edge of the firm ground fast asleep: the next in order to the left kept no sharper watch: and a stealthy reconnaissance proved the three posts beyond that to be no more vigilant than their neighbours. That was enough, Lanuccus thought: here was at least a chance, and he thanked the gods that he had stood fast by his duty. What if he had deserted, only to find Firmus at Eburacum before him?

He made a final examination of possible routes, and fixed on the space between the two fires which were nearest the marsh. Here was a gap of some forty yards through which swiftness and silence might carry the whole Cohort unobserved; and perhaps the sack of the deserted city would delay pursuit, when the escape was discovered. Cheered by this new glimmer of hope, he made his way back to Procolitia, where the pass-word gained him admittance; and before the first greying of the dawn came, he had made his report to Firmus, and received the old Tribune's heartiest praise. Then he ran to his own quarters, washed away the dirt of his disguise, and threw himself down to sleep off the fatigue of his night adventure.

IV.

The next day was spent in making preparations for the great attempt. Every man was ordered to dull and blacken the bright part of his armour and weapons with a mixture of grease and soot: the last remnants of food were distributed, and Firmus himself took no larger or choicer share than the youngest soldier. Meanwhile, the Tribune had devised a final ceremony, which was well calculated to rouse the devotion and harden the courage of his men, and even to inspire them with hopes of present escape and a future triumphant return.

At the foot of the slope, near the western gateway of Procolitia, stood the remains of a little temple,—a modest building some thirty feet in length, with a tiny portico of roughly carved pillars at the northern end, facing the road which issued from the fortress' gate.

The stonework was still uninjured; but of the wooden roof only a few charred rafter-stumps remained, the Picts having set fire to the place during one of their night attacks. In the centre of the inner half of the temple the broad flag-stones of the pavement inclosed a four-sided well, filled to the brim with cold clear water, which rose copiously from a hidden spring below, poured away down a channel of neatly-joined stones, through a low arched opening in the temple wall, and so ran southward past the little patch of once cultivated land on the sunnier slopes below the fort.

Even at this late period the well was still held sacred. Christianity had as yet scarcely penetrated to these outposts of the Roman world; and there had seldom been man, woman, or child at Procolitia who did not worship the goddess-nymph Coventina, patroness and inhabitant of this crystal spring. When and how her worship arose, no one could tell: the worshippers only knew that, as they did, so had their fathers done before them; and hither accordingly all Procolitia had been wont to come, to offer humble ornaments for the goddess' shrine, or throw humble tributes into Coventina's well.

Here the children of the place had gathered to lay their bunches of moorland flowers by the water's edge, or set them in the rough earthenware vases, which stood at either side of the well,—themselves the votive offerings of grateful worshippers. Here the betrothed lovers of Procolitia had knelt, pledged each other in a draught of the magic water, and thrown a coin into the depths, praying the goddess to knit their hearts together more closely still. Sometimes a sick man or a cripple had been carried to the holy well, in the hope that its reputed virtues would cure him of his infirmities: he too would add a few coins to the nymph's hoarded treasure; and a few days, weeks, or months later, if the chill of the water had not given him his death, he would come back rejoicing,

ascribe his recovery to Coventina's benignant aid, reward her with a larger offering, and set in place the little rudely carved altar, which was to stand by the temple wall, and give token of his gratitude.

Such was the place which Firmus had chosen as the scene of his last farewell. Elsewhere the cult of the ancient gods was dead or dying; but here the old Tribune's enthusiasm for the past had kept Coventina's worship in full vigour to the end. Many a time had Firmus thrown his coin into the well, and made his brief homely prayer for the goddess' favour: now he resolved to crown his devotion by one last offering which should be the greatest of all.

Just as the dusk came down, the Cohort was ordered to parade in the forum. At first the men were astonished that Firmus should muster them at so early an hour; but the reason was soon made clear by the words of the Tribune himself.

"It is necessary," he said, "that we march light: our lives may depend upon it; and therefore not a man must burden himself with one ounce beyond the weight of his arms. If anyone have money, let him bury it, if he will: but if he is wise, he will do as I propose to do, and entrust it to the goddess Coventina's keeping. It may be that good fortune awaits us, and that some day we shall win our way back: in that case the goddess will not grudge repayment of what we lend her, if she recover her worship and honour. It may be that her temple shall see no more of us; but, at the worst, it is better that she should have our wealth than that the Picts should make prize of it. She has been the friend and patroness of this Cohort these three hundred years: let us do this last act of devotion at her shrine; and it may be that her pity and protection will guide us safe through our peril."

A murmur of approval ran round the ranks; for even those who were no very ardent devotees of the goddess, at least loved Firmus well enough to fall in with his

wishes. The Tribune gave a few brief orders; and while a faint remnant of twilight remained, the western gate was quietly opened, and the little band of worshippers stole noiselessly out, their comrades watching them from the walls and gateway towers.

The intending offerers were few in number: the pay of the men was scanty, and the temptations to spend it had been great in an outlying fort, where the hardness of the life and the rigour of the climate made even the simplest luxuries doubly sweet. Only some thirty or forty of the elder men followed Firmus, and with them came a few others, who carried sacks containing the now useless treasure of the Cohort's chest.

Soon the little temple was filled with a crowd of men, sad-eyed and silent, as though the gravity of their position and the bitterness of this last farewell had not been fully realised till now. Each in turn made his way to the well, and threw his little hoard of hard-earned money into the water, some letting the coins slip one by one from their fingers, as though they paid a lingering farewell to each and to the hopes which it once had represented, some letting the whole contents of the worn leather bag fall at one plunge into the well, as though they would get the pain of parting over and done with at once, some flinging their savings down carelessly, and turning away with an affectation of indifference, which sorely belied the true feelings of their hearts.

Thirty or forty humble offerings to Coventina, and with each of them the pathos which lies in the quenching of a long cherished hope. Money was the least valuable thing that the sad Batavians abandoned: scarcely a man of them threw his coins into the well, but some bright, fanciful vision faded into nothingness,—some vision of a humble farm in his native land, and a sunshiny evening of life to be spent there, as soon as the last years of service were over and the last dole of purchase money safely treasured

up; dreams of tears and laughter, when at last the hoarded coins were many enough to file the fetters of a brother or sister, who years ago was kidnapped into slavery; memories of the sweetheart whose wedding-finery was now lying at the bottom of Coventina's well, or the child whose promised toy must now remain for ever unbought.

Meanwhile, Firmus' plans were being swiftly and silently carried out. The treasure of the Cohort was lying mingled with the humbler offerings of the men; the little altars, which had stood by the temple wall, and the votive tablets and vases, with which the shrine had been adorned, had sunk with the rest from sight, and the well was filled up with stones and earth from the walls and floor of the temple, till a low pile of rubbish, arranged in studied disorder, concealed the mouth, and covered the channel by which the overflow had escaped. There was no overflow now: the rubbish had choked the spring, and the heavy-hearted Batavians drew ominous conclusions from the fact. Coventina was gone, they murmured; how long were her worshippers likely to survive?

"Ay, she has gone," said Firmus cheerily, "she has gone to show us the way. The last gush of water bore her away into the brook, the brook bears her southward to the river, the river shall carry her to the sea,—the same sea that laps against the sandy shores of your own land. Take heart, lads; for Coventina tells us that we shall win home."

Then he drew his cloak over his head, and made the last dedicatory prayer.

"Nymph and goddess," he said slowly and quietly, "often hast thou received tribute in the days of our prosperity: now in the hour of our adversity thou hast our all. As our humbler offerings have earned thy favour, so let this last greatest gift win us thy pity and protection. Hear us, O goddess, if thou canst hear us still, and so nerve our hearts that we prove ourselves

not unworthy of thy service. It may be that death awaits us: if so, may we look death in the face with Roman firmness, and fall with the full red honours of the hopeless field, fighting to the last. And now we bid thy shrine farewell. If so the gods appoint, we shall live; and if so the fates ordain, we shall die to-night. Comrades and friends," he cried, uncovering his head and turning to his men, "there is but one path that lies before us: but whether it lead to life or death, it is hedged with honour. Come then; whatever be the end of our march, we will pluck the fruit that hangs by the roadside."

For a few moments longer the old Tribune stood gazing in silence at the rubbish that concealed the well: then he led his fellow-worshippers back to the fortress; the last scanty meal was eaten, and an hour later the Cohort mustered for the last parade in Procolitia.

V.

The night and the weather were not unfavourable for the enterprise: the south-west wind was chasing huge cumbersome masses of cloud across the sky, and it was only at brief and infrequent intervals that a glint from the six-days' moon found an opening through the pack. The watch-fires of the Picts were burning with less than their usual brightness; and from the windward side of the circle a thick wreath of smoke drifted across the space which the Batavians were to traverse.

One opening of the double-arched southern gateway had been walled up before the siege began; but since the dusk of this fateful evening fell, the stones had been quietly removed. The Cohort filed through the gate in two double lines, moving with a silence which contrasted weirdly with the pomp and clatter of the old days. Firmus himself was not free from a feeling of superstitious terror, whenever a fitful glimmer of moonlight gave him a momentary glimpse of what seemed rather to be a company of spectres than a Roman

Cohort. Spears and shields, helms and gorgets, and even faces and hands were black and unearthly; every scabbard, and even the bronze plates, which were sewed round the skirts of the men's tunics to protect their thighs, were wrapped and muffled with strips of blackened cloth, to stifle the clang which once had made such merry music when the Cohort was on the march. Even the standards were shrouded—an ominous fact in itself.

As soon as the two lines were clear of the gate, they halted and stood parallel, leaving a space about two yards broad between them. Into this came the few non-combatants who were to share the dangers of the march—slaves for the most part, pale with fear of the many forms of death that menaced them from friend and foe alike. Not a few of his centurions had urged Firmus to leave them behind, and to secure their keeping the secret of the escape by the one infallible method; but even the stern old Tribune had refused to sanction so cruel an expedient.

Then the head and rear of the column closed up, Firmus took his station at the front with Lanuccus, who was to guide the march, and the Cohort moved forward. The circle of fires was more than half a mile distant at the point for which they were aiming, and for several minutes the march went on in silence—minutes that seemed interminable, and a silence horrible and oppressive. The smoke from the windward fires drifted into many a man's mouth, and a single cough might mean ruin: many a man found himself ready to pant with the effort that was needed to prevent the weird ghostliness of the occasion wringing a shriek from his lips,—and trembled as he subdued the impulse; for he knew that upon the first sign of a cry his nearest comrade would stab him without mercy or hesitation. Many of the slaves in the centre of the column were rapidly losing control of their nerves; but the men of the inner ranks were on the watch.

Some were silently gagged as the march went on, but with two or three, grimmer precautions were necessary: gags might keep them quiet, but gags could not make them walk, when terror had unstrung their sinews. One by one they were quietly stabbed, and so left, dead but dangerous no longer, for the rearguard to tread under foot.

Presently the critical point was reached, and the head of the column entered the space between the first and second fires to the east of the marsh, which Lanuccus had chosen the night before. Once more the pickets were fast asleep, and it seemed as though the escape were to be accomplished without a blow being struck: already more than half the column had passed the fires steadily and quietly, when a sudden shriek from the centre of the mass broke the long silence at last. One of the slaves,—a boy, who had hitherto marched as stealthily and resolutely as Firmus himself—threw up his arms and yelled out a shrill cry of unreasoning terror, as the dull glare of the watch-fires gave him a clearer view of the ghastly faces of his companions. The cord had been strained beyond the breaking point, and the boy had gone mad.

Three swords were through his body in an instant, but they struck just an instant too late: the harm was done. On both flanks of the column the sleeping sentries woke with a start, seized their arms, and shouted the alarm: Firmus could hear the cry echoed and re-echoed as it spread from picket to picket round the huge ring of the host, and mingling with the shouts ran a long rippling noise of clashing metal, as though some monstrous dragon were rousing himself for war, and shaking his iron scales. Silence was no longer necessary: the Tribune gave orders for the remaining slaves to be turned loose and left to shift for themselves; a moment later he shouted brief directions for the Cohort to form a column of double thickness, and advance at a run.

The sturdy Batavians obeyed the order with well-disciplined precision; but before long Firmus was forced to slacken the pace again. The Picts had been taken by surprise, and some minutes elapsed before any considerable body could gather for the attack; but already small parties of reckless warriors were making swift and destructive onslaughts upon the rear of the column; already a dozen men had been cut off and killed, as they turned to repel their nimble assailants: every moment the harassing of the rear was becoming hotter, and the wave of attack was lapping a little further along either flank.

Slower the rate of progress became, and slower still. Firmus ordered the Cohort to form square, and in such formation it crawled in almost crab-like fashion down the long slope of the moor, facing the foe on all sides; for mass after mass of angry barbarians came surging in pursuit, and the encompassing circle of attack was now complete. The Cohort was shut in by a raging sea of ten thousand merciless foes, and every moment the odds became heavier: they had left Procolitia close upon five hundred strong; but now scarcely a moment passed without some spear or arrow finding its mark, and some Batavian adding his body to the red line of corpses which marked the track of the advance. Twenty to one! The Batavians fought like giants, and each of their dead comrades had sold his life for a price; but they could not slay in that proportion: the odds were almost thirty to one now.

At the first alarm Firmus had passed to the post of honour in the rear, and he was now making heroic efforts to keep unbroken the fringe of spears, which ringed the dwindling Cohort with a fence of steel. Lanuccus remained in the front, but his office of guide was a sinecure now: the Cohort could only drive vaguely and laboriously towards the south, like a ship drifting rudderless and waterlogged before the waves. But there was no wavering or indecision in

Lanuccus' mind to-night: he had been thinking of Justina during the heavy silence which preceded the alarm, but now the grim fury of battle had gripped him, and he was fighting fiercely and effectively, even breaking out into spasms of weird laughter every time that his sword bit deep into the flesh of a too adventurous Pict. He had joined the Cohort to see fighting, and here was a fight fit for the gods to behold—a fight worth taking part in, even though one had to die for it.

Thus for a time the struggle continued amid fearful clamour and confusion. Most of the Batavians fought with desperate and almost silent earnestness; but all round them thousands of hoarse, strident voices were yelling with wrath and excitement or shrieking for pain. Now and again a chance rift in the pall of clouds let through a short-lived flicker of moonlight, and for a moment revealed more distinctly the dark surges of barbarian foes, which blocked all passage to the south,—wild-eyed savages, with long matted hair and faces made hideous by paint and woad: many of them were almost naked, and bore no protective arms but a flimsy wicker shield; but not a few were clumsily accoutred in the soiled and blood-stained armour, which a few weeks before had been torn from a dead Asturian trooper at Cilurnum or a bleeding Tungrian of the lost Borcovicum garrison. That was the sight which made the Batavians mad with fury, and if ever one of these masqueraders came within reach of their swords, he paid dearly for his vanity.

But at last one of these momentary visions quenched even the last spark of hope that flickered in Firmus' heart. As man after man had fallen, the little square had slowly contracted; and now it covered less than a quarter of the ground which its original formation had filled. Scarcely enough men were left to make up a single one of the five centuries which had marched out from Procolitia; and even these few weary survivors were as ghastly a spectacle as the shaggy, paint-

streaked barbarians themselves. The sweat of terrible labour had scored their blackened faces with lines and rivers of greyish white, and the greater number were gradually reddening with the blood which trickled down from wounded faces: the once sabled shields and armour still showed dark in the dim moonlight; but now the darkness was the darkness of half-hardened gore.

Firmus passed through the square,—it was only a matter of two or three steps now,—and spoke to Lanuccus.

“Should there not be a mound hereabouts?” he asked. “If we can reach a little rising ground, we may sell our lives at a dearer price: that is the best we can hope for now.”

“There is a mound just ahead of us,” Lanuccus replied without turning his head; for the battle was still virulent, and, as he spoke, his sword flashed out, and cut short the war-cry of a Pictish chief. “See there,” he continued, as a break in the clouds suddenly let down a ray of clearer light, “yonder it is—straight in front of us.”

“Then drive hard for it,” Firmus answered, “and let us make as good an end of the business as we can.”

A few brief instructions were hurriedly passed round the ranks; the square closed up somewhat tighter, like a man who draws in his belt for some more than ordinary effort. Then the pace was suddenly quickened, and the Cohort charged forward. Steadily the charge drove on up the short, steep side of the mound, the men panting heavily as they thrust the red blades home with swift, short, stabbing strokes that slew before the victims knew their danger. In a few moments the summit of the mound was cleared of Picts; the Cohort formed itself into a bristling circle round the brow of the steeper slope, and stopped. Only sixty men were alive now.

The suddenness of the charge had astonished the

barbarians, and for a few seconds the attack faltered. Then came a hoarse roar of fury, a swift disorderly trampling of naked feet, a clamorous rattle of blows that rang upon shield or helmet, and the duller but more sickening sound of swords biting deep into living flesh, as the converging waves of attack came seething up the slopes of the mound and strove to meet upon the top. But the effort maintained its full violence for no more than a minute. The fitful fury of undisciplined courage was already giving way under the strain of prolonged battle: for a few moments the waves beat with sinking vehemence against the shaken but still unbroken barrier of men; then they rolled back, and left forty Batavians gasping and bleeding on the still un-submerged summit of the mound.

VI.

Only forty, and Lanuccus was the only centurion left; but Firmus was there still, and the old Tribune had recovered his cheerfulness amid the fierce delights of his last and most heroic battle: grim and terrible as the prospect was, its salient feature was death in the form which he had often longed for.

“Ah,” he cried, with something of a familiar chuckle, which in the old uneventful days had told the Cohort that their commander was pleased with them, “they have got more than they can stomach at present; and see, yonder shows the dawn, and the clouds are clearing. The gods be praised,” he continued, unconsciously copying a great original, “we shall see the sun once more. I hate the dark, as though I were a child still; but the gods will let us die by daylight. Now we shall see death face to face, and tell him that he cannot daunt us.”

Swiftly the clouds rolled away to the north-east, and slowly the light increased into morning, till at last up came the sun, a huge ball of dull red, sullen-looking fire; for away over the eastern horizon there still hung

a muddy haze, as though the wind had been sweeping the floors of heaven, and had brushed the dirt into one corner. The forty Batavians looked round them, and almost shuddered at the ghastly scene which the light revealed.

A hundred yards away on every side was the dense, mottled host of Picts, ranged in ill-ordered ranks, like a wood of self-sown trees. Some lay stretched on the ground, writhing with the pain of wounds or the agonies of approaching death; some sat eating and drinking, or merely shivering in the chill of the dawn; and some stood leaning on their spears, hungrily watching the forlorn holders of the mound, as a cat watches its prey. Not a few women and children had hurried to the spot with the first of the light to tend the wounded and refresh the weary, to mourn for the dead, or to witness the triumph of their husbands and fathers over the hated enemies of their race. Here and there a wan, dishevelled woman was kneeling beside her fallen lord, and shrieking with the deadly anguish of imminent widowhood, as the life, which she treasured beyond her own, ebbed slowly and painfully away. Close by her side,—for the scene was a ghastly mixture of opposite passions,—a more fortunate wife was already carousing with her unwounded husband, and the premature merriment of drunken joy mingled with the groans of the dying and the lamentations of a broken heart. Witless couple! There are forty stern, desperate men on the mound still; and in another hour you may be in the same plight as your stricken neighbours.

An ill place for children, but children were there,—dirty, shock-headed, half naked boys, who roamed hither and thither in hopes of petty plunder, or listened with an awed delight to self-celebrated heroes, who were recounting their marvellous exploits, and telling the number of their victims on the fingers of their two hands. Some were even receiving their

initiation of blood and cruelty: many a proud-hearted father put a reeking sword into the hands of his half grown boy, and watched with delight, as the nervous young savage plunged the blade into the naked corpse, which an hour before had been a Roman soldier, was smeared with blood amid the applause of a circle of laughing Picts, and so strutted off to show his envious fellows that, while they were children still, he was a man at last.

Away over the northern breast of the moor the tower-tops of Procolitia were still visible, and the smoke that hovered above them showed that the work of pillage and destruction had already been begun. Backward thence to the mound the eye could easily trace the short, bloody road by which the Cohort had travelled: on either side the grass and rushes of the moor were tawny with the fading colours of autumn; but here was a broad, wavering streak, red with blood and mottled with the bodies of slaughtered men. In the centre of the track, lay a line of dead Batavians, already stripped of their armour and clothing; and at either side was heaped a grim memorial of their courage and despair; for here the dead Picts lay in swathes, outnumbering their fallen foes by five to one.

The forty living Batavians were no fairer spectacle. Every man of them was a gruesome picture, painted in dirt and sweat and blood. Scarcely one was unhurt, except Lanuccus; and he owed the soundness of his skin to what seemed a long succession of miracles. Firmus had four wounds, of which two were so deep that not three hours of life were left in him; but three hours of life were more than the old Tribune required: he staunched the wounds as best he could, and prayed the gods to save him from bleeding to death before the last onset came.

“Good lads, brave hearts,” he exclaimed with pride, as he threw an eagle-glance round the grim remnant of his beloved regiment. “Men of the Second Batavians,

here must we die, and here dies the Cohort with us ; but we die with honour. Years hence, hundreds of years hence it may be, shall men come hither to see this mound and say, ' Here the heroes died, fighting round their old Tribune, and guarding the Standards, which they had sworn to follow, to the last.' Is that not a fame worth dying for? Is not this a battle worth dying in? Fifty fights have I, Terentius Firmus, seen, but never a fight like this, nor a foe so worthy. Aye, I was in Titus' theatre once, when they pitted a score of these same Picts against a hundred others. Did they tremble or cry out for fear? Did they let themselves be chased shrieking across the sand? No, not a man: they stood in a circle, as we stand now, and fought back to back, till only two were left; and these two had promise of their lives, but would not take them: each smote his fellow at the same moment, and so they died upon the bodies of their kin. Shall we do less,—we who are brothers in arms and inheritors of fame? Surely not, lads, surely not less than they. We have hunted the boar here in the old days, and now, like the boar, we stay at bay; die then as the boar dies: stand firm and ply your tusks to the last,—to the last."

Then he paused, and for a few moments the silence was broken only by the sobs of a few,—they were the older men; for only five of the younger were left, and these durst not give way, but bit their lips mercilessly, knowing that if once they broke down, their strength was gone and their manhood shamed. But the elder men cried quietly without concealment, rather for Firmus' sake than their own. The old Tribune limped round the circle, and clasped every man's hand in turn.

"Forgive me," he said; "I fear I weaken you with my foolish words: yet I cannot but give you my latest thanks and my last farewell. True hearts, true hearts,—O, ye gods, what shall I say?—hearts that have loved me and followed me, follow me and love me still; follow me and die with me: let me be your captain to the end."

Firmus' own stubborn eyes were moist now, and a word more would have broken every spirit but his own. But suddenly there came a clash and a rattle of arms from the encircling host, and the sound nerved the forty hearts with the calm heroic courage of doomed men.

"Ah, words enough," cried Firmus in his old cheery voice, "deeds, now deeds and death;—aye, but noble deeds and glorious death. Back to back, lads,—closer, closer still; and so fight to the end, to the end."

Those were the last words that the old Tribune spoke. On every side there rose a roar of hungry thousands, and once more the waves closed in round the doomed remnant that waited calmly on the mound. Twice the roaring surges dashed up the slopes of the mound, and twice the virulence of that deadly tide ebbed back. Then came the third wave, and the third wave flowed over.

The Second Cohort of Batavians was a Cohort no longer.

R. H. F.

Ἀἴρον Ἀηρεῖς.

HE thought he saw a banker's clerk
Descending from a bus:
He looked again, and saw it was
A hippopotamus:
"If this should stay to dine," he said,
"There won't be much for us."

γραμματεία τιν' ἔδοξε τραπεζίτου κτίλον ἀθρεῖν
ὡς ἀπὸ δημοσίας εἰκὴ κατέβαινε ἀπήνης·
δύτερον αὖ προσέβλεψε, καὶ ὡς ἴδεν ὡς ἐφοβήθη
ἵππον ἀπειρέσιον ποταμοῖο γόννον βαθυδίνου·
ὦ πόποι, ᾗμωξεν, φεῦ τοῦ δείπνου τε καὶ ἡμῶν,
ξένην ἐπεὶ τοιῶδε δοκῶ βούλιμος ὀπαδεῖ.



THE MOULT OF "THE EAGLE."

'Twas in '79 that some verses of mine
Were allotted a page in *The Eagle*,
And I fancied my name would be wafted in fame
On the wings of the *Aquila* regal;
For an Editor then asked me up to his den,
And pronounced me "a promising Fresher,"
And he smoked, and he laughed, and he joked, and he
chaffed,
And he talked (how he talked!) at high pressure.
And he told me in fine, he was bound to resign,
And his post on the staff wanted filling,
And he thought I should do for an Editor (pshaw!)
To combine with Hon. Sec. was I willing?
Now the duties of two meant a good deal to do,
And I feared I might chance to ignore some,
Still, at last I said "Yes," which was weak, I confess,
But *vestigia nulla retrorsum!*
I explained this to him, but he answered with *vim*,
And he laughed himself red as a poppy,
"All the Editors shirk secretarial work,
"And they don't bother much about copy!
"Of contributors' stuff they get more than enough,
"And they've only to weed out the lumber;
"It's a nominal post, and a week at the most
"Is sufficient to knock up a number.
"And you needn't do more than the men who before
"Have accepted this dual position;
"But I needn't remind you that if you're inclined,
"There's unlimited scope for ambition!"
So I took up the reins, and I puzzled my brains

How on earth I should make a beginning,
For the Editors' joke was the sporting their oak
When I called, and triumphantly grinning:
But these very guffaws were the primary cause
Of my wits being put on their mettle,
For to give *them* abuse when *I* wasn't of use
Were a case of the pot and the kettle!
So I worked on alone, did it all "on my own,"—
Which perhaps was a trifle illegal,—
But the task was begun and it had to be done,
Or what *would* have become of *The Eagle*?
I can safely affirm that not once in a term
Did the Editors interchange greetings,
Or arrange to discuss, with the usual fuss,
Any business or orthodox meetings!
What a harassing state! what a trusting to fate!
What a system of happy-go-lucky!
As for help that I got why the whole blessed lot
Might have lived in the wilds of Kentucky!
If a man were to send to his Editor friend
Any scripts, well, of course, he'd inspect them;
Nay, indeed, he'd do more: he'd his colleagues ignore,
And himself judge to pass or reject them.
They'd be sent off to print without ever a hint
Being made to his Editor-brothers,
But for scripts he declined it was easy to find
The excuse "Not my fault, but the others'!"
There was so much for press that things got in a mess,
It was pretty well left to the printer,
And some writings in tune with the season of June
Were unsuitably issued in winter!
There were resident men who were smart with the pen,
There was brilliant "Arculus" also,
Who, from head to his toes, is an artist who knows
How to ridicule subjects that pall so.
There were humorous bits from the wags and the wits,
Who had got *cacoethes scribendi*,
And I own that, at times, they sent passable rhymes,
That would neither hurt ear nor offend eye.

May its Members outnumber its pages,
 May its sun ne'er decline, but continue to shine
 As the Johnian beacon for ages!

* * * * *

But no mention of those (perhaps nobody knows,
 Or cares either a jot or a tittle!)
 Who worked hard for two years, in its pages appears,
 And they feel the omission, a little.
 But Dame Fortune resorts not to Justice's Courts,
 That's a place one has rarely seen *her* at!
 Or a line had been scored as a simple reward,
 Even "*Palman qui Merryit ferat!*"

ANTHONY ED. BRETT.

WAR AND PROGRESS.

"ONLY through strife," say some, "can man attain
 Perfection (if perfection be his goal,
 And no mere fantasy to cheat the soul
 Of present good by bribes of future gain):
 Should Peace proclaim her universal reign,
 This were the sunset of our human day,
 And twilight of stagnation and decay
 Would bring the night of chaos once again."

Vain emulation! If by war alone
 Mankind be hewn into the higher type:
 If human nature but to rot grow ripe:
 Why, for war's sake, this doom'd decay postpone?
 O trust we rather, when all wars shall cease,
 Still nobler victories will be won for peace.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxi. p. 289.)

WE give a further instalment of letters relating to Shrewsbury School. It will be remembered that under the Deed which regulated the government of the School the College had the right of nominating the Masters, who, after approval by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, were installed by the Bailiffs of the town of Shrewsbury.

During the period covered by the letters the long term of office of John Meighen the Head-master came to an end. He was appointed by the College 20 September 1583, and perhaps on account of his great age the school had become less successful, and there seems to have been some discontent in the town.

In addition to the power of choosing the Masters, the College had some control over the school revenues. Hence their consent was required for the proposal to augment the income of the Vicar of Cherbury out of the great tithes of that parish, which formed part of the revenues of the School. The movement was clearly regarded with no great favour by Meighen, and he seems to hint that it was in reality a cover for some other scheme. The Archbishop of Canterbury at this time was Dr George Abbott. The E. Herbert who writes the last of the group of letters was Edward Herbert, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury, a distinguished man of letters in his day.

Right Worshipfull,

Wee havinge received lately a letter from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for some allowance to bee given out of our Schoole revenues for the maynetenance of a preacher in the parishe Church of Cherbury, the Tithes of which church are parte of the possession of our schoole, Wee have intreated Mr Meighen, beinge beste acquaynted with the state and ordinance of our schoole to attende the Lord Archbishopp in the hearinge of that cause. Wee and Mr Meighen are tyed by our oathes, and our Corporation by Covenante vnto the Lord Bishopp of Coventrey and Lichfelde and to your Colledge for performinge of the ordinances and therefore wee have desired Mr Meighen's travayle vnto you to giue you notice of the Lord Archbishopp's letter, and for that wee will do nothing for the convertinge of any of the Schoole revenues which may bee repugnant or not warranted by the ordinances and the Interpretations thereof. Wee praye you shewe yourselves in the cause accordinge to the trust reposed in you.

Mr Studley and Mr Jones whoo holde the second and thirde roomes for teachinge in our Schoole are resolved and haue agreed to resigne and leave their places in the Schoole as maye appeare by the Coppies of their seuerall agreementes which Mr Meighen will shewe you. Wee doe acknowledge that to the generall greefe of this Towne our Schoole is in very great decaye, and therefore wee praye your speciall care in making choyce of such persons for the supplyinge of these roomes as shall bee religious, industrious and of good abillitye to discharge the same at such tyme as the same places shall bee signified vnto you to bee voyde. And so relyinge vpon your good care for the reducinge of our Schoole to the aunciente worth and credit thereof Wee bidd you hartely farewell and reste

Salop this laste
daye of May 1627.

your very lovinge frendes
RICHARD PERSEHOWSE } Bayliffes of
RICHARD LLEWELIN } Shrewsbury

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Universitye of Cambridge giue these.

