



THE OLD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.



## THE EAGLE.

*October Term, 1904.*

### NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from Vol. XXV., p. 279.)*

**T**HE present instalment of notes deals with some matters concerning the Grammar School at Stamford in Lincolnshire. This school, which owes its existence to a bequest by one William Radcliffe, who had been Alderman, or chief civic officer of Stamford, seems to have been started about 1530. It was placed on a firmer basis by an Act of Parliament passed in 1548. This Act is printed from a copy on vellum preserved in College. There is probably one interesting point about this Act. William Cecil, afterwards Lord Treasurer Burghley, was educated first at Grantham School and afterwards at Stamford. From the latter school he came to St. John's in 1535, so that he is to be numbered among the first pupils of Stamford School. He was returned as one of the Members of Parliament for the borough of Stamford to the first Parliament of King Edward VI., summoned to meet at Westminster in November 1547. It seems therefore probable that William Cecil had a hand in the promotion of this Act which put the affairs of his old

school on a settled footing, and that we may trace his influence in the provision that the Master of St. John's was to act as an adviser and assessor to the Alderman of Stamford. In after years Lord Burghley gave a rent-charge to the College, in consideration of which, the Marquis of Exeter his descendant has the right, still in force, of nominating an Exhibitioner to the College from Stamford School (see *The Eagle*, vol. xx., p. 370).

In Parlamento inchoato et tento apud Westmonasterium quarto die Novembris Anno potentissimi Principis Edvardi sexti Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Ilibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in terra Ecclesie Anglicanae et Hibernie supremi capitis primo et per varias prorogaciones continuato usque vicessimum quartum diem Novembris anno dicti domini nostri Edvardi Regis secundo in secunda videlicet sessione ejusdem Parlamenti inter alia multa communi omnium Procerum et populi consensu ac Regiae Majestatis tum praesentis assensu stabilitur sancitur et inactitatum est est ad verbum prout sequitur.

Forasmuch as it is a right godly and charitable deede to educate and bring up children and youth as well in learneing as also in civil manners And a great number of persons haveing children bee not able to keepe the same at schoole Therefore William Radcliff of the Towne of Stamford of his godly zeale and good mind intending to found and erect within the said Towne of Stamford one schoole where such poore yong children and infantes might be freely taught in learneing and manners without takeing any sallary or reward of the parents of such poore schollers The same William Radcliff by his last will and testament willed that his feoffes which then were seized of all his lands, tenements, meadowes, leasowes, pastures, and hereditaments in Stamford aforesaid should immediately after his death find an honest and able person being learned to teach schollers within the same Towne of Stamford freely without takeing of any reward of the same schollers or their parents for the same. And for the paines of such Schoole Master well and truly to pay to the same Schoole Master the yearely profits of all his said lands in Stamford. And further willed that his said feoffees or his executors should within one and twenty yeares

after his death obtaine and gett the Kinges Majesties licence for th' admortisement of the said lands to the use aforesaid. And if it should fortune the said feoffees and executors not to obtaine the said

yeares That then his executors should imploy the money thereof comming to such deedes of charity as to them or the survivor of them should seeme most expedient. And for as much as it is about seaventeene or eighteene yeares since the death of the said William Radcliff by all which time there hath beene an honest learned Schoole Master which hath taught within the same Towne according to the mind and intent of the same William Radcliff greatly to the benefit of the same poore Towne and to the other Townes thereunto adjoyning and yet no licence obtained of the Kinges Highnes for the admortisement of the said lands to the godly purpose before remembred by the said feoffees nor executors. By the which delay it is feared that the feoffees and executors rather minding to take benefit of the sale

one and twenty yeares expired then the advancement of the said godly and most charitable intent of the said William Radcliff. For Remedy whereof and for the establishing of the said good and vertuous mind of the same William Radcliff Bee it enacted by the King our Sovereigne Lord with th' assent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same That from henceforth the Alderman of the Towne of Stamford for the time being and their successors for ever shall have, hold, occupy, possesse and enjoy all the said messuages, lands, tenements, meadowes, leasowes, pastures, woods, waters, rents, revercions and hereditaments in Stamford aforesaid before willed, bequeathed, or given to th' intent therewith yearely to find one honest, able and sufficient learned man to teach freely within the same town of Stamford all such schollers as shall from time to time resort to the schoole house appointed for the teaching of such schollers. The which able Schoole Master the same Alderman for the time being shall yearely well and truly content and pay the yearely profits of the said lands towards his necessary findeing to be paid at four times of the yeare, that is, to say, at the feast of the Annunciation of our lady, the Nativity of St John Baptist, St Michael th' Archangell, and the Nativity of our Lord, by even portions.

And bee it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Alderman of Stamford aforesaid for the time being with the advise and consent of the Master of the Colledge of St John Evangelist in Cambridge for the time beeing to name, depute, assigne and appoynt from time to time as often as neede shall require, such an able learned person to bee Schoole Master there as shall be apt and meete for the same; and also shall have power to remove and put out any such Schoole Master there for lack of due attendance or other reasonable cause, and to nominate, assigne appoint, or place any other such learned man as shall bee appointed by the Alderman of Stamford for the time beeing by the advise and counsell aforesaid. And that also the trade forme and manner of instructing and teacheing to bee used within the said Schoole to be approved and allowed by the said Master of the above named Colledge for the time being.

Saveing to all and every person or persons bodies politique and corporate their heires and successors and the heires and successors of every of them other then the heires feoffees and executors of the said William Radcliff or any other person or persons claymeing in or by the said heires feoffees or executors or any of them all such right, title, interest, leases, conditions commodities and profits as they or any of them have, hold, or should have had before the makeing of this Act, and as though this Act had never been had nor made anything contained in this Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Ego Johannes Mason miles deputatus Wilielmi Paget prae nobilis Ordinis Garterii militis clerici Parliamentorum virtute brevis Regie Majestatis de certiorandis his annexis certifico hoc superius scriptum verum esse tenorem Actus Parliamenti in eo brevi expressum. In cujus rei testimonium praesentibus subscripsi sigillumque apposui decimo sexto die Maij anno Regni ejusdem Domini Regis tertio.

JOANNES MASON.

The letters which follow relate to the short comings of Mr; Hannes who had been appointed Master of Stamford School in 1723. William Hannes, son of Richard Hannes, of the town of Warwick, *plebeius*,

matriculated at Oxford from Magdalen College 13 July 1697, aged 16. He was usher of Magdalen College School from 1717 to 1723. He became Rector of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, in 1728. It is clear that he never can have been a very good Master. The English people in the eighteenth century were wonderfully patient with their clergy, allowing them to hold several livings in plurality, and to neglect them all, but they held rather different views with regard to the duties of a Schoolmaster.

John Peake, who supports the letter of the Mayor of Stamford (the chief civic officer being now styled Mayor instead of Alderman) was one of the chaplains to Lord Exeter. The son of the Rev. William Peake, of Seaton, Rutland, and educated at Uppingham School, he was admitted to St. John's 9 July 1709, aged 17. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 20 March 1715—6, remaining a Fellow until his death. He was instituted Rector of St John with St Clement in Stamford 16 October 1719, ceding this on being instituted 16 October 1728 to the Rectory of Great Casterton, Rutland. He died 15 and was buried 20 December 1733 at Seaton.

To the Worshipfull the Mayor of Stamford in the County of Lincoln And to the Reverend the Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

The Humble Petition of several of the Inhabitants of the Town of Stamford aforesaid whose names are hereunto subscribed in behalf of themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants of the same Town.

Sheweth

That Mr William Radcliff in the year 1530 founded or settled a free Grammar School in the said Town for educating and bringing up Children and youth as well in Learning as also in civil manners and endowed the said School with Lands and Tenements of a considerable value for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster there and settled the same on the Alderman of the said Town as Trustee.

That the said William Radcliff did in his life time make establish and settle diverse Orders and Rules to be observed in the said free school which were afterwards confirmed by the then Alderman and the said then Master of St John's Colledge Amongst which Orders and Rules It is directed that there shall be Publick Prayers used in the said School every morning and every evening at their departure.

That an Act of Parliament was made in the first and second years of King Edward the 6th reciting the Will of the Pious Donor In which it is enacted That the Alderman of Stamford for the time being with the advice and consent of the Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge shall name depute assigne and appoint from time to time as often as need shall require such an able learned person to be Schoolmaster there as shall be apt and meet for the same And shall have Power to remove and put out any such Schoolmaster there for lack of due attendance or other reasonable cause and to nominate assign appoint and place any such other learned man as shall be appointed by the Alderman of Stamford for the time being by the advice and counsel aforesaid And that the manner of teaching and instructing shall be allowed by the said Master.

That the Reverend Mr Hannes who has been Schoolmaster there above six years last past and yet continues in the said office has almost totally neglected reading Prayers in the said School In breach of the order aforementioned and the Trust reposed in him to the great discouragement of Religion and Piety which was intended by the said good Rules and Orders to be implanted in the Scholars of the said School.

That the said Mr Hannes has been guilty of a very great neglect in his duty in teaching and instructing and bringing up youth in the said School for that he has frequently been absent from the said School for the space of several months at several times and that at such times as the said Mr Hannes has been resident at the House appointed for the Schoolmaster he has been so negligent of his duty that he has absented himself from the said School for several days together and when he has attended at the said School it has frequently been not above two hours in a day. That there has been such a neglect by the said Mr Hannes that the exercises of the youth of the said School have not been examined nor look't into for the space of a fortnight, three weeks, a month, or more, by which shamefull

neglect the Scholars have made no improvement in their learning to their manifest injury, prejudice and loss of time never to be regained, for which reasons several of the inhabitants and others have been necessitated to take away their children from the said School and to send them to other places for their education to prevent their utter ruin Which tends to a great expense of the said inhabitants and is a great decay and loss to the tradeing part of the Town, and contrary to the true intent and designe of the Pious Donor.