After my very hartly Commendations. It was longe before you sente vppe Mr Meighen vnto mee to treatte concerninge your Schoole on the one side and the yeeldinge of allowance for the mayntenance of a preacher at Cherbury on the other side. But since his cominge vpp wee haue not bine idle as he himselfe can at lardge make reporte vnto you, in the beatinge of the question. I am still of the same judgmente whereof I ever was, that God and man will crye shame vppon vs if there bee not care taken that some honeste pention to witte fforty powndes a yeare at the leaste be allowed to a preacher whoe may instructe the soules of the people of Cherbury and shewe them the right redde waye vnto eternall salvation. But I am informed withall that out of experience you see the trouble which from tyme to tyme you are like to endure if there be not a reamidie speedily given vnto that, whereof you see complaynte soe frequently to bee made. For my parte I growe very weary of soe ofte debating one Controversie with soe little fruite and I rest assured that his Majesty will bee much offended if agayne and agayne he shall be molested with the effectinge of that which is both soe pious and soe reasonable. I muste therefore and doe require you in his Majesties name, that cuttinge off all delayes you speedily enter some course whereby the men of Cherbury maye receive satisfaction which can bee noe waye better than by yeelding vpp your Letters Patentes whereby not onely contentemente may be given to them whoe vpon soe good grownde doe complayne but also all other inconvenyences maye bee removed which by process of tyme you doe finde worthie of a future consideration. And of this I will expecte without fayle to heare from you in the beginninge of next Michaelmas Terme, that what hath bine soe longe in agitation maye at length bee compleated to the honor of God and the satisfaction of the Cuntrey And soe wishinge you *effectually* to pursue this worke I leave you to the allmighty and remayne

Lambeth
June 25, 1627.

your very lovinge frende
G. CANT.

Addressed: To my very loving frendes the Bayliffes and Burgesses of the Towne of Shrewsbury giue these.

Right worshipfull

After our very hartly comendations. Wee having lately received a letter from the Lord Archbishops of Canterbury his grace touchinge a convenyent stipend to bee allowed out of the Schoole revenewes towards the mayntenance of a preacher in Cherbury, The coppie of which letter wee have hereinlosed sente vnto you, doe praye your assistance and direction for answeringe of the same for that (as we conceive) we can doe nothinge of our selves without the consent of the Lord Bishopp of Coventry and Lichfelde and of your Colledge. And soe not doubtinge but you will bee inclined to gratifie our reasonable requeste Wee bidde you hartely farewell and reste

Salop this 3rd of
September 1627.

your very lovinge frendes
RICHARD PERSEHOWSE } Bayliffes of
RICHARD LLEWELLIN } Shrewsbury

Addressed: To the right worshipful the Master and Senyors of St John's Colledge in the vniversitie of Cambridge giue these.

Upon the same sheet is written the following reply from the Colledge.

After our very hearty Commendations. The busines in hand is of that nature as you may not thynke we shold rather deliberate vpon it, then thus suddenly make answer to it. Our common tye to preserve the Ordinances of the Schoole, established and confirmed, shold draw vs to favour that course. But on the other syde, the Imposition is so full of Equity and Piety, as a Society of Divines (as we are) may not (without great preiudice to themselves) gaynsay it. It is fresh in memory how the late Parliament tooke into consideration the bettering of meane vicaradges out of their Appropriations; which it is probable they will in tyme effecte and perfecte. Surely it were much for the honour of all partyes to shew all forwardnes to doe that willingly which Authority happily may force them to hereafter. The Ordinances have their strength from the Kinges Authority. Which we conceive allways to carry with it a tacit reservation to alter any particular graunt as conveniency shall direct. Which if it shall please his Majesty to approve, we are of opinion it wilbe not Impeachment of the

Ordinances to obey his Majesty's pleasure herein, commanding so reasonably and justly. Thus far we thought fitt to expresse ourselves vnto you which if it may any way direct you in your answer, we shalbe gladd to have satisfied your desyre. And so committing yow to the protection of the Almighty we cease and rest

your very loving frendes
The President and Seniors.

Right worshipfull

Sincc at the last we perceiue that Mr Brooke is not like to returne to the place of second Schoolemaster as by a writing wee receiued from him he doth intimate vnto vs, therefore these are to commend the consideration therof to your wisdomes for supplie of that rowme in our schoole. Touching the removing of the third schoolemaster into the place (of which you in your last letter write vnto vs) we very well vnderstand the ordinances in that behalfe prouided, but vpon more mature and full consideration had of the present state of the schoole wee doe not hold that a safe course, because Mr Meighen hath now sequestered himselfe from teaching in his place, by reason of his great age and long service therein, whereby he findeth himselfe greatly weakened and soe vnable to continue the same. And therefore the state of the schoole being as now it is, in that respect, the greater care must be taken for making choyce of a very sufficient man, both for learning and good experience to supplie this second place, because by the ordinances hee is to teach in Mr Meighen's rowme alsoe. Mr Ralphe Gittens a Burges of this our towne and bred vp in the schooles, and of your Colledge is commended vnto vs by the Doctors and Clergiemen of our Towne, and generally by all the Burgesses of the same for that place, of which we conceiue him to be capable, with your favoure and good likinge which wee perswade our selues will not be wanting vnto him. And thus commending our Loues vnto you wee commit you to God

Salop this
24th of March
1630

your worships very loving friendes
GEORGE HUNT }
SIMON WESTON } Bayliffes

Addressed: To the right worshipfull the Master and Senior fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge deliver these.

Sir

With my best respects vnto you, and suche thankes continued, as my estate is able to afford, for all the kindenes that I have receaved from you. Whereas I do vnderstand that our magistrates, or some other as for them, are persuaded at the last to seeke vnto the Colledge, I know not what, yet suche thinge, I do imagine, as some of them have longe endeavoured, but wold not be persuaded so muche as to acquaint the Colledge with it, though specially if not importunately vrged therevnto by mee because they seemed to hoope to effect it, ether without the Colledges privitie, or at the least without their concurrencie, and that is a strange alteration of the state of the schoole. The opportunitie of this bearer hath induced me to write thes fewe words vnto you. I am myself but as it were a deade man in lawe, beyng out of the exercise of schoolinge, and so it may be thought, I might rest contented and leave the care of schoole businesses to others, whom it may concerne as well as my self: howbeit I can not altogether contynue myself in that behalf as perhaps I shold, my spirit yet stirringe a litle in me, and not yet deaded.

And nowe the sum of all I have to say, is to entreat you specially on the schooles behalf, that by yourselve and the rest of your societie, you wil the rather vppon my solicitation (beyng all that I can do for it) take into youre more full and serious consideration the desperate case of it (as I nowe take it to be at this present) By your standinge for it accordinge to the speciall trust committed to you in that behalf, I doubt not but it may stand. Whereas yf at this time you shall lightly regard it, havinge occasion so opportunely offered to deale about it, I think it will not long continue, but must needes fall and willdo that speedily and fowly. The pretense of the present busines is to helpe Chirburie. And yf you wilbe pleased to see that it be done (yf it may be done) without breach of trust, or danger of oathes breaking (which be the only tyes provided for the preservation of the good estate of it) you shall perfourme a good office, and thereby shewe yourselues rightly respectife of that which your predecessors for a common good have taken vppon them not only for themselues but also for you and that are or shalbe their successors for ever.

What charge the colledge may be at in this behalf standinge for the schoole, may be required of the Schoole (beyng able to

performe it) better and more justly (as I conceave) than that which is required for others that have beene ymployed only by our magistrates in the present busines tendinge rather to the prejudice, than to any profit, of the schoole. If I shall seeme ether tedious in my writinge or any way troblesome otherwise, I hope it wilbe imputed to my zeale for the publick good, beyng nowe almost at the period of my life, and so not to expect any private benefite to redound to myself hereby, though outworne with former cares for the schoole, and muche labour spent about it. With my hartie welwishinges for the continuance of your good healthe and welfare, I do so take my leave. Salop
11^o December 1632

your worships to commaund
JO: MEIGHEN.

Postscript: It may be some will advertise you that I consented to the desyred plot. But the truth is. 1. That at the very first meetinge concerning Chirburie I protested against joyninge in consent with the then bayliffs beyng vnsworne for the schoole. 2ndly. When the plot was hatched and I made acquaynted with it I disswaded from it. 3rdly. When it was subscribed to by others at the settinge of it forward to London, I refused subscription. And ever since I have playnely declared my dislikinge of it.

Addressed: To the right worshipful my worthie good frend Mr. Owen Gwin, Doctor in Divinitie, and Master of St John's Colledge in the vniversitie of Cambridge.

Mr Dr and my much esteemed kinsman and frend

That Piety which yourself and the whole Colledge of St John's hath manifested for supply of Maintenance to the poore Vikker of Chirbury, as it will (without all doubt) procure an immediat Blessinge from God vpon you, so you will find it acknowledged, in their degree, by the inhabitants of Chirbury, as farre as can be required from ingenuous and thankfull Men. Onely they desire, that what already by Mr Sergeant Binge (of your Counsaile learned) you have declared before my Lord Keeper and my Lord's Grace of Yorke, you would in some publique Manner signify to their Lordships, aud (yf need bee) to the Treasurer of Shrewsbury, to the intent, that yf any

difficulty arise your goodnes might prevent, and as it were invite them to the perfectinge thereof. For my part as I have neither a vulgar or single Interest in the work, so shall I on all Occasions bee ready to assure you that you have therein much obliged

29 Nov. 1632

your very lovinge
and respectfull frend
E. HERBERT

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my much esteemed kinsman and frend Mr Dr Gwinne, Master of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge.

Sir

I delivered your letter to my Lord Herbert who seemed to me to be very well satisfied with it and was pleased to entertaine some further dtscourse about it, whereby I found he had beene posed by the faction of the towne of Shrewsburye. I haue delivered likewise the College letters to my lords Grace of Yorke and my lord Keeper who accepted them kindly and I thinke they were well bestowed vpon them especially that to my lord of Yorke who is cordially for the interest of the College and the fundamentall statuts of the Schoole, but my lord Keeper tells me there is yet a knott in the business yet promises his furtherance to giue content to the College. There is little news stirring, only I hear my lord of Lincolne is sent for vp to London againe. My lord Goring is come from the Queen of Bohemia and brings word shee cannot yet with conveniency return into England. I remembered your respects to my lords of Yorke and London and I shall be bould to trouble you Sir with myne to Mr President, Mr Spell, Mr Price and Mr Bodurda and shall be glad of any occasion to expresse my self

Doctors Commons
25 Jan. 1632

your faithfull freinde and
humble servant
ROBT. MASON.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and his much respected freind Mr Dr Gwyn Master of St John's College in Cambridge.

We now come to the resignation of Mr John Meighen and the difficulties which arose over the appointment of his successor. The Bailiffs in the first instance recommended a Mr Richard Poole a Shrewsbury boy and an Oxford Graduate. To him the College took the objection that he was "doubly beneficed" (he had been instituted Vicar of Brace Meole 7 May 1618 and Rector of Hanwood 25 October 1627, both in Shropshire), and he "was ordered by the Master to consider how greate a burthen it was to serve those churches and the schoole, and whether he could well vndergoe the same, if he might have it, who therevpon desisted to make any further suit for the place."

On 10 September 1635 the College elected William Evans to be Headmaster, describing him as "acquainted with that function, being a second schoolemaster in a greate free schoole in Cambridge." For some reason the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield hesitated to confirm the election, the Bailiffs refused to accept Evans, alleging that he was "too young to govern scholars and ancient masters," and, calling a public meeting elected and installed Mr John Harding to the vacant place, a selection the Bishop seemed inclined to favour.

Right worshipfull

With all due respecte and thankfulnes wee doo acknowledge the integritye of your good purposes manifested by your late letters received by us whereby is signified your vnanimous consentes to ioine with vs in some course that maye tende to the restoration of the auntiente bewtye and lustre of our schoole nowe much deformed and eclipsed. Which wee conceive cannot otherwise bee but by placeinge a newe head Master in the roome of him who through age and industry in his place is worne out and become vnserviceable and althoughe therefore excused from the paynes, yet by the ordinances allowed to enioye half his former comoditey. It is true the ordinances in this case have made some provision but not sufficiente to serve for supplyinge the vacancye of the chiefest rowme as it is beste knowne to vs whoe have at the last beene taughte soe muche by

experience. Because that by the same ordinances only the charge of teachinge is to be comitted to the second Schoole-master in the tyme of such vacanye and that without any consideration whether his endowments and temper doo fit such employmente, and alsoe without transferringe any chardge of the superintendencie of the whoole schoole which belongeth to the Master of the same higheste rowme and which we finde by good experience to be most necessarily requisite in him that shall supplye the same. In which respectes wee thought in a fayre waye to provide for our schooles future welfare and to make waye for a grave iudicious, learned, pious man and one before exercised in that function if such a one maye bee founde. Whoe beinge to effecte a reformation must be able to governe not only children but men, for such a one therefore desired to bee thus eminente for worth wee holde the whole profite of that place scarce a sufficiente reward and prevailed (vpon those teames of agreemente alreadye presented to you) with Mr Meighen to bee willinge to resigne the place of cheife Schoole-master whereby another mighte be elected for that place in that behalfe, alsoe wee did and doe specially meane to relye vpon your good care for vs, beinge by the tenour of the schoole ordinances, as well as by our intendemente to haue the cheifeste stroke therein after the place shall happen to bee reallye voyde. And vpon the hopes of your directe assente therevnto wee suspende our further proceedinge. Toucheinge your demaundes of rente arrere we haue an acquittance vnder Mr Spell's hand your Burser for receipt thereof and touching the money disbursed in the schoole affayres wee are readye as well to make both presente satisfaction thereof as for future to comply with you in all things reasonable to bee required in our schoole occasions which wee knowe by your wisdomes and fidelitey in performing the truste reposed in you will be much advanced; soe with the remembrance of our love we comende you to Godes blessinge and reste ever

Shrewsbury
Aprill 21st 1635

your very lovinge frendes
CHA. BENYON } Baylifes of
THO. HEYES } Shrewsburie
JOH. MEIGHEN

Addressed: To the Righte Worshipfull our very lovinge frendes the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniversitye of Cambridge these haste.

Righte Worshipfull

Since the receipt of your last letters expressinge your greate desire to ioyn with vs in the repayre of our Schooles, Wee haue endeavoured with all convenyente speede to finishe our treatye with Mr Meighen our late head schoolmaster touchinge his resignation which beinge now concluded and all thinges requisite to the effectinge of that busines executed and Mr Meighen havinge actuallye resigned, Wee are boulded to send vnto you these twoe gentlemen whoe are the bearers hereof, Mr Mackworth and Mr Mitton both of our Towne to renewe our easneste intreatye to you for your especiall care in the nomination and comendation of such a fitt person to vs to succede Mr Meighen as hath by former tryall approved himselfe to bee fullye qualified with wisdomes, learninge and industry sufficiente to vndergoe the laboure and chardge that is incident to that place. So that our towne maye regaine not onely the benefite but the honor it hath formerlye receaved from the flourishinge estate of that schoole. Wee haue authorized the gentlemen before named to treat and conclude with your worshippes of the matters mentioned in your former letter and of somme other thinges that maye, if by your good approbation they bee effected, redownd to the schooles future welfare, wee shall not neede to enumerate particulars havinge referred all to these gentlemens discretions whoe are both instructed to negotiate in these affayres and will be readye by there paynes to promote the present busines. Wee haue herewith alsoe sente the acquittances we formerlye mentioned and the *vli xiijs. iiijd.* you disbursed in solliciting aboute our schoole affayres together with *vijl. xvs.* for the rent due at Michaelmas nexte. And soe with the remembrance of our love wee committe you to Godes protection and reste ever

Shrewsbury
2^o September 1635

your very loving frendes
CHA. BENYON.
THO. HEYES.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull our very lovinge frendes the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniversitye of Cambridge these presente.

Righte Worshipfull

Sithence the wryting of our last letter vnto you, Wee are
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requested by some especial persons, who haue an ardent affection and zeale for the good of the schoole to signifie vnto you that this bearer Mr Poole, was borne in this towne, the sonne of a Burges of the same, and one who hath bene euer since the tyme he cold read English brought vp in our schooles, vntil he entered into the vniuersitie of Oxford, and for his lief conversation, learning, religion and instruccion of youth hathe bene very well approved, and hath given abundant testimony of his industry, sufficiency and abillities of teaching schollers. Wee did not vnderstand before this present tyme, whether he was willing to vndergoe such a place; But vpon conference with him, hearing that some speeches haue fallen from him to that purpose, wee are desirous to lett you knowe there of, and humbly referre the same to your graue consideracions, And with remembrance of all due respectes wee remayne

Salop
3 September 1635

your very loving frendes
CHA. BENYON
THO. HEYES

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and their very loving frends the Master and seigniors of St John's Colledge in the vniuersitie of Cambridge present theis.

Salulem in Christo.

Right Worshipful

I haue receiued your Elect, and am most ready to doe you and the Society right, hauinge good assurans that you haue in the feare of God, and zeale to the Advancement of Learning made this Election: yett forasmuch as the Proceedings on that Corporation of Salop parte haue not bin so iust and legal, as I conceiue, neither haue I had the Honour of any place in the resignation, I must craue your Patiens till I haue vindicated my place, and corrected some miscarriages of this busines, which standing, the Candidate cannot be fixed in the place so fast as I desire him: but all shall bee for your better advantage, and his whom you haue directed, though not plainly to mee, who lay claime theretoe, neither is it fitt any shold arriue in my Diocese without my particular knowledge to be a Commorant, in that, or any other condition. I sent the Gentleman to Salop to feele the Pulse of the Interest there, and they canne tell you how true a Prophet you were of their Peuishnes: but bee

assured Noble Sir, that Time which perfects all things, shall Present you from mee with your Right in the fairest manner I canne inuest you. My present labour is to acquainte myselfe with the Tripartite which is longe, and then to repress their vsurpation vpon mee, as I thinke it, and greater also then my selfe, in which my wheelles shall moouue as speedily as I canne make them, and then shall you perceiue that I am

Eccleshall Castle
19 Sept. A°S. 1635

your assured Deuoted and
respective freende at command
ROB: CO: LICHE.

Addressed: To the right worshipful and his much Honoured Worthy Freinde Mr Dr Beale, Master of St John's Colledg and Vicechancellor of the Vniuersity of Cambridge, Present these.

Salulem in Christo.

Reverend Sir

I haue not yett deserued the thanks you haue bin pleased to bestowe vpon me. But I shall labour to bee as worthy as you are forward, and truly noe man canne bee more deuoted to your seruice. I am at present to giue you an account what hath past since Mr Hurtes departure.

I haue considered the Tripartite, an Instrument of as greate confusion as length, and contriued on purpose (I thinke) to begett contentions. The best vse I cold make of it was by the hinte of the Recitalls to call for the originall Letters Patents, and Indenture (when the Bayliffes repaired to me) which they produced and I by them sawe more day then was before heard of, concerninge the interest of my Sea, conferred vpon it by that Royal founder of blessed memory. I pressed my demands so fairly out of the letter of the Charter that the last yeeres Bayliffs promised they wold bring me a Resignation, and receive the complement of the Acte of voydans from my sentence, as their Ordinarie, and Visitor. What hath putt them out of their good minde I knowe not, but though I fully expected their despatch by the handes of these Gentlemen, they with the transmission of their office tell their successors that Counsell assures them, the schoole is effectually voyded to all purposes already. The present Bayliffes herevpon craued leaue to consult the learned in the question, and promise vpon

better resolution to expedite a Regular Resignation. This I shall hasten and if they bee as good as their worde, provide that you bee speedily acquainted with the vacancy, that you may proceede to an election, wherein I shall onely pray you to remember the Oeconomicall partes, that place requires as well as other, whereof I doubt not. Then shall I put them to the negative voice they builde on, and as occasion shall require shall concur with you in any Act, that in such a mischiefe may bee a remedy, for vs, and an ease to Posterity. These Gentlemen can tell you how farr I charged them with the libell of demurres and the Iubily you gaue me an item of. I pray God they doe as truly as they doe earnestly deny the accusation, howsoever they cleare themselves. I hope these gentlemen will giue in the evidence of my integrity and sincere carriage in the affaire, neither did I spare to tell them how much it misbecame them to play fast and loose with a Society of your quality, or the wantones with so much true happiness of their owne, could they perceiue it. If you please to haue so much patience as to expecte their next performances it will render them the more inexcusable, for my parte till they giue me a peremptory deniall I will suspende to vndertake them, but then I shall aequal yours with my best endeavoures to vindicate vs both and fully declare myselfe

Eccleshall Castle
Octob. 9^o. 1635

your faithfull seruant
ROB. CO: LICHE:

Right worshipfull

I cannot but acquainte you and your Companie with occurrences of Shrewsbury concerninge the Schoole which I may reduce to these two heads. First I finde by them that there is a generall dislike taken by them against the younge man whome you formerly nominated, and are fully resolved, though you doe nominate him, and I approue him, yett they will refuse him as they are aduised vpon iust and sufficient ground and authoritie.

Secondly, The whole Corporation are soe addicted to one Mr John Hardinge, Master of Arte of twelue yeares standing of your owne vniuersitie that in a generall and greate assembly of the whole Corporation they haue made a publike choice of him to bee Head School Master, and haue already invested him therein vpon the extraordinarie commendacions of many worthy

learned men, and others as they informe me. In regard whereof (to auoide contention) and to interest your Colledge in the right of a nomination vpon a legall resignation you may doe well (in my poore opinion) rather to nominate him whom they so affecte then to loose the nomination.

The man (I assure you) hath beene highly commended vnto me by many of sound iudgment both for his learninge, iudgment, method, gouernment and honestie. Yett haue not I done him his due right therein, for I neuer afforded him the least Commendacions to the Towne, neither euer did I intend to clash with your Colledge, onely I haue and doe stand to maintaine my right and the right of my Sea; but for onght I yett see, vnlesse Mr Hardinge be nominated neither Towne nor Countrey will haue content nor you and I the right wee expect *rebus sic stantibus* nor the Schoole as they wish and I most earnestly desire. Thus leauinge these thinges to your best consideration and expecting your present answer by this bearer, whome I send purposely to intimate the premises for the preservation of all right and peace I rest

Eccleshall Castle
24 Nouemb. 1635

your respectiue and lovinge
friend

ROB: CO: LICHE:

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Doctor Beale Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge or in his absence to the President and ffellowes of the same Colledge these bee delivered.

The following declaration or affidavit by John Meighen shews that though old and infirm he had still much mental vigour. It was probably his last public act, as he was buried in St Mary's Shrewsbury on the 3rd February following the date of the declaration.

The late practises of Thomas Jones and John Proud gents., Bayliffs of Shrewsbury and others there factious freinds for getting into their hands the whole sway of the free Schole there

1. first they did wave the schoole oath and refused to take yt at the tyme appoynted by the schoole ordinances for the takeing of it, although one of them had taken it five tymes before. Therby making way to that which was intended to be done and which they haue done since.
2. Secondly they gott all the keyes of the schoole chest into their hands wherby they had opportunity to take out at their pleasure either money or other things belonging to the schoole and to doe with them what pleased themselues.
3. Thirdly they kept the schoole auditt vnsworne and thereby took liberty to keep the surplusage of the schoole bayliffs accounts, being about £200 vnputt vp in the schoole chest as sworne bayliffs wold haue done but kept all out partly in their owne hands and partly loose in the school bayliffs hands to be at their own disposing, when they should call for it and for such vses as they themselues intended.
4. ffourthly they haue made all the premises a path way for dooing that which they now haue done about their new schoolmaster, which they never wold haue done if they had beene sworne, and had not had such opportunity of money as ever since they haue had and still haue.

Now what else can seeme to be ment by the sayd practises then the verie subversion of the present state of the schoole.

ffor whereas by the schoole ordinances the placing of schoolmasters is regularly to begin at the Colledg, who are to elect, then to proceed by the Bishopp who is to allow, and last of all to end with the towne, where the elected and allowed is to be accepted or rejected, and if rejected, then to begin agayne as before with the Colledge. yf the course now practised be suffred and wincked att then by example thereof the sayd Bayliffs and their successors may take vpon them the making of schoolmasters without either Bishopp or Colledge but also may wave the schoole oath ever heerafter and so take liberty to dispose of the schoole both within and without as pleaseth themselues.

Like practises and for the same end haue been vsed formerly and the alteration of the present state of the schoole therby mainly attempted.

As first in the year 1632, Richard Hunt and Thomas Knight gents, being Bayliffs of the towne with their factious freinds

plotted the new founding of the schoole, and so the extinguishing of the princes names first founders thereof, and to haue the sway and glory of all committed to the wisdome and honestie of seaven Burgers of the towne to be ioyned with the Bayliffs for the tyme being in that behalf.

The said Richard Hunt and Thomas Knight also to shew their intent and meaning did long before victory atchieved take vpon them triumphantly and as though they had already prevayled to place a Curate of St Maryes in Shrewsbury of themselues, also the setting by lease the spirituall jurisdiction of that parish and the profittes thereof, quite contrary to the rule of the schoole ordinances and of the former regular practises thereof. But by Gods good prouidence that plott of theires, through the countenance and asistance of the Colledg interposing themselues therin, was at the starting thereof crossed and quite dashed.

Howbeit the faction did not desist from their intended designe, but being crossed as aforesaid the same was attempted another way by George Wright and Owen George the next succeeding bayliffs in the year 1633, forsooth they being well aduised by their learned counsell and grounding themselues vpon a decree made formerly by the Lord Chancellor Egerton against the schoole did cunningly sue to haue only one ordinance of the schoole altered by the Judges for the County and the Recorder of the towne, being in some sort authorised by the same decree to doe somewhat in that behalfe, that by example thereof yf they had prevayled, they might by degrees haue gotten the rest of the ordinances altered one after another till they had tempered all to their owne purposes.

But in this suite alsoe it was not God's will that they shold prevayle though they made full accounte of speedinge this way, howsoever their predecessors had been crossed in the former suite for it pleased God out of his good prouidence for the schoole to stirr vpp that worthie Judge Sir William Jones to take speciall notice of their reach in their suite and finding it as may seeme not fitt to be graunted did vtterlie refuse to gratifie them therein.

Now they said two mentioned plottes are forthcoming and ready to be showed of the writing and vnder the hands of the plotters.

But this last plott striking at the verie root of the present

state of the schoole and beinge the last shift that they can finde to serve their tourne for the purpose before mentioned I say they doe not carry this last plott secretly, but in open sight they haue executed it, and still seeke to strengthen themselues by great freindes and otherwise for the maintenaunce of it.

And what greater fraud can ther bee then for private lucre and gaine so grossly to deceiue or rather betray such a speciall trust so solemnly comitted and vnderaken also for a common good, and therby in the end to defeate the common wealth of so greate a benefitt bestowed vpon it by so famous princes founders of the schoole.

As small practises tending to the ouerthrow of priuate persons haue bene quaestioned and censured in the Starr chambre, much more such as the forsayd tending to the destruction of a state may be quaestioned and censured there. And without my consent, being head scholemaster, Richard Hunt and Thomas Knight late Bayliffs afforesaid with consent of the commonalty of the towne haue sett the profits of the spirituall jurisdiction of St Maryes in Salop all which is contrary to the rule of the schoole ordinances, therby a bond of £1000 is forfeited to St John's College

JOH. MEIGHEN.

Memorandum, that the 18th day of January Anno Domini stilo Angliae 1635, Mr John Meighen, Master of Arts in his dwelling house situate in the towne of Salop in the presence of mee ffrancis Smith, notary publike and the witnesses vnderwritten did desire me to reade publiquely vnto him all the premises afore written in this leafe of paper on both the sides thereof, which being by me truly done he did protest and afirme that whatsover is therein conteyned concerning the cariadg of the present and late Bayliffs aboue mencioned is true, and therunto subscribed his name. *hij's testibus* ROB. MORGAN, D. EVANS.

Ita testor

FFRA: SMYTH

Notarius Publicus.

On hearing of Meighen's death the College nominated John More to be Head-master, but as the Bailiffs adhered to their choice of Mr Harding the College took legal proceedings to assert their right, and in this after

some delay they were successful. It seems clear that the College were not without their supporters, for while the main issue was being fought out in London there was a subsidiary local struggle at Shrewsbury. According to some papers preserved in College Meighen had given up possession of the Schoolhouse in September 1635, but after his death and before the nominee of the Bailiffs had got possession his widow "Johan" Meighen and his son in law Thomas Hayward took possession of the house. Richard Meighen the stationer in London was the Head-master's son, and Mr William Bodurda was at that time Senior Bursar of the College. The Bailiffs took proceedings before the "King's Counsell in the Marches of Wales" and succeeded in ejecting Mrs Meighen and her son in law.

Good Mr Meighen

I condole with you for the death of yowr good father and my especiall frend, butt neuerthelesse wee most imbrase Godes will, yowr mother is well and your frends in these partes.

The occasion of my writting to you is to intreat you to acquaint Mr Bodurda or Mr Morgan or the Solicitor of St John's Colledge who I make no doubt, or some of them, to be at London, that the bayliffs of this towne haue taken order for repairing of the chapell by St Mares vpon the scole charge, the which yowr father would not agree vnto, they having a fyne chapell made by the dyrections of the then baylffs who were Mr David lloyd and Mr Thomas Lewis, ouer there names hereon the yere it was bylt, vpon the scoles revenues, and nowe they think they haue all thys to there owne will and that they rather spend the tressure of the scole that way then fynd scollerships or fellowships in Colledgis. So referringe all to God and there discretion I thought good to haue them knowe what they are doinge. So I end your troble any further at this tyme with my kynd remembrance to yowr self and good bedfelowe not forgetting love and respect to them that be at London that folowithe busines of St Johns I rest.

Sallope the
12 of february

1635

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your loving frend
ROBERT PRICE.

Addressed: To my loving good frend Mr Richard Meighen, stationer at his shope neere the midle temple gate in fleete these delivered.

Mr Meighen

Sence your beinge heere the baylifs haue bene very earnest vpon your mother for the possession of the house somtymes with good wordes somtymes with threttnings but they fynd they can do no good therein, they this day sved her and your brother Heyward to the consell of the marchis of Wales as it appears by the billett inclosyd. I haue advised her to send for a comission to take her answer at home her yeres will grant her a comission by the course of the court. Mr Heward is not at home, I haue sent for him and hee shall goo to Ludlowe and bring her a comission. Your mother is very timmerous and fearfull butt I haue putt a good hart vnto her: writt you 2 or 3 lynes to her to incoradge her, they shall not wrong her if it lye in my power.

I haue written to Mr Bodorda conserning partly this busines but I had inclosid my letter before she was sved, if you see Mr Bodorda tell him there is a letter for him with Mr Richard Williams in cheepsyde.

I pray you lett me heere eyther from you or from Mr Bodorda how this busines goeth Mr Grene and I shall long to heere for wee shall know nothing by them if any thing be ageynst them. This in haste with hartly commendations to your self and second self

Sallope the
3 of May 1636

I rest your loving frend
in all hee can
ROBT. PRICE.

Addressed: To my loving good friend Mr Richard Meighen at his house by St Donstans or at his shoppe by the Middle Temple gate in flitt streete these dd.

On the cover is also written: Good cosin send this letter by a known porter for I know Mr Meighen will pay the porter, for it doth consern him.

The College having successfully established its right before the Privy Council, Mr Harding seems quietly to

have removed himself and the Bailiffs now request the College to appoint a new master. Accordingly on 16 February 1637 the College nominated Thomas Chaloner of Jesus College, Cambridge. Fortunately the choice was an excellent one and the Bailiffs were at once satisfied. Chaloner's mastership extended into the troubled times of the Civil Wars and Commonwealth. Some notes on his period are reserved for another occasion.

Right Worshipfull

Where contention is betwixte such as are wise not soe much the prevailling as the availinge of either partie will be considered. A late contention hath happened betweene your Colledge and our Corporation touchinge the placeinge of a Head Master in our sfree schoole. In which businesse the trouble and paines belongeth to you and vs, the benefitt to others. In which respecte if that be acted by eyther of vs which shall really conduce to effecte that which should bee both our mynds it is not much materiall which of vs bee thought the principall Actor. Wherefore the Gentleman placed by our Towne in that place when laste vacante havinge bine longe absent from vs and wee without certaintye of his returne, as wee are trusted by the foundation of that Schoole to electe newe Masters vpon any vacancye; soe out of our true respecte to you as indowed with abilitie to iudge of such a man wee addresse our selues in the firste place to you desiringe your assistance to finde out and comende a man in all respectes fitt for the head place of our Schoole. The qualite of which place is well knowen vnto you. If your care and fidelitie be conspicuous herein (as wee hope it will) what is lent vs thereby in the paynes of him that shall bee so sente will yeilde ample increase to you and may returne to your Colledge such as shall be thought worthie to succede you hereafter in your places to commemorate and commende you as the authors of that good. Thus havinge expreste the cause of our writinge wee leave the dispatch to our bearer to whose discretion we haue comitted the management thereof hopinge that you and wee forgettinge the former diuisions of our predecessors and nowe accordinge may revive the credit of that place that seemes by others to



NO. 2 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WYNBERG.

THE good ship "Oratava" coaled most expeditiously at Las Palmas, so that our stay was numbered by as few hours as some transports marked days in their coaling ports. We made a short run ashore; there was not much to excite interest. The intermixture of native, negro, and European peoples was curious. In the Cathedral was a roomful of priceless fourteenth century missals and psalters, of perfect workmanship and illumination. I was astonished to find them freely handed to us for examination. We trembled for their integrity should a globe-trotting vandal discover them; true, the most acquisitive pocket would be insufficient to contain the least bulky of them.

The feature of the remainder of our voyage was the musketry practice. A thoughtful ordnance department had placed eleven thousand rounds of Dum-dum ammunition aboard which *had* to be used before reaching South Africa; but they had issued no targets. Still, it afforded a fine field for ingenuity in the preparation of such things, and they were severely tested, for a fifteen knot drag and volleys of nickelled lead would make the stoutest mark quaver. Two six-foot kites, the bo'sun helped me to make, held out longest, perhaps because they were so hard to hit.

We reached Table Bay early on the morning of May 17, but no sunny sky, or limpid blue water greeted us. Table Mountain was lost in dense cold mist, the

town did not exist for our eyes, and into the bay huge rollers swept, tossing the host of great ships as though they were as light as the nautilus we had seen sailing on the waters of the Atlantic.

No orders came for us that day, and we could find nothing more exciting to engage our attention than fishing for shark, but only baby ones would taste our fare. Another morning came and another visit from the transport tug, but still no orders, and the older officers aboard told us ghastly stories of boats lying unclaimed for days and days. However, four of us made our escape, and spent a day ashore in a lively and by no means warlike manner. Our C.O., Senior Major, our only belted Earl, and your Scribe contrived to get aboard that tug. Once ashore we chartered the swiftest of the hansoms. They were weird concerns, not unlike an ancient pot-bellied cab that crawls groaning into Cambridge station-yard on "up" and "down" days; yet their grinning Kaffir Jehus could make them fly at the tails of their scraggy steeds.

Sundry visits and business done, we drove to the Mount Nelson Hotel—the Hotel Cecil of all Africa. It seemed to contain everybody and his wife, and if not everybody, then certainly his wife. Our first meal ashore was a distinct success, so being fortified for any trial we went to head-quarters to get our orders. We got them. We all grumbled, everybody grumbled, our shipmates heard us with lowering brows, and counted us their troublers. Only Tommy did not mind; he contentedly obeyed, drew his rations, and ate them. Whereas we all expected to be welcomed with open arms and to be hurried to the very front to gain much honour, glory, and experience; we were all told off to base depôts,—Green Point, Maitland, or Simon's Town, and we Surgeons to Wynberg.

* * * * *

Wynberg is a most charming spot, a paradise for beauty, but for very many a place of suffering. On the

northern slopes of Table Mountain above the village of this name lie side by side two great hospital camps, each one complete in itself with a full complement of Staff, Surgeons, Nursing Sisters, and Orderlies, with operating theatres, X-ray rooms, and Dispensaries, which would do credit to any City Clinic. "No. 2" is just now in a state of transition. The graceful forms of its five-score marquees vanish almost hourly, and there spring up as though under the hands of fairies rows of iron huts. The fairies are sooty ones! Kaffir convicts! Truly, if they never did any good before they do much now, and work most smartly thus in bonds, whether under the inspiring influence of the ever present rifle or no, I cannot tell. These "huts" are not the mean structures their name suggests, but fine corrugated iron, wood-lined halls, each the size of a large Ward at Addenbrooke's, and each to hold twenty-six beds. Ugly, but most useful; light, cool and airy; a comfort to the patients, and a boon to the workers, for the huts and their bounds can be seen on the darkest night, while it is no joke to wander through lines of marquees on a pitch dark night with only the light of a candle lantern to clear the tricky maze of pegs and ropes, not to mention the four-foot doorway. The day I entered we had twelve hundred patients, of which three-fourths were sick of fever. Enteric or dysentery is the scourge of all the camps, and stop it none can. This is the ghastly side of war. The carnage may be horrible, the privations of a harmless population cruel, but a skilful strategist and a beneficent commander can diminish these; but fever plague rages in face of the best managed and most skilful work that any campaign has known, and claims its victims even from amongst the ranks of those who battle with it, despite their most elaborate precautions.

For the first three days of my stay here I had charge of three surgical huts, each full of fever cases. Most had been transferred from Bloemfontein and many had

relapsed; the journey down is trying under the most favourable circumstances.

The mornings were occupied by visiting each case, noting state, changes, etc, and giving instructions to nurses and orderlies and making out patients' diet sheets; this last has to be done for each patient every morning. The diet is on a liberal and comprehensive scale, grading through some ten degrees from "plain milk" to "roast varied," with a large variety of extras from a lemon to champagne. At first it seemed difficult to balance the claims of Tommy and the Taxpayer in the administration of the coveted "extras." Perhaps I remembered the latter's burden too well—I had just received my pay sheet, less the new income tax! But in a few days I knew the spirit of Tommy well enough, and shared the good things with no niggard hand. He had marched well, fought well, and often suffered badly; then he shall have all we can get for him. Just when the work seemed to get into good swing the Colonel and Civil Surgeons running the convalescent division were ordered up country, and their work was transferred to me. I lost my three huts and got five hundred 'convalescing' patients, with a big marquee for office, and a staff of seven soldier clerks, for the clerical work involved was great.

These five hundred odd men paraded daily, stepped each man, on call, for inspection; a quick glance and one tick on the diet sheets and another on his classification, was in most cases enough they were doing well. And here I found cause to bless the low entrance of the marquee, for the manner in which a man dived through that hole, stood to attention, and saluted, proved to me the readiest first indicator of his state. A suspect stood aside for further examination, and may be for a change of classification. Of classes we have four. First, duty at base; next, convalescent for convoy to Green Point with camp life, rations, and bi-weekly medical inspection; then for England all not likely to

be fit for service during the next two months; and last those referred back for further treatment to medical or surgical huts, these would total one or two per cent. per diem. My patients were continually changing,—additions from our huts and from lines of communication, and subtractions for convoys.

The O M.O. (Orderly Medical Officer) is a functionary worthy of mention. Each of the staff, save the Chiefs, is on duty in rotation for twenty-four hours, and does not leave the hospital, save when relieved for meals by the man next on duty. During these hours, excepting in the forenoon when all are on duty, the general charge of the hospital devolves on his immediate care. He is first called in any emergency, he must inspect all food tendered for use, all meals served, visit each tent to receive complaints of patients regarding food, inspect latrines, go rounds at night, visiting all line orderlies—those in charge of a line of huts or tents—and special orderlies—detailed for patients dangerously ill—to see if all is well. That he may be easily found he lives in a special tent. Lastly, he is deeply grateful when at nine a.m. his twenty-four hours end, and at a shout of “Relief” from his successor he proceeds to an uninterrupted though late breakfast. As for our housing, that is pleasant enough. We live in bell-tents, in which with modern camp furniture a man may be sufficiently snug. Some of the furniture is marvellously contrived. Here’s a bundle of sticks and iron bands and a piece of canvas—a pull and a twist, and lo! a first-rate bedstead! Another smaller lot sets up as a table, and a third as a chair! This crumpled bit of green canvas becomes a bath, that a basin, and another a bucket; whilst this strap bristling with brazen spikes becomes when embracing a tent-pole a perfect wardrobe.

In ten minutes all is gone, stowed in a brown sack. The tent is bare and you are off; Aladdin’s lamp is out of date; this is practical magic!

Four days I vowed I would live in my cosy tent

always, and the fifth I added—when it doesn’t rain. For on the eve of that day as I read in my tent I was startled by a distant hollow roar, then another and nearer, then crash,—the fir trees shivered in the sudden shock of the wind, and the fir cones pelted us like great spikey hail, and our frail canvas shelters staggered and rocked as though in deadly convulsions. Then it rained, poured, deluged. The ground steamed and streamed with the beating and rushing water. Oh what a scrimmage to divert the water from our tents! Tins, pots, sticks, anything for a tool, lucky the man who had a spade. I thought I had fought the tempest well and won, my floor was dry; when I turned in, my bed was a pool, its clothing a sponge, there was a leak in the roof. Next morning the coppice where stood the tents of the quarters looked like a second Paardeburg.

* * * * *

To-day, Wednesday, news came that Johannesburg is taken, rumour says our hospital is going up. At any rate stores are being packed. Suppressed excitement.

* * * * *

Friday, 12 noon: Orders to pack, destination unknown. 9 p.m., Cape Town: We are off for Johannesburg, the first through train for seven months.

N. B. H.



WITH APOLOGIES TO THE MEMORY OF
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

Jones, to Jenkins his gyp—loq.

I THOUGHT to pass away before, yet still I linger on,
And look into the old dead past, whence all my friends
have gone ;
How gladly I remember dawned my 'Varsity career,
And lo! three years have swiftly sped and now my
fourth is here.

It was so hard at first, Jenkins, the problems stiff to do ;
My work it seemeth yet as hard—shall ever I get thro' ?
But still it can't be long, Jenkins—ere to success I win,
And that good man th' examiner will surely pass me
in.

Oh, blessings on my coach's voice and on his down
clad lips,
Oh, blessings on his whole life long for his 'dead
certain' tips ;
Oh, blessings on his kindly heart and persevering mind,
Tho' a thousand times I cursed him he was ever bland
and kind.

He shewed me all the Euclid, taught me problems stiff
to do,
And tho' my lamp was lighted late I guess they'll let
me thro' ;
Nor would I wish for more, Jenkins—a 'Trip' perchance
to take,
My desire is but to pass, Jenkins—not work for working's
sake.

Apologies to the Memory of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. 61

Yet now I think my time is near, full soon I hope to
know

That I have passed my last exam—a 'Special' in 'Theo' ;
If I get pilled, without a doubt I'll be left in the lurch,
But if I pass I'll fall into the arms of Mother Church.

No more along St Andrew's Street shall I at dark be
seen,

No more I'll cut my 'chapels,' send excuses to the dean ;
No more I'll tell the risqué yarn, no more at poker play,
For I'll be a curate in May, Jenkins; I'll be a curate in
May.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

[*The following letters have been received from a member of the College serving with the Forces in South Africa.*]

Vet River,
Orange Free State,
16 May 1900.

Dear —,

We are at last fairly in the enemy's country. We came here on Saturday from Bloemfontein, and are very glad to get away. It was the worst place for water we have been in, as the reservoirs were smashed up and they had not finished repairing them. We had to go about a mile for drinking water and about the same for washing. The washing water was some of the dirtiest I have seen. We are well off for water here as far as quantity is concerned. It wants filtering before drinking, however, as there are a good many dead things in it. Yesterday they had a fatigue and hauled some of them out. When we arrived here it was the rail-head, but they finished the temporary bridge the same evening, and now they can go about another 30 miles. We came up on the top of a goods truck, which was all right after the sun got up, but rather cold in the dark. We were told we were to start at 11 on Saturday, but about 3.30 on Friday we were told we were to start at 7 that evening, so we packed up as hard as we could and got down to the station. When we got there we found we could not go till next morning, so we lay down and slept in the road. As our orders are for garrison duty, we have our tents with us. When

you reach the fighting line all tents are left, and you manage with overcoat, two blankets, and a waterproof sheet. On the march you carry one blanket as long as there is no danger. As soon as fighting begins you drop it, but it is picked up and brought on by the transport with the other blanket and overcoat; you usually have the whole lot at night. There is a report that the Suffolks have been promised that they shall march through Pretoria with the Guards' Brigade to show people that the authorities do not think them in any disgrace, even if the civilians do. There was a fight here about a week ago, but there is no sign of it now, except the broken bridge and a few bits of shell. One curious thing about this place is that we get better food here than anywhere else, although further from the base. How is the May Concert getting on? Everybody here expects the war over in a month, and that we shall be home in July.

Yours truly,

* * * *

McYerton,
2 July 1900.

Dear —,

It was rather a funny coincidence that your letter was handed to me while once again on bridge guard. This time just a trifle further up country, as we are within 50 miles of Pretoria. We went up to Pretoria as escort to the big siege guns, which was a dreary job with the old oxen plodding along mostly at night, as the beasts will only graze by day. The result was we were about half-an-hour behind the rest of the battalion. Two companies had a little firing, but had stopped when we got up. I believe they sent for us to shut up some men (Boers) who had been cut off. As we were behind with the guns they got some other Volunteer Company. I did not see much of the battle, as you do not get much chance when not in the firing

line. There were two naval guns giving the forts beans. They were fairly near us. As a matter of fact you probably know a great deal more about the whole show than I do. We marched in next day and stopped there about two days. Then we were suddenly hurried off at about an hour's notice, and starting about 2 went on till about 9. Next morning we were ordered on and finally got to Elandsfontein, from whence we came here by train, and have been here for the last three weeks. We are lucky in having a store close by, but I am afraid they are not going to fetch any more stuff when this lot is finished. We were served out with half-rations, biscuit and half flour, some time back, and there was great experimenting in the cooking line. I should think we ought to be moving down now soon, as everybody hopes so. The mails we got last Tuesday were the first for about a month, so we don't know much about what is going on. We should be rather a shock to most people if we appeared in Cambridge as we usually are now, about half-a-dozen bearded warriors including yours truly, most of us filthy dirty. When there is nothing else to do you can always satisfy the sporting instinct by hunting in your shirt for bugs! The worst of this place is that the drinking water is about a mile away, and we have to carry everything as we have no water-cart. Many thanks for all your news.

Yours truly,

* * * *

17 July 1900

Dear —,

We appear to have started on the move again. After getting up to Pretoria, alternately pretty well at a trot and then at a crawl, we got a day or two's rest. Then, partly by train and partly on foot, we got back down to Meyerton, about 50 miles down again. Here we did pretty well as there was a Store, where you

could buy at the delightful rate of sugar 9d. a pound, and other things in the same style. We were there three weeks and a bit, and then, just as they had got in a fine new stock, we moved up yesterday to within 10 miles of Pretoria. What we are going to do nobody seems to know. The Colonel said a few days ago the Volunteers would probably be home by the end of August. This was before the last move, but I should think we shall do it all the same. I have just seen the crews in a number of the *Review*, and am heartily sorry for you and everyone else, unless every one of them rises to the occasion in some marvellous way. I also saw that it had been decided to start the Boat House at once, so I shall hope to see great things on my return. We have the misfortune, in my opinion, of belonging to a Regiment that has made for itself a reputation for fast marches. Just to show what they could do, for a start at the game, we pretty well did a record, to the tune of 27 miles in 27 hours. The Norfolks, I see in the paper, are supposed to have done 22 miles in 5 hours. We saw them after it, and they said they had done 22 miles the last day, but never mentioned the 5 hours. I think it is all bunkum; if not, they must breed peculiar men in Norfolk to carry 30 odd pounds at that rate. A bit back we had one of our scares on the line. It was more trouble than usual, as they turned us out at full speed in the middle of the night, served out a day's biscuit and raw meat to everybody, and gave us another 200 rounds of cartridge, which had to be carried in haversack or great-coat pocket. We got to a station about 1 a.m. and sat there till 6 while it froze. Then we got on a train and went about 12 miles down the line, and got out and moved about a bit. Then we heard a wire had come to stop us, so we had some grub and came back again—altogether rather a nice picnic, if only they had left us in bed a bit longer. The bed, by the way, is a hole in the ground, and makes a first-rate place if you get fairly

deep and collar some bits of corrugated iron. I was late looking after the iron and so only got scraps. My doss is rather a poor one, as when I got down about 18 inches or 2 feet I came to a sort of compressed mixture of ironstone and gravel, so I let the thing stop as it was. Lately, however, we have had to dig down to make a bomb-proof place out of the doss or else attached to it. I thought we should never get ours done, and just as we were beginning to make a bit of impression we came away, so all our work was thrown away.

* * * *

Pan Station,
Near Middleburg,
Transvaal,

7 August 1900.

Dear —,

Thanks very much for your letter, which is the first I have had. I expect the other was among the lot burnt at Roodevalde. . . . Since I last wrote to you we have been on the tramp again. When we left Irene we were rear guard, which, of course, meant we were last to get to camp, and as they marched us twice as far as there was any need for, and the waggons got stuck in the drifts, we had our straps on for thirteen hours, and got in about one in the morning. We marched out a mile next morning and occupied a line of kopjes at Tigerspoort, one or two companies on each. The only excitement we had was when we had marched about six miles to hold another place for the day. We could see the firing in the distance, but no one came near us. After about a week we marched to Witpoort, where Hutton came and told us we and the Irish fusiliers had been attached to his mounted infantry because we were both good marching battalions, and he was going to give us four days' hard work. This meant backing up French's cavalry, and we certainly had the hard work, but no fighting. For the last two

or three days the Boers were only just out of sight, but there was no one on the other side to corner them, so they got off. This landed us at Middleburg. We were there about a week, and then moved here. It was not a bad place, but we had pretty well bought it out before we left. We got there rather sooner than was expected, and when the Coldstreams came in thinking they were the first infantry, they were not extra pleased at our telling them we had been there four days. We have just received the first instalment of things which Comber is sending out once a fortnight; these, I believe, started a fortnight after us. A train came through here yesterday and brought us papers and parcels. I got *The Eagle* by it; your letter I had about four days ago. Thanks awfully for asking me to come camping with you, but I am afraid we shall not be back in time. I shall be content now if I am back in time for the beginning of Term, although I was in hopes of getting up for part of the Long. They had a day's fighting about 15 miles away the day before yesterday, but we don't know who it was or what the result was. Some people expect the end this week, and others not till about Christmas. I hope it will be soon, as we have all had enough.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Middleburg,

27 August 1900.

Dear —,

Many thanks for tobacco; it came at a most satisfactory moment. I had just began my last quarter tin of English tobacco, the first that has managed to reach us of the things sent out by Comber. Before that arrived I had been smoking Government cake and Boer 'bacca. Both are cheap as dirt and pretty cool smoking, but the former is a nuisance to cut up, and the other to fill your pipe with, as one pipe only lasts about ten

minutes. When Comber's came I did not like the first few pipes after smoking so much Boer, but as it came towards the end I did not fancy going back to the Boer at all; luckily, yours came in the very nick of time. I have contracted what I expect you think, as I used to, the villainous habit of smoking before breakfast. As we have to start trains about five every morning, and sometimes if you are on guard (as I was the day before yesterday) are up from 5.30, I think there is some excuse. On the 13th we had a Rugger match v. the Canadians, which we won by one try to *nil*. There were, I think, five officers playing, and the rest were out of the 'Varsity sections. It was rather a curious game, as the ball burst two or three times. There were ant heaps for goal posts, and their rules were those of about five years back. On the 15th we marched on to Wonderfontein. On the 17th I was on General's guard with two other men and a Sergeant. General Hutton came along and wanted to know who we were. The Sergeant told him, and talked to him for some time, and then he asked if we would like some supper. We, of course, made no objection. We expected to get something cooked sent out. What we got was the head and shoulders of a pig. A Colonel came round later, and I fancy he kicked up a bit of a row about them sending it out uncooked. In one way, however, it was an advantage, as we had pork chops for the next three or four days as well as fat for frying them. On the 19th we came back here, and on the 20th came up on our old kopje again. Some of us are allowed down town every day for three hours. There is not much to be bought except mealy meal. It makes fair porridge however, and with some fat it will make chupatties, which are quite good with sugar. That, however, is the thing which sold out before all others. As we are a sort of detached post here and have to do all our own cooking, not having a cook-house, we get sugar served out for the tea and

coffee. This sugar does for eating with things, and we have found a store where we can get saccharine for tea and coffee at the nice price of four shillings an ounce. It is not so expensive as it sounds however, as you only want a very little to sweeten a pint. There came round a warning this morning that we might be wanted any time within twenty-four hours for a flying column, and were to be ready at any time in quarter of an hour. I feel a bit of a skunk, as when they came round to see who and whose boots were fit, I said mine weren't. As it means fifty miles in two days and the sole of my boot came off the day before yesterday, leaving one thickness of leather only, I don't think it quite good enough. Five companies and half ours are warned, but no one expects to go. —29. Did not go with the flying column; expect to be here till the end of the war.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Avoca,

28 Sept. 1900.

Dear —,

I got your letter of August 17th on the 23rd. Since we left Carolina we have had no mails but this; that day we had scraps of two, and I believe there are two more due now. I have really enjoyed myself all through our last move except one night, when it rained as we got into camp; luckily it soon stopped, being driven off by the arrival of the overcoats and blankets. The marching, I suppose, was really harder than usual, but it was all up and down hill with very fine scenery, and that suited me much better than slogging along flat ground. We left Carolina 6 a.m. on the 9th, the advance guard were under fire by about 11, and we formed for attack about 12; as we attacked in order of sections, and we are number four, we were behind, and did not get any shooting, but it was really all over; then we all started firing at the Boers making off about

1000 feet below us and 1500 yards away at the least, and don't think we did much damage, but they were kept moving; some mounted men got in at short range, and two men told some of our people they were shooting at 300 yards. I believe 26 were killed about this time. While waiting to attack, the bullets hummed a bit, especially on the crest of a rise, of which they seemed to know the right range. Only three men were put out of the regiment, and one was practically nothing, and took no notice of it. When it was all over we climbed down the other side into camp, and got tea about 8. On Monday we had a short march and no fighting. On Tuesday we got to the Koomati about 1. The waggons got in about 7, having lost a good many mules and oxen on the way. On Wednesday we started at 4.45, the guns began about 9.45 to clear the way up the pass (Nellspraagte). We got to the top about 12. It was the steepest road I have seen; the field guns had double teams, and then it was as much as they could do. About 1, our company was sent off to take a kopje, on which were some pom-poms. As before, the Cambs. sections were behind. It was very hard climbing up about 1500 feet after we had got down into the valley from the pass. They could not get at us as we were covered by the hill, and when we got to the top they had made off, and all we could see was their convoy making off up a hill about two miles away. We had to stop on the top all night with no overcoats or blankets. I went down to get water about dark, and it took me about 2½ hours. When I had got back they were just sending out a search party, thinking something had gone wrong. On Thursday we got some flour from some Boer waggons that had been left about a mile away; we also killed some sheep. This came in very handy, as we did not get any rations till mid-day on Friday, and as we only got two-third rations on Tuesday night we should have been a bit hard up. As a matter of fact, we had more than we could eat, as

there were as many sheep as we chose to catch, which was not very difficult. In the evening we went down to try to get our blankets, but failed. We, however, got some more flour and some sheep skins, bits of tarpaulin, etc. This meant another night without blankets, but as there was plenty of wood about we kept good fires going all night, and did pretty well. On Friday we walked about 2½ miles, and got our blankets and rations, of which we ate a good deal on the spot so as to have less to carry. The left half Company went first, and got back about 5. Some of the right half Company did not come back till next morning. On Sunday the two men I mess with went out to try and shoot buck. They only had one chance however, as they were told not to fire unless pretty sure of hitting for fear of having a party sent out from the Battalion to see what the firing was about. The result was all they brought back was a chicken which they bought from a Kaffir. In the evening we came down and found the Battalion in the valley. On Monday we started on again for Barberton, and got there on Wednesday, camping about three miles out, by 11 a.m. They gave us all leave in town till 6. We three went off together. We got grub at an Italian restaurant; you paid 3/-, and had as much meat, vegetables, bread, butter, and coffee as you wanted. Then we went out and made purchases, going back for tea. By this time, however, he could give us nothing but a little butter and some tea, so we turned to some bread we had bought elsewhere and two tins of fruit. Then we went back to camp and had another tea, eating one pound of jam between three. As we had also had drinks of gingerbeer on the way, we at last felt fairly full. Since this we have had full rations again all the time. On the 21st we marched up nearer the town, and some Companies went off by train. It was fairly sweaty marching about 2, as the temperature in the town was 102° F. in the streets. Next morning we came on here by train, by about 9.

Next morning we started a course of treatment, which from your description of your physical condition seems just about what you want, pick and shovel from 6 to 9, and again from 3 to 6. I think we have finished it to-day. On Tuesday the man I doss with caught a fish, which we ate for dinner within about an hour of his leaving the water. On Thursday the Shropshire Volunteer Company went through with some prisoners on their way to the Cape to go home. We expect to make a start in about a week, but I don't think they will let us be seen in any town till we get some new clothes. I cut the bottom off the legs of my bags some time ago, and mended the knees with one leg and the "seat" with the other a few days ago. It is not much good however, as they are fairly worn out all over. It is a good job for me we have plenty of work, or I should be bad, as we get plenty of grub, and as I procured mealy meal, flour and sugar, etc., at Barberton and make extras, I should probably eat too much if we were only slacking. Our Company has been working most of the time at Sheba Siding, the gold mine is six miles away up in the hills: it is, I believe, 30 years old, and has been a Company for 17 years, but has not paid any dividends; they were just getting it into paying form when the war stopped them. They dropped £60,000 over an electric railway, which would not work when it was finished. We have good bathing here in the dam. There are supposed to be alligators, and one of our men saw some spoor near where we bathe. We make enough row to keep them off however when we are there.

Yours truly,

* * * *

P.S. 30th. Just got orders to march 5.30 to-morrow and do more pick and shovel near Barberton. People seemless hopeful about getting off soon, and now expect not to be back much before Christmas. In case my last letter was lost, thanks very much for the baccy.

Machadodorp,
10 October, 1900.

Dear —,

We were fairly had about going home. As soon as we had finished building our deviation what did happen was they sent us two days' march to help waggons up the Devil's Contour and to mend the road. It rained Tuesday night and till about 5 on Wednesday evening. So we had a very poor time; two artillery men and various oxen and mules were killed by lightning. Since then, luckily it has been fine. I think the view from the top would be almost worth coming out here for, if you came for nothing else. We finished our three days' work with the waggons on Friday, and camped at the top between 10,000 and 12,000 feet above sea level. On Saturday we came down to Godwans River, where we found some more things from Comber. We got on the train about 6, but did not start till 6 next morning. So most of us slept about on the ground, and one or two very nearly got run over by a train that came in in the middle of the night. On Tuesday we went on through Nuitgedacht to Watervalonder, where we got some mails. On Tuesday we marched to Helvetia, and came here yesterday. As we came along we kept hearing that Volunteer Companies had left their battalions, and I think we are certain to leave our's on Friday, as they are under orders to march that day, and we shall be left here. I don't expect we shall get more than one more mail as they will probably be sent to the Regiment first, and we shall have started before they can be sent on to us. I should think we shall get home about the second half of November.

Yours truly,

* * * *

P.S. 13th.—Just got Pretoria on way home.



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QUR attention having been called to the fact that the model letters recently set forth by us have proved to be of no inconsiderable value to members of that enlightened and cultured circle for whose benefit they were framed, and being conscious of the fact that there still remains a large number of contingencies of almost daily occurrence in the careers of members of this University for which we have failed to make adequate provision, we therefore beg to submit to the consideration of our readers the subjoined ensamples of epistolary art, in the hope that they may prove of some small service in relieving them from the arduous labour of literary composition, for which their multifarious pursuits leave them so little leisure.

H. L. P.
G. W. W.

Letter I.