Therefore for the reasons aforesaid (of which due proof is ready to be made) Your Petitioners do humbly hope that when these allegacions shall be made appear to you That then you the said Mayor and Master of St John's will think it reasonable and necessary to remove the said Mr Hannes from the said School and put and place some other learned and fit person in his room or stead according to the power vested in you.

And your Petitioners will ever pray *etc.*

[Signed by 83 persons. The names only being given without any details].

Reverend Sir

The bearer waits upon you with a Petition directed to you as well as myself, which you will please to observe is of great consequence to this place I have fully considered the whole and find the allegacions therein contained are true, haveing due proof thereof made before me.

I beg you will please to take this weighty affair into your consideration, and should be then glad to know what proofs you expect should be laid before you for your further satisfaction herein. If you concur with me, I then propose to lay the affair before Council, that the most proper methods may be thought of, in order to remove Mr Hannes, whose great negligences indeed have reduced a flourishing School almost to nothing.

If you think what is alledged in the Petition is sufficient to remove Mr Hannes, I shall beg you will give me leave to desire your recommendation of a fit person to succeed him, having the highest esteem for a person of your character. And am Sir

Stamford  
Febr 6<sup>o</sup> 1729<sup>o</sup>.

with the greatest respect  
your most humble servant  
CHA. SHIPLEY,  
*Mayor.*

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Dr Lambert, Master of St John's Colledge Cambridge, present.

February 12, 1729—30

Dear Sir

The Corporation of Stamford having drawn up a petition against Mr Hannes, the Master of the free School, waited upon Lord Exeter for his Lordship's recommendation to you. Upon which I am ordered to acquaint you that as his Lordship is of opinion they will be able to make out the charge contained in the said petition, so he hopes that you will find it in your power to give them the satisfaction they desire and at the same time of very much obliging his Lordship. I am

your most humble servant  
to command  
J. PEAKE.

Lord and Lady desire their service to you and are mighty glad to hear of your being pretty well recovered.

George Fothergill, the writer of the next letter, son of the Rev Thomas Fothergill of Worksop, Notts, was admitted to St John's as a pensioner 21 May 1696, aged 17. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 13 June 1697 and was called to the Bar 12 February 1703—4. His letter gives at least a hint of the private reasons the Mayor of Stamford had to dislike Mr Hannes. The handwriting of the copy of the Latin verses preserved in College is almost certainly that of Mr Hannes.

The honest Frank Boynton referred to in Fothergill's letter was a Johnian of Fothergill's own year. The son of the Rev Henry Boynton of Barmston, Yorks, he was admitted to St. John's 6 April 1697. He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn 9 March 1695—6. In 1731 he succeeded his cousin Sir Griffith Boynton, mentioned in the letter, as fourth baronet. His eldest son Griffith was admitted to Gray's Inn 23 April 1730. A second son

Francis Boynton was of Sidney Sussex College and an ensign in the Guards.

London February 20th 1729—30

Sir

I hope you will grant me your pardon for giving you the trouble of this, which I do at the request of Mr Denshire of Stamford in Lincolnshire, who had once the honour of drinking a bottle of wine with you at my house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and who, dining with me yesterday, was lamenting the danger they were in of losing one of the most learned and valluable persons they have in their town of Stamford. One Mr Hannes who is at present Schoolmaster of their Free School there. Against whom a petition hath been lately drawn up, or rather caused to be drawn up (and with great zeal and industry handed about for subscriptions to it) by the present Major of Stamford (who happens to be a person of mean station in the world) for no other reason, but because he was told, he was most ignominiously and scandalously reflected on, vpon his Inauguration as Major in a Lattin copy of verses spoke by one of the said Schoolmaster's scholars, and therefore, the Major is resolved to have him turned out from being Schoolmaster.

Sir, Mr Denshire desires me to assure you that the case is no more than this. It has alwayes, time out of mind, been constantly usuall at the Inauguration of the Majors of Stamford, for the two Head Boyes of the school to make two Lattin speeches, in prose or verse, to the Major and community assembled on these occasions. The subject matter of which usually were, upon commendations of the Major sworn, or the high nature of his office and power, or the happiness they had reason to promise themselves under his auspicious government, or other such like little flourishes and ludicrous sallies of such little youthful geniuses. That the inclosed copy of verses, were composed and spoke by one of the Head Boyes upon the Inauguration of the present Major, and all persons seemed well pleased and satisfied upon the occasion. But at lenght, some person telling the Major (who happens to be a Rope-maker, and sells cheese and bacon, and makes sacks and sacking and sail-cloth) that he was most ignominiously and scandalously abused in the copy of verses. spoke by the boy, and Englishing them to him (for he does not understand Lattin) in a worse sense than

they ought to have been, and withall telling him that the Master must be at the bottom of all that matter; the Major grew so affronted, and outrageously provoked, that nothing would serve him but that the Master must be turned out. A Petition was drawn, and all persons influenced to sign it, by all wayes and meanes that could possibly be found out. Sir, the copy of verses are sent inclosed, that you may judge whether there be a just occasion given for such a violent proceeding against Mr Hannes, who, as I am assured by Mr Denshire, is a very learned, sober, vallnable, and worthy man, and of true orthodox principles, and of an exemplary life, and character, and was recommended to the school, to Mr Denshire when he was Major of Stamford (upon the resignation of one Mr Turner, who removed to Colchester School) by Dr Delaune, Dr Butler, Dr Moss, Dr Trapp and other learned and great men. Sir, Mr Denshire desires me further to acquaint you, that as to some necessary avocations, that Mr Hannes has lately had from the school; 'tis true, he has had some. But they were necessary and unavoidable. For he has lately married a wife, and the courtship and addresses to her, necessarily took up some of his time, and that he lately having a living given him in Leicestershire by Sir Cloberry Noell, knight of the shire for that county, who was one of his pupills at Oxford, some of his time was necessarily taken up in ordering and settling things in relation thereunto. But, that during such unavoidable avocations, he always had an Usher (whom he found Usher there before he came to the school) to attend the school, and take care of the schollars. And that now he is settled, in his wife, and settled in his living (where he keeps a curate) he cannot have any such avocations for the future. Never the less, if you are of opinion that such avocations as aforesaid ought to be enquired into, with respect to the unavoidableness or necessity of them Mr Hannes will wait upon you (if permitted) and give you the particular reasons of the said avocations, necessarily had and occasioned as aforesaid, and will submit to, and carefully observe any admonition you shall be pleased to give him, believing you will not consent to the turning him out of his Freehold till the matter is fully and thoroughly examined into. Mr Denshire desires me further to acquaint you, that as to the petition that has been lately sent you, signed by a many persons, the same was signed by a great number that never had a child at the school, and many of the lowest rank, and by many

others who signed it merely because the officer of the Town, the Major employed, told them they would disoblige the Lord Exeter, if they did not sign it. But many other reputable men (although friends to the Lord Exeter) refused to sign it, and several others who had signed it, have since declared they were sorry they had so done, and that they were hurried and surprized into it. That a great part of the Town are very desirous to have him continued, and therefore it is hoped that you will not give your consent to the turning him out till this matter is thoroughly examined into. Sir, having given you all this trouble, I cannot help repeating my goodness will forgive me by reason of my intention herein is just and right, and I verily believe the same of my friend Mr Denshire, who requests this of me. Att his request I have likewise sent you herewith the Rules and Orders of the school, and likewise an Act of Parliament passed in relation thereunto. And now Sir, having done with business I have no newes to tell you but that I lately received a letter from honest Frank Boynton, who comes up to London with his eldest son Griffith the week after this next and intends to admitt him in one of the Inns of Court, and leave him there. He promises me I shall have a good deal of his company, which will be very agreeable to me. Whether or no he intends to make Cambridge in his way, and give himself the pleasure of paying his respects to you, he does not mention in his letter. When we are together we shall not fail to remember our old friends, and then I am sure, you cannot be forgotten, who was always so in a particular manner not only to him, but also to Sir,

your most obedient, and  
most humble servant  
GEORGE FOTHERGILL.

I must not omitt begging my humble service to my old friends and acquaintances in Colledge, but who of them are alive and resident there, unless Dr Edmundson and Mr Peter Clarke, I cannot tell.

Sir Griffith Boynton comes not to London with his new wife till next winter.

*Addressed:* For the Reverend Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

The following are the copies of verses referred to in the preceding letter.

AD PRAETOREM STAMFORDIAE, 1729.

Inclute Praetor ave! prae quo, neque charior, alter,  
 Quove nec utilior civis in urbe viget.  
 Per quem sudorem, per quae discrimina curae,  
 Attigeris meritis praemia summa loci.  
 Porcorum innumerus passim grex grunnit in agris,  
 Pro Te, quot vaccae ac ubera tenta gerunt,  
 Pinguis ut huic nostrae premeretur caseus urbi,  
 (Et Tua dulcisono tinniat aere manus;)  
 Srenua, cui junctus, praestat jentacula, panis,  
 Lautaue cum lardo prandia praebet olus.  
 Tres solum, ut perhibent, aliorum fata sorores,  
 Mille, Tuam at sortem, nent faciuntque manus.  
 Quae Tibi fila trahunt, calathis referuntque peracta  
 Stamina, dum fuis linthea pensa tument;  
 Frumento hinc sacci, nautis hinc vela, Tibique  
 Lucrum, eadem nummos, ars loculosque parat.  
 Urit sive latus, Funis, seu colla coercens,  
 Et vitae et vocis, pendula, rumpit iter.  
 Imperii monstrat quae sint arctissima vincla,  
 Dum quod non possunt praemia, poena, potest.