Letter from an undergraduate of St Blank's College, who, having omitted since the commencement of the term to attend Divine Service in the Chapel of the said College, has received in consequence an intimation that the Rev ———, Dean of the said College, is desirous of having the pleasure of his company at a

tête a tête interview between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m.
In reply to the same :

X, First Court,
St Blank's College.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

Fully cognisant as I am of the deep obligation under which you have laid me by honouring me with so pressing an invitation to an interview *à deux*, I am nevertheless compelled, by the force of outward circumstances, to deny myself the felicity of availing myself of the privilege which your generosity is prepared to extend to me.

It is impossible to hide from myself the fact that you have been incited to offer me your hospitality on this auspicious occasion in order that you may afford yourself an opportunity for discussing with me what you doubtless consider is my altogether regrettable absence from participation in the diurnal worship of members of this ancient foundation. It is Reverend, and Dear Sir, my duty—albeit a painful one—to acquaint you with the fact, that subsequent to my entry as a pensioner of this institution, my views on matters ecclesiastical have undergone no slight modification: I have, however, been unable to detect any corresponding alteration in the conduct of the College services.

Such being the case, I feel that I shall be recipient of your pity rather than your blame at thus being compelled to absent myself morning by morning and evening by evening from participation in the communal worship of this venerable foundation.

I have the honour to remain,
Yours to command,
TIMOTHEUS TITLE.

To the Rev ———,
Dean of St Blank's.

Letter II.

From the aforesaid to the aforesaid in reply to a yet more pressing invitation :

N, First Court,
St Blank's College.

Reverend and Respected Sir,

I hasten to acknowledge my deep obligation at this—the

newest and latest token of your kindly interest and sincere attachment to my all too unworthy self.

The nature, however, of your missive is such that it compels me to speak with a frankness and candour which I had of set purpose avoided in my previous epistle, and to abandon a reticence and indirectness of expression which was assumed, not out of any desire to avoid the truth, but rather with the laudable intention of saving one for whom I have the most unbounded respect and admiration, from the discomfort of perplexity and the harassing of doubt.

It is now, therefore, my duty to speak openly; and to express my conviction that should you persist in your present policy of a suggested interview and should you then extract from me a clear and lucid exposition of the views which I now hold, the inevitable result would be, in the case of one of your exalted intelligence, frank admission of the reasonableness of my position, and such a subsequent alteration of your own views on certain fundamental points as might disturb the harmony which pervades the relations existing between yourself and your fellow academic ecclesiastics. Having thus made clear my position I feel convinced that you will thoroughly approve the course of action which I have so reluctantly adopted, nor would it surprise me if after mature deliberation you with your accustomed generosity should wish to offer me some word of apology for the hint conveyed by your latest epistle, that my conduct was of such a nature as warranted you in curtailing, within certain limits, that freedom of action and movement which is the common privilege of every Member of this College *in statu populari*.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours expectantly,

T. TITTLE.

Rev _____,

Dean of St Blank's.

Letter III.

Letter from a young gentleman, in his first term, who having in company with another young gentleman of the same academic standing as himself, received for no inconsiderable period diurnal instruction in the domain of remigorial navigation (vulgarly denoted by the river-

side populace by the pseudonym of "tubbing") in the due course of events has been selected by those in authority in matters aquatic to fill the onerous position of the third thwart in one of those fluviatile agencies of transport constructed for the accommodation of eight oarsmen and a coxswain, colloquially termed an eight; to a female cousin-German, whose intimate lady friend is engaged to be married to a young gentleman whose younger brother is considered by the well-informed correspondents of certain influential journals of sporting proclivities to have no mean chance of being selected as one of those who have the honour of representing their Alma Mater in the annual inter-University contest for pre-eminence in fluminal navigation.

St Paul's College,

Cambridge.

Honoured Mistress,

Being aware of the fact that you take no small interest in that branch of athletic activity which finds a suitable outlet for its superabundant energy in the propellation of appropriately constructed craft on the waters of those rivers upon whose banks our Ancient Universities find their time-honoured and never-to-be-sufficiently-revered abode; and having further had the boldness to conceive (a notion the audacity of which strikes terror into my trembling breast) that you have at times (not I dare to hope separated by too remote intervals) honoured me by bestowing upon my altogether unworthy career some remote consideration of interest; I venture with extreme diffidence to draw your attention to the fact the authorities of my College have honoured me by inviting me to wield an oar in that historic vessel wherein the members of the ancient and religious foundation to which I belong have, for countless years, displayed to an admiring world the remigorial prowess which has justly rendered them famous in the annals of inter-collegiate fluviatile contests.

The extremity of my diffidence prevents me from describing even in the most obscure and indirect manner the nature of the pains and tribulation whereto I have voluntarily subjected myself in the hope that my labours might be crowned by that reward, for which so many strive and to which so few attain.

In the ancient days of chivalrous contest the knights rode forth secure in the wearing of their ladies' colour, it is to me more than a coincidence that the colours adopted as the emblems of my College Boat Club are colours which have ever found favour in your sight.

Ever believe me,
Your devoted servant,
REGINALD REEVER.

Letter IV.

From a young gentleman at the commencement of his third year, who having in the examination held at the close of the preceding Easter Term been placed by the examiners in the Science of Law in that class wherein although the names of candidates who have been held worthy of a place are not published in the official list, they are specially communicated, as deserving of mention to such person or persons as stand *in loco parentis* to the successful candidates: and who, despite the fact that he formed the praiseworthy resolution of devoting a portion of the succeeding vacation to assiduous application to his forensic studies; and to this end had transported, to his paternal residence so large a proportion of his legal library that his financial resources, already considerably impaired by the expenditures incidental to and inevitably connected with the closing weeks of the Easter Term had been almost unable to cope with the imperative demands of the authorities of the G.E.R., who claimed no small indemnity for what they vulgarly designated by the term "excess luggage"; but who nevertheless having devoted no inconsiderable portion of his leisure to travels in those foreign parts most nearly adjacent to the South Eastern shores of these kingdoms, found his mental activities engrossed to such an extent by the study and contemplation of the strange habits, manners and customs of the inhabitants of the metropolitan cities of the aforesaid regions, that he was reluctantly compelled, owing to lack of leisure and a consequent enfeeblement of mental energy to forego—

albeit unwillingly—those serious studies which had been the subject of his consideration during the major portion of the preceding year: and who on his return to his academical abode, which owing to the circumstances of the ethnological investigations referred to above had been delayed somewhat beyond the *terminus ad quem* prescribed by the August Senate of the University, and the no less sapient Council of his College, as the ultimate and extreme limit of that period assigned for mental and physical recreation to members of the University *in statu populari*: and who on his return having been advised after mature consideration by the director of legal studies to abandon his praiseworthy but ineffectual efforts adequately to acquaint himself with the more elementary outlines of those branches of Latin jurisprudence a knowledge of which is required by the examiner from candidates in the Law Tripos Part I., and to devote himself to the less arduous, and to him more congenial, occupation of acquiring those diverse branches of learning with which candidates for the General Examination are required to equip themselves; and has been satisfied as to the adequacy of the arguments adduced both by his director of legal studies and his tutor: to his father, who having received his academic training in foreign parts is but imperfectly acquainted with the method of study in vogue in this University; clearly setting forth and explaining the above-mentioned facts.

Old Court,
St Blank's College.

Honoured Parent,

Interested as you are in all branches of academic activity it is well-nigh impossible for you not to have heard from time to time that charge which is—I reluctantly admit with some show of veracity—occasionally levelled against members of the University, to wit: that they are apt to apply themselves with so great an assiduity and with so blameworthy an exclusiveness to the acquisition of one particular branch of

knowledge that they thereby lay themselves open to the reproach of being but imperfectly acquainted with those branches of science, art and letters which form that irreducible minimum of culture which of necessity constitutes the mental equipment of all gentlemen of rank and refinement and more especially of such as have had the inestimable advantage of an academic training at one of our great Universities. During the past two years I have in accordance with the prevailing tradition of this great centre of learning applied myself to the study of the subject of my choice—to wit: the Laws of Ancient Rome—with such unremitting ardour and invariable application as to leave me to all intents and purposes no leisure whatsoever for the pursuit of the various other branches of learning and science with many of which I have at last realized that I can claim but the most superficial acquaintances.

Now, my most honoured Progenitor, do not imagine that I am or ever can be unmindful of those traditions of a generous culture which from my earliest youth you have attempted to impart to me with such praiseworthy regularity, and you will then better understand with what regret it is that I have at length arrived at the conclusion that I am very far removed from that standard of excellence, after which you have so constantly exhorted me to strive.

Bearing these facts in mind, I recently consulted my tutor, and was by him recommended to abandon for a time my forensic studies and to devote myself to the pursuit of those diverse branches of learning, a knowledge of which is required from candidates for the General Examination, “an examination, my dear sir,” my tutor was so obliging as to remark, “better suited to your genius and idiosyncracies than the necessarily confined limits of a Tripos.” I have, therefore—subject to your permission—decided to follow the advice of this excellent and discreet man, and to present myself in June next as a candidate at the General Examination, wherein I hope to attain no small success, and to do justice to that excellent training which you have ever been at such great pains to bestow upon me.

I have the honour to remain,

Your most dutiful and obedient Son.

Obituary.

SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE BROOKS M.A.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks died at his seat at Glen Tana, Aboyne, on Saturday, June 9th, aged 80. The following account of his career is taken from *The Manchester Guardian* of June 11th, and from other sources.

Long before the first King George came to England there dwelt in the pleasant Lancashire valley of the Ribble a succession of yeoman farmers of the name of Brooks. Whalley, the cradle of the family, has a considerable history. It is accurately described in Domesday Book, with its church, freemen, customs, woods, and forests; its cultivated lands measured in hides, carucates, and bovates; even its eyrie of hawks. Its abbey was valued in 1291 by Pope Nicholas IV (in his "Valor Beneficorum") at £66 13s. 4d., whilst the living of Blackburn was precisely half, *i.e.*, £33 6s. 8d. At its suppression by Henry VIII the abbey was worth, according to Dugdale, £321 9s. 1d., according to Speed £551 4s. 6d., per annum, a very large sum in those days. The prelates and monks of Whalley and Sawley appear to have had their warlike characteristics of their race, since under the Earl of Surrey they took a principal part in the celebrated rebellion called "The Pilgrimage of Grace;" in consequence of which John Paslew, abbot, and William Heydocke and John Eastgate, monks, were executed in 1537. At the close of the last century William Brooks, a native of this parish and grandson of the William Brooks who was parish clerk of Langho (and of whom it may probably be said that God's providence was his only inheritance), had the sagacity to see that in the cotton manufacture, though then in its merest infancy, lay the best prospect of making money. Accordingly he entered upon the business of supplying the raw material of cotton and twist to the dwellers in the various hamlets round Whalley and Blackburn. By them it was carded and spun with distaff and spindle; the warp was sized by them, and the whole woven in the hand-loom. This William Brooks made partnership with his more wealthy friend Roger Cunliffe, of Blackburn,

and established a bank, which yet exists as Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co. Samuel, the eldest son of William Brooks, on leaving school found occupation in his father's warehouse, where he was early initiated into the duty of labour and the wisdom of carefully storing its rewards. Coming to Manchester, he took up his residence in Granby Row, then a pleasant neighbourhood bordering on rural quietness and verdure. For the convenience of being nearer to business he afterwards removed to Lever Street. About the same time two of his brothers settled here—Mr John Brooks, so well known for his racy speeches during the campaign of the Anti-Corn Law League, who was a partner in the firm of Butterworth, Brooks, and Thomas, of Grimshaw and Brooks. Samuel joined Mr Reddish, the style being Reddish, Brooks, and Co.—all being calico printers and having warehouses in High Street. Mr Samuel Brooks opened on the ground floor of his premises a branch of the parent bank in Blackburn, subsequently removing to a new building in Market Street, and then to the present establishment in King Street. This branch became the head office, and affiliated to itself other branches in London, Altrincham, Sale, and Darwen. The business grew from year to year, and the family possessions extended from Manchester into many a township in Lancashire and Cheshire. Mr Samuel Brooks was a man of untiring industry, endowed also with a remarkable power of discernment. He succeeded in making judicious selections amongst the Lancashire pioneers of that wealth-producing period of transition from the old hand-loom to the use of steam power. To these he boldly gave ample funds; creating their fortunes and adding to his own. Upon his tomb are these words: "In his great successes he benefited very many."

William Cunliffe Brooks, the eldest son of Mr Samuel Brooks, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Mr Thomas Hall, of Blackburn, was born at Blackburn 30 September, 1819, and was baptised at Chapel Street Independent Chapel 7 November 1819. He entered Rugby School, then under the care of Dr Arnold, in 1832. On leaving school for Cambridge he first entered at Magdalene, but migrated to St John's, where he was admitted a pensioner under Bushby and Hymers as tutors 30 January 1839. He took his degree as Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1842. At first he intended to pursue the law as a career, and was admitted a Student in the Inner

Temple 18 April 1840 and was called to the Bar 28 June 1848, and joined the Northern Circuit. At the earnest request of his father he relinquished his practice, became a partner, and for a quarter of a century personally worked hard in the consolidation and extension of the bank which had been founded and fostered by his predecessors. At that time ten days were considered sufficient for an annual holiday, whilst the hours of labour were very much longer than now. Both father and son were at their posts by twenty minutes past eight in the morning, had almost all the business letters opened before the clerks arrived, and were usually the last to leave at night. It was Mr William's custom to walk or ride the five miles between the bank and Barlow Hall, a residence which, indeed during the winter, he would seldom see in daylight, save on Sundays only. Barlow Hall is indeed a charming place, which by unstinted expenditure of time, money, and taste he had made worthy of its ancient renown. And yearly on its smooth lawns, under its immemorial elms, and by its hospitable board might be seen a large gathering of those who (some of them half a century ago) enlisted under his flag and have been proud to follow his fortunes. The ranks of the chief bank in Manchester are swelled by contingents from the other establishments, and the conclusion of (what may be called) the annual campaign is celebrated with great enthusiasm and enjoyment. For a considerable time he occupied Banff House, Rusholme.

Mr William Brooks on the death of his father in 1864 became sole proprietor of the bank, and in his hands its command of public confidence and its prosperity alike were well maintained.

Proposals were made to him at various times hoping to induce him to turn the bank into a Joint-Stock Company, but in vain, it still remains "Brooks' Old Bank."

The building of new and the restoration of old premises, necessitated by the continual growth of business, developed some interesting specimens of bank architecture, as in the solid safe-like building of the Old Bank at Blackburn—the country-looking dwelling of its young neighbour, Darwen—the admirable façade of street work in the City of Manchester—the old Cheshire construction of "wood and wattle" at Altrincham.

In 1869 he contested East Cheshire with Sir Edward Watkin, the seat having become vacant by the death of Mr E. E. Egerton. The nominations took place at Macclesfield on the 6th and the

polling on the 9th of October, showing a majority over the Liberal candidate of about 1,000 out of 6,200 votes. At the next general Election in 1874, Mr Brooks was returned without opposition, and he was again successful in 1880. But in November 1885, following the bill which accorded the county franchise and a redistribution of seats, Mr Brooks was beaten by Mr W. C. Brocklehurst in the contest for the Macclesfield division of the county of Chester. Very shortly, however, he again entered the House of Commons. His nephew, Mr John Brooks, an accomplished and amiable man, who represented the Altrincham division of North Cheshire, died after a brief illness. An election ensuing, Sir William Brooks was returned by a considerable majority on the 26th March 1886. Only a few months before this event he received from Lord Salisbury an intimation that a baronetcy had been conferred upon him, and he had for some years been a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Lancashire, a magistrate also for the county of Cheshire and for the city of Manchester. He was lord of the manor of Ashton-on-Mersey and patron of several livings.

In May 1890 Sir William, having finally determined not to seek re-election for the Altrincham division of Cheshire, issued his valedictory address to his constituents. After observing that as he did not propose to seek re-election it was only decorous that he should inform his constituents of the fact, he went on to say that ever since the year 1869, of a few months, he had been one of the members for the county, and at the last election he had the additional honour of being returned unopposed. "Always grateful," he added, "always mindful, I have often had occasion to express hearty thanks for much kindness continually received. The long period of my service is full of pleasant remembrances. I have made many friendships; I have been wisely and carefully advised: I have been zealously supported; and there remains to me the abiding consciousness of having always endeavoured to discharge to the best of my ability the important duties committed to my trust. If I am spared to be yet a little longer amongst you, I shall endeavour to be always ready to join with you in the continuous efforts which we make for the good government of our Empire and for the amelioration of the condition of our fellow countrymen." In this connection it may be mentioned that he was an ardent monometallist, holding

that the fortuitous variations in the annual production of gold and silver prevent any fixed rate being established between these two metals. Liberated from his parliamentary duties and the immediate pressure of other duties, Sir William, accompanied by Lady Brooks, paid a visit in the spring of 1893 to the United States and Canada, including Salt Lake City, the Yellowstone Valley, and the World's Fair at Chicago.

Sir William resided occasionally at Barlow Hall, and in the shooting season at Glen Tana. The former mansion to which allusion has already been made, which he entered on in June 1848, stands between Didsbury and Chorlton-cum-Hardy, on the crest of a series of long green slopes which stretch from the Mersey upwards. It is a quaint and very interesting residence, part of it being of the date of Henry VIII. The original hall was occupied by the family of De Barlow. In 1854 it was one of the residences of Lancashire gentlemen which were searched for priests in concealment. The new as well as the older portion is covered with ivy, as are many of the numerous aged trees which stand around. In or about 1785 the Barlow estate became the property of the Egertons of Tatton, who are still the owners. It is from the conservatories of this picturesque abode that flowers are daily supplied for the adornment of the counters of the bank. The other and perhaps favourite retreat was the forest of Glen Tana, one of the loveliest spots in the Highlands, and abounding in deer. It is situate in Braemar, eighteen miles from Balmoral, and receives its name from the beautiful little river which, after threading the whole length, becomes a tributary of the Dee. This latter fine and historical stream runs for about two miles through the estate. The hall was originally only a farmhouse. Sir William, inheriting his father's constructive abilities, had converted it into one of the finest mansions north of the Tweed, including within the domain every provision for gamekeepers, deerstalkers, and so forth. The gardens and private grounds are extensive and charming. Sir William rebuilt, in excellent taste, an ancient church. The stones of the old pile were scattered over the surrounding country and embedded in the walls of a score of bothies. These were, however, discovered, and all are replaced in the restored church, which, though small, is an interesting example of what may be accomplished in the work of restoration when guided by sound knowledge and cultivated taste.

In commemoration of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign Sir William Brooks erected schools on his Glen Tana estate and presented them to the local School Board. He presented also a fountain for the adornment and use of the place.

Another favourite retreat of Sir William when Parliament was out of session was a beautiful villa built by his kinsmen, the Close family, near the quaint Phœnician city of Antibes, commanding on one hand the whole range of the Alpes Maritimes, and on the other the Gulf of Lyons and the Esterel range.

On Monday, the 12 November 1888, a presentation was made to Sir W. C. Brooks by his neighbours at Chorlton-cum-Hardy. He had recently presented to the parish church a lych-gate, turret, and peal of bells, and the illuminated address recognised his liberality on this and previous occasions, and expressed the high respect entertained for him by the residents of the village. To Lady Brooks was given a handsome metal book-rest. In acknowledging these presents Sir William made an interesting speech, reciprocating the kindly feeling of his friends and neighbours, and warmly thanking them for this renewed expression of their regard. During the restorations of the Manchester Cathedral Sir William undertook to defray the expense of renovating one of the arches on the northern side, with its great clerestory window. The stained-glass window, which is an admirable work of art, is in sequence with the subjects of the windows which had already been restored, and represents the ascent of Elijah. In making the presentation Sir William said "he was grateful that the power had been given to him, and he was yet more grateful that the desire had been implanted in him to make that additional offering, which he handed over for the use of his fellow countrymen and for the greater glory of God."

On the 24 July 1894, at a meeting held in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, Sir William presented to the Lady Mayoress (Lady Marshall) an official collar and badge for the adornment of herself and all her successors. It is made of the finest gold, and is an admirable example of art workmanship in the Tudor style. The Lancaster roses are included in the design. Alternating with them are miniature cotton bales enamelled white. These emblems are united by links of the kind known as "the lucky links of Glen Tana." The badge shows the armorial bearings of the city. Sir William delivered a genial speech, in

the course of which he remarked on the important position which women occupy in modern days, and said that the gift he ventured to offer was meant to recognise the part played in the affairs of this community by the Lady Mayoress of Manchester. It had seemed desirable that at state functions the Mayoress should wear some distinctive badge indicative of her honourable position. He then placed the collar on the Lady Mayoress, who in a few graceful words acknowledged the gift on behalf of herself and her successors. The Lord Mayor moved and Sir Bosdin T. Leech seconded a warm vote of thanks to Sir William for the valuable badge and chain he had so generously presented to the city. In December 1895 a Bankers' Institute was founded in Manchester, of which Sir William was unanimously appointed the president. It was stated that he was the head of the only private bank remaining in Manchester.

Sir William was twice married. In 1842 he married Jane Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr Ralph Orrell, an extensive manufacturer in Stockport. Her death in 1865 left him with two daughters. Of these the elder, Amy, married in 1869 Charles, the tenth Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Aboyne, Viscount Inverness, and Premier Marquis of Scotland. The younger daughter, Edith, in 1874 became the wife of Lord Francis Horace Pierpoint Cecil, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, second son of the third Marquis of Exeter. Lord Francis is a lineal descendant of the famous Lord Burghley, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was her Lord High Treasurer. Sir William married again on the 6th of November 1879, his bride being Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Sir David Davidson K.C.B., an Indian officer of much distinction.

Sir William was honourably remarkable for all the qualities of an experienced man of business, a country gentleman, and a scholar. A courtly manner and an unfeigned kindness of disposition characterised his intercourse with all ranks and conditions. He dispensed a liberal hospitality to his large circle, and the spoil of moor and mountain, river and loch was distributed with a graceful courtesy among distant connections and friends, not forgetting the humblest of his dependents.

Sir William held the unique record of being the only angler on the Dee who hooked, ran, and landed two salmon at one and the same time. It occurred at the Waterside Pool. He had had the

first one on for about ten minutes and was about to bring it to the bank when the second fish took hold and he had another ten minutes of as exciting sport as could well be imagined before getting the net under them. Unfortunately they were both kelts, and had to be returned, else they would have had a place among the rich and varied trophies of the chase which adorn the bowling alley

years ago Sir William, then Mr Brooks, evinced a penchant for artificial rearing of salmon and trout. Not only did he acquire an exact knowledge of the art himself by visiting Howieton and other hatcheries, but he sent his keepers through there to acquire a practical course of instruction. He had an excellent hatchery erected, and reared thousands upon thousands of salmon and trout from ova, which were brought from the Don, Deveron, Spey, and Tay, and as far as the Forth.

Up till then the spring fish in the Dee were very small, nothing beyond an 8-pounder ever being seen, and the average 6lb. or a little over. Such a thing as a 14lb. spring salmon was a curio to travel twenty miles to see. Now spring fish up to 18lb. and 20lb. are not uncommon, even on the opening days. Sir William and others were in the belief that these heavier fish, and the heavier average of spring fish generally on the Dee, was the direct outcome of the Glen Tana experiments. The hatchery has not been in use for many years, although it is still to the fore on the banks of the Tana. At one time Sir William took a fancy to amateur fly tying, and produced several very good combinations, his most successful invention being the "Loggie," which he named after one of his famous pools, and a better grilse or summer salmon fly cannot be put on the water. As a shot he held the unique record also of having brought down two stags with one and the same bullet, and their heads are not among the least of the trophies of the chase which adorn the ball room at Glen Tana.

One of the stained-glass windows in the College Chapel was given by Sir William Brooks.

REV PREBENDARY HARRY JONES M.A.

We record with regret the death of the Rev Harry Jones, Prebendary of St Paul's and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, which took place at his country seat, Bartonmere, Bury St Edmunds, on the 30th September last in his 77th year.

Prebendary Jones preached the Commemoration Sermon on the last 6th of May. He was the eldest son of the Rev Charles Jones of Bartonmere, Suffolk, and was born on the 8th of December 1823. He took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1846. He married 4 January 1848 at Osmington Church, Dorset, Emily Foublanque, eldest daughter of the Rev James Evans Philipps (afterwards Sir James E. Philipps, eleventh baronet), Vicar of Osmington, and Corridors of Glen Tana.

Prebendary Harry Jones was a great *causeur*, who had travelled in many lands and had added to his many experiences by acting as a war correspondent at the battle of Sedan, a voluminous writer of random thoughts on many subjects in the magazines, an author of several books of essays and sermons, and a constant writer of letters to *The Times*. As a Churchman his views and sympathies were "broad." If he followed any school it was probably that of Kingsley and Maurice, and he shared their interest in all social and agricultural questions. But it is not only because of the work he had done and the things he had seen that "Harry Jones" will be missed. For he had social qualities which made him a great favourite, not only among his brother clergy, but among laymen of all sorts. The clergy might say that his "views" were vague; at least they could appreciate his largeness of heart. The laymen probably never discovered that he had any "views" at all. They took him and appreciated him for what he was in himself, a man with a keen interest in life in the country and life in the city, prepared to discuss the delights and the difficulties of both.

The following Memoir of Prebendary Jones appeared in *The Daily News* of October 2:

He was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr Murray). He was fond of relating how he saw nothing of the Bishop who ordained him save when the actual ordination took place, at eight o'clock in the morning, in Archbishop Tenison's Chapel in Regent Street, where the congregation consisted of three or four pew-openers, and as he had passed the newly-established Voluntary Theological at Cambridge, he had only to undergo a farce of an examination at the office of the Bishop's legal secretary. Mr Jones's first curacy was at Galleywood Common, a hamlet of Badow, in Essex, where he was tackled and, he used to say, turned inside

out by a field labourer and Chartist shoemaker, to his great subsequent advantage. His second curacy was at Drinkstone, in Suffolk, where he was in sole charge, acting as a warming-pan to Bishop Bree, of Barbados. While there he went abroad with his wife and her brother, the Rev Sir E. Philipps, and their travelling companions were Cardinal Vaughan and the late Roman Catholic Bishop Clifford. Mr Jones next went as curate to St Mary the Less, Lambeth, where the Dean of St Paul's was so long vicar, where he preached out of doors in front of the old Vauxhall Gardens, and he would relate with glee how, taking some roughs from the parish to Hampton Court Palace, he fell under the censure of the beadle, "when half-a-dozen of my troop suddenly stripped and began to bathe in the ornamental fountain." His next curacy was at the fashionable church of St Mark, North Audley-street, under Mr Ayre, where he prepared a number of the tribe of "Jeames" for Confirmation, and was much amused because one would always brush the powder out of his hair before coming to his class. He then gravitated to St Mary's, Bryanston Square, under Mr Hampden Gurney, and there found among the lay workers his lifelong friend "Tom Brown." While there he was told of the Quebec Chapel, where Dr Goulburn was the incumbent. Mr Jones was an early member of a society of curates who objected to being regarded as ecclesiastical butlers. Among others were John Oakley, afterwards Dean of Manchester, and Brooke Lambert; while F. D. Maurice, Philips Brooks, A.K.H.B., and others joined them as outsiders.

After these varied experiences as a curate, Prebendary Kempe appointed Mr Jones to the Vicarage of St Luke, Berwick-street, a very poor parish, containing a population of 10,000 in a space only 300 yards square. It was a church where Thackeray worshipped, and in Mr Jones's time many distinguished men of science and physicians attended, as also two Parliamentary Whips, and occasionally Lord Salisbury. Here he first came prominently before the public by his noble conduct during an outbreak of cholera, of which he first heard on the top of a Swiss mountain. Hurrying back, he soon traced the source of the mischief to the famous Broad-street pump. He worked indefatigably, insisted, amidst much abuse, in having poisoned clothes burnt, and formed a large committee

who poked into every drain, ashpit, and water tank in the place, and Mr Jones insisted on the premises being cleaned, taps mended, tanks emptied, and a proper supply of water seen to. In his "Dead Leaves and Living Seeds" Mr Jones writes: "During the first panic I fear that some people must have been buried alive. In one case a neighbour obtained leave to rub the supposed dead corpse of Sarah B—— with mustard. She was about to be carried off to the mortuary cart for burial, but sat up under this external stimulant, and in subsequent years I baptised four of her children. Another victim (a potman) was seemingly in articulo mortis, when his sister called in my friend, Joseph Rogers (brother of Thorold), who said he feared he could do nothing for the man, but would lay a towel, dipped in spirits of wine, down his spine. For this purpose he was laid on his face. It was night, and his sister held a candle. But the doctor had no sooner placed the sopped napkin on his back ready to be stretched along it than she (nervously) set it alight. Upon this the patient sat up, and eventually recovered. I was talking with Rogers some years afterwards, and he spoke of this unpremeditated treatment, saying he had met the potman in Dean Street only a week before, adding, "He looked at me with doubtful eyes." How Mr Jones established an advanced Charity Organization Society, taught people self-help, got Lord John Manners to allow his cricket club to play in Regent's Park to the horror of the keepers, and often sat by Mr Knox on the bench when he once detected a celebrated personage who had been run in when that keen magistrate did not, we have no street record. With Lord Lyttelton, Auberon Herbert, and Henry Solly he established a working men's club, started with money, rather to Mr Jones's horror, lent by Henry Hoare, but faithfully repaid; and an artisans' Volunteer brigade was successfully launched. Once when a brute of a man was conducting himself abominably on the staircase of the girls' school he broke his stick over his back, and, meeting Mr Knox in Great Marlborough Street, he said he should probably be brought up for assault. "Not a bit," he replied, "I only wish you would do it again." While at St Luke's he published two volumes of sermons which he at first intended to call "Ecce Homo," but did not. These were pirated in America, and had a large circulation. Children's dinners were set on foot at St Luke's, the idea being suggested by Victor Hugo. He was never an

enthusiast about Sunday Schools, wherein he resembled Bishop Wiberforce, and he always let the children out of church before the sermon, now a common practice, but at the time considered a most reprehensible proceeding. Though Mr Jones built Voluntary Schools at St Luke's, he was a warm advocate of the Board system, believing that "the efforts of the clergy to keep education in their own hands was like pumping against a sinking ship." No one enjoyed his well-earned holidays more than Mr Jones, though some were spent as a correspondent of the "Guardian" in America or elsewhere, and once he acted as a war correspondent at Sedan. Amid his unceasing work, Mr Jones found time for delivering lectures, here, there, and everywhere on social subjects for constant contribution to the best magazine.

Mr Jones next became Rector of St George-in-the-East, where Bishop Fraser, Dean Stanley, and other clergy of eminence constantly preached for him. Here he did a great work, and got on admirably with Father Lowder, though by no means agreeing with his views, for he was the very best specimen of a Broad Churchman. He established, with Mr Ritchie's help, the Shadwell Fish Market, and had much to do with Lady Burdett-Coutts setting on foot the larger market at Bethnal Green. Later on Mr Harry Jones, through his connection with Suffolk, was instrumental in inducing the Great Eastern Railway to confer the inestimable boon, alike to growers and the East End poor, of vegetables and fruit being brought direct from the country to London without the interposition of the middleman. Mr Jones was one of the founders of the East London Church Fund, and one of the first to assist Canon Barnett at Toynbee Hall. He bought a Dissenting chapel when at St George's to prevent it being converted into a music hall; with Lady Zetland's help established a crèche: with that of the Wigram family began a system of nursing, which has developed into the "East London Society," and was the real originator of the People's Palace, and he proposed Sir Walter Besant as a trustee. The Queen sent him, through Canon Rowell, some money for his many agencies for good, and he enlisted the personal services of Lord Dunsany, Mr A. G. Crowder, the Misses Hoare, the Misses Nepean, and many others from the West End. After ten years' work at St George's-in-the-East he accepted the living of Barton, in Suffolk, and there his over-

flowing energies did much to stir up a sleepy neighbourhood; but he could not keep away from London, and he came back as Vicar of St Peter's, Great Windmill Street, a church built by the great Earl of Derby for the poor of St James's, Piccadilly, and for a time he combined with it the ministry of the proprietary chapel of St Philip, Regent Street. He soon, however, relinquished the first, and having had malarial fever, caught in some of his Eastern journeys, he was on several occasions very seriously ill. On the death of Dr Sparrow Simpson, in 1897, the Bishop of London gave him the rectory of St Vedast, Foster Lane, where he set to work with something of his old energy. A man of somewhat rough exterior, but endued with no ordinary sense of humour, the incarnation of common sense, and having an immense power of will, Mr Harry Jones has left his mark on his day and generation. His was a familiar figure at Church Congresses and at all kinds of social meetings, and whether at the Mansion House or in the dining-room gatherings his cheery and breezy utterances were always to the point. Bishop Fraser always lamented that no greater marks of favour than a prebendal stall in St Paul's and a Chaplaincy-in-Ordinary to the Queen fell in the way of so original a worker, and he added, "But then, you know, it is his very independence which has been his bar to promotion."

The following notice appeared in *The Times* of October 4:

The work of the late Prebendary Harry Jones in London was in some respects of so remarkable and influential a character that some supplementary observations may be permitted to the kindly notice of him which appeared in *The Times* of October 2. He was the centre and the source of a good deal of the most valuable religious and social life both in West and East London during the past 40 years. From the time when he was appointed to the incumbency of St Luke's, Berwick Street, his ministry and his personal character drew around him a considerable circle of earnest laymen, who welcomed his striking combination of strong Christian faith with hearty appreciation of all the best secular life of the day. His belief as a Christian was of a deep personal character, but he had learned from his chief religious master, Maurice, to appreciate the deeper nature of the problems involved in the various controversies of the day. He thus met men of all schools in a sympathetic spirit, and was only anxious to recognize and to call into play all the good

feelings and the good work of which they were capable. But he was eminently a man of action, and he brought all his religion and theology to bear on the practical problems which confronted him in his various spheres of duty. The title of his first volume of sermons, "Life in the World," is eminently characteristic of him. He wished to live a Christian life, and to help others to live one, in the very midst and turmoil of the world around him. Men felt that he was always bringing his religion into active relation with daily human interests. He was a thorough Englishman, and could not separate his religion from his politics or his social life or the intellectual movements of the time.

Accordingly it was not long before distinguished doctors and eminent men of science and men of political eminence were wont to find their way on Sunday mornings, and even on Sunday evenings, through the gloomy streets of Soho to the simple and rather dingy church at the top of Berwick Street, surrounded by crowded slums. In those slums he laboured night and day with never-failing hope and energy, as he did afterwards at the East End. His mind was perpetually inventing schemes for improving the neighbourhood, and he was as watchful over its sanitary state as if he had been the medical officer of health, although his spiritual work was never subordinated to these more secular claims. But it was the spirit of this work which made itself felt in his straightforward and unconventional preaching, and which attracted the eminent men just referred to. They felt that here was a real man full of manly energy and sympathy, who, without attempting to deal with the more perplexing problems of theology, was lifting all the life around him by the force of Christian faith and moral energy. On the Sunday evenings at supper his house was open to a "convocation" of choice friends of all professions, who discussed with unreserved frankness, each from his own point of view, all the daily interests of life; and in those discussions theology and politics and science and social work were all blended in the light of an unselfish Christian enthusiasm, of which Harry Jones himself was the best practical representative. He was not indeed the man to solve theological controversies, though he was eminently a man to sympathise with all the combatants, and to help them to understand one another better; but in his best days he exerted a unique force, alike

in east and west, in making religion a reality, in keeping earnest men of action and earnest students in sympathy with it, and in promoting all manner of good works by means of it.

He was, moreover, a thorough countryman in sympathy, and his society and his influence always seemed like fresh country breezes amidst the stifling air of London. The variety of his contributions to current literature is similarly characteristic of him. One of his most delightful books is his "Holiday Papers," in which he describes the sights and scenes of country life with wonderful freshness of observation and sympathy; but whether it was his beloved Suffolk or Switzerland or America or Egypt and Palestine or a West-end slum or an East-end parish he had an open eye for its best features and a ready sympathy with its life, its struggles, and its needs. Nothing human came amiss to him—nor, for that matter, anything else; and he loved his dogs and the birds of his Suffolk mere and all the animal life about him with the same simple and natural affection. He was a fine example of the English clergyman of the old type—not a man belonging to a sort of caste apart from his fellow men, nor one who looked on the nature around him from a superior spiritual height, but one with his fellows in all their interests and in harmony with nature in all its moods, only bringing into his relations with both men and nature a higher influence and a true Christian spirit. There are many men, especially in London, who feel that, simply as a Christian man, he has strengthened and sweetened their lives, and has left memories behind him which will be a support to all the best impulses in themselves and their families. He may have had some peculiarities; they were, perhaps, part of a strong individuality. But they were trifles on the surface of a deep, manly, Christian nature, and his memory will live for at least a generation or two as one of the best influences of the London life of our time.

REV PREBENDARY GEORGE EDWARD TATE M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Tate died at his residence Widcombe House, Bath, on the 10th of August last in his 83rd year. The following account of his life's work is taken partly from *The Times* of August 11, partly from *The Record* of August 17:

The late Rev George Edward Tate was a scholar and exhibitor of St John's College, Cambridge. He took his

degree in 1841, and secured a place in the Tripos List among the Wranglers. It was the year when Sir George Stokes was Senior Wrangler. He was ordained by Bishop Charles Sumner in the same year to the curacy of Godstone. In 1847 he became curate of Warley, Essex, and in 1849, on the nomination of trustees, he accepted the incumbency of St Jude's, Southwark, which was constituted a vicarage in the following year. The Rev Charles Bullock, who writes from an intimate knowledge of Mr Tate, gives a most interesting account of his work at St Jude's. "There was no endowment, and little or nothing had been done amongst the people. They could not understand why, so suddenly, such efforts should be put forth for their welfare, and a good deal of opposition was raised against the Mission work. For three years the masses were hardly moved. Then the tide turned, and souls were 'added to the Church' by the life-giving Spirit. Large boys', girls', and infants' schools were erected in a day when Board schools had no existence. A prosperous ragged school was also established. The church was put into decent repair at an expense of above £1,700, and a parsonage added adjoining the church. The neighbourhood at that time was very unhealthy, and during the seven years of Mr Tate's ministry there were two attacks of cholera, which decimated the people, but which were over-ruled for permanent good, in leading to effective sanitary improvements, whereby the parish has since become fairly healthy. Besides the ministrations in the church itself, open-air services were held in the courts and narrow streets with much success, at a time when such services were almost unknown in the Church of England." He worked at St Jude's till 1856, when the Simeon Trustees made him Vicar of Widcombe, Bath. He held the living of Widcombe for seventeen years, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells recognised the splendid work he accomplished in the parish by conferring upon him a Prebendal Stall in Wells Cathedral. He resigned Widcombe in 1873, but he retained his interest in the parish until the last.

On leaving Bath he went to Lowestoft, where he ministered as Rector of the Parish Church with much acceptance for a period of seven years. He afterwards moved to Kippington, Sevenoaks, of which he remained Vicar until his retirement from active work in 1895.

But his chief claim to notice is the work that he did as

senior member and the virtual secretary of the body called the Simeon's Trustees. Among his associates in the trust are Professor Moule, Archdeacon Richardson, Prebendary Hardley Wilmot, and Canon Girdlestone. They have rather more than 120 benefices in their gift, and in towns such as Cheltenham, Ipswich, and Clifton, it is they who decide largely what the *personnel* of the clergy shall be. Prebendary Tate made it his business to keep his eye on the fit and proper men, according to the notions that guide the trust, to be appointed to these various livings. During his Kippington days he would invite them down that he might decide as to their pulpit powers, and his gentle personality saved the ordeal from its apparent unpleasantness. Notwithstanding the care exercised by himself and his colleagues, it need hardly be said that they were sometimes deceived, and that their nominees developed views and adopted practices which Charles Simeon would have regarded with suspicion, if not with horror. But this happened seldom. If these partisan trusts are inevitable in the Church of England, it is well that they should be administered by men as conscientious as Prebendary Tate.

Mrs Tate, who was a daughter of the late General Clapham, of Widcombe House, survives her husband.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1900.

There have been several changes in the College Staff since the issue of our last number. We then announced that Dr Sandys was resigning his Tutorship after a tenure of 30 years.

Mr J. R. Tanner, who has been acting as assistant Tutor to Mr Graves, now becomes full Tutor, but still remains associated with Mr Graves in the management of that side. Mr E. E. Sikes succeeds Dr Sandys as Tutor.

Mr Tanner has been appointed Tutorial Bursar. He will keep all accounts of Mr Graves' and Mr Sikes' sides.

Mr Barlow, our Junior Dean, having been presented to the College living of Marwood in North Devon, the Rev Frank Dyson (B.A. 1877), formerly Fellow and since 1888 Principal of Liverpool College, has been appointed Junior Dean. Mr Dyson has also been re-elected to a Fellowship.

The following members of the College have been returned in the new House of Commons:

J. Bigwood	(B.A. 1863)	Middlesex (Brentwood)	C.
E. Boulnois	(B.A. 1862)	Marylebone (East)	C.
O. Leigh Clare	(B.A. 1864)	Lancashire (Eccles)	C.
Sir J. E. Goist	(B.A. 1857)	Cambridge University	C.
E. A. Goulding	(B.A. 1885)	Wiltshire (Devizes)	C.
E. Marshall Hall	(B.A. 1882)	Lancashire (Southport)	C.
E. J. C. Mouton	(B.A. 1880)	Devonport	L.
J. F. Moulton	(B.A. 1868)	Cornwall (Launceston)	L.
Sir F. S. Powell	(B.A. 1850)	Wigan	C.
H. S. Samuel	(B.A. 1875)	Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)	C.
E. J. Soares	(B.A. 1884)	Devonshire (Barnstaple)	L.

The following were unsuccessful candidates:

L. H. Edmunds	(B.A. 1883)	Lanarkshire (North West)	C.
J. E. Johnson Ferguson	(B.A. 1872)	Staffordshire (Burton)	L.
A. Mond		Salford (South)	L.
H. Terrell		Gloucester (Forest of Dean)	C.

The honorary degree of Doctor in Science was conferred on the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1878) at the Summer Commence-

ment at Trinity College, Dublin, on 28 June last. The following is the speech made by the Public Orator in introducing Mr Parsons:

Assurgit proximus vir honorabilis CAROLUS PARSONS, Societatis Regiae Socius, nomen per se ipsum venerandum et quod frater est Cancellarii nostri eminentissimi. Sed huc accedit quod inter scientiae machinalis peritos peritissimus extat, et loco nobili natus operas fabriles, ut nemo faber melius, exigit. Quid memorem inter vos qui tam bene virum nostis "delibatum" illum architecturae navalis "florem" qui Euri turbinem cognominem per undas equitantis antecellit? Quid memorem alia eius fabricandi miracula? Si mediusfidius de hoc viro, qui naviculas tam miro cursu velut e tormento emissas per aequor praecipitat, omnia. quae liberet et quae deberem effarer, vereor ne Neptunus ipse aegre ferret tam audacem regni sui turbatorem laudibus cumulari. Videor mihi videre Deum caput non iam placidum undis efferentem dum fluctus his *turbinibus* et *viperis* marinis tortos et cruciatus prospicit. Praefiscini tamen hoc nunc dixerim: ante ora habetis machinatorum summorum (neque WATTS neque STEPHENSON excipio) similem atque aemulum.

The Baron Suyematsu (B.A. 1884 as Kenchio Suyematz) has been appointed Minister of the Interior in the new Japanese Ministry formed in October last, with the Marquis Ito as Prime Minister. Baron Suyematsu is son-in-law of the Marquis Ito.

Captain W. H. Fawkes R.N., formerly Fellow Commoner of the College and now in command of H.M.S. Canopus, has been selected by Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, to be his private secretary. Captain Fawkes filled the same post under Mr Goschen until December 1899.

Dr Taylor our Master was on 18 June last appointed by the Council of the Senate to be a Member of the Council of St David's College, Lampeter, for four years from 18 June 1900.

In the new University of Birmingham the following Johnians appear among the Members of the Council: The Right Hon. Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878), Mr H. C. Pinsent (B.A. 1878), and Mr John Henry Lloyd (B.A. 1877); and among Members of the Senate Dr W. A. Foxwell (B.A. (B.A. 1889).

Sir A. G. Marten Q.C. (B.A. 1856) and Mr J. Fletcher Moulton Q.C., M.P., F.R.S (B.A. 1868) have been elected Senators of the reorganised University of London. The Rev Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1879), formerly Fellow, Prof of Logic at King's College, London, and the Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury, have been elected members of the Board of Theology. Mr Greenup has also been elected pro-Dean of the Theological Faculty.

Science states that a bronze medallion with a likeness of Professor Sylvester (Second Wrangler 1837), formerly Honorary Fellow of the College, will hereafter be awarded as a Mathematical prize at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877) has been appointed chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council in succession to the late Professor Leech.

A portrait of Dr Edwyn Sandys (B.A. 1539), Archbishop of York, with his second wife Cicely Wilford has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery by Colonel Thomas Miles Sandys M.P.

The bi-ennial election of Members of the Council of the Senate was held on Wednesday, 7 November. Dr Taylor, our Master, and Mr R. F. Scott, Senior Bursar, were elected.

Mr H. F. Baker, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been re-appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics for a period of five years from Michaelmas 1900.

Mr G. Elliot Smith (B.A. 1898), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine, Cairo.

Mr J. J. Lister (B.A. 1880). Fellow of the College, has been re-appointed University Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy for two years from Michaelmas 1899.

Dr L. Lewton-Brain (B.A. 1900) has been appointed an Additional University Demonstrator in Botany, without stipend, for five years from June 1900.

Mr R. Horton Smith Q.C. (B.A. 1856) has been appointed Dean of the Chapel at Lincoln's Inn.

Mr O. Leigh Clare (B.A. 1864) M.P., was in June last elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple in succession to the late Sir John Bridge.

Mr A. I. Tillyard (B.A. 1875), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cambridge.

Mr J. Colman (B.A. 1882), as Master of The Skinner's Company, laid the foundation stone of the new Chapel for Tonbridge School on 22 May last. The stone itself, a large block of Sicilian marble, weighing fourteen hundredweight, bears an inscription recording the fact. Mr Colman has been nominated by the Lord Mayor to be a Commissioner of Lieutenancy of the City of London.

A Civil List Pension of £40 a year has been granted to Mr Robert Tucker (B.A. 1855), "in consideration of his services in promoting the Study of Mathematics"

At the Annual Election on November 5 the following were elected to Fellowships:—

(1) Lionel Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), First Class Classical Tripos Part I 1893; First Class Classical Tripos Part II 1894; Hon. Men. Porson Prize 1893; Members' Latin Essay Prize 1894; First Winchester Reading Prize 1895; McMahon Law Student 1896. Mr Horton-Smith submitted the following papers:

- (i) *Ars Tragica Sophoclea cum Shaksperiana Comparata: An Essay on the Tragic Art of Sophocles and Shakspeare.* (Cambridge: Macm. & Bowes; 1896).
- (ii) *Two papers on the Oscan word Anasaket.* (London: D. Nutt; 1897).
- (iii) *The Establishment and Extension of the Law of Thurneysen and Havel.* (Cambridge: Macm. & Bowes; 1899).
- (iv) *The Italic verb ehiia- ehia-.* *Classical Review*, vol. 10.
- (v) *The origin of the Gerund and Gerundive, four papers.* *American Journal of Philology*, vols 15, 16, 18, 19.
- (vi) *Latin barba and its initial b.* *Classical Review*, vol 10.
- (vii) *The origin of Latin hau, haud, haut, and Greek οὐ; and the extensions of the originally unextended form.* *American Journal of Philology*, vol 18.
- (viii) *Some Sanskrit, Greek and Latin Derivatives of the Indo-Germanic root eu-, to fail, be deficient, be wanting.* *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, vol 22.
- (ix) *Κισσός and hederæ.* *American Journal of Philology* vol. 16.
- (x) *Note on Gómatir ishah, occurring* 48, 15. *Journal of Philology* (Lond.), vol. 25.

(2) Jean Etienne Reenen de Villiers (B.A. 1897), Senior in Law Tripos Part I (with George Long Prize) 1896; Senior in Law Tripos Part II (with Chancellor's Legal Medal) 1897; First Whewell Scholar 1898; MacMahon Law Student 1898. Mr de Villiers submitted the following papers: (i) *The State and its Government in International Law*; (ii) *The History of the Legislation concerning Real and Personal Property since the Accession of Queen Victoria.*

(3) Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson (B.A. 1898), Senior Wrangler 1898; First Class, division 1, Mathematical Tripos Part II 1899; Smith's Prize 1900. Mr Hudson submitted the following papers: (i) *Note on Reciprocity*; (ii) *On Discriminants and Envelopes of Surfaces*; (iii) a, *Differential Equations of the First Order*; b, *Differential Equations of the Second Order*; c, *The Equation $\Delta = 0$* ; d, *Singular Solution*; e, *The Complete Primitive*; (iv) *Ordinary Differential Equations of the Second Order and their Singular Solutions*; (v) *The Geometrical Theory of Differential Equations of the First and Second Order.*

The Rev W. E. Pryke (B.A. 1866), Rector of Marwood, having been presented to the living of Ottery St Mary, the parishioners of Marwood united in a presentation to Mr and Mrs Pryke. This took the form of a silver inkstand for Mr Pryke and an Elizabethan oak writing-table for Mrs Pryke, while a large framed and illuminated address (with views of the church and rectory) bore the names of some 300 subscribers. The presentation was made to Mr and Mrs Pryke on June 26. The address is as follows:

To the Rev William Emanuel Pryke M.A.,
Rector of Marwood.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—We, the inhabitants and parishioners of Marwood, whose names are herewith subjoined, approach your reverence with sentiments of profound respect and gratitude for the eminent pastoral services which we have received at your hands during the past seven years, and take this opportunity of your farewell to the parish to express to you the very sincere regret which we feel at your impending departure from among us, while placing on record our deep appreciation of the many inestimable services which you have rendered to us in the administration of your holy office.

While deploring the fact that we are personally deprived of the benefit of your ministration, we rejoice in the belief that we shall not altogether lose sight of you, and we console ourselves with the reflection that your translation to another community for the exercise of your sacred functions will still enable us to keep in touch with you, and we indulge in the hope that occasionally we may see you in this parish.

It will be impossible for us to forget the services you have rendered in your capacity as Rector of this parish, as Chairman of the School Board, and as the virtual head and front of every movement which has been suggested for the advantage and the amelioration of your parishioners. It is with gratitude that we remember your close watchfulness over the spiritual interests of your flock, your geniality and your neighbourly friendship, your general benevolence and ever-ready sympathy for the poor and the sick, and the many acts of usefulness which you have performed; neither can we be indifferent to the advantages which are to be conferred upon those who are to sit under you in your new sphere of labour, nor to the benefits of the Church generally by the opening up of a wider field for the display of your distinguished theological and intellectual acquirements.

We desire, furthermore, to place on record our sincere admiration and affection for Mrs Pryke, who has so fully shared in your kindly labours, and has so endeared herself by her gentle sympathy and gracious womanliness to the whole of the parish, without the slightest distinction. We earnestly invoke God's blessings upon you both, and we trust that you may be spared many years of life for the discharge of your sacred office.

We are, reverend sir, your obedient servants, Percy F. Marks, Thos. Joslin, C. B. Worth, Thos. K. de Guerin, M. de Guerin, Wm. Taylor (committee), H. W. Main (hon. sec.)

The *North Devon Herald* for Thursday, June 28 has a full account of the presentation, and has also the following editorial note:

A familiar and friendly face will shortly be missed from the streets of Barnstaple, much to the regret of my fellow-townsmen. As announced in these columns as far back as last March, the Rev W. E. Pryke, Rector of Marwood, has been translated to Ottery St Mary's. As will be seen from the proceedings reported fully elsewhere, the public farewell has been actually spoken, and to the great grief of his parishioners the good, kind minister has gone. It is a loss which cannot easily be made up to them. I very much question whether a finer specimen of the fearless, earnest and energetic worker could be found than Mr Pryke, the real nobility of his character and sincerity of his whole life being only equalled by his generosity and genuine sympathy for those whose spiritual welfare has been his care for the last seven years. To have known and associated with Mr and Mrs Pryke is a privilege; and one which I am sure all who have shared it will not readily forget. A scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian, Mr Pryke has earned the respect and esteem of every man, woman and child in Marwood. His gentle and kindly wife is, and has been ever since she first came there, positively loved, as her fine womanly qualities and unceasing kindness to one and all justly that she should be. Mr and Mrs Pryke go forth from Marwood and Barnstaple, where they were equally popular, bearing the earnest blessings of many a stricken heart made lighter for their sympathy, and many a fervent prayer from a weary pilgrim, who has been helped to find the path of resignation and encouragement by these true workers in the Vineyard of the Lord.

On November 1 a special service was held in Ospringe Church, Kent, on the occasion of the dedication of a new organ which has been placed in the Church by the Vicar, the Rev W. Almack (B.A. 1868) and his wife, at a cost of £500: *In Dei gloriam pianque memoriam parentium*. The sermon was preached by Mr Graves. The church of Ospringe has been greatly beautified in recent years, for in addition to many smaller gifts the following larger benefactions have been received: In 1894 Mosaics were placed in the Reredos and Sanctuary to the memory of the late Canon Griffin at a cost of £300, raised by general subscription; in the same year a new pulpit was placed in the church at a cost of £150, the money being a leg

the tower at a cost of £125, the gift of Mr A. J. Elliott; in 1899 in addition to the organ mentioned above a further gift has been

received, namely, a window in the S.W. corner, placed by the three sons of the late Canon Griffin to the memory of their father, the two lights being Bishop Fisher and the Lady Margaret. The churchyard has also been extended, the ground being given by the College and the cost of enclosing and levelling (£ 250) being raised by general subscription.

Mr H. G. Hart (B.A. 1866), formerly Fellow, who has been Head-master of Sedbergh School since 1880, resigned last July. We take the following from *The Sedberghian* for July last:

VALE!

Most noble master, nobler servant, now
The turning in the path is reached at last,
And each must go his way: but yet the ways
Do oftimes meet again. 'Tis but a pause
After long years of labour and of care,
With rare devotion aiming towards the Goal.
Devotion, such as lost to mortal eyes
Can never die, but like the Vestal fire
Burns on for ever, and from hand to hand
The torch is passed. E'en as the sun must set,
Yet e'er again it blazes forth afresh
With all its warmth and splendour, so thy life
Thy love, thy thought for all can never die,
But e'er again must well in every heart.

The Council of the Society of Arts awarded the Society's Silver Medal to Sir William Lee-Warner (B.A. 1869), K.C.S.I., for his paper on "Our Work in India in the 19th Century." The paper is thus referred to in the Annual Report of the Society:

In a remarkable and brilliant Paper on "Our Work in India in the 19th Century," Sir William Lee-Warner passed under review the more important victories of peace and war won by us in our great Asiatic Empire since the year 1800, calling attention to and illustrating the effects of the removal of European rivals from our path in India; the establishment of British sovereignty over the Native States—States "which have grown with the British dominion and strengthened with its strength;" the wonderful revolution caused by rapid oceanic and internal communications; the institution of the *Pax Britannica*; the reform of the public service, and the abolition of barbarous customs. The reader concluded with some weighty observations designed to direct the thoughts of the audience to the question of the popularity and prospects of a rule "founded upon the three foundations of good faith, material development of the country, and impartial justice."

The following note appeared in *Notes and Queries* July last (9th series vi., 66).

The Rev Samuel Marsden, of Paramatta.—In the 'Memoirs'

of this distinguished missionary, published by the Rev J. B. Marsden in 1859 (London R.T.S.) p. 2, it is stated that "he was adopted by the Elland Society and placed at St John's College, Cambridge, to study for the ministry of the Church of England." This statement is adopted by the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' During the past twelve months several inquiries have been made as to the date of his admission and length of his residence at St John's. The most careful search in the 'College Admission Register' failed to disclose his name. I have lately discovered that he was not of St John's but of Magdalene College. The evidence of this is worth recording. The Master of Magdalene has supplied me with the following extract from the 'Admission Register' of that College:

"24 June 1790. Samuel Marsden filius Thomæ Marsden de Rawden prope Leeds in Comitatu Eboracensi, è Scholâ publicâ de Kingston super Hull, annum agens 26, admissus est Sizaror.—Tutoribus Magistris, Gul Farish, Henr. Jowett."

While the Act Book of Dr Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, has the following entry:

"24 May 1794. His Grace granted a letter dismissory to Samuel Marsden, Student of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and designed for the service of the Church in the Settlement of Botany Bay, to receive Priest's Orders from the Bishop of Exeter.—D[eacon], 17 March 1793, Bristol."

R. F. SCOTT.

St John's College, Cambridge.

A correction should also be made in the birthplace of Dr John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin. In the 'Dictionary of National Biography' it is stated that he was "a native of Wolverhampton." This seems to have been first stated by Cole, who in an account of Archbishop Cradock (MSS. Cole, lvii, p. 268, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5828) says "born as I take it at or near Wolverhampton, where he was Prebendary." The same view is taken by Cotton in his *Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae*. The College Admission Register on the other hand is quite precise: "John Cradock, son of William Cradock, clerk, born at Donington, Salop, educated at Trentham, Staffordshire; admitted sizar, Tutor Dr Edmundson, 29 April 1725, aged 17." Professor Mayor has drawn attention to this in the *History of St John's College*, ii, 708.

The Parish Registers of Donington have recently been printed by the Shropshire Parish Register Society and prove the correctness of the College Registers, for in them we have the three following entries:

(i) William Cradock, M.A., of Jesus Coll. in Camb. was presented by the said [i.e. John] Lord Gower Anno 1705.

(ii) John, the son of William Cradock, clerk, and Anne his wife, was born Feb. 17, 1708, hora 11^a matut.

(iii) 1708 Feb. 25, John, son of William Cradock, clerk, and Anne his wife [baptised].

The following details with regard to the portrait of Arch-

bishop Williams, now hanging in the Hall, shew that the picture was acquired by the College soon after the Library was built. The entries occur in the heading *Expensae Necessariae* in the Bursar's accounts for 1627.

Paid to Mr Gilbert Jackson for the Bishoppe of Lincolne's Picture for the Librarie. xli.
Item to Hobson for bringinge it from London and the porter that brought it to the Colledge. ijs. iiijd.
Item to the Joyner for boardes tappes and settinge vpp the picture. iiijjs.

The list of select preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1901 includes the names of the following members of the College: 1900, August 19, Rev W. Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), Honorary Canon of Durham; October 7, Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Principal of the Midland Clergy College; December 9, Rev Joseph B. Mayor (B.A. 1851), formerly Classical Professor in King's College, London; 1901, February 17, Rev F. Watson (B.A. 1868), Honorary Canon of Ely.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1900-1 contains 587 names. Of these 67 are members of the College.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford the Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham near Cockermouth; and at Hatfield the Rev H. Alban Williams (B.A. 1577), formerly Precentor of Christ Church, Oxford, now Rector of Sheering, Essex.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Professor Mayor September 30; Mr Peter Green, curate of Leeds, formerly College Missioner in Walworth, October 28; the Senior Dean November 11; Mr W. H. Bray, Rector of Brinkley, November 25.

From the annual report for the session 1899-1900 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry* and also on the *Chemistry of Every Day Life*; Mr G. C. M. Smith (B.A. 1881) lectured at University College, Sheffield, in the Lent Term on *Milton to Tennyson*; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured at Scarborough in the Lent Term on *The Renaissance*, at Pontefract in the Michaelmas Term on *Shakespeare*, at Northallerton, and Redcar and Saltburn in the Michaelmas Term on *Architecture*, and at Lancaster in the Lent Term on *The History of the Novel in the 19th Century*; Mr E. J. C. Morton (B.A. 1880) lectured at Gateshead in the Michaelmas Term on *Astronomy* and at Macclesfield in the same Term on *Modern Developments in*

Astronomical Science. Pioneer Lectures were given by Mr J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883) at Whitchurch on *Medieval England* and by the Rev Canon Moore Ede (B.A. 1872) at Brighouse and Goole on *The Growth of the British Empire*.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30 Dr W. M. Hicks (B.A. 1873) and Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), formerly Fellows of the College, were elected members of the Council of the Royal Society.

At the General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday October 29, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society: *President*, Prof. A. Macalister; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr J. Larmor, Mr Bateson; *Secretary*, Mr H. F. Baker; new member of the Council, Prof. Liveing.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on November 8th, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), F.R.S., was elected Treasurer and Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) and Prof. A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), F.R.S., were elected Secretaries.