TO THE MAYOR OF STAMFORD, 1729.

All-hail your Worship, Hail fam'd Stamford's Mayor!  
 Success and Happiness attend your Care.  
 A Man more lov'd, no City's Annals tell  
 Nor one more usefull to the Common-weal.  
 Of Pains and skill what Great variety  
 Has raised your merit to this Dignity.  
 The Bristol'd stores 'tis difficult to reckon,  
 Which grunting feed to furnish us with Bacon;  
 And good milch-kine in severall Counties Lowe,  
 Us, to supply with Cheese, with money, you;  
 Tho' nicer Tastes more modern customs please,  
 The heartiest breakfast still is Bread and Cheese;  
 Where Appetite is keen, how good a Dinner,  
 Bacon and Sprouts afford to Saint or Sinner!

But Spinsters three, as say the Poets Learned,  
 Are with the thread of human Life concerned;  
 Thousands of hands, your different Arts employ  
 That you in plenty may the World Enjoy;  
*These* Beat, *those* Dress, some turn the nimble wheel,  
 Whilst humming spools from less'ning Distaffs swell:  
 Some at the coarser Loom, some finer weave,  
 (Sonnets or merry Tales their Toil deceive)  
 Hence sacks to hold, and sheet to winnow, corn,  
 And Ships by *sails* to distant Realms are borne:  
 No more is wanting to commend that skill,  
 Which can the money-Bag both make and fill.

The hempen-twist when with impetuous Smack,  
 It pain imparts to little villian's back;  
 Or to the Beam transvers'd the *greater* ties  
 (Quick interrupting Breath and Rogueries)  
 Shews, to what Art, and vegetable, 'tis owing,  
 That power and property are kept from ruin;  
 Since, of Success, when gentler Methods, fail,  
 The fear or fate of this does still prevail.

The letters which follow explain themselves. Caleb Parnham was at this time one of the Deans of the College, he was afterwards Rector of Ufford, where he died 11 May 1764.

The depositions of some half dozen School boys were taken before the Mayor. Of these two have been selected because Mr Hannes gives his view of these two boys. The evidence of Mr James Dod or Dodd, the usher, was also taken and he supported the evidence of the boys as to Mr Hannes' absences from the School. Mr Isaac who is mentioned by Mr Hannes in his letter to the Master was no doubt John Isaac, instituted Rector of Ashwell 22 April 1713 and Rector of Whitwell 17 September 1716, both in Rutland. He held both livings until 1743.

St John's Feb: 21, 1729—30

Honoured Sir

Variety of business both in the University and our own

College prevented me from owning the favour of yours so soon as I intended.

The character of Mr Hannes' abilities inclined me to hope better things than are suggested in the petition; but since neither the advice of his friends, nor I presume other admonition, could prevail with him to attend the school, the pious design of the Founder, the interest of the Corporation and the training up of youth in learning and good manners must be regarded before the benefit of any private person.

If the allegations contained in the petition are true, and proof made thereof in a legal way, the removal of Mr Hannes will be necessary; and since my advice is required, I think it expedient that he be summon'd before you, have a copy of the allegations, a day fixed for his answer, and if that be unsatisfactory, or he refuses to appear, be ordered to quitt his place within a time limited, and let the affair be represented to the Bishop in order to revoke his lycense.

A transcript of the most substantial depositions as to the articles of absenting several months from the school, and not examining the exercises for three weeks or longer, will be a further satisfaction.

Sir, you may depend upon my consent to whatever is just and reasonable in the conduction of this affair, as I have much at heart the good ends before mentioned and sincerely wish your success in promoting the same. I am, with all respect

your most humble servant

R. LAMBERT.

*Addressed:* To the Right Worshipfull Mr Mayor of Stamford in Lincolnshire. By Caxton bag.

Stamford 7th March 1729—30

Reverend Sir

I am much obliged to you for your ready and kind answer, which came safe to hand. I shall with great regard to your good judgment observe the directions you are pleased to give. Our Council are now upon the Circuit but at their return home necessary steps shall be taken and the whole affair shall be laid before you with great sincerity and truth, for I have (only) the same good ends in view which you are pleased to mention and shall do nothing but with regard to the trust reposed in me in

which if I am so happy as to have your concurrence It will add greatly to the satisfaction of Sir

your most obliged and  
very humble servant

CHA: SHIPLEY,

Mayor.

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To the Reverend Mr Hannes Schoolmaster of the free Grammar School in Stamford in the County of Lincoln.

Whereas complaint hath been made unto me That you have been guilty of the severall matters contained in the paper hereunto annexed.

These are therefore to summon you to appeare before me at the Town Hall in Stamford aforesaid on Tuesday the six and twentieth day of this instant May by nine of the clock in the forenoon of the same day To answer to the said charge and allegation against you and the proof that shall be then made thereof before me. Dated the eighteenth day of May Anno Domini 1730.

CHA: SHIPLEY,  
Mayor.

A copy of the Allegations against the Reverend Mr Hannes, Schoolmaster of the free School in Stamford in the County of Lincoln, laid before Charles Shipley present Mayor of the Corporation of Stamford aforesaid.

That the Reverend Mr Hannes who hath been Schoolmaster there above six years last past and yet continues in the said office has almost totally neglected reading prayers in the said school and teaching the schollers in the said school their Catechism. In breach of the Orders relating to the said school and the trust reposed in him, to the great Discouragement of Religion and Piety which was intended by the good rules and orders of the same to be early implanted in the scholars of the said school.

That the said Mr Hannes has been guilty of a very great neglect of his duty in teaching instructing and bringing up youth

in the said school, for that he has frequently been absent from the said school for the space of several months at several times And that at such times as the said Mr Hannes has been resident at the House appointed for the Schoolmaster he has been so negligent of his duty that when he has attended at the said school it has frequently been not above two hours in a day.

That there has been such a neglect by the said Mr Hannes that the exercises of the youth of the said school hath not been examined nor look't into for the space of a fortnight, three weeks, a month or more. By which shamefull neglect the schollers have made no improvement in their learning to their manifest injury, prejudice and loss of time never to be regained For which reasons several of the inhabitants and others have been necessitated to take away their children from the said school and send them to other places for their education to prevent their utter ruin which tends to great expense of the said inhabitants and is a great decay and loss to the trading part of the Town and contrary to the true intent and design of the pious Donor.

That the said Mr Hannes contrary to the Orders made concerning and relating to the said school has refused to accept such summes of money as are by the said Orders appointed to be paid for the teaching of scholars of the said school whose parents are inhabitants within the said Towne of Stamford and has arbitrarily insisted upon and received greater summs of money for the same contrary to the Will of the parents, in breach of the said orders and constitutions of the said school.

That the said Mr Hannes in breach of another order of the said school has broke up school sooner and returned to the keeping of the same later than by the laws and constitutions of the said school is for that purpose appoynted.

That care hath not been taken by the said Mr Hannes that the scholars of the said school speak and converse in the Latin tongue either in the said school or without, pursuant to another order made concerning the said school for that purpose

CHARLES SHIPLEY,  
*Mayor.*

Thomas Lindsey serjeant-at-mace for the Borrough of Stamford in the County of Lincoln maketh oath, that in pursuance of the order and directions of Mr Shipley, Mayor of

Stamford aforesaid, this deponent did personally serve the Reverend Mr Hannes Master of the free Grammar School in Stamford aforesaid with a summons in writing and a paper writing thereunto annexed on Tuesday the nineteenth day of this instant May. By delivering the same into the hands of the said Mr Hannes. Of which said summons and paper writeing annexed this paper writing and the paper writing hereunto annexed are true copys.

THOS. LINDSEY.

Jur. apud le Town Hall in Stamford predict. vicesimo  
Sexto die Maii 1730 coram me. Cha. Shipley, Mayor.

Stamford May 24th 1730

Mr Vice Chancellor

I return you my thanks for your civil reception, and the honour of your conversation when I was in Cambridge.

Since I waited upon you my Window Tax has been raised from 20s. to 30s. per annum, and my parish levy from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per mensem. Which is considerable in the whole year since we have often double and treble months (as they call 'em), nay four months levies have I paid in one.

But nothing, worth writing to you about, has occurred till Tuesday, May 19th 1730, when at or before 5 in the morning, the Mayor's serjeant came (as my wife and I were preparing to go to my parsonage in Leicestershire) with the Articles and with a Citation for me to appear before him at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 26th of this instant May by 9 of the clock in the forenoon *etc.* He has likewise called a Common Hall to be held for the Borough on the same day and at the same hour. So that at this rate the Mayor for the time being, and the whole Corporation of Stamford too, are my Visitors, which I profess myself not to understand, therefore send this purposely to desire your advice in this matter and to know whether by the school statutes I am obliged to obey the summons.

This summons surpris'd me the more because that on May 16th 1730 (but the Saturday before) my wife's brother Mr Isaac, a clegyman of distinction in this neighbourhood, sent a letter wherein are these words: "This morning I waited upon Mr Mayor who has agreed to come into the measures proposed

for a reconciliation; and has promised when he comes our way, to make me a visit *etc.*" I can't imagine the reason of this sudden turn unless it be that when Mr Noel, whom he waited upon too separately, asked Mr Isaac, if I would give it under my hand not to lay claim to the fines rais'd upon the school estate? Mr Isaac assured him I would not. But to return. Being so early visited myself by the Mayor's serjeant, I knocked up both my attorneys (for all the Counsellors this country affords, are retained on the other side) who thought then that there was no occasion for my attending the meeting at the Hall on the 26th. So my wife and I jogg'd on for Leicestershire; where we remained in peace, till late on Friday night last a fellow bounc'd at the door with a letter from one of my attorneys signifying that it was thought proper for me to make my appearance on Tuesday next and that I should come very immediately for Stamford, so that yesterday I came 27 long miles on horseback (a great journey) with a fit of the stone almost all the way, which obedience to Magistracy was very tormenting, and which still continuing will I hope be some excuse for the uncorrectness of the stile and writing of this, and the unfitness of it for the person I send it to.