We announced in our last number that Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888) had been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court in Rangoon. We take the following from *The Rangoon Times* of 18 April 1900:

Very general satisfaction will be given by the appointment to the Small Cause Court of Mr A. H. Bagley in succession to Mr Bigge. When acting as judge of this court Mr Bagley gave us a good idea of his abilities. That he was a sound and clever lawyer was well known, but to make a successful judge other qualifications are necessary, amongst which a thorough impartiality and patience are not the least important, and Mr Bagley soon showed he possessed all these qualifications. It is not often that sound legal knowledge and a thoroughly judicial mind are combined in one person. We are only giving expression to the general feeling on the subject when we warmly congratulate Mr Bagley on his elevation to the bench, and the sentiments of the public in the matter are not unselfish, for it is to the advantage of the town to have presiding over the Small Cause Court a reliable and capable judge.

Mr A. E. English, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, was appointed in June last to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, and was transferred from Mogaung to the charge of the Myitkyina district. He has since been transferred to the charge of the Rangoon Town District.

Mr R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been placed on special duty in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Simla district with effect.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S., officiating joint Magistrate and deputy Collector, has been posted to the headquarters station of the district of Midnapore, Bengal.

At the combined examination for the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for Eastern Cadetships, two members of St John's were successful, Mr H. G. R. Gharpurey and Mr W. C. Tudor-Owen (2 Div. 1 Cl. Classical Tripos, Part I, 1899). Both get places in the Indian Civil Service.

Ds Morris Alexander (B.A. LL.B. 1900) was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on June 27. Dara Shapurji Sethna (M.A. of Bombay University), advanced student of the College, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn 19 November.

Dr J. McKeen Cattell, formerly a Fellow Commoner of the College, has been appointed editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, published in New York and London, and now in its fifty-seventh volume.

Mr Julius George Mandello (Ph.D. of Budapest), Fellow Commoner of the College, has been appointed Ordinary Professor of Political Economy in the faculty of Law and Political Science of the University of Pressburg.

Mr B. Noaks (B.A. 1888) has been appointed an Inspector of Education in Orange River Colony, South Africa.

Ds E. L. Watkin (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Bristol University College.

Mr R. S. Clay (B.A. 1892) has obtained the degree of Doctor of Science in the University of London. He has been appointed Principal of the Wandsworth Technical Institute.

Ds R. J. Cole (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Organist and assistant Master at Brighton College.

Ds B. C. Ghosh (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the City College, Calcutta.

Ds E. F. D. Bloom (B.A. 1899), B.Sc. London, has been appointed Science Master at the new Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls established in Cambridge by the County Council for Technical and Secondary Education.

Ds F. S. Terry (B.A. 1899) has been appointed second Master at Ormskirk Grammar School.

Ds F. J. Wyeth (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Science Master at King Alfred's School, Wantage.

Ds W. Rosenhain (B.A. 1900) has received an important scientific appointment in the optical department of Messrs. Chance's establishment in Birmingham, from 21 September 1900.

Ds S. D. Chalmers (B.A. 1900) has been appointed an Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at Owens College, Manchester.

Ds W. Lockton (B.A. 1900), Exhibitioner of the College, was on 16 June elected to one of the Steele (University) Studentships for Graduate Candidates for Holy Orders.

The Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition have, in view of the importance of his researches, continued for a third year the studentship of Ds W. L. Wills (B.A. 1900).

They have also awarded a studentship to J. A. Cunningham, advanced student of the College, for research in chemical physics.

In June last the Staffordshire Technical Instruction Committee renewed for a second year their Major Scholarship of £50 a year to Frank Slaton, Minor Scholar and Exhibitioner of the College.

Mr Murray Hornibrook (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon. John Atkinson M.P., Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr Hornibrook was awarded a medal of the Royal Humane Society on 15 November, for saving the life of Miss Christy at Kilkee, county Clare.

Mr A. C. Scouler (B.A. 1896) has been awarded a bronze Queen's Medal in connection with the Examination in Mining of the Board of Education, South Kensington.

Ds O. F. Diver (B.A. 1897), formerly Scholar of the College, has passed the second Examination of the Institute of Actuaries.

Ds G. Thwaites (B.A. 1900) has been successful in the recent Examination for Commissioners in the Army, which he entered as a University candidate.

In the recent performance of the "Agamemnon of Aeschylus" Dr Sandys was Vice-President of the Committee; Mr E. A. Martell was a member of the chorus, and Mr J. C. H. How played the double part of a retainer of Aegisthus and a slave.

The *Government Gazette* of St Vincent in the issue for Aug. 21 contains a report by Mr A. Howard (B.A. 1899), of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies, on a plague of caterpillars attacking arrowroot in St Vincent. Mr Howard's report has been widely circulated by the Government, and his services reported by the Governor of the Windward Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

At the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Thursday July 26, the following members of the College having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, were duly admitted to practice physic: W. H. W. Attlee (B.A. 1897) St Bartholomew's, A. C. Ingram (B.A. 1898) Charing Cross Hospital.

Mr E. E. Henderson (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., of Guy's Hospital and King's College Hospital, London, and Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., of St Thomas's Hospital, passed in June last the First Professional Examination for the Diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr F. W. Burton-Fanning (M.B. 1890) was secretary of Section A, Medicine, at the 68th annual meeting of the British Medical Association held in Ipswich last summer.

Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) after serving as a Civil Surgeon with the Field Force in South Africa and on the lines of communication, has settled down to practice as a physician at Wahroonga, near Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr J. H. Godson (B.A. 1889), M.B., B.C., D.P.H., has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council.

Mr W. J. S. Bythell (B.A. 1893), M.B., Ch.B of Victoria University 1898, has been appointed Anaesthetist to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester.

Dr A. W. Beaumont (B.A. 1877, M.D. Dublin) has been appointed Medical Officer of Health to the East Ham Urban Council.

Ds J. A. Glover (B.A. 1897), of the London Scottish Volunteers, who went out to South Africa as a member of the C.I.V. regiment, has been appointed Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant in the New South Wales Medical Staff Corps.

Ds W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899), late scholar, has passed the primary examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr J. R. Garrood (B.A. 1895), M.B., has obtained the University Diploma in Public Health on the result of the October Examination in Sanitary Science.

Ds W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899), late Foundation Scholar, has been awarded the University Entrance Scholarship at St Thomas's Hospital, London.

Ds F. W. Goyder (B.A. 1899) has been elected to a University Entrance Scholarship at the Medical School, St Mary's Hospital, London.

The Rev M. Mullineux (B.A. 1896) has been acting as Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa. A snap-shot of this "popular chaplain at the front," apparently wiping his hands on a bath towel in front of his tent, appeared in *Black and White* for August 25.

In addition to those members of the College whose names have already been mentioned in the *Eagle*, we understand that the following have been acting as Civil Surgeons with the Forces in South Africa: Mr W. L. Brown (B.A. 1892), Mr C. F. Lillie (B.A. 1894), and Mr K. B. F. Williamson (B.A. 1897). Mr W. L. Brown has had charge of the Yeomanry Hospital.

Mr J. Johnson Hoyle, who resided in the year 1882 and 1883, has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Military Governor of Johannesburg. Mr Hoyle was attached to the Intelligence Branch of the Eleventh Division of the South African Field Force and was one of the first half-dozen civilians to return to Johannesburg after the capture of the town.

Mr A. E. Brett, whose contribution appears in this number, is known in dramatic circles as "Eille Norwood." He has acted in a varied round of parts, from Shakespeare to farce, in London, the country, and the Colonies. Amateurs are well acquainted with his plays, and "Hook and Eye" and "Chalk and Cheese" have been performed by all the leading Clubs throughout the country. On the conclusion of the present programme at the *Strand* Theatre, London, a 3-Act Farce of his, entitled "The Talk of the Town," is to be staged, and, later on, a Musical Comedy, of which he is part Author, in two Acts, is to be seen at the *Gaiety*. For this he has, in addition to his share of the libretto, composed some of the music for his songs.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, June 4:

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Hall, B. L.	(1899)	Bath and Wells	Radstock
Bowdon, W. S.	(1899)	Worcester	Aston Brook

PRIESTS.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Butler, H. T. W.	(1897)	York
Angell, C. C.	(1896)	Carlisle
Ward, W. D.	(1897)	Chester
Grosjean, J. C. F.	(1897)	Ely
Nutley, C. E.	(1897)	Lichfield
Evans, C. A. M.	(1897)	Manchester
Foster, J. R.	(1897)	Manchester
Bown, P. H.	(1898)	Rochester
Douglas, C. E.	(1898)	Southwell
Field, F. G. E.	(1891)	Tiuro

The following were ordained in September and October :

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Hamer, H. B.	(1897)	Oxford	Abingdon
Bryers, J. S.	(1897)	York	Pocklington
Nunn, H. P. V.	(1899)	Chester	St George's, Stockport
Hennessy, T. H.	(1898)	Peterborough	St John Baptist, Peterborough
Edwards, N. W. A.	(1899)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth
Stephens, J. C.	(1893)	London	Portman Chapel

PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Walter, W. L.	(1898)	Ely
Coe, J. D.	(1899)	St Alban's

The ordination at Oxford was on St Matthew's Day, September 21; at St Albans on September 30, at London on October 7, and in the other Dioceses, on September 22.

We take the following from the *Record* of August 31 :

"The Bishop of London's appointment of the Rev Canon M'Cormick to the Rectory of St James's, Piccadilly, has been received with very general satisfaction. Canon M'Cormick has long been a prominent figure in Evangelical circles, and his staunch adherence to Protestant principles makes his selection by the Bishop of London one of considerable significance and importance. Canon M'Cormick as Rector of St James's becomes patron of five livings, three of which—St John's, Great Marlborough Street; St Peter's, Great Windmill Street; and St Thomas's, Regent Street—are at present held by Ritualists. Canon M'Cormick graduated at Cambridge (St John's College) in 1857. He rowed in the University eight, and the same year was captain of the cricket eleven. He is also D.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. He began his ministerial work at St Peter's, Regent's Square, where he was curate from 1858 to 1860. In the latter year he became Rector of Dunmore, but in 1864 he returned to London as curate of St Stephen's, Marylebone. In 1867 he became Vicar of St Peter's, Brockley; and in 1875 he accepted the important living of Holy Trinity, Kingston-upon-Hull (the Parish Church of Hull). Here he laboured with great success for nearly twenty years, during which time he was made a Canon of York Cathedral—a position he still holds. He returned to London in 1894 to succeed the late Prebendary Gordon Calthorp as Vicar of St Augustine's, Highbury. He was Select Preacher at Oxford in 1895-96, when he preached a remarkable course of sermons on 'What is Sin?' which he afterwards published. Canon M'Cormick is also Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen."

The Bishop of London has conferred prebendal stalls on the Rev W. Allen Whitworth (B.A. 1862), Vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, and on the Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, and Gresham Professor of Divinity.

The Rev F. C. Woodhouse (B.A. 1850), Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, and Rural Dean of Elham, has been appointed an honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev R. P. Burnett (B.A. 1876), who has for nearly twenty years been a chaplain on the Madras Establishment, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor, Rector of Cornwell, Oxfordshire.

The Rev E. Hampden-Cook (B.A. 1885), late of Dolgelley, North Wales, and formerly secretary of Mill Hill School, London, has become Minister of the Congregational Churches of Sandbach and Wheelock, Cheshire.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Portbury, H. A.	(1888)	C. Bowdon, Cheshire	V. St Paul's, Macclesfield
Close, R. W.	(1870)	R. Conington, Cambs	V. St Matthew's, Littleport, Ely
Williams, H. Alban	(1877)	Precentor of Christ Ch., Oxford	R. Sheering, Essex
Lees, H. C.	(1892)	C. Childwall, Liverpool	V. St John's, Kenilworth
Beckett, T. W.	(1874)	Headmaster of Burton-on-Trent	V. Anslow, Burton-on-Trent
Gatty, P. E.	(1889)	C. Little Bowden	V. Offley, Hitchin
Hoopell, W. T. M.	(1885)	C. Hanwell, Middlesex	R. Draycot-le-Moors
Hall, A.	(1879)	V. Mossley, Manchester	V. St Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne
Barlow, H. T. E.	(1885)	Junior Dean and Lecturer of the College	R. Marwood, Devon
Howell, B. C.	(1886)	V. St Matthew, Barbados	V. St Leonard's, Barbados
Newbery, F. C.	(1892)	C. Oundle	R. Luddington and V. Hemington, Oundle
Baker, E. J.	(1870)	R. Orsett, Essex	R. Christ Church, Southwark
Mackintosh, A.	(1883)	Lecturer of Sandown, Isle of Wight	V. Hambro-le-Rice
Giles, A. L.	(1892)	C. Stoke Damerel, Devonport	V. Okehampton
M'Cormick, J.	(1857)	V. St Augustine's, Highbury	R. St James', Piccadilly
Ormesher, J. E.	(1884)	C. North Wingfield	R. Wingerworth, Chesterfield
Ward, E. B.	(1888)	Formerly Curate of Birch-in-Rersholme	V. St Chad's, Ladybarn, Manchester
Carnegy, F. W.	(1892)	C. Cardisley	V. Tupsley, Hereford
Leake, F. A. E.	(1886)	C. St Ignatius, Sunderland	V. St John's, Sunderland
Mutiuson, G. F.	(1884)	R. Lesnewth, Cornwall	V. Aldworth, Berks
Tapper, H. M. St C.	(1894)	C. St Jude's, South Kensington	V. St Thomas', Elson, Gosport
Mosley, E. R.	(1875)	V. Hawkesbury, Chippenham	R. Tortworth

There have been several changes in College livings. The Rectory of Marwood, Devon, was vacated by the institution of

Mr W. E. Pryke to the Vicarage of Ottery St Mary. The Rectories of Meppershall, Beds, and Great Warley, Essex, became vacant by the deaths of the Rev J. Smallpeice and the Rev H. R. Bailey respectively. And the Vicarage of Aldworth in Berkshire has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev W. L. Newham. The Rev H. T. E. Barlow, Junior Dean, was presented to Marwood; the Rev R. Isherwood, Vicar of Stoke Row, was presented to Meppershall; the Rev J. F. Tarleton, Vicar of Beltingham, has been presented to Great Warley, and the Rev G. F. Mattinson, Rector of Lesnewth, has been presented to Aldworth.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner in Medicine during the academical year 1900-1; Mr H. F. Baker to be a Pro-Proctor in the room of Mr Sikes; Mr J. G. Leathem to be a Moderator for the year beginning 1 May 1901; Mr J. Larmor to be a representative of the Special Board for Mathematics on the General Board of Studies; Mr J. Larmor to be a Member of the Observatory Syndicate until December 1901; Mr A. I. Tillyard to be a Member of the Board of Agricultural Studies until 26 October 1901; Mr H. Lee Warner to be a Member of the same Board for the same period; Mr H. F. Baker to be an Examiner for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1901; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Mr W. Bateson to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr J. J. Lister and Mr W. F. R. Weldon to be Examiners in Zoology; Dr W. J. Sollas and Mr J. E. Marr to be Examiners for the Sedgwick Prize to be awarded in 1904; Mr H. F. Baker to be a Governor of the Perse School; Mr J. G. Leathem to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1901; Dr Sandys to be a Manager of the Craven Fund for five years from 1 January 1901; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals in January 1901; Mr A. H. Thompson to be a Lecturer at affiliated Local Centres to 30 September 1905.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Harrow Octocentenary Tracts, No x. The Harrow Rectors, Part I.*, by the Rev W. Done Bushell (Macmillan and Bowes); *A Treatise on the Law relating to the Carriage of Goods by Sea*, by T. G. Carver, 3rd edition (Stevens); *The Scientific Papers of John Couch Adams*, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, edited by W. G. Adams Sc.D., and R. A. Sampson M.A.; *A Text-Book of Physical Chemistry*, by R. A. Lehfeldt (Arnold); *The Proem to the ideal Commonwealth of Plato, with Introduction and Critical and Explanatory Notes*, by T. G. Tucker Litt.D., Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne

(Bell); *Aristotelis Poetica*, by Dr T. G. Tucker (Nutt); *Dr Macartney of Dublin, A Memoir*, by Prof A. Macalister (Hodder and Stoughton); *Exploratio Philosophica, Part I*, by John Grote B.D., edited for the Syndics of the University Press by Prof Joseph B. Mayor (University Press); *Problems in Education*, by W. H. Winch, Inspector of Schools for the London School Board (Swan Sonnenschein); *The same things, being plain village sermons*, by the Rev John Paget Davies (Skeffington); *Lectures on the Lunar Theory*, by Prof J. C. Adams, edited by R. A. Sampson (University Press); *Advanced Exercises in Practical Physics*, by Dr A. Schuster and another (University Press); *Zoology*, by E. W. MacBride and another (University Press); *Fossil Plants, Vol. II*, by A. C. Seward (University Press); *Pernicious Anæmia*, by Dr W. Hunter (Griffin); *The Living Races of Mankind*, by H. N. Hutchinson (Hutchinson & Co.); *The Story of Thought and Feeling*, by F. Ryland (Newnes); *Text-Book of Arithmetic*, by R. Hargreaves (Clarendon Press); *The Cretaceous Rocks of Britain, Vol. I. The Gault and Upper Greensand of England*, by A. B. Jukes-Browne (H. M. Treasury); *Herodotus, Book II*, a translation with test papers, by J. F. Stout (Clive); *A short course of Elementary Plane Trigonometry*, by C. Pendlebury (Bell); *C. Sallusti Crispi Catalina, edited with Introduction and Notes*, by W. C. Summers (University Press); *Some Tides of To-day*, by the Rev Harry Jones (Stock); *Christianity and Chinamen: why do they reject it?* by the Rev Harry Jones (Stock); *Truths, New and Old, sermons preached in the parish Church of Rochdale* by the Ven J. M. Wilson, Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester (Constable).

A memorial to the late Mr Richard Benyon (B.A. 1883; see *The Eagle*, xx, 83), of Grosvenor Square and Englefield House, Berks., who was a great benefactor to the Church, was unveiled in St Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, June 30. The memorial consists of some rich mosaic work in the easternmost bay of the north choir aisle, representing the preparation of the corn and vine for the Sacrament, the design being executed by Sir W. Richmond R.A., and the work carried out by Mr Powell, of Whitefriars, at the cost of Mrs Benyon.

Our bursar, Mr Scott, has recently presented the library with Dr Zacharay Grey's MS. collections for the Life of Thomas Baker, with the additions made by Robert Masters, who was Fellow of Corpus Christi College from 1738 to 1750 and also tutor and historian of his College.

In Nichols *Lit Anecd.* v. 114 we find the following account of the volumes: 'Dr (Z.) Grey collected materials for a life of him (Tho. Baker), which were given by his widow to Mr Masters, who thought them hardly sufficient to make a work by themselves, but would have prefixed them to Mr Baker's History of St John's College; and applied to Dr Powell, the late master,

for the use of the transcript taken at his predecessor, Dr Newcome's expense, from the original in the British Museum. But this was declined as the history, though containing several curious matters, is written under the influence of partiality and resentment. It is probable however that Mr Baker's collections will some time or other be laid before the public,'

On Tuesday, November 13, a detachment of Colonial Volunteers, who have been invalided to England after service in South Africa, paid a visit to Cambridge. The detachment was only 90 strong, yet no fewer than 45 regiments were represented. There were men from Natal, the Cape, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Burma, and Tasmania. All were clad in the now familiar khaki, though there was but little uniformity in their dress. After lunching in the Guildhall with the Mayor, the detachment was split up into small parties in the afternoon, visiting all the Colleges and reuniting for the evening service in King's Chapel, and again separating into parties to dine at the different Colleges. Six dined at St John's, namely the following: Corporal Adams, Privates F. W. Dunlop, John H. Dixon, and W. O. McCarthy, of the Royal Canadian Regiment; and Troopers L. MacLean Beers, and George Bellamy, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. On entering the Hall they received a great reception from Members of the College.

The menu of the dinner is appended. Though not exactly consisting of "emergency rations," the dishes were more familiar than their names would seem to imply.

Consommé Bienvenu.
Purée d'artichauts à la Pretoria.
Filets de Barbue à la Bloemfontein.
Soles à l'Orly.
Saddle of Mutton.
Bœuf braisé à la Paardeburg.
Potatoes sauté. Sprouts. Stewed Celery.
Kari à l'Indienne.
Gâteau à la Ladysmith.
Meringues de Pommes à la Mafeking.
Roberts' Savoury.

Tuesday, 13 November 1900. *Bon Voyage.*

DS C. Elsee (B.A. 1898), Naden Divinity Student of the College, has been awarded one of the Caius Greek Testament Prizes. DS J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898), also Naden Divinity Student, was declared by the examiners to be nearly equal to the successful candidates.

At the Union Society Mr H. S. Van Zijl has been elected Vice-President. At a poll held on November 27th for the election of a Secretary and six members to serve on the

Standing Committee, Mr F. W. Armstrong was elected Secretary and Mr E. P. Hart and T. N. P. Palmer members of the Committee.

JOHNNIANA.

SHEFFIELD ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL SONG.

Tune—"Hearts of Oak."

Where the Sheaf and the Don from the moorland unite,
Many centuries since, "Sheffield Whittles" were bright;
When the Grinders and Smiths through the forests might roam,
Or sing as they wrought at their forges at home—

True as steel be our work, and our hearts clear as day,
We never will sever, but all work together
At forge and in forest, at work and in play.

By the Sheaf and the Don, as the years rolled along,
The forests were felled and the forges grew "throng";
King Coal joined King Iron, King Wood passed away,
But still ran the song, where these giants held sway—

True as steel be our work, and our hearts clear as day,
We never will sever, but all pull together,
By forge and by moorland, at work and at play.

The forests were felled, but there rose in their stead
A forest of chimneys, with clouds overhead;
But the flare of the furnace, the whizz of the wheel,
Brought wealth to the Smiths and the Grinders of steel.

Trusty steel was their work, and their hearts clear as day,
They never would sever, but still held together,
In mansion or workshop, in toil and in play.

And with wealth there came learning, for there was one Smith,
Of his namesakes in Sheffield the marrow and pith;
And he knew that the wealth which no letters refine
Is a "jewel of gold in the snout of a swine."

True as steel was his work, and his heart clear as day,
He never would sever, but still kept together,
The learning and wealth, like the work and the play.

So he planted a school, and his planting bore fruit,
Royal James, the most learned of kings, followed suit;
Let us give honour due to the Smith and the King,
May sovereign and subjects united still sing,—

True as steel be our work, and our hearts clear as day,
We never will sever, but all pull together,
In Court and in City, in toil and in play.

Now by darkening waters of Sheaf and of Don,
A bright fount of learning flows broadening on,
As their streams, though polluted, in ocean grow sweet,
So the Word through the darkness "gives light to our feet."

True as steel be our work, and our hearts bright as day,
We never will sever, but all pull together,
In school and in playground, at work and at play.

Then long may our Royal School flourish and spread,
 Strike deeper its roots and lift higher its head;
 And as onward we march in the Word's Holy Light,
 May our pathway shine more and more perfectly bright.

True as steel be our hearts, and our breasts clear as day,
 We never will sever, but all pull together,
 In boyhood and manhood, in work and in play.

[By the Rev A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873), Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Sheffield.]

SAPPHIC VERSES IN PRAISE
 OF JOHNIAN ALE,
 TO THE BUTLER.

IN CEREALEM HAUSTUM.
 (*Anglice Bottled Ale*).

Ad Promum Johannensem.

Fer mihi, Prome, oh! colibere tristes
 Quod potest curat!—Cerealis haustus
 Sit mihi praesens relevare diro
 Pectore luctu.

Hunc sitim suavam celera domare,
 Hoc (puella absente) leva dolens cor—
 Heu mihi curae Cereale—Donum
 Ter medicamen!

Euge!—rides! ut trepidatque Sumat
 Aureum Nectar, fluvilique ritu
 Ut pice astuto ruit ore summo
 Spumeus obbae!

Cernis! ut vitio nitet invidendo
 Lucidus liquor! comes it facetus
 Cui jocus, quocum Venus, et Cupido
 Spicula tingunt.

Hunc memor charae cyathum corono
 Virginis!—(corae medicina suavis!)
 Hinc mihi somni—ah quoque suaviora
 Somnia somni!

O dapes quae laetitiamque praebes
 Omnibus vero veneranda Diva!
 Tu mihi das alma Ceres amanti
 Dulce levamen!—

Hos bibens succos generosiores
 Italis testis nihil invidebo
 Hos bibens succos neque Gallicanas
 Laudibus uvae!—

Cum Johannensi latitans suli,
 Grunio, et scribo sitiante labro—
 Hos bibam succos, et amica Musis
 Pocula ducam.

OMEGA.

(From *The Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1786, p. 251).

A RABBIT AND A RAT.

A College Tale.

At Cambridge, where broad jokes prevail,
 Where quips and quizzing never fail;
 Where all the members of St John's
 Proverbially are fond of puns:
 And where, in keeping up the ball,
 A Maudlin man a rat they call
 (The reason on't I can't decide,
 Unless, perchance, that it betide
 They burrow by the water side,
 There happened as the story runs
 These practicable jokes or puns.
 A Maudlinite a Johnian ask'd
 To take with him his night's repast,
 And being of a humour dry,
 His guest arriv'd, and supper night,
 Willing to give him, as a treat,
 What he thought wit, as well as meat,
 Says "My good friend, I'll give you now,
 In future time, he shall or will plow."
 The door was open'd, as thus he spoke,
 "And here's *arabit*," was the joke:
 The dish upon the board was plac'd,
 A rabbit of *ex-quizz-it* taste.
 Naught did this wit our punster grieve,
 He laugh'd, and in his sleeve,
 And en'ring in the joke with life,
 He plow'd it with his fork and knife;
 And, in return, he ask'd his friend
 The following night with him to spend.
 The time arriv'd, a party met,
 And supper on the table set,
 The Johnian, as they round did hover,
 With glee laid hands upon a cover,
 And smiling at the Maudlin man
 His witticism thus began:
 "Last night I did to you repair,
 He shall or will plow was my fare;
 In present time I'll give you now,
 He plows, or ploweth, or doth plow."
 The cover lifted, lo! he'd pat
 To treat the Maudlin man—a rat,
 The Maudlinite no rat had smelt,
 The plow cut deep, he keenly felt;
 And one observ'd on what hath past
 "The sauce was not made to his taste."
 Learn hence, ye wits, this Moral true,
 The tables may be turned on you.

[From *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1807, page 1052.]

The following paragraph appeared in *The Cambridge Chronicle* for 9 November 1793:—
 "The Members of St John's College have opened a public subscription for supplying the British troops now serving on the Continent with flannel waistcoats; this subscription already enables them to provide 200, and it is hoped that the other members of the University will contribute for such a benevolent purpose."

A further instalment of the Harley papers, in the possession of the Duke of Portland, was issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in September last. In a review of the volume, which appeared in *The Times* of September 10th, the following paragraph occurs:—

“As to the Harleian Library, Humphry Wanley, an assistant at the Bodleian, became Harley's librarian, and describes it in 1715 as consisting of 13,000 charters, 1,000 rolls, and about 3,000 choice books. Wanley kept his eyes open, and extended the collection by purchases which would now be impossible. He held no place sacred, not even a college library, and did not scruple to bid for any book that would add distinction to his patron's collection. For example, he writes to Lord Harley, Oxford's son:—

I have a great mind that you should have the fine Bible you saw at St John's College (Cambridge) among their MSS., and have spoken to Mr B. about it, who will willingly serve you therein. It is by much the finest book of the English nation of its kind, and but one more that dare in the least to enter into competition with it, and that not to be had for any money whatever. The college know not when, nor of whom, nor how they came by it; which will make for you.

These last are ominous words. One cannot but hope that the Bible remained in its old home.”

The “fine Bible” is no doubt the copy of Cromwell's Bible still safe in the College Library. Is it conceivable that the obliging Mr B. was the *socius ejectus*?

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1900.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
4 Balak Ram	17 Lockton, W. (<i>br</i>)	55 Beechey, C. R.
9 Casson, R. (<i>br</i>)	27 Poole, A. W. (<i>br</i>)	
13 Chalmers, S. D.		
15 Havelock, T. H.		
16 Robinson, M. H.		

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class I. Division 1.
Ds Paranjpye, R. P.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class I, Division 3. Laidlaw, G. M.
Class III, Division 1. Fisher, C. J.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 3.</i>
Haigh, P. B.	Edwards, H. F. E.	Cheese, J. E.
<i>Division 3.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>	Fox, T. S. W.
Towle, J. H.	Hazlerigg, G.	

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Browning, H. A.	Ds Bloom, E. F. D.	Briggs, M. B.
Crocker, J. C.	Field, J. H.	Hibbins, F. A.
Gregory, R. P.	Fletcher, F.	Kirby, A. H.
Harding, A. J.	Ingram, B.	
Hepworth, F. A.	Plowwright, C. T. MacL.	
Pascoe, E. H.	Wills, R. G.	
Titchhurst, G. A.		
Wakely, L. D.		
Williams, G. W.		

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

Class I. Ds Lewton-Brain, L. (Botany)
Class II. Adams, J.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Class II. Atkinson, G. F. S.
Cautley, F. D.
Senior, C. A. L.
Class III. Purser, W. C. B.
Robinson, W. E.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class I.
Ds Elsee, C.; Ds Woolley, R. M. (Evans Prizeman).

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

Class I. Latif, A. C. A. A.
Class II. Van Zijl, H. S.
Southam, J. F. L.
Class III. Morrison, D. S. A.

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

Class I. Ds Chadwick, R. A.
Class II. Alexander, R. M.
Class III. Russell, A. F.
Ds Trehern, E. C. M.
Ds Moore, J. L.
De Mel, V. F. J.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Part I.
Class II. Milnes, J. H.
Class III. Hart, E. P.
Jones, D. O.
Sheriff, S. M.
Part II.
Class I. Ds Kerry, W.
Class II. Ds Moxon, T. A.
Wyeth, F. J.
Class III. Orr, J. W.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Second Class.
Jinarajadasa, C.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1900.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>3rd Year (Dec. 1899).</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
<i>Div. I.</i> Kidner	Kidner	Slator
<i>Div. II.</i> Casson	_____	Cunningham
Balak Ram	Cama, B. N.	Goddard
Robinson, M. H.	Cama, C. N.	_____
Lockton	Rose	Kennett
	Race	King, G. K.
	Gharpurey	

CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Haigh	Douglas	<i>Div. I.</i> Norwood
Towle	Armstrong	<i>Div. II.</i> Mans
Edwardes		Laver

THEOLOGY.