For me to meet the Mayor at the Common Hall held for the Borough of Stamford is I think allowing the Corporation to be visitor and may be a very bad precedent for my successors. For though it has pleased God to give me a little something besides the school, yet amongst those who shall succeed me there may be sometimes a person who (with a large family of his own children) may have nothing else but the schools. There are already members of this Corporation, one barrister-at-law and four attorneys. The Town Clerk is working himself into an Alderman and I am credibly informed has a promise of being made one. He must be succeeded by another attorney; and how many more these may bring in of their own relations and business no body can tell. Now, tho' as Solomon says "In the multitude of Counsellors there is safety;" yet if they should happen to be otherwise than good (which how unlikely soever amongst persons of an occupation, the design of which is to secure property, yet may come to pass) instead of the word 'Safety' we may read 'Danger.' It may so happen too, that amongst those that succeed you in your government of the College (which may it be late 'ere anybody does) there may be

often a person, who, to his other more valuable knowledge, may not joyn that of secular business, and then a Corporation, by that time perhaps most of 'em attorneys, will be more than a match in worldly affairs for such a visitor; and such a schoolmaster that has his head turn'd only to Gerunds and Supines and τὸ σφῖν καὶ σφῶιν *etc.*

Suppose again, that the artifice of such a Corporation, we have been speaking of, should prevail upon the Cambridge visitor to be of their side and such a schoolmaster as we have been speaking of, not being able to supply the fees, should have no one but God and himself to plead his cause, how much soever he may be rewarded for it in the next world, we may easily guess what will be the issue of it in this. By this time I have, I'm afraid, tired out you Sir as well as myself and therefore shall only repeat my desire that you would be pleased to send your opinion by this special messenger, whether you think it my duty to attend the Corporation on Tuesday next in the Town Hall as my visitor. With my humble service to the gentlemen I had the happiness to be with at your Lodgings, I am with great respect, Mr Vice-Chancellor

your most humble servant  
W. HANNES.

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Stamford, May the 26th 1730.

Reverend Sir

I was before much obliged to you but am now more so for the favour of yours *etc.* The long letter I wrote to Mr Vice Chancellor on the 24th instant, upon recollection, was by no means fit for him to receive; but I had not time to make it shorter, or more correct, having much other business to despatch; and in bodily pain too while I wrote it, and therefore I hope his goodness will excuse me, but the facts mentioned in it are true. With my humble respects to him, if you think proper, be pleased to communicate to him the following lines which I sent at 8 this morning:

To Mr Charles Shipley, Mayor.

Sir I am advised by my counsel that your proceedings against me are irregular, and therefore that I may not shew you any disrespect, or give you any unnecessary trouble,

I send this to acquaint you, that I dont look upon myself obliged to appear according to your summons. When before proper judges, I don't question but to justify my conduct.

your humble servant

May the 26th, 1730.

WILLIAM HANNES.

Whenever the Master of St John's pleases to command me I shall very readily wait upon him, I am Sir

your obliged & most humble servant

WILLIAM HANNES.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Mr Parnham, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. By Caxton Bagg.

My reasons for not appearing according to the summons.

1. The Citation or Summons is signed by Cha. Shipley, Mayor, without mentioning what place he is Mayor of.

2. No persons are mentioned as Exhibitors of the articles or allegations against me.

3. They appointed a Common Hall for the Borough, the same place, day and hour that I was summoned to appear at.

N.B. the school leases too are made in the name of the Corporation (*vid.* the lease of Mr S. Rogers, deceased).

4. That the Master of St. John's College Cambridge has a joynt visitatorial power with the Mayor, and that therefore my summons and examination ought to be by both. The Mayor being generally an illiterate man cant be supposed qualified to take such an examination.

To the Rev Mr Parnham, Fellow of St John's College.

Stamford Burg. }	The Examination of Anthony Wingfield
in Com. Lincoln. }	son of John Wingfield esquire aged about
	twenty years taken before Charles Shipley
	Mayor of the Borough aforesaid.

This Examinant upon oath doth say that he was lately a scholar under the Reverend Mr. Hannes, Master of the free Grammar School in Stamford in the County of Lincoln about four years

and under the care of the said Mr Hannes, all during which time publick prayers both morning and evening were so much neglected that the said Mr Hannes did not read them above once a month, nor so often, nor his usher above once a week, and this deponent was generally at the school most mornings before Mr Hannes and his usher and stayed at the school in the evening till the rest of the scholars went from school. And this deponent saith that he does very well remember that when this deponent constantly attended every day at the said school the said Mr Hannes has been absent from the school for full three weeks and sometimes a month and more in the school time and not at any breaking up or holiday time and that he has known the said Mr Hannes to have been at home at his house in Stamford when he has absented himself from the school for a day together and very often half a day though the said Mr Hannes has been well for that this deponent has known him to be walking in his garden near the school at the same time. And those days which the said Mr Hannes did come to school he seldom came into school till after breakfast time near ten of the clock in the morning and that he has frequently come into the school and stayed therein a little time and gone out again without hearing any of the boys lessons or examining their exercises. And this deponent further saith that this deponent seldom neglected to make his exercises every night as duely as the other boys of the school and that the said Mr Hannes very seldom called upon this deponent to give him his exercises to examine and that he very well remembers that he this deponent has had a number of exercises which he had composed by one at a time for the space of four months together or more and that when Mr Hannes called for the same he did not correct or amend any of them nor shew this deponent any faults or any ways examine this deponent about them and that this deponent has seen Mr Hannes lay this deponents exercises by amongst other scholars exercises and seldom has seen Mr Hannes look over any of this deponents exercises or any other. And that this deponent knows that severall other scholars have had a number of exercises by them for two and three months before Mr Hannes has called for them. And this deponent has often seen Mr Hannes sleeping in his study in the school for an hour or two together and sometimes whilst this deponent and his seat-fellows have been repeating their lessons to the

said Mr Hannes. And this deponent further saith that he never was directed by the said Mr Hannes or any other person to converse in the Latin tongue either in or out of the said school.

ANTHONY WINGFIELD.

Capt. et jur. coram me apud communem Aulam tent. pro Burgo predicto vicessimo sexto die Maii Anno Domini 1730. Charles Shipley, *Mayor*.

Stamford Burgh. } The examination of Richard Peale son of  
in Com. Lincoln } the Reverend Mr Charles Peale of Edith-  
weston in the County of Rutland clerk  
aged about 16 years taken before Charles  
Shipley Mayor of the Borough aforesaid.

This examinant saies he was a scholar under the Rev Mr Hannes, Master of the free Grammar School in Stamford in the County of Lincoln almost two years last past and for the greatest part of this time in the head form of the school, during all which time publick Prayers both morning and evening have been so generally neglected that this examinant does not remember that publick prayers were read by the said Mr Hannes above once in the said school and very seldom by the usher, and this examinant was generally one of the first and last scholars every day.

And this examinant further saith that the aforesaid Mr Hannes has been very negligent in teaching and instructing youth in the said school for that he has often been absent from the said school at several times for a fortnight, or three weeks together the time of schooling and not in Holyday time. That when he has been resident at his House, has often absented himself (tho' not confined by sickness) from school for several days together, and when he has attended, it has not been for above two hours in a day, a good part of which time he spent in sleep, and this examinant saith he hath often said the same lesson for a week together without the said Mr Hannes takeing any notice thereof.

And this examinant further saith that tho' he has had most days exercises to be performed which he constantly made, yet these exercises have seldom been called for by the aforesaid

Mr Hannes for the space of a month or more, neither did the said Master correct the said exercises, when by chance they were called for, or shew him any faults or in the least examine him about the same, and says that this was his constant usage with the rest of the boys and this examinant saies he was ordered by his said Master at one time to construe twelve chapters of Greek out of the New Testament, for part of his task, that this examinant construed three of them, during which time his Master was asleep, and wakeing his said Master told him he had construed the whole, who said it was very well. Nor did the said Mr Hannes give any directions to this examinant, or any other boys in the said school to converse in the Latin tongue either in the said school or without, neither did he this examinant or the other boys, for which reasons his relations have thought fit to take this examinant from the aforesaid school and believes that the ill management of the said Master has greatly decreased the said school and is a manifest prejudice to the Town in general.

R. PEALE.

Capt. et jur. coram me apud communem Aulam tent. in et pro Burg. predict. vicessimo Sexto die Maij Anno tertii regni Regis Georgii Secundi annoque Domini 1730. Cha. Shipley, *Mayor*.

Stamford, June the 2nd, 1730

Reverend Sir

I hear that two of the boys in the classes that I teach swore against me. The relations of one of 'em, Anthony Wingfield, sent to desire that I would sign a paper to certify that he was fit for the University. My answer was, *NO*, that I would sign that he was not and that he never would be, which is true, from his capacity and eyes being so bad. The Revd. Mr Alefounder, of Luffenham, is in the same good graces with the family, as myself, for his refusing to certify the same thing. The other boy Peal is I believe the most impudent boy that ever came into a school, the particulars of which are too much to trouble you with now. He left the school upon being corrected with the *ferula*. My humble respects to Mr Vice Chancellor and I beg the favour of a copy of the Depositions that I may prepare an

answer to 'em. I ask pardon for the trouble I give you, and with true respect, Sir

your most humble servant  
W. HANNES.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Mr Parnham Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge. By Caxton Bagg.