*Third Year.**First Class.*Atkinson
Senior

MORAL SCIENCES.

*Third Year.**First Class.*

Laidlaw, G. M.

HISTORY.

*First Year.**First Class.*

Benians

NATURAL SCIENCES.

*Second Year.**First Class.*Denham
King, L. A. L.
Macalister*First Year.**First Class.*Balls
Mitchell
Simpson

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

*Second Year.**First Class.*

Paton

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.

Babington

Second Year.

Laidlaw, G. M.

First Year.

Hart, E. P.

*Deserving of honourable
mention.*

Williams, G. W.

HEBREW PRIZES.

Third Year.

Senior

Second Year.

Hannam

MEDIÆVAL & MODERN
LANGUAGES.*Second Year.*

Atkins

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE.

Atkinson

READING PRIZES.

1 Gregory, R. P.

2 Bennett, C. W.

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP

(for research Semitic Languages).

Ds Pass

HOCKIN PRIZE

(for Physics).

Browning, H. A.

NEWCOME PRIZE

(for Moral Philosophy).

Laidlaw, G. M.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.

Laidlaw, G. M.

*Second Year.*Atkins
Douglas
Kidner*First Year.*Benians
Norwood
Simpson
Slator

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Balak Ram

Haigh

COLLEGE PRIZES.

*(Research Students)*Ds Rosenham
Wills, R. L.

SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

ns Adams, J.*l* Alexander*med l* Atkins*ns* Balak Ram*ns* Browning, H. A.*ns* Cama, B. N.*ns* Cama, C. N.*m* Casson*l* Ds Chadwick*m* Chalmers*m* Cunningham*ε* Douglas, S. M.*th* Ds Hart*m* Havelock*m* Ds Hudson*m* Kennett*his* Ds Kerry*m* Kidner*m* King, G. K.*c* Laver*ns* Ds Lewton-Brain*ns* May, O.*l* Norwood*m* Ds Paranjpye*c* Edwards
th Ds Elsee
ns Fletcher
m Goddard
ns Gregory, R. P.
c Haigh
ns Harding, A. J.*m* Race
m Robinson, M. H.
c Towle
ns Wakely
ns Williams, G. W.
th Ds Woolley

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

m Gharpurey
ns Hepworth
ns King, L. A. L.
mor s Laidlaw, G. M.
l Latif
ns Macalister*ns* Mitchell
ns Pascoe
mech s Paton
m Rose
ns Ticehurst, G. A.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

c Armstrong
ns Balls
his Benians
ns Crocker
ns Denham
ns Simpson*m* mathematics; *c* classics; *ns* natural science; *l* law; *his* history;
th theology; *mech s* mechanical science; *mor s* moral science; *med l*
mediaeval and modern languages.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, November 1899.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

*(for Mathematics)**(for Classics)**(for Natural Science)*

Phillips, S. H. (Cheltenham College).

Horowitz, S. (Manchester Grammar School).

Parnell, T. (Northampton County School).

Foundation Scholarships of £40:

*(for Natural Science)**(for History)**(for Hebrew)*

Beacall, T. (Merchant Venturers College, Bristol).

Gale-Browne, J. B. (Pocklington School).

How, J. C. H. (Pocklington School).

Minor Scholarships of £60:

*(for Mathematics)**(for Mathematics)**(for Classics)**(for Natural Science)*

Gold, E. (Mason University College).

Jenkins, H. B. (Liverpool Institute).

Booker, E. (City of London School).

Laidlaw, P. P. (Leys School, Cambridge).

Somerset Exhibitions (*open pro hac vice*):*(for Classics)**(for Natural Science)*

Robinson, T. H. (Mill Hill School).

French, R. T. G. (Central Foundation School,
London).Downman Exhibition (*open pro hac vice*):*(for Natural Science)*

Webber, H. M. (Brighton Technical School).

Exhibitions of £30:

*(for Mathematics)**(for Classics)*

Wood, E. (Hymers College, Hull).

Barradell-Smith, W. (Durham School).

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

*(For the subjects see Vol. xxi, p. 363.)**First Year*: E. A. Benians.*Second Year*: G. W. Williams.*Third Year*: S. D. Chalmers.

EXHIBITIONERS ELECTED 30 September 1900.

Open Exhibition of £ 30 for two years.

Palmer, J. T. E. (Ludlow School), Mathematics.
Arnold, J. C. (Royal University of Ireland), Classics.

Dowman Sizarship Exhibition of £ 30 for three years.

Canham, E. F. D. (St John's School, Leatherhead), Mathematics.
Fryer, S. E. (St Olave's School, Southwark), Classics.
Jariatt, G. L. (Exeter School), Classics.

School Exhibitions.

Exhibition.		School.
Baker :	Barradell-Smith, W.	(Durham)
Dowman :	Garle Browne, J. B.	(Pocklington)
Johnson :	Sleight, A. B.	(Oakham)
Lupton and Hebblethwaite :	Merivale, B.	(Sedburgh)
Munsteven :	Gaze, G. A.	(Oundle)
Newcome :	Hatten, A. W.	(Grantham)
Somersel :	Porter, T. H.	(Hereford)
Vidal :	Hawkes, W. J.	(Exeter)

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Permanent Treasurer—Mr R. F. Scott. First Captain—G. A. Ticehurst. Second Captain—J. H. Towle. Hon. Sec.—H. Sanger. Junior Treasurer—J. M. Gaskell. First Lent Captain—P. B. Haigh. Second Lent Captain—M. C. Cooper. Third Lent Captain—S. Barradell-Smith. Additional Lent Captain—W. H. Roseveare.

The Coxswainless Fours were rowed on November 7, 8, 9. We were represented by the following crew:—Bow, G. A. Ticehurst, 11st. 2lbs.; 2, J. H. Towle, 11st. 5lbs. (steers); 3, M. C. Cooper, 11st. 9lbs., stroke; H. Sanger, 10st. 1lb. The crew was not finally settled till ten days before the races, which made it difficult for them to get together in the time. They were unlucky both in being drawn in the first round against Third Trinity, probably the best four seen on the Cam in recent years, and, as they were a very light crew, in having to row in a stiff head wind. Third Trinity ultimately proved the winners of the whole event.

The race for the Pearson and Wright Sculls took place on November 6. There were only two competitors, H. Sanger winning easily from A. K. Macdonald.

The Colquhouns were held on November 13, 14, 15. There were ten entries, A. E. Kirk being the only L.M.B.C. representative. On the first day heats were won by W. P. Cole Sheane (St. Catharine's), H. A. Watson (3rd Trinity), C. M. Steele (Trinity Hall), and C. W. H. Taylor (3rd Trinity). The best race of the day was Steele's, he beating Drysdale (Jesus) by 15 yards.

The second day was not very exciting. Taylor beat Sheane by 100 yards, and Steele beat Watson by 4 lengths.

The final proved an excellent race. Taylor had second station, and, owing to his hard leg-drive and the fact that he

had a short boat, just won by 15 yards. It has been said that Taylor gained 40 yards round the corners through the easy steering of his short boat.

As to our Trial Eights, the number of men rowing this term was not quite so large as last year, and the counter-attraction of "labs," especially among the senior men, making it difficult to arrange the crews, it was only possible to enter six eights as against eight last year. On the other hand the standard of rowing was on the whole distinctly higher than that attained during the last few years.

The races were rowed on Friday, November 30, in most "untrial-like" weather, strong head-winds having become proverbial in this connection. There were three boats in each division, the Senior crews being "No. 1," stroked by S. G. Teakle; the "Rugger," by A. C. Dundas; and the "Soccer," by G. C. Simpson. The three Junior eights were "No. 2," stroked by J. T. Poole; "No. 3," by G. A. Gaze; and the "Junior Rugger," by F. A. Hepworth.

In the Senior Division a great race resulted between Teakle's and Dundas's crews, from 2nd and 3rd stations respectively. Dundas's crew won by six yards, Simpson's crew, from 1st station, being overlapped at the finish by No. 1; the latter were undoubtedly hampered by the boat in front of them, and but for this might have won.

In the Junior Division another excellent race was seen between Gaze's crew (1st station) and Poole's crew (2nd station). Poole's crew gained gradually after Ditton, and finally won by a length. Both rowed a very plucky race. Hepworth's crew also rowed very pluckily, but the others proved far too good for them.

The following are the names and weights of the winning crews:

Senior Division.		Junior Division.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
C. H. Stokes (bow).....	10 13	G. A. Gill (bow).....	9 7
2 C. T. Horton.....	10 4	2 A. T. Densham.....	9 5
3 G. A. Martin.....	10 13	3 C. M. Stevenson.....	10 1
4 H. J. Gauvain.....	10 9	4 R. E. Clarke.....	10 0
5 J. N. Ritchie.....	12 2	5 H. B. Carlyll.....	10 9
6 S. R. Brown.....	11 9	6 H. B. Jenkins.....	11 0
7 F. Worthington.....	10 4	7 H. Bentley-Smith.....	9 11
A. C. Dundas (stroke) ..	11 2	J. T. Poole (stroke)	10 3
H. C. Sandall (cox) ...	8 7	S. Horowitz (cox).....	9 4
Time 7 mins. 40 secs.		Time 8 mins. 7 secs.	

The "Scratch Fours" were rowed on Saturday morning, December 1st. There were fifty-five men in for the event, making eleven crews. Though shipwrecks were conspicuous by their absence, there were some interesting races. The winning crew was composed of the following: Bow G. H. Gill, 2 J. H. Towle, 3 H. B. Carlyll, stroke H. Sanger, cox E. A. Martell.

Nov. 2	Emmanuel	Lost, 1 goal to 2 goals to 4 tries	5-22
" 5	Christ's	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 1 try	8-3
" 7	Trinity	Lost, nil to 1 goal 9 tries	0-32
" 9	Caius	Lost, nil to 1 goal 1 try	0-8
" 12	Pembroke	Scratched.	
" 14	Clare	Lost, nil to 2 goals 2 tries	0-16
" 16	King's	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to 1 goal 3 tries	11-14
" 19	Jesus	Scratched.	
" 23	Emmanuel	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to 3 goals 1 try	8-18
" 28	Christ's	Lost, nil to 4 goals 2 tries	0-25
Dec. 7	Trinity	To be played.	

Several 2nd XV. matches have been played, and the results have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Unusual keenness has been shown in these games, and several men who have not obtained places in the 1st XV. promise well for next season.

Characters.

- S. M. Douglas (Capt. Forward)—Hardworking reliable forward. Always plays a good game, but is somewhat slow in the loose. A good place kicker. Has had very bad luck in captaining such an inferior team; it certainly was not his fault that the team was so unsuccessful.
- O. V. Payne (Half)—Invaluable to the side, making nearly all the openings and doing a vast amount of tackling. We were deprived of his services the last part of the season, and his loss was terribly apparent in the Caius match, the first in which he did not play.
- J. R. C. Greenlees (Forward)—Was unfortunately unable to play for us very much, but was the making of our front line when he did so, and would have made a vast difference to the side had he been able to play more often.
- J. F. S. Croggon (Forward)—A very keen, hardworking forward, who shove hard in the scrum, and is good in the open. He is also very useful out of touch.
- W. H. Roseveare (Forward)—An honest worker in the scrum, but does not pack well. Useful out of touch: a trifle clumsy with his feet.
- R. P. Gregory (Forward)—A good forward, using his head and feet well, especially in the open. Backs up well and always keeps going.
- J. W. H. Atkins (Three-quarter)—A useful centre three-quarter. His tackling is good, but not strong enough. He can run and dodge well, but generally prefers kicking to passing, thereby spoiling the combination. To this we owe to some extent our failure.
- W. Barradell-Smith (Forward)—A forward who shoves hard in the scrum, and is useful in the open, but has a queer method of going into the scrum backwards.
- W. B. Marshall (Forward)—A light but honest worker, but does not pack at all well.
- G. L. Farratt (Three-quarter)—A fair centre, better at defence than attack. He should remember always to run right up to his man before passing. Does not as a rule give his wing a chance.
- A. B. Sleight (Three-quarter)—A fast wing possessing great pace and a useful swerve. Tackles sometimes, but does not bring his man down. Never looks out for his pass back.
- C. Steele Perkins (Half)—Does some saving and tackling, and sometimes makes openings, but is very slow, especially in passing, and does not give

his three-quarters much chance. Generally runs slowly across the ground.

- A. W. Hayward (Half)—Sometimes defends fairly. His passing is erratic, and he also is inclined to run too much across the ground. A little more self-confidence would probably improve him.
- C. W. Bennett (Forward)—Our heaviest forward, generally making full use of his weight in the scrum, but is very slow in the loose, and in getting into the scrum.
- S. D. Caddick (Three-quarter)—Can play well on occasions, and played better at the end than in the middle of the season: but does not generally take the trouble to back his centre up or to tackle the opponents.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—N. S. Hoare. Hon. Sec.—B. F. Woods.

Total matches played up to present.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.
13	12	1	2	55	11

LEAGUE MATCHES.

8	8	0	0	40	5
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Up to the present we have had a highly successful season. The defence is exceptionally good and the forwards are better than last year, not being so weak in front of goal; six old colours were available.

In the Second Division of the League we are as yet unbeaten. Colours have been given to E. Booker and H. H. H. Hockey. Three more remain to be awarded.

N. S. Hoare, W. Stradling and B. F. Woods played in the Seniors' Match, and E. Booker, H. H. H. Hockey and S. Johnston in the Freshmen's Match.

E. Booker has been playing regularly for the University at outside left.

LIST OF MATCHES.

Date.	Club.	Results.	Points.
Oct. 12	v. Christ's	Won	6-0
" 15	v. Jesus	Won	3-0
" 22	v. St Catharine's (League)	Won	8-0
" 24	v. Trinity Hall (League)	Won	9-0
Nov. 1	v. Trinity Etonians (League)	Won	3-1
" 6	v. Selwyn (League)	Won	4-1
" 8	v. Clare (League)	Won	5-2
" 10	v. Emmanuel	Won	4-0
" 15	v. Trinity Etonians (League)	Won	7-1
" 19	v. Magdalene (League)	Won	1-0
" 20	v. Jesus	Lost	1-6
" 22	v. Trinity Hall (League)	Won	3-0
" 29	v. Pembroke	Won	1-0

The 2nd XI. is considerably above the average. The record is:

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Against.
13	7	1	5	35	17

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—W. Stradling.

The Long Vacation Cricket Club had a most successful season; out of 16 matches played, 9 were won, 4 drawn, and 3 lost.

The batting of the side was good, and the bowling distinctly above the average for Long Vacation teams, chiefly owing to J. W. Linnell, whose analysis speaks for itself. The fielding was with a few exceptions very poor; indeed, had this department been up to the usual standard, our record would have been even more satisfactory than it is now.

Stradling and Linnell played for the 'Varsity L.V.C.C. against Haverford College, U.S.A. The former scored 64 in the only innings the 'Varsity had, and the latter's bowling analysis in the 1st innings of the visitors was 6 wickets for 23 runs.

In the following list of averages, the Dons' match and the College Servants' match are excluded:—

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
W. Stradling	16	594	86	0	37.1
T. N. Palmer	12	248	102*	5	35.4
J. H. Franklin	14	305	79	0	25.1
M. C. Cooper	9	135	56*	3	22.5
S. G. Macdonald	5	44	17*	3	22
J. W. Linnell	15	309	82	0	20.6
O. V. Payne	6	123	39	0	20.5
N. S. Hoare	15	269	77	1	19.2
A. Chapple	8	125	57	0	15.6
G. A. Ticehurst	5	41	17*	2	13.6
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	11	83	21	2	9.2
A. W. Hayward	12	95	37	0	7.9
R. T. Race	8	43	21*	2	7.2
J. F. S. Croggon	10	53	22	2	6.6
J. A. Moore	8	34	9	1	4.9

Also batted:—R. St J. Dickson, 15* and 2; J. F. Hough, 8; J. R. C. Greenlees, 2; P. U. Lasbrey, 0.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. W. Linnell	202	19	760	65	11.7
T. N. Palmer	25	3	83	5	16.6
N. S. Hoare	121	22	388	22	17.6
R. T. Race	136	23	398	20	19.9
W. Stradling	52	4	223	9	24.8
O. V. Payne	20	1	128	5	25.6

Also bowled:—J. F. S. Croggon, 11-3-33-3, average 11; J. A. Moore, 21-4-76-2, average 38; J. H. Franklin, 5-0-18-0; A. Chapple, 2-0-19-0.

Wicket-keeping:—A. W. Hayward, stumped 5, caught 7; G. A. Ticehurst, stumped 3.

AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1890-00.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Balance in Bank	58 15 10	To Lady Margaret Boat Club	412 0 0
" " of Lawn Tennis Account, 1898-99	18 0 5	" Cricket Club	150 0 0
" Subscriptions—		" Football Clubs	51 3 2
Mich. Term, '99		" Athletic Club	42 19 4
263 10 0		" Lawn Tennis Club	70 15 8
Lt. T. '00	205 10 0	" Lacrosse Club	10 0 0
E. T. '00	259 12 6	" Fives Club	14 7 6
		" Hockey Club	1 10 2
	728 12 6	" Collector's Fee	14 11 5
" Cambridge Corporation Dividend	7 7 3	" Distribution of Rules	0 2 6
		" Printing and Type-writing	6 4 6
			773 14 3
		" Balance	39 1 9
	£812 16 0		£812 16 0

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

28 November 1900.

RESERVE FUND.

Balance Sheet, 1899-00.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance from 1899	211 5 0	Donation to L.M.B.C. Boat House Fund	100 0 0
Interest calculated to Nov. 28, 1900	3 6 8	Balance	114 11 8
	£214 11 8		£214 11 8

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

28 November 1900.

Long Vacation Account, 1900.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance	9 16 0	(W. Clarke) care of Paddock	13 5 6
Subscriptions	56 14 0	Cricket Club Account	36 17 3
Sale of Lawn Tennis Balls	1 16 0	Lawn Tennis Balls	7 11 0
Tournament Entries	2 0 0	Tournament Prizes	2 0 0
		Refreshments:	
		Steward's Account	1 6 5
		Warren & Son	2 12 9
		Gyp	0 10 0
		Collector's Fee	1 2 8
		Stamps	0 1 0
			65 6 7
		Balance	4 19 5
	£70 6 0		£70 6 0

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

28 November 1900.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club, held in Lecture Room VI. on Tuesday, November 20, the following officers were elected: *President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Captain*, A. Chapple; *Secretary*, P. U. Lasbrey; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Committee*, J. W. H. Atkins, A. M. Paton, P. H. Winfield.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation, 1900.

Captain—A. Chapple. *Hon. Sec.*—P. H. Winfield.

Our record is only a moderately successful one. This was due mainly to the clashing of cricket fixtures.

Team.—A. Chapple, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, T. J. I'A Bromwich, M. B. Briggs, P. H. Winfield, A. M. Paton.

The following also played:—J. W. H. Atkins, P. U. Lasbrey, C. Kingdon, H. C. Cameron, J. R. C. Greenlees, N. S. Hoare, and W. L. Murphy.

MATCHES.

Played 13. Won 6. Lost 6. Drawn 1.

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	Points.
July 10	Caius	St John's	Won	6-1
" 11	Christ's	St John's	Won	5-4
" 14	Pembroke	Pembroke	Lost	4-5
" 17	Emmanuel	St John's	Lost	1-8
" 19	Trinity	Trinity	Won	7-2
" 21	Caius	Caius	Lost	3-6
" 24	Clare	St John's	Lost	3-5
" 26	Pembroke	St John's	Lost	3-5
" 31	Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Lost	1-8
Aug. 2	Trinity	St John's	Won	7-2
" 4	Jesus	Jesus	Won	5-4
" 11	Clare	Clare	Drawn	4-4
" 14	Christ's	St John's	Won	8-1

A Tournament was inaugurated, the winners being:—

Handicap Singles: 1st—A. Chapple.

2nd—C. M. Stevenson.

Open Doubles—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and O. V. Payne.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev P. H. Mason M.A., Rev Prof Mayor M.A., Rev C. E. Graves M.A., Dr Sandys. *Committee*, *Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (Senior Sec.), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (Senior Treas.). *Junior Members, Ex-officio*—J. E. Cheese, C. Elsee (Junior Treas.), J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller. R. P. Gregory, C. E. Sidebotham, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett (Junior Sec.), H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper: together with three Freshmen to be elected in the Lent Term.

During the Long Vacation, on Bank Holiday, a party of over 100 people from the Mission visited the College. Unfortunately the day turned out wet, and the usual Cricket match could not be played. Great efforts were made to entertain our visitors indoors in the shape of organ recitals, concerts, etc., and it is believed with very considerable success. The day in Cambridge ended with a Service in the College Chapel, and an address by Mr Barlow.

The Harvest Thanksgiving at the Mission, with its gathering of members of the College, was held on Monday, October 8th. The sermon was preached by Dr Watson, and the address at the celebration of Holy Communion was given by Dr Bailey, formerly Warden of St Augustine's College. The Master presided at the Supper, at which the Toast of 'Prosperity to the Mission' was proposed by the Rev A. Jephson, Vicar of the neighbouring parish of St John's, Walworth, and responded to by Prebendary Whitworth, Dr Watson, and the Senior Missioner, Mr Robertson.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room 2 on Monday, October 29th. The Master was in the Chair. A very excellent speech was made by Rev Peter Green, formerly Junior Missioner, and now Assistant Curate of the Parish Church, Leeds. He insisted on the importance of members of the College going down to the Mission and spending some days there, and of the value of the visit to the Missioners, the Mission, and themselves. The meeting was also addressed by Mr Robertson and Mr Edwards, who pointed out how many different ways in which men could be of use when they came down.

N. W. A. Edwards was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester, at his September examination. We have now once more three clergyman at work in the Lady Margaret Parish.

C.U.R.V.—G COMPANY.

OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'s.

2nd Lieut. K. C. Browning (commanding); *Col.-Sergt.* G. A. Ticehurst; *Sergt.* A. R. Kidner; *Lance-Sergt.* D. C. A. Morrison; *Corporals* F. W. Armstrong, A. K. Macdonald, J. H. Towle, B. F. Woods; *Lance Corporals* G. R. K. Evatt, E. A. Martell, C. E. Sidebotham, C. Steele Perkins, C. B. Ticehurst, G. W. Williams; *Lieut.* George H. Shepley (attached C.U.R.V.).

It is with great pleasure that we have to announce that at last we have our own "Johnian Company," and no longer form part of the "composite A Company," in which were represented no less than one-third of the Colleges in the University.

And having now succeeded, those who have spent much time and trouble in the uphill work of regaining what we lost years ago, sincerely trust and rely on the assistance and co-operation of the first year men to carry on and keep going the success now attained, to maintain the numbers, to improve the standard

of shooting, efficiency, and smartness; and so to prevent the St John's Company ever again becoming affiliated with other Colleges because it is unable to stand on its own merit or is too small to be worked effectively.

This term the Company paraded twice, each time "falling in" for inspection in the New Court previous to marching off.

On the first occasion (October 26), under cover of darkness, we made our debut by attacking, with several other Companies, the detachment posted on the Rifle Range. We were the right-centre, and on the general advance soon came into touch with the enemy's scouts. Some skirmishing and obstruction then ensued; and the defending force was eventually outnumbered, defeated, and driven back. On the bugle sounding "Cease fire" we assembled, and the two forces marched home together. In this night attack, the N.C.O.'s did well, considering that it was the first time they had control of sections, and the lack of cohesion then discernable will doubtless disappear with experience.

On November 24th, in the operations down at Ditton, we were again attacking. A convoy, defended by a strong force of Mounted Infantry and a detachment of the Inns of Court M.I., was advancing from Newmarket to Cambridge. Starting at the same time, there was practically a race for the only bit of cover; but the mounted force got there first, and took up a strong position in the unapproachable spinney. We debouched over the left Railway Bridge, and soon after, owing to a mistake of the Orderly, advanced across the open, only to be put out of action for our temerity. Later, we got going by half Companies, and at the double worked round to the right, where we commanded the road, and where, but for our previous mishap, we should have succeeded in stopping the convoy.

On this occasion the Company worked much better, the N.C.O.'s especially keeping their men in hand throughout the day, notably when we were suddenly attacked by a few Mounted Infantry on the Railway Bridge.

The musketry is hardly satisfactory, and though we possess some good shots, the percentage is low, and the number of marksmen may well be increased.

The "figure of merit" of the Company especially suffered through the fault of one or two members, who apparently did not improve with any amount of coaching.

We have to report that Sergeant Kidner was in the 'Varsity VII. this year at Bisley, and in the Chancellor's Plate (Oxford *v.* Cambridge) made 86, thus running close to the best score of 87, which was also made by Cambridge. He also shot in the Prince of Wales' Cup (limited to winners of N.R.A. medals), the Association Cup, and the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy.

Private J. H. Bradshaw won the Grantham Cup with 168 points; and we are glad that one of our new G Company thus comes out as the best shooting recruit of the year.

The following team has entered for the "Dale Plate," and it has our heartiest good wishes for success:

Colour-Sergt. G. A. Ticehurst (commanding),
Lance-Sergt. D. C. A. Morrison,
Corporal B. F. Woods,
Lance-Corporal C. Steele-Perkins,
" " C. B. Ticehurst,
Private G. H. Ashe,
" R. F. Brayn,
" S. R. Brown,
" J. H. Bradshaw,
" S. B. Priston.

Appended are some of the best scores in the Class Firing for the year 1899-1900:

T.V.s.

Colour-Sergt. G. A. Ticehurst..	87 points (possible 112).
Private N. G. Pocock.....	86 "
Corporal A. K. Macdonald	85 "
2nd Lieut. K. C. Browning	80 "
Sergeant A. R. Kidner.....	80 "

Recruits.

Private J. H. Bradshaw	168 points (possible 196).
Private G. H. Bernard	164 "
" S. R. Brown	156 "
" N. B. Souper.....	156 "
Corporal J. H. Towle	150 "

It is with great regret that we have to report that one of our members, P. A. Lloyd-Jones, who is with the C.U.R.V. South African Section, has been dangerously ill, and now lies in a critical condition at Mooi River, South Africa.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—P. B. Haigh. Vice-President—A. C. Abdul Latif. Treasurer—T. N. P. Palmer. Secretary—H. L. Garrett.

At the beginning of this Term a determined effort was made to bring the Debating Society before the notice of the Freshmen, with the result that the Society has received a large accession of strength from their ranks, and that the number of maiden speeches has been full of good promise for its continued prosperity.

One of the most satisfactory features of the Debates this Term has been the great improvement in the quality of the speeches. This has been partly due to the innovation of printing handbills containing the names of the first four

speakers, which has ensured that the Debates should be opened by four instead of two prepared speeches of a more or less constructive character. The substitution of handbills for Debate cards has also enabled the officers to arrange Debates of a more contemporary interest; though the abandonment of the pre-arranged programme was only a tentative experiment which will be the subject of further discussion next Term.

At the beginning of the Term a circular was sent round to most of the ex-Presidents whose addresses were available, asking for a photograph for insertion in the newly-acquired album. As a result a fair number of photos have been received, together with promises to forward them when possible. We take this opportunity of further reminding those ex-Presidents who have not yet favoured us with their portraits that we should be much obliged by their doing so at their earliest convenience.

Our congratulations are due to our Secretary, Mr H. S. Van Zijl, on his accession to the Vice-Presidency of the Union; to Mr F. W. Armstrong, ex-President, on his election to the Secretaryship; and to Messrs T. N. Palmer and E. P. Hart, who were elected to the Standing Committee. The prominence of members of our Debating Society at the Union is one of the most satisfactory features of its present position.

The subjects debated were as follow:

Oct. 13—"That this House shares the confidence recently expressed by the constituencies in the Imperialist policy of Her Majesty's Government." Proposer, F. W. Armstrong. Opposer, H. S. Van Zijl. Ayes 34, Noes 15; present 69.

Oct. 20—"That this House is of opinion that the scheme for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England is unjustifiable." Proposer, T. A. Moxon. Opposer, L. R. B. Garcia. Ayes 22, Noes 13; present 59.

Oct. 27—"That Parody justifies its position as a province of true literature." Proposer, G. W. Williams. Opposer, G. N. Pocock. Ayes 7, Noes 15; present 37.

Nov. 3—"That Patriotism is but a form of Prejudice." Proposer, G. E. Rankin, of Trinity College (Vice-President of the Union). Opposer, A. McG. Trotter, of Trinity College (President of the "Magpie and Stump"). Ayes 13, Noes 12; present 44.

Nov. 10—"That this House congratulates Lord Salisbury on his reconstruction of the Cabinet." Proposer, T. N. Palmer. Opposer, T. H. Robinson. Ayes 9, Noes 10; present 32.

Nov. 17—"That the Cambridge University Volunteers are a vainglorious and inefficient body." Proposer, G. H. Shepley. Opposer, Ayes 14, Noes 13; present 32.

Nov. 24—An Impromptu Debate was held. Present 25.

Dec. 1—"That the Government of this country would be more adequately discharged than at present by the conferment of office on the executive of this Debating Society." Proposer, E. P. Hart. Opposer, H. G. Lewis.

CHESS CLUB.

At a meeting held on October 12 the following officers were elected:

President—W. H. Gunston M.A. *Vice-President*—C. C. Wiles.
Treasurer—L. D. Wakely. *Secretary*—J. C. W. Herschel.

A match against Trinity was lost by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Praiseworthy industry has caused small attendances at the weekly practice meetings, but we hope that when the pressure of work relaxes, hibernating interest will revive.

The Club have entered for the Challenge Board.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—B. P. Walker. *Treasurer*—H. J. W. Wrenford. *Secretary*—J. H. A. Hart B.A. *Ex-Presidents*—C. Elsee B.A. and H. B. Woodwork. *Elected*—C. Cook and N. B. Souper.

The following papers have been read during the Term:

Oct. 19—"The Reformation," by T. A. Moxon, B.A.

Oct. 26—"Allegorical Interpretation of Scripture," by C. Elsee B.A.