Stamford, 3 Junij 1730

Sir

I have had such due regard to the good directions you was pleased to give me in your kind letter of the 21st February last in relation to Mr Hannes, that I have gone through the several particulars necessary to be proved against him, which I hope will meet with your concurrence. I begg leave to acquaint you that I summoned Mr Hannes in a very regular way to appear before me, a copy of which summons I have sent by the bearer together with the letter I received from Mr Hannes to acquaint me with his reason for not appearing before me. I did not think his reason sufficient therefore took the several examinations which I have now also sent and in my humble opinion are sufficient proofs of Mr Hannes great neglect and abuse of our school. I could have taken several more examinations, but thinking these sufficient and that I might not be too troublesome to you, I waved going on any further. I am sensible that I send to you at a very busy time, but I must begg leave to make use of the good words of your own letter for my excuse. That the pious design of the ffounder, the interest of the Corporation and the training up of youth etc ought to be regarded.

If in your judgement the papers now to be laid before you are such a sufficient proof as you expect, then I hope to have your further directions for the speedy removal of Mr Hannes, that our youth may loose no more time and Mr Hannes may not receive our Sallary for teaching nine youths to which his school is now reduced. I begg pardon for all this trouble and am with the greatest respect, Worthy Sir

your most obliged and very  
humble servant  
CHA. SHIPLEY,  
*Mayor.*

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Dr Lambert, Master of St John's Colledge, Cambridge, present.

William Noel the writer of the next letter was at this time M.P. for Stamford and Deputy Recorder for the borough (the Marquis of Exeter being Recorder). He was the second son of Sir John Noel of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, and brother of the Sir Clobery Noel mentioned by Fothergill as having presented Hannes to Kirkby. William Noel was admitted to the Inner Temple 12 February 1716—7, and was called to the bar 20 June 1721. He became a bencher of the Inn 28 April 1738 and was Treasurer in 1749. In 1746 he was leading Counsel for the Crown against the Scotch Rebels at Carlisle, the same year he was one of the Managers of the House of Commons for the trial of Lord Lovat. He became Chief Justice of Chester in 1749 and a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in May 1757. Holding both these posts until his death on 8 December 1762. Horace Walpole describes him as "a pompous man of little solidity."

Stamford, September 9th, 1730.

Sir

The Mayor of Stamford acquainting me with his intentions of writing to you, I was very desirous to take this opportunity of answering some objections which I am informed have been made to our proceedings concerning the removall of Mr Hannes from his office of schoolmaster and I hope the regard which my duty obliges me to have for the welfare of this town will be my excuse for giving you this trouble. It has been objected to us that our proceedings in the affair were too publick, but as farr as I am capable of judging in these matters, all enquiries into the truth of any fact, which is to be the foundation of the removall of any person from his ffreehold ought to be carried on in the most publick manner, or at least such conduct is generally thought the most just, and less liable to exception, and I am confident if we had proceeded in another method in the present case, Mr Hannes would have calumniated us as

secret plotters against his reputation and as incapable to make a clear proove of any one fact contained in the charge against him.

Another objection has been made that the Magistrate has never publickly admonished Mr Hannes, but I beg leave to observe that it appears upon the proofs, the parents of the unhappy children committed to his care have frequently made their complaints to him in the most modest terms, but without any redress. And I would further observe that it can't reasonably be thought necessary to admonish a schoolmaster, who is in holy orders, that he ought to read Prayers to his scholars, and thereby promote in them an early affection for Religion. Can it be thought necessary to admonish a gentleman of a liberall education in such an office, that he ought not to be absent from his school two or three months together during the time his scholars are attending there? Can it be thought necessary to admonish him, that during the short space of time he resides amongst his scholars, he entirely neglects to examine the exercises enjoyned them, they will thereby either be encouraged to make none, or be very careless and incorrect in their Compositions?

These Sir, are known, and notorious violations of the duty incumbent upon every man, who undertakes such a trust, and therefore require no admonitions against them. Indeed if Mr Hannes had been accused only of the breach of some obsolete laws and constitutions of the founder, which might possibly have escaped his notice, there might be some pretence for this objection, but under the circumstances I have mentioned I cannot think it has any foundation in reason. Especially if it be considered, that when he was summoned before the magistrate appointed by the founder to examine his behaviour, he insolently refuses to appear before him, in further violation of his duty and in direct opposition to the intention of his pious benefactor; for the truth of this I appeal to his letter directed to the Mayor upon that occasion, which I presume Sir you have seen and what effect his admonition would have had upon such a temper you may easily judge. I can't conclude without once more asking pardon for this presumption and assure you, Sir, I should not have been guilty of it, if I had not thought it necessary (having done the publick an injury by recommending Mr Hannes) to make some reparations by doing my utmost

towards his removall, and I hope Sir, you will by compleating so good, so necessary, a work render the Corporation of Stamford indebted to you for your goodness and justice and particularly your most obedient, most humble, servant.

W. NOEL.

Stamford, November 5, 1730.

Sir

Mr Shypley resigned his Mayoralty on the 8th of last month, and I was then sworn into his place, he gave me your last letter dated the 17th of September in which you are pleased to say that copys of the affidavits against Mr Hannes were sent to him and that you expected his answer to them should be delivered to the Mayor, and then sent to you. Mr Shypley telling me that he had not received any answer from Mr Hannes, and I hearing nothing of him for several days, after I was sworn, sent my serjeant with your letter, and desired to know, if Mr Hannes had prepared his answer, that he would be pleased to send it to me, that I might transmitt it to you, he sent me word he had not quite finished his answer, but should in a little time, and would then send it to you, but would send none to the Mayor, and though the serjeant shewed him your letter, and gave him a copy, he still said the same, that he would not send to the Mayor, but to you, I hope you will think he has had a reasonable time to give his answer, and if he has not yet sent it to you, that you will think it trifling in him, and that he either cannot, or will not give any answer at all. The uneasiness that is through the whole Town, for want of an agreeable master, and especially amongst those that have sons to bring up, puts me under a necessity of desiring your speedy concurrence in removing a man, so very indolent, that from 70 to 80 boys that used to fill the school, it is now reduced to five, and the best scholar amongst them not fit to be admitted under an Usher, if he had one, I must beg leave to appeale to you, whether you can imagine that the intent of the founder, of this poor neglected schoole, could be that any person should take so large an income for so little doing as it is evident this man does, and has the assurance to say, that if he has not one scholar, he will keep his possession. I hope he has no such authority to say so from you. I must beg leave also to tell you that I am fully satisfied of the truth of everything that has been laid before you against Mr Hannes, and that I think it the

greatest piece of justice to remove him, for to my certain knowledge, the sons of severall persons, who have a right to this schoole, and whose parents are not able to put them to another place, lie still at home and have no chance for education. No admonition can make any impression on such a man, therefore I once more intreate your ready compliance with me in an affaire of this importance, that we may not lie under the censure of these who are so greatly injured. Our Councell will be speedily going for London, and if we lose this Terme, it will be of ill consequence to us, I therefore entreat your speedy answer to Sir

your most humble servant  
EDWARD HOLCOTT,  
Mayor.

Sir

It is surprizing to everyone here, that Mr Caleb Parnham should undertake so strenuously to defend the cause of a person that no body else can or will. If other schools meet with such Masters, Cambridge and Oxford will be very thin of students, and it is not only this Towne, but the neighbouring gentry are forc't to send their sons to distant schools to their great inconvenience.

*Adressed:* To the Reverend Dr Lambert, Master of St John's Colledge, Cambridge.

Reverend Sir

If the Master of St John's expected my answer before now, I beg the favour of you to acquaint him that I have been so very ill that most likely my death would have ended the dispute. This my enemies can't deny. Now I am better it shall be finished and sent as soon as possibly I can. I beg pardon for the frequent trouble I put you to, and am Sir

Nov. 14th 1730                      your most humble servant  
Stamford, Lincolnshire              WILLIAM HANNES.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Mr Parnham, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. By Caxton Bagge.

Stamford, 17 Nov. 1730

Sir

I begg leave to acquaint you that our Mayor wrote some time since to the Master of St John's to represent the hardshipp of

our case in relation to Mr Hannes, by not haveing the Master's consent to displace him. But receiving noe answer, tis to be feared the letter miscarried. Else the Master would not admitt of any delay where soe much injury is done to a Towne. I can assure you that the school is now reduced to four onely, of which two will not stay another week, and yet Mr Hannes' conscience will give him leave to take the whole salary. If the Master after all the allegations and proofs made to him, and the total decay of our school, still refuses to joyn with the Mayor in removeing Mr Hannes, Itt will never be to any purpose ever to appeale to St John's more. For no case can ever be more fully proved. And the clause in the Act of Parliament which gives the remedy to the Mayor and Master (for such gross abuses) is never more to be regarded. You was pleased to give me the liberty of writeing to you, which gives you the trouble of this, and I intreat you'll do vs the favour that we may know the Master's intentions one way or other. I am, Sir

your most humble servant  
RICHARD WYCHE.

Sir

I had the favour of yours dated November 5th. It seems very strange that Mr Hannes had given no answer, but more strange that he refused to deliver it to you. I have now sent twice to him by his correspondents here to enforce both particulars. He pleads a violent fit of the gout as a reason of his delay and says he was so ill that most likely his death would have ended the dispute, and this his enemys can't deny. He promises all shall be finished as soone as possible. Please to hasten the Answer, that it may be laid before you. For I meddle not till it has been perused by you, and then wait your determination. Sir I cannot but complain that you should suspect Mr Hannes had authority from me to say that if he had not one scholar, he would keep his possessions. If he has no regard for the school, but to entitle himselfe to the salary he must be a sad creature indeed. He then acts contrary not only to the intent of the founder, but to the principles of honesty. But yet Sir, let his demerits be never so great, yet in the way of justice great care must be had, that everything be proceeded on legally. This was all I desired. I had never a designe to stop or delay proceedings in the present affair, and unless this rule be

observed, you may perpetuate the mischief of the school, but never redress it. A failure here is of the worst consequence for no man of worth cares to venture on a place attended with vexatious disputes and the trouble of a perverse competitor. The inconveniences now are greatly felt, but will they be removed by a censure out of rule, or contrary to the methods in Law and Equity. I cant but think an admonition had been most adviseable; perhaps I lay greater stress upon this, it being prescribed in case of neglects of duty, twice or thrice, before public censure in College discipline, but withall we know in ecclesiastical cases the like is required, especially for omissions and neglects. And the Bishop's lycense being necessary for a school master this will deserve to be considered and whether he should not be apprized of the case. It does not make the person better perhaps, but it makes him inexcusable and removes several inconveniences occasioned by long connivance and lets him see what he is to expect. If he continues to be absent from, or neglect, his duty which oft had very good effect. In crimes of a grosser nature, deprivation is pronounc't upon legal conviction, so that a manifest difference appears in the two cases. I would gladly have the point cleared. Sir, I shall readily concurr for the good of the school in every just and legal procedure, and would if possible, prevent all occasions of future dispute. This is all my meaning, though I may not exactly think as you do. I am Sir,

St John's  
November 18,  
1730.

your very humble servant  
(R. LAMBERT).

I do not apprehend Mr Parnham much concerned, Mr Hannes indeed has sometimes wrote to him, but he never appeared to me as you imagine.

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Stamford, 2 January 1730—1.

Sir

When Mr Hannes, our late schoolmaster, died, Wee of this place putt our selves in hopes of haveing a good Master in his stead to all our likeings, and that which confirmed this to us was that the present Mayor (who was chose into the office by Lord Exeter's interest) went to my Lord and made him an offer of presenting a fitt person to the school. His Lordship took it very kindly and assured the Mayor that he would think of some

fitt person that would be for the good of the Town. My Lord ordered Dr Peake to write to Mr Goodall who has a very good school at Lincoln upon which Mr Goodall came over hither and waited on my Lord, then came to the Mayor and informed himsele of the value of our school, and told the Mayor that he had some friends to talk with and would in a short time give the Mayor an answer whether he should accept our school or noe. In this interim the Mayor has been tampered with, in behalfe of Dod (who was Mr Hannes idle, lazie usher, and brought all the ignominy upon Mr Hannes) and on offering Mrs Mayoress 100 guineas the Mayor has presented Dod, to all our dislikes and surprizes, in breach of his word to my Lord, to Mr Goodall's great dammage and to the ruine of our school. I most earnestly entreat in behalfe of our whole Towne, if you will please to make the Master of St John's acquainted with these proceedings, That he will examine Mr Dod both in Greek and Latin, in which it is imagined that he will be found very defective, soe as not to gain the Masters approbation. I begg leave to observe that Mr Dod is already Mr Hamson's Curate, is confrater to an Hospital, where he is to read prayers twice a day and has a living six miles from here. I daresay the Master will heare very soon from Lord Exeter, and I hope the Master will be prevailed upon to deferr his giveing approbation, and that he will please to take notice of Mr Dod's comeing in by way of purchase (very scandalous and against the intent of the ffounder). You will have a due acknowledgement for any favour you doe us, particularly from, Sir

your most humble servant  
RICHARD WYCHE.

*Addressed:* To the Revd Dr Edmondson, att St John's Colledge, Cambridge, present.

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Mr Dodd had been instituted Vicar of Castle Bytham in Lincolnshire 16 June 1730.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



### THE SILENT WATCHERS.

WHEN Eve had led her lord away,  
And Cain had kill'd his brother,  
The stars and flowers, the poets say,  
Agreed with one another  
To cheat the cunning tempter's art,  
And teach the race its duty,  
By keeping on its wicked heart  
Their eyes of light and beauty.  
A million sleepless lids, they say,  
Will be at least a warning;  
And so the flowers watch by day,  
The stars from night to morning.  
On hill and prairie, field and lawn,  
Their dewy eyes upturning,  
The flowers still watch from reddening dawn  
Till western skies are burning.  
Alas! each hour of daylight tells  
A tale of shame so crushing,  
That some turn white as sea-bleach'd shells,  
And some are always blushing.  
But when the patient stars look down  
On all their light discovers—  
The traitor's smile, the murd'rer's frown,  
The lips of lying lovers—  
They try to shut their saddening eyes,  
And in the vain endeavour,  
We see them twinkling in the skies,  
And so they wink for ever.

O. W. HOLMES.



### DIE STILLEN WÄCHTER.

ALS Eva ihren Herrn betrog,  
und Kain tötet' Abel,  
Beschlossen Stern' und Blumen gleich  
(erzählt der Dichter Fabel)  
Des Bösen List zu täuschen, und  
die Welt zur Pflicht zu führen:  
Wohl müssten Augen, licht und schön,  
der Sünder Herzen rühren.  
Zehn tausend wacher Lider Blick  
gewisse Warnung wäre:  
Tags hielten Wacht der Blumen Schar,  
und Nachts die Sternenheere.  
Noch jetzt auf Berg und Feld und Flur  
betaute Blumen harren;  
Von Morgenrot bis Abendglühn  
empor die Äuglein starren.  
Ach! jede Tagesstund' enthüllt  
gar manche Schauderszene:  
Da bleichen diese, muschelweiss,  
verschämt erröten jene.  
Wenn doch die stillen Sterne schaun,  
was sich entblösst im Düstern—  
Verräter Lächeln, Mörder Groll,  
und Lügner Liebesflüstern—  
Gern schlössen sie die Augen zu,  
doch nur den trüben Flimmer  
Am Himmel droben merkest du:  
so blinzeln sie auf immer.

DONALD MACALISTER.



## UNDER THE CABBAGE PALM.

*(Journeys round some of the West Indies).*

**W**E left our headquarters at Barbados on December 29th, 1903, rather late in the day, and when we turned out early the next morning found ourselves steaming slowly down the coast of St. Lucia. The first objects of interest that met our eyes were the Pitons—two enormous masses of rock rising abruptly from the sea to a height of about 3,000 feet. They are probably of volcanic origin and are extremely steep and hard to climb; indeed the summit of the larger has not hitherto been reached. Steaming slowly along the shore we reached the harbour of Port Costries, the capital, about ten. It is a land-locked harbour with a narrow entrance, rather shallow upon one side, but upon the other permitting large vessels to approach the quay. The great drawback is its comparatively small size. A fleet coaling here has to come in two ships at a time, while the remainder lie outside. In reality this might prove an advantage in time of war, as it would prevent any repetition of the "Merrimac" incident of the Spanish American War. The sides of the harbour rise abruptly from the water, and the town is wedged in between the water and a high hill called the Morne. The hill is covered with a number of residences of the leading men of the place, and forms a pleasant change after the stifling heat of the town. Government House, the residence of the Administrator of the island, stands in a commanding position high up on one side, and on

the summit a number of barracks have been recently erected to which sooner or later the troops in Barbados will be transferred. Probably this will take place only in the event of actual war, as Barbados is so much more desirable a climate for white troops. As it is there are already some Artillery and Engineers stationed in the island, as well as some of the West India Regiment.

St. Lucia is now very heavily fortified, as it is our best coaling station in that part of the world. Its importance will be greatly increased upon the opening of the Panama Canal, as it will be more or less upon the direct line between the Canal and Europe.

We toiled up the Morne, and were rewarded with a magnificent view over the town and harbour, which well repaid the climb. There is a scheme on foot for connecting the town with the summit of the Morne by a tramway, which would be a great boon, as, although the ascent is a gradual one, it is anything but a pleasant walk with the thermometer getting into three figures.

The rest of the island is very thickly wooded and very hilly, and is mainly composed, where cultivation is possible, of cocoa and sugar plantations—the former, needless to say, being now much the more valuable and profitable. In common with the other islands St. Lucia possesses scorpions and centipedes, but its speciality is the fer-de-lance, a small snake, now generally confined to the wilder parts of the island, whose bite is extremely dangerous and generally fatal.

The natives—and by natives in the W. Indies one means the descendants of the African slaves, as the Caribs, the aborigines of the islands are practically extinct—speak a curious French patois, which is extremely hard to understand. This is so in all those islands which have been at any time under French rule, *e.g.* Grenada, Trinidad, Dominica, and St. Lucia; and, although so comparatively close to each other, the

patois varies considerably with each island. It bears a very faint resemblance to Modern French as we found to our cost. Residents say it is easily learnt, and possibly it may be.

St Lucia has had the most chequered history of all the islands, which are now British and in the good old days the St. Lucian must have been much in the position of the border Germans so graphically described in "Three Men on the Bummel."

Costries contains little of interest, and is the hottest town we found on our wanderings. Shut in between the Morne and the sea it gets the full benefit of the sun for the best part of the day. It once bore a very evil reputation for yellow fever, but this has not been sustained in recent years. It is a good type of the smaller W. Indian town—Club, Post Office, one or two Stores of a general nature, and some more or less pretentious Public Buildings.

We stayed till about 4 in the afternoon, and then left for Dominica, our next stopping place. On our way we passed down the leeward side of Martinique and got a fine view of the Crater of Mont Pelée glowing and smoking in the darkness. Any remarks on Martinique can wait till our return journey, when we passed it in the day time.

Early morning found us at Dominica, not far from the bay on which the capital, Roseau, stands. We landed after breakfast, and spent a delightful day on shore. Dominica is well named the Pearl of the Lesser Antilles, and is certainly a most beautiful spot. It is very mountainous and thickly wooded, and communication is very difficult across the island as there are practically no roads. With the exception of Trinidad and Jamaica (I shall not insult my readers by adding British Guiana, although it was once alluded to in the House of Commons as the Island of Demerara), it is our largest colony in these parts. The inhabitants get about on ponies, but the produce, &c., has to go

round to Roseau by small coasting steamers, and very often, owing to the rough seas and rocky coast of the northern and windward sides of the island, they are unable to get anywhere near the land for days.

This explains why Dominica is the least developed of all our W. Indian Colonies. In common with its neighbours it suffered severely, owing to the great fall in sugar, its staple industry in former times. However the island has fortunately proved very suitable for the cultivation of cocoa and spices, and has an undoubted future before it. In this it is more fortunate than many of its neighbours, whose soil is only suitable for sugarcane, and who are at present in great straits. The most hopeful sign in Dominica is the influx of young Englishmen during the last few years. Although many have come there is room for many more, as much of the island is still virgin forest, and intending emigrants might do much worse than Dominica. Cocoa planting however requires a certain amount of capital, as, in developing virgin land, the cultivator has to wait five years before he can expect his cocoa trees to yield him any return.

We strolled about the quaint little capital for an hour or two and found it primitive enough. It boasts only one hotel (I must apologise to Costries for omitting the fact that it has, I believe, two) which is really only a small boarding house, so it is not a place for tourists. It possesses no striking buildings, and even the Administrator's House is an insignificant little place tucked away behind the Church, apparently hiding from the Roman Catholics, of whom the island is mainly composed. The most attractive place anywhere about Roseau is the Botanical Garden, which is full of all varieties of tropical growth, and which contains some lovely stretches of cool green turf, a somewhat rare luxury in these parts.

The river Roseau, which runs into the sea just outside the town, has a wild, rocky course like a

Scotch burn, and is very beautiful. On its mouth stands a factory where Rose's Lime Juice Cordial, well known to fame, is manufactured.

One word about the arrangement of the government in these islands—The Bahamas, in the extreme north; the Leeward islands, consisting of St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and Dominica, and some small islets; and the Windward Islands which include St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada. The groups have each a united system of government by a representative council, which differs in some respects in each case. The Governor of the Leeward Island resides at Antigua, while he of the Windward group lives at Grenada. The other islands of the group have to be contented with an Administrator, who looks after the island till the Governor pays it a visit, when he disappears gracefully somewhat like the Vice-Chancellor during a visit of His Grace. Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago, and British Guiana, and Jamaica are separate colonies with their own Governors all to themselves.

H. L. O. G.

*(To be continued.)*



A.D. IX. KAL. IUL.

MCMIV.

Qui strepitus, qualis veterem concursus ad ædem  
Se glomerat, curru aut pedibus statione relicta!  
Huc rixatores et rixatoribus orti,  
Et quibus alterius tripodis ridebat imago  
Convenere; alii numeroso de grege πόλλων,  
Et multi senior vel junior optimus anni.

Mox proprios quondam thalamos et tecta revisunt  
Non sua nunc: juvat ulmorum considerare in umbra.  
Pars brevibus fruitur calamis, pars frondis Havannæ  
Fascibus, accensas labris efflantibus algas.  
Sunt quos canities et longæ gloria barbæ  
Distinguunt—vidi nondum tonsoris egentes—  
Rasa alios signat facies, umbrataque labra,  
Atque hirsuta magis quam quæ placuere puellis.  
Multa super multos rogitant, renovantque juventam  
Temporis exacti memores: mox pocla Cathaiæ  
Dulcia cum frustis recreant, sparsique per aulas  
Colloquio indulgent donec vehit Hesperus umbras.  
Jamque inter sanctos cœlata sedilia muros  
Conscendunt, sero lucent splendore fenestræ.  
Auditur vox nota diu tua, care sacerdos,  
Auditur reboans templi penetrare recessus  
Hymnorum sonus et subter loquearia volvi.  
Interea huc illuc famulorum cursitat ordo  
Floribus exornans mensas ubi plurima avorum  
Despicit effigies, fama illustrissima monstrans  
Nomina parietibus, veterumque ancilia et arma.

Instruxere dapes, resonat poppysma Falerni,  
 Non uvæ pransis non fraga rubentia desunt.  
 Tandem herbæ graciles cedrinis promuntur ab arcis,  
 Fervet opus, fluitant spissa fuligine tecta.  
 Atque utinam mihi Musa favens tibi semper adesset,  
 Arcule, vel Tumulis vixax quæ lingua facetis,  
 Scilicet ut longa serie venerabilis ora  
 Præsidis, et quondam socios, sociosque receptos  
 Non adeo tenui numeraret arundine vates.

Parte alia recubat cui præstant nomen Arenæ,  
 Non steriles illæ sed laurus fronde virentes :  
 Proximus huic remo insignis Musaque Kynaston,  
 Quem juxta accumbit Vexillo duplici clarus ;  
 Heu quoties vidi paribus considerare transtris,  
 Flectere gramineus lintrem qua excurrit in arcum  
 Angulus, et funem stringis, Palinure, sinistrum.  
 Quid te Neptuni referam fraterne satelles,  
 Judicis augusti vultum, Modiumque et Iernum,  
 Eustathiumque olim silvæ tutamen et horti ?  
 Hic pater est (mirum) nati senioris, at ipse  
 Tertius Aldino luctans evaserat anno.  
 Nomina sunt aliis Musas exosa, nec illos  
 Creticus, aut juncti satis expressere trochæi.  
 Nil valet hexameter : gradibus gestisve notantur ;  
 Difficile est versu celebrari et dicier hic est.

At quoniam Edvardo primi debentur honores  
 Surgit et altisona declamat voce magister.  
 Assensere omnes : reminiscitur unus et alter  
 Dulcis Alexandræ nomen quoque dulciaque ora.  
 Accipit hospitio longo post tempore visos  
 Vividus, et magicas paullisper deserit ollas :  
 Ille dies priscos revocat, deleta Sacelli  
 Mœnia lamentans labyrinthosque recessus.  
 Mox desiderio carbone ardentis aheni  
 Tangitur, et decadas longo sermone recensens  
 Asserit ingentes quondam vixisse gigantas.  
 Huic responsurus, risu suffusus amæno,  
 Bevanus assurgit, quo non facundior alter

Compellare viros tituloque agnoscere amico,  
 Sive Petrum Structorem Hebræis evocat antris,  
 Seu memorat notum intacto velamine Veprem,  
 Atque Arbusta hilari cantu solantia noctem,  
 Quove modo et quali descenderet anxius ore  
 Ruselius, juvenum si forte audacior unus  
 Non bene consultis petiisset rostra kalendis.  
 Suaviloqui vox blanda iterum Fulciminis aures  
 Allicit, impositas callens indicere portas,  
 Aut trahere invitos ad limina dura decani.

Jamque Dunelmenses inter celeberrimus umbras  
 Hellada qui Latiumque pari veneratus honore  
 Ænonen docuit numeros iterare Maronis  
 Voce domum natosque domus resonante salutat.  
 Dum loquitur quanta tangit dulcedine pectus !  
 Ut meminisse juvat qualis reverentia, qualis  
 Cura parum cautos juvenum circumdaret annos  
 Dum faciles aditus et mens aptissima tangi !  
 En, stimulos audire tuæ fas, Gallia, vocis,  
 Aut pastorem baculum mitramque merentis.  
 Excipit hunc heros Eldoni stirpe creatus,  
 Dulce sodalitiū et plus quam socialia vincla  
 Fæderis agnoscens queiscunque erretur in oris,  
 Seu Boreæ regio, seu viderit Indus et Afer.  
 Crediderim has potius sedes, hoc agmen amicū  
 Arridere viro quam cum, clamoris Hiberni  
 Nil metuens fremitum, toties affatur anhelans  
 Jurgia miscentem pugnae pugnave senatum.  
 Ultimus in scenam Mavors venit, inclutus olim  
 Et tripode et claris argentei vatibus ævi,  
 Sabrinæ juvenis, decies jam quinque per annos  
 Fundatricis amans, et avorum laude beatus.  
 Ac veluti immenso cum pondere bibliotheca  
 Densa voluminibus, congestis densa papyris,  
 Explicat infinitam aciem—stupuere tuentes—  
 Hand secus obstupuere virum, dum prodigus effert  
 Thesauri molem cui cervix impar Atlantis,  
 Nec constat quid primum aut qui cumulentur honore.

Tangit enim veteres fastos, illustria tangit  
 Nomina, nec sæclis requies datur ulla renatis.  
 Et fors in plures sermonem duceret horas  
 Ni lituo moneat vicino in culmine gallus  
 Claricitans, mediaque breves æstate tenebræ.  
 Tandem conticuit, plausu ingeminante, togamque  
 Colligit, inque tomos turritamque abditur arcem.

Salve antiqua domus, caræque ante omnia sedes,  
 Et nemora implacido cordi inspirantia pacem,  
 Quorum adeo dulcis vitæ inter tædia surgens  
 Mnemosyne subit, et largo solamine mulcet.  
 Densior en postes atque interfusa columnas  
 Umbra pavementum tetigit, lunæque sub arcu  
 Noctis dote frui nutanti fronde salictum  
 Suadet, arundineisque admurmurat unda susurris.

C. STANWELL.



## THE ART OF JOKING.

**T**HERE are persons who will say that joking is not an art; who will maintain that a joke may be made, and indeed ought to be made, spontaneously and without any artificial assistance; and that it is within the power of any person with a sufficient sense of humour to joke well. These people, however, are only the ignorant and unscrupulous; and their absurd contentions will be dealt with later on. In the meantime it may be prudent to devote a few lines to a justification of wasting (so it may be said) the space of the *Eagle* on a subject which to many may appear trivial. It is a not uncommon weakness of mankind, when certain means have been found necessary to a certain end, to come so to glorify the means as to lose sight of the end. And so, the end of all art being to please, and poets, painters, sculptors, and musicians, and their respective arts, being indispensable instruments of that pleasure, man has fallen into a habit of so adoring those arts and their exponents, and so reverencing the mere rules that have been drawn for the better regulating the mechanical parts of them, and the better preserving their standards, that he has forgotten entirely that simple object for which they exist. This error alone has been the cause of all the windy nonsense that is talked to-day about the missions of artists, and the lessons they have to teach, and the expression of their precious personalities. Let us therefore avoid this pitfall,

and, in considering the art of joking, bear in mind strictly that the end of all art is to please.

But even the little we have already said brings us to a conclusion that is an ample justification of this trifling paper. For it follows that the art of joking is the greatest of arts; inasmuch as it most completely attains that object at which all art aims. In proportion to its size, a joke gives a larger product of pleasure than the greatest poem ever written, the finest picture ever painted or any other creation of the fancy of man that can be imagined. For what, in the name of all that is solemn, surpasses for sheer delight that titillation of the midriff (or of any other mysterious organ that the reader's fancy may prefer) that causes and accompanies laughter. How exquisite is that feeling which can overcome and banish all others; which occupies the human soul to the exclusion of every other of the emotions and passions which play upon man's heart-strings! The question is unanswerable.

But the ordinary joke is inferior in one respect to other artistic creations. In general it is ephemeral; it delights only those who are present at its birth; it becomes no lasting heritage of mankind. But when art has provided it with a suitable form; when wit has given it wings and immortality, it will girdle the globe with laughter in a day, and delight mankind for generations to come.

Two things were necessary for the composition of Hamlet. First, the brain capable of conceiving the idea, the abstract Hamlet. Secondly, the art capable of expressing him in terms of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and full stops and commas. So it is with jokes. The joke lies hidden in the brain, like a statue in the block of marble—this parallel is more complete in some cases than it is in others—and it is in the extrication of it that art is required. It is a mere idea or combination of ideas; the very fiery spirit and the essence of a joke; a beautiful abstraction; and only by art can it be

expressed in a gracious form. Really if anyone seriously contends that there is no art in joking, he stands self condemned; for clearly he has never made a joke, so how can he know anything about it.

Whatever the age of a joke may be, if it is well composed it is a fresh delight to every person who hears it for the first time. Nay, more, it will stand repetition. It may possess such breadth of conception, such admirable technique, such perfect composition, that it is a lasting delight to every one who knows it. The maker of such a joke would be very justly regarded as a benefactor of mankind. We would speak of him with bated breath, as we speak of Shakespeare or Milton. "That is the great John Smith," we would say, "who gave us the exquisite joke about the husband who comes home late from the club." After all, what benefit has a man who writes a great poem conferred upon the world, compared with the joy given by one, who makes a thousand people laugh?

Now it is absolutely necessary, in order to make the most of the world's supply of jokes, that the art of joking should be familiar to everybody. Thousands of persons, whose minds are full of potential jokes, are a nuisance to their fellow-creatures for three score years and ten, merely because they do not know how to express their jokes; and only those who are born with a natural talent for the business ever have any considerable output. A man is supposed to be naturally able to joke from the cradle. And indeed very admirable studies are sometimes executed by infants in arms—full of freshness and originality, but naturally somewhat lacking in finish. But this is unusual; and as a rule it is as absurd to suppose that a man can joke well without a laborious training, as it is to expect him to produce, without learning or experience, a great novel or poem. In most cases your joke is irretrievably marred in the making. Nothing less than genius is capable of transferring a joke from the brain of one

man to the perceptions of his hearers, with all the exquisite delicacy and beauty of the original conception unimpaired. And even genius without art is helpless. Is it not unbelievable, then, that in spite of all this, there is no chair of joking at any university; that joking is taught at no schools; and that in no single competitive examination throughout the kingdom (not even those which admit to the legal profession) is a knowledge of joking required. Indeed, it is possible that if some gifted candidate introduced a joke into his papers, incredible though it may seem, it might not be marked!

Well but it may be answered, "This is all very fine. You have been talking very glibly for a long time about your art; but we want something more. Perhaps we are dull people, but we don't understand what you mean. Be more specific, and let us see how you apply this art that you make such a coil about."

This is a reasonable request; and to some extent it is possible to comply with it. Undoubtedly this can best be done, though it is a bold method, by giving an example of a perfect work of art in that line; and then proceeding to expound its beauties.

There are many persons who do not understand the real nature of a joke. Their humour runs on conventional lines, and any departure from their conventions puzzles and distresses them. "I don't understand this," they say to themselves, when someone is treating flip-pantly a subject not usually taken in that way; "he looks as if he were joking, but I never heard a joke made on that subject before." And they are unhappy.

But when the theme is a well-worn one, and everybody knows beforehand that it is a joke, then all is well; everyone is at ease and all can laugh in comfort, and no one need fear that he will laugh alone or too late. Shade of Joe Miller! it is a serious thing enough when a man does not know *when* to laugh. But if the whole proposition is in question—the whether—it is more than can be borne.

To the other half of humanity, however—the smaller half—laughter is not conventional. And for them, for a passing moment, the gloomiest subject may be glorified by the golden nimbus of humour. But humour is capricious and will not come at call; the more she is sought the faster she flies; and yet sometimes she will suddenly appear in some unlikely place, a Court of Law perhaps, and even on the Bench. For which reason it is necessary that a man should be prepared with all the resources of art, to catch and perpetuate her when she comes.

And now to our example. The greatest art is always simple, and sometimes the highest flights of genius may differ little from the absurdities that accompany mere ineptitude. And an admirable illustration of this truth is the fact that the finest imaginable example of a joke is executed by the man who sits upon his own hat in church.

Now comparatively few of those gentlemen who perform this feat, do so with the intention of providing amusement for the rest of the congregation. More often is it the result of clumsiness. But how that man who does it of lofty purpose, out of sheer love of art, should be admired! The mere fact that it is so seldom done on purpose proves that only a fine mind is equal to such a feat. Consider the circumstances; the lofty building, the solemn stillness, the serious associations. And then the absurdity of the catastrophe; the exquisite symmetry and delicate sheen of the hat; the hopeless consternation of the active party when he realises, too late to recall his down-rushing person—for the inexorable law that holds the universe together has him in its grip—the imminent ruin. Then, again, there is the fate of the hat, the innocent victim, which, being intended to crown the nobler part of a man, is condemned to so ignominious a destruction. Its very nature adds to the general effect, so firm, so crisp—the very antithesis of clumsy mass—yet so inviting. Undoubtedly to destroy

anything artistically, that method should be chosen which is most antagonistic to the character of the article. So, in the case of a top hat, to burn it, to cut it up, to drown it are all bungling ways; there is no dramatic force in them. But to sit on it!

Consider for a little the complexity of this joke. How many parts there are to it, not one of which it could afford to lose. How exactly time and place are chosen. How subtle the relation of the whole to the circumstances, and to the temper of those whom it is designed to benefit. Yet with what wonderful simplicity it is executed. But we will return to this again. In the meantime, as an expert stands before a famous picture, and explains its beauties to a novice, so will we take you by the hand, metaphorically, of course, and show you how great is this joke.

There is no place more admirably adapted for joking than a church. Of course, there may be other reasons, entirely foreign to our subject, for demurring to the practice. There may be, we say; we are not bigoted, and are anxious to make every allowance. But from the point of view of the jester there can nowhere else be found an atmosphere so genial, or a soil so fertile, for the growth of jokes. You are shocked, are you? You think I ought not to speak so flippantly of churches? But tell us, Master Straitlace, were you ever a boy? Of course you were, though it is hard to believe. And you laughed at family prayers if father got into difficulties with a polysyllable? And you have known that icy thrill that comes when in school, in the midst of a genial spasm of mirth—at some ridiculous antic of a fellow boy—you met the cold glare of the pedagogic eye? And why did you laugh so easily on those occasions? Why else, but because it was forbidden? And so it is in church. The parson won't let us laugh, and so we want to laugh. If we do, he fixes us with his eye. And we can't stare him down, because we have no surplice on and he has. Thus we have this curious

position, that the one person in the building who may laugh is also the only one who does not want to. But we digress.

Having chosen his place so carefully, we may be very sure that our joker will be equally circumspect as to time; and there are two points of time which excel all others for this purpose. The first is during that still calm that prevails after nearly everyone has arrived, and just before the service has begun. At that time all the members of the congregation are intensely interested in one another, and in the late arrivals, and there is a brooding stillness over all that makes an admirable background for the joke. Be sure that the finest artist will arrive at this juncture in a pair of creaking boots.

The brief breathing space that occurs just after the collection is also a fine opportunity, but, as it not the best, we will not consider it here.

Let us add that, in the opinion of some connoisseurs, a bold stripe on the trousers gives a splendid touch to the climax of the joke.

We have but a few more words to say before we conclude. And one important point upon which