Nov. 2—"Introduction to the Study of Philosophy of Religion," by the Rev. F. R. Tennant M.A.

Nov. 9—"Work among Caravan Folk," by the Rev. H. P. Stokes LL.D.

Nov. 16—"Divinity of Our Lord," by the Rev. W. L. Walter B.A.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Hon. Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Secretary*—W. B. Marshall. *Committee*—G. A. Ticehurst, O. May, J. L. Southam, H. J. W. Wrenford, J. H. C. How.

Two very successful Smokers have been held during the Term, though the average attendance was scarcely proportional

to the merits of the programmes. The full programmes are appended:—

On Wednesday, October 24 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO... "Salut d'Amour" *E. Elgar*
C. F. J. JARCHOW.
- 2 RECITATION "The Raven" *E. A. Poe*
L. R. B. GARCIA.
- 3 SONG..... "Kerry Dances" *J. L. Molloy*
J. H. C. HOW.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Feuillet d'Album" *W. ten Have*
L. T. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 5 SONG
E. K. FORDHAM (Trinity).

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Wanderlied" *Schumann*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 7 DUETT "Army and Navy" *Cooke*
W. B. MARSHALL, J. H. C. HOW.
- 8 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Mazur" *Mlynarski*
L. T. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 9 SONG..... "Unless" *Carraciolo*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 10 SONG
E. K. FORDHAM (Trinity).

God Save the Queen.

Chairman—MR MARR.

On Thursday, November 22 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. Impromptu in G Flat *Chopin*
H. E. PIGGOTT (Clare).
- 2 SONG "The Shade of the Palm" *Leslie Stuart*
W. B. MARSHALL.
- 3 SONG..... "Ford o' Kabul" *Gerard F. Cobb*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.

- 4 VIOLONCELLO SOLO.... "Passe Pied" *Gillet*
C. H. KIRKUS (St Catharine's).
- 5 SONG..... "I would I were a King" *Sullivan*
J. H. C. HOW.
- 6 SONG..... "The Little Nipper" *Chevalier*
H. H. H. HOCKEY.

PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Nordische Brauzug" *Edvard Greig*
H. E. PIGGOTT (Clare).
- 8 SONG..... "Marching Along" *M. Valérie White*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 9 VIOLONCELLO SOLO.. "Berceuse de Jocelyn" *Godard*
C. H. KIRKUS (St Catharine's).
- 10 SONG..... { (a) "If thou art sleeping, Maiden" } *Noel Johnson*
{ (b) "Good night, Beloved" }
J. H. C. HOW.
- 11 SONG..... "Our Bazaar" *Chevalier*
H. H. H. HOCKEY.

God Save the Queen.

Chairman—MR. LISTER.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects:—(i) Intercession for the College Mission; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion; and kindred objects.

*Committee—*F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., J. E. Cheese B.A., C. Elsee B.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., C. Coore, C. J. F. Jerchow, W. H. Kennett, L. G. S. Raynor, W. H. Roseveare, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, B. P. Waller.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current Term:

- | | | |
|------|-------|---|
| Oct. | 13th. | Dr Watson. |
| " | 20th. | Mr C. F. Andrews, Vice-Principal of the Clergy Training School. |
| " | 27th. | Mr A. Crosthwaite, of the S.P.G. Mission at Cawnpore. |
| Nov. | 3rd. | Mr A. G. De la Pryme, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. |
| " | 10th. | Mr Dyson. |
| " | 17th. | Mr G. A. Weekes, Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College. |
| " | 24th. | Mr A. M. Knight, Fellow and Dean of Gonville and Caius College. |
| Dec. | 1st. | Professor Mayor. |

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1901.

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....Tuesday.....January 15th.
 Lectures beginThursdayJanuary 17th.
 College ExaminationsaboutMarch 12th-15th.
 [Term keptFridayMarch 15th.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come upFridayApril 19th.
 Lectures beginMonday.....April 22nd.
 College ExaminationsaboutJune 3rd-8th.
 [Term keptSaturdayJune 8th.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination.....TuesdayOctober 1st.
 First year come upWednesdayOctober 9th.
 Other years come upFriday.....October 11th.
 Lectures beginMondayOctober 14th.
 College ExaminationsaboutDecember 3rd-6th.
 [Term keptMondayDecember 9th.]

Entrance Examination will be held on January 16th, April 19th,
 August 1st, and October 1st.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer 1900.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Philips (Ferd.). Thoughts concerning an International Latin Academy. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1900.	L. Horton-Smith, Esq.
Jones (H. C.). The Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation and some of its Applications. 8vo. New York, 1900. 4.42.12.	Dr D. MacAlister.
Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Catalogue of 2798 Zodiacal Stars for the Epoch 1900. 8vo. Lond. 1899.	
— A Catalogue of 3007 Stars, for the Equinox 1890	
1885 to 1895. 4to. Lond. 1898. 4.13.	The Astronomer Royal.
Greenwich Observatory. Astronomical and magnetical and meteorological Observations made in the Year 1897 under the direction of W. H. M. Christie. 4to. Edin. 1899. 4.12.	
*Larmor (J.). Aether and Matter, a Development of the dynamical Relations of the Aether to material Systems on the Basis of the atomic Constitution of Matter. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 4.41.24.	The Author.
Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London. Letter-Book B. circa A.D. 1275-1312. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.40.6.	Corporation of the City of London.
Sawyer (Sir James). Contributions to practical Medicine. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Birmingham, 1891. 3.27.56.	The Author.
*Howard (A.). On a Disease of Tradescantia. (Annals of Botany, March 1900).	The Author.
*Taylor (Dr C.). An Appendix to Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, containing a Catalogue of MSS. and Notes on the Text of Aboth. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 9.4.67. ..	Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.
*Gisborne (T.). Walks in a Forest. 7th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1808. H.13.41.	
Blomberg (P. D. von). Allerlei aus Süd-Afrika. 8vo. Gütersloh, 1899. 1.10.53.)	Professor Mayor.

- Atlay (J. B.). The Trial of Lord Cochrane before Lord Ellenborough. With a Preface by E. Downes Law. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 5.34.26. } The Author.
- Duckett (Sir G. F.). Gundreda de Warenne; final and conclusive Evidence. 8vo. n.p. [1900]. } The Author.
- Shakespeare (W.). King John. Edited by G. C. Moore Smith.* 8vo. Lond. 1900. 4.38.69. } The Editor.
- Clebsch (A.). Vorlesungen über Geometrie. Bearbeitet von Dr F. Lindemann. 3 Bde. 8vo. Leipzig, 1875-1891. 3.49.3-5. Cambridge Philosophical Society. Transactions. Vol. XVIII. 4to. Camb. 1900. 3.14.18. } Mr Scott.
- James (M. R.). The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. I. 8vo. Camb. 1900. GG.9. } The Master and Fellows of Trin. Coll.
- Gentry (R.). On the Forms of Plane Quartic Curves. 8vo. New York, 1896. 3.49.1. Freeborough (E.). Chess Endings. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 10.14.60. } Mr Pendlebury.
- Pollock (W. H. K.). Pollock Memories: a Collection of Chess Games, Problems, &c. Edited by Mrs F. F. Rowland. 8vo. Dublin, 1899. 10.13.28. } Mr Pendlebury.
- Blackburne (J. H.). Mr Blackburne's Games at Chess. Selected, annotated and arranged by himself. Edited by P. A. Graham. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 10.13.29. } Mr Pendlebury.
- Castiglione (B.). The Book of The Courtier. Done into English by Sir T. Hoby, anno 1561. With an Introduction by Walter Raleigh. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1900. 8.12.103. } Mr Pendlebury.
- Rabelais. Gargantua and Pantagruel. Trans. into English by Sir T. Urquhart and P. Le Motteux annis 1653-1694. With an Introduction by Charles Whibley. 2 Vols. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1900. 8.12.104,105. } Mr Pendlebury.
- Kelly (W.). The Preaching to the Spirits in Prison. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.19.55.. } Anonymus.

Additions.

- Burnet (G.). History of my own Time. A new Edition based on that of M. J. Routh. The Reign of Charles II. Edited by Osmund Airy. Vol. II. 8vo. Oxford, 1900. 5.34.13. } Anonymus.
- Burrows (M.). Worthies of All Souls: Four Centuries of English History. 8vo. Lond. 1874. 5.27.34. } Anonymus.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. LXII. (Williamson-Worden). 8vo. Lond. 1900. 7.4.62. } Anonymus.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. Denderah, 1898. By W. M. F. Petrie. With Chapters by F. L. Griffith, Dr. Gladstone, and Oldfield Thomas. 4to. Lond. 1900. 9.15. } Anonymus.
- Gibbon (E.). The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Edited by J. B. Bury. Vol. VII. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 1.9.13. } Anonymus.

- Gregorovius (F.). History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages. Trans. by Anne Hamilton. Vol. VII. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 1.9.45,46. } Anonymus.
- *Henley (John). The History and Advantages of divine Revelation. A Sermon preach'd Nov. 15th 1724. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1725. HH.13.31. } Anonymus.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of F. W. Leyborne-Popham, Esq., of Littlecote, co. Wilts. 8vo. Norwich, 1899. 6.8. } Anonymus.
- The MSS. of Shrewsbury and Coventry Corporations; the Earl of Radnor, Sir Walter Corbet and others. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 6.8. } Anonymus.
- Kronecker (L.). Werke. Herausg. von K. Hensel. 3 Bde. 4to. Leipzig, 1895-99. 3.40. } Anonymus.
- Lang (Dr A.). Text-Book of Comparative Anatomy. With Preface to the English Translation by Professor E. Haeckel. Translated into English by H. M. Bernard and M. Bernard. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1891-96. 3.25.28,29. } Anonymus.
- Lapparent (A. de). Traité de Géologie. 4me Edition. 3 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1900. 3.25.30-32. } Anonymus.
- Medicine, A System of. Edited by T. C. Allbutt. 8 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1896-99. 3.27.1-8. } Anonymus.
- Oxford Historical Society. The Life and Times of Anthony Wood, Antiquary, of Oxford, 1632-1695, described by himself. Collected by Andrew Clark. Vol. V. Indexes. 8vo. Oxford, 1900. 5.26.89. } Anonymus.
- Rolls Series. Year Books of the Reign of King Edward III. Year XVI. (Second Part). Edited and translated by L. O. Pike. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.10. } Anonymus.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, 1467-1477. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.40. } Anonymus.
- Royal Historical Society. The Narrative of General Venables. Edited by C. H. Firth. 4to. Lond. 1900. 5.17.167. } Anonymus.
- Scottish Record Publications. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary Queen of Scots, 1547-1603. Edited by Joseph Bain. Vol. II. 1563-1569. 8vo. Edin. 1900. 5.41. } Anonymus.
- Staudt (Dr G. K. C. V.). Geometrie der Lage. 8vo. Nürnberg, [1847]. 3.49.2. } Anonymus.
- Beiträge zur Geometrie der Lage. 3 Hefte. 8vo. Nürnberg, [1856-1860]. 3.49.2. } Anonymus.
- Strutt (J. W.), *baron Rayleigh*. Scientific Papers. Vol. I. 1869-1881. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1899. 3.41. } Anonymus.
- Weierstrass (K.). Mathematische Werke. Bde. I. und. II. 4to. Berlin, 1894-5. 3.40. } Anonymus.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1900.

Donations.

- *Adams (J. C.). Scientific Papers. Vol. II. 4to. Camb. 1900. 3.40. } DONORS.
- Walker (G. T.). Aberration and some other Problems connected with the Electromagnetic Field. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 4.41.25. } Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.
- *Norwood (G.). The Peace Conference: a Poem which obtained the Powis Medal, 1900. 8vo. [Camb. 1900] } The Author.
- *Mayor (J. E. B.). A goodly Heritage. Sermon preached in Great St. Mary's, 17 June 1900 (Commencement Sunday). 12mo. Camb. 1900 } Professor Mayor.

- *Moss (H. W.). On a Boy's Death. Sermon
preached in Shrewsbury School Chapel,
11 June 1899. 8vo.
- The End of the School Year. Sermon
preached in Shrewsbury School Chapel,
30 July 1899. 8vo.
- Loofs (Dr F.). Anti-Haeckel. 4te Auflage.
8vo. Halle a S., 1900
- *Harper (Rev. C. H. R.). Our Clergy,
whence and what? With an Intro-
duction by the Rev. F. J. Chavasse.
8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.19.56.
- *Horton-Smith (P.). The Goulstonian Lec-
tures on the Typhoid Bacillus and Typhoid
Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 3.25.34. . .
- Gordon (Dr P.). Vorlesungen über Invarian-
tentheorie. Herausg. von Dr G. Ker-
schensteiner. 2 Bde (in 1). 8vo. Lond.
1885-7. 3.53.1.
- (Together with five volumes of *Mathe-
matical Pamphlets*.)
- Gardiner (S. R.) and *Mullinger (J. B.)
Introduction to the Study of English
History. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond.
1894. 5.38.48.
- } Professor Mayor.
} The Author.
} The Author.
} Mr Scott.
} Mr Mullinger.

Additions.

- Cambridge University Examination Papers. Mich. Term, 1899 to Easter
Term, 1900. 4to. Camb. 1900. 6.4.29.
- Catalogue général de la Librairie Française. Continuation de l'Ouvrage
d'Otto Lorenz. Tome XIV. (1891-1899). Fasc. I. (A-Boitel). 8vo.
Paris, 1900.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Græca.
Porphyrii Isagogen et Aristotelis Categorias Commentaria. Edidit A.
Busse. 8vo. Berolini, 1900.
- Dictionary of the Bible, dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents,
including the Biblical Theology. Edited by J. Hastings, &c. Vol. III.
(Kir-Pleiades). 4to. Edin. 1900. 7.3.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. LXIII.
(Wordsworth-Zuylestein). 8vo. Lond. 1900. 7.4.63.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H.
Murray. (Inferable-Inpushing). 4to. Oxford, 1900. *Library Table*.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty. Part I.
By W. M. F. Petrie. With Chapter by F. Ll. Griffith. 4to. Lond.
1900. 9.15.
- Fry (F.). A Description of the Great Bible, 1539, and the Six Editions of
Cranmer's Bible, 1540 and 1541, printed by Grafton and Whitchurch :
also of the Editions, in large folio, of the Authorized Version of the
Holy Scriptures, printed in the years 1611, 1613, 1617, 1634, 1640. To-
gether with an original Leaf of each of the Editions described. Large
fol. Lond. 1865. A.5.5.
- Hatch (E.) and Redpath (H. A.). A Concordance to the Septuagint and
the other Greek Versions of the Old Testament. Supplement by H. A.
Redpath. Fasc. I. 4to. Oxford, 1900. *Library Table*.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on MSS. in the Welsh Language.
Vol. I. Part ii. Peniarth. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 6.8.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland. 1625-1632.
Edited by R. P. Mahaffy. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.3.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls. Edward III. 1340-1343. 8vo. Lond.
1900. 5.40.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS 1900-1.

We print for the first time a complete list, with addresses, of our Subscribers. Where no address is given the Subscriber is resident in Cambridge. Subscribers for five years are indicated by the year, and term, in which their Subscription ends, being given in brackets after their names. (*) Denotes the Members of the Committee; (†) late Members of the Committee.

Subscribers will greatly facilitate the delivery of the *Eagle* if they will notify any corrections or changes of address to the Senior Editor, Mr R. F. Scott.

The names of Subscribers commencing with No. 123 will be printed in the Lent Term number.

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Adams, J.	
Adams, Prof W. G. (Sc.D.)	43, Campden Hill Square, Kensington, W.
Addison, H.	
Adkins, F. J.	Central Higher Grade School, Chapple Street, Salford, Lancs.
Adler, H. M.	22, Craven Hill, Hyde Park, W.
Alcock, A. F. (E. 1902)	Knowle Hill, Evesham
Alexander, M.	Hopeville Lodge, 5, Mill Street, Cape Town, South Africa
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Allan, W. B.	Scotland House, Sunderland
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Allen, W. H.	Shaw Vicarage, Oldham
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Andrews, Dr E. C.	110, Finchley Road, London, N. W.
Andrews, H. C.	25, Castle Street, Hertford
Andrews, J. A.	1, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N. W.
Angell, Rev C. C.	Firbank Vicarage, Sedbergh, Yorkshire
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Ash, G. H.	
Aston, Rev W. F.	The Firs, Albany Park, Kingston-on-Thames
Atherton, Rev E. E.	Braduinch, Cullompton, Devon

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Atlay, Mrs	18, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.
Babington, Mrs C. C.	5, Brookside, Cambridge
Babington, P. L.	Walmer House, Tonbridge
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Baldwin, A. B.	Clitheroe, Lancs.
Balak Ram (E. 1905)	I.C.S, Said Mitha Street, Lahore, India
†Barlow, Rev H. T. E.	Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple, Devon
†Barlow, Rev W. H. (D.D.) (E. 1904)	Canonbury House, Islington, N.
Barnes, Rev J. S.	19, Clifton Street, Wigan, Lancs.
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†Beith, J. H.	Fettes College, Edinburgh
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Bonsey, Rev W. H.	The Vicarage, Lancaster
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Bushe-Fox, L. H. K. (E. '03)	

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† Caldecott, Rev A., D.D.	Frating Rectory, Colchester
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Cameron, S.	
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Carliell, E. F.	Ouida House, Bury St Edmunds
Carpmael, E. (E. 1905)	The Ivies, St Julian Farm Road, W. Norwood, S.E.
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Cautley, F. D.	St Michael's, Westgate-on-Sea
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Clark, W. T.	The Square, Broughton in Furness
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Clarke, Rev H. Lowther (E. 1904)	The Vicarage, Dewsbury
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Clay, W. K.	
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Cleworth, J. (E. 1902)	Tegid House, Bala, N. Wales
Cobb, Mrs (E. 1903)	Newnham
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Coe, Rev J. D.	7, St John's Terrace, King's Lynn
Cole, F. E.	
Coleman, E. H.	4, Salop Street, Wolverhampton
Collin, John (M. 1901)	201, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Collison, H. (E. 1904)	Belmont House, Harold Road, Margate

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Pendlebury, R. (Fellow)	
Pennant, P. P. (E. 1903)	Nantlys, St Asaph
Percival, B. A.	The Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, W.
Perkins, C. S.	
Pethybridge, G. H.	c/o Rev C. P. Hutchinson, Kent House, East- bourne
Phillips, Dr J. (E. 1904)	68, Brook Street, London, W.
Phillips, Prof R. W.	University College of North Wales, Bangor
Picken, Rev W. G.	12, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth
Pieters, Rev J. W.	Bromley Lodge, Surrey Road, Bournemouth
Pilkington, A. C. (E. 1902)	The Grammar School, Sydney, N.S.W.
Plowright, C. T. Mc L.	
Pocklington, H. C. (E. 1905)	41, Virginia Road, Leeds
Pocock, G. N.	
Pollard, C. (L. 1903)	Wesleyan Mission, Royapettah, Madras
Poole, A. W.	42, Newark Street, Stepney, E.
Pooley, H. F.	Scotter, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Portbury, Rev H. A. (M. '05)	St Paul's, Fence Avenue, Macclesfield
Portbury, J. A. (E. 1904)	Queen's College, Georgetown, Demerara
Potter, C. G.	Bishopstow Rectory, Swansea
Powell, Rev C. T. (E. 1902)	College Yard, Worcester
Powell, Sir F. S.	1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
†Powell, N. G.	Holmleigh, Belgrave Road, Leicester
Powning, Rev J. F. (E. '02)	The Close, Exeter
Poynder, Rev A. J. (E. '03)	St Michael's Vicarage, Burleigh Street, W.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Prescott, E.	76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Prest, E. E.	Wellerbay House, Macclesfield
Priston, S. B.	
Pryce, H. V.	New College, Hampstead, N.W.
Pryke, Rev W. E. (E. 1905)	The Vicar's House, Ottery St Mary
Prytherch, D. R. O.	Llanarth, Ilandyssil, South Wales
Purser, W. C. B.	Midland Clergy College, Edgbaston, Birmingham
Race, R. T.	
Radcliff, R. P. M.	Arcachon, Gironde, France
Radcliffe, H. (E. 1903)	Balderstone Hall, Rochdale
Radford, Rev L. B.	10, Salisbury Street, Warrington
Rae, F. L. (E. 1904)	Belle Vue, Câtel, Guernsey
Ramage, H.	
Rapson, E. J. (E. 1901)	British Museum, W.C.
Raven, C. O.	A.M.C., Framlingham, Suffolk
Raw, W.	Etah, North West Provinces, India
Rawcliffe, J. H.	The Exchange Mechanic Institute, Burnley
Ray, C. E.	Whinfield House, near Ulverston
†Raynor, Rev A. G. S.	3, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
Raynor, L. G. S.	
Read, Prof H. N.	2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Redlich, S.	6, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.
Reid, S. B. (E. 1903)	Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand
Reissmann, C. H.	Wahroonga, Milson's Point Line, Sydney, New South Wales
Rice, Rev C. M. (E. 1905)	St David's, Reigate
†Richardson, Rev G. (E. '02)	College Street, Winchester
Ridley, F. T.	Oakslade, Reigate
Rigby, Rev O. (E. 1903)	Trinity College, Toronto
Ritchie, J. N.	
Rivers, Dr W. H. R. (E. '01)	
Rix, W. A.	8, St Firth's Road, Barne's Close, Winchester
Robb, A. A.	
Roberts, H. A.	43, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
Roberts, Rev H. E. (E. '02)	Radford, Stafford
Robertson, Rev A. J. (E. 1905)	Lady Margaret Vicarage, Chatham Street, Rodney Road, Walworth, S.E.
Robertson, F. W. R.	Bourn Lodge, Bourn, Cambridge
Robinson, H. J.	22, Parkfield Road, Liverpool
Robinson, M. H.	
Robinson, Rev J.	51, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Robinson, W. E.	Wicken, Soham
Roby, H. J. (LL.D.) (E. '04)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.
†Rootham, C. B.	12, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Rose, F. A.	The Cedars, St Cuthbert's, Bedford
Roscamp, A. F.	Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex
Rosenhain, W.	237, Monument Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Roseveare, W. N.	Harrow-on-the-Hill
Roseveare, Rev R. P.	Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham
Rowe, Rev T. B. (E. 1904)	St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth
Royds, W. M.	St Mary Bourne, Andover, Hants.
Rudd, Rev E. J. S.	The Rectory, Barrow, Bury St Edmunds
Rudd, E. W. (E. 1902)	Aldenham School, Elstree, Herts.
Rudd, W. A.	Withernsea, Hull
Rudge, W. A. D.	The Granhams, Great Shelford
Rushbrooke, Dr W. G.	St Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, S.E.
Russell, A. F.	22, Effingham Street, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
Russell, Rev H.	Layham Rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Said, M.	82, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
Sainsbury, A. J.	The Crescent, Bromgrove
Sampson, R. A. (E. 1903)	3, Burdon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Sandall, T. E. (E. 1901)	Park Lane, Alford, Lincs.
Sandall, H. C.	
Sandford, H.	The Isle, Shrewsbury
†Sandys, Dr J. E. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	
Sanger, F.	Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Sanger, H.	
Sargent, P. W. G.	83, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol
Sargent, D. H. G.	Ridley Hall, Cambridge
Sayle, C. E.	
Scarborough, O. L.	3, Whinney Field, Halifax
†Schiller, F. N. (E. 1901)	c/o Messrs Pigott, Chapman and Co., Calcutta, India.
*Scott, R. F. (Fellow) (E '01)	
Scott, E. L.	
Scouler, A. C. (E. 1906)	St Bees, Carnforth
Senior, C. A. L. (E. 1902)	
Sephton, Rev J. (E. 1904)	90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool
Seward, A. C.	Westfield House, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge
Shawcross, H. W.	St Paul's School, Jalspahar, Darjeeling, India
Shepley, G. W.	
Sheppard, Rev C. P. (E. '02)	7, Clifton Terrace, Rugby
Sheriff, S. M.	
Shingleton-Smith, L.	
Shore, Dr L. E. (Fellow)	
Shuker, A.	Trent College, Nottingham
Sidebotham, C. E.	
†Sikes, E. E. (Fellow) (E. '01)	
Simpson, G. C. E.	
Skene, F. N.	Myton Vicarage, Helperby, Yorks.
Skrimshire, J. F.	Holt, Norfolk
Slator, F.	
Smallpeice, Rev G.	Meppershall Rectory, Shefford R.S.O., Bedford

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Smith, Rev A. D.	3, Cambridge Terrace, Sunderland
Smith, Rev A. E.	79, Richmond Road, Dalston, N.E.
Smith, B. A. (E. 1902)	32, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
Smith, H. Bentley	
†Smith, Prof. G. C. M. (E. 1905)	31, Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield
Smith, Rev H.	Grimley Vicarage, Worcester
Smith, Rev H. Gibson	Halewood Rectory, Liverpool
Smith, Rev H. W. (M. 1901)	Radnor Villa, Malvern
Smith, Rev K. H.	Cambridge Road, Ely
Smith, Tunstall	1,015, N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, U.S.A.
Spencer, R	Walbottle Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Souper, N. B.	
Southam, J. F. L.	
†Stanwell, Rev C.	The Vicarage, Ipsden, Wallingford
Stanwell, H. B.	King Edward IV. School, Saffron Walden
Sterndale-Bennett J.	51, Castletown Road, West Kensington, W.
Stevens, Rev A. J. (Fellow)	
Stevenson, C. M.	
Stokes, C. H.	
Stone, J. M.	29, Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.
Stoughton, J. W.	34, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
Stout, Prof G. F.	137, Woodstock Road, Oxford
Stradling, W.	
Strangeways-Pigg T.	
Stuart, G. M. (E. 1901)	St Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.
Summers, W. C.	11, Victoria Road, Fallowfield, Manchester
Sutcliffe, Rev W. O.	St Edmund's House, Mount Pleasant, Cambridge
Sumner, C. C. W.	Grammar School, Monmouth
Sweeting, Dr E. T. (E. '02)	
Tallent, J. H.	58, Gordon Mansions, W.C.
*Tanner, J. R. (Fellow) (E. 1903)	
Tate, R. W.	St Columba's College, Rathfarnham, Dublin
†Taylor, Rev C., D.D. (Master) (E. 1902)	
Taylor, E. C.	Inglewood, Grange-over-Sands R.S.O.
Teakle, S. G.	
Teall, J. J. H.	2, Sussex Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.
Thatcher, A.	263, Strand, W.C.
†Thompson, A. H.	Endcliffe, Henbury, Gloucestershire
Thomson, Rev F. D.	Barrow Vicarage, Loughboro'
Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1903)	Marlborough, Wilts
Thwaites, G.	283, Harrow Road, W.
Ticehurst, G. A.	
Tobin, T. C.	26, Wesley Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Torry, Rev A. F. (E. 1903) λ	
†Tottenham, H. R. (Fellow)	
Tovey, C. H.	The School, Wellingboro'
*Towle, J. H.	
Townsend, C. A. H.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary
Trehen, E. C.	Goodlands, Acre Road, West Hampstead N.W.
Turner, E. G.	4, Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.
Tyler, E. A.	Warsop, Mansfield, Notts.
Van Zijl, H. S.	
Vaughan, M.	Haileybury College, Hertford
Vigers, E. H.	Avonmore, Hammelton Road, Bromley
Visram, G. F.	9, Colyton Road, Honor Oak, S.E.
Visram, M. H.	Common Room, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Wace, E. G. B. (E. 1902)	Calverton House, Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
Wakely, L. D.	
Waldon, W.	The Crescent, Ripon
Walker, Rev A. J.	Vice-Principal Church Missionary College, Ning-po, China
Walker, Rev B. P.	9, Gospel Gate, Louth, Lincs.
Waller, Rev C. C.	86, Louisenstrasse, Bad Homburg, Germany
Waller, B. P.	
Walton, T. H.	The Grammar School, Ware
Ward, Rev G. W. C.	Maldon, Yorkshire.
Ward, Rev J. T. (Fellow)	
Warren, Rev. W. (E. 1901)	Sunnyside, Hartington Grove, Cambridge
Watkin, E. L.	Westville, Wellingboro'
Watkinson, Rev G.	Mountain, Northowram, Halifax
Watson, Frank	13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Watson, Rev Fred, D.D. (Fellow)	
Webb, F. S.	
Webb, R. R. (Fellow)	
Weldon, Prof W. F. R. (E. 1905)	Merton Lea, Oxford
West, Prof. G. S.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
West, W.	1, Globe Place, Chelsea, S.W.
Weston, E. A.	
Wharton, J.	Marylands, 26, Walnut Street, Southport
Whitaker, A. K.	St Stephen's House, Oxford
Whitaker, G. S.	Heathfield, Upper Tooting, W.
†Whitaker, Rev Canon (E. 1905)	1, Lewis Road, Eastbourne
Whiteley, A.	c/o Rev T. Morton, Hoylandswaine Vicarage, Penistone, Sheffield
Whiteley, G. T.	The Chestnuts, Dulwich Common, S.E.
Whitworth, Rev W. A. (E. 1904)	All Saints' Vicarage, Margaret's Street, Cavendish Square, W.
Widdowson, T.	The College, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Wilkins, Prof A. S., Litt.D.	Owen's College, Manchester
Wilkinson, Rev J. F. (E. '03)	Folkton Rectory, Ganton, Yorks.
Williams, Aneurin (E. 1905)	Wheelside, Hindhead, Windermere
*Williams, G. W.	
Williams, R.	Gordon Villa, Boulton, Derby
Willis, Rev W. N. (E. 1902)	Ascham School, Eastbourne
Wills, R. G.	
Wills, J. J.	75, Clifden Road, Clapton, N.E.
Wilson, A. J.	Mostyn House, Park Gate, Cheshire
Wilson, W. S. (E. 1903)	Burnside, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells
Winfield, P. H.	
Winstone, E. H. (E. 1901)	2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Wiseman, Rev H. J. (E. '01)	2, Cecil Road, Clifton, Bristol
Wood, Rev W. S.	Ufford Rectory, Stamford
Woodhouse, A. A.	Locker's Park, Hemel Hempstead
Woods, B. F.	
Worthington, F.	
Wrenford, H. J. W.	
Yapp, R. H.	Caius College, Cambridge
†Yeld, Rev C.	St Mary's Vicarage, Grassendale, Liverpool
Yeo, J. S. (E. 1903)	Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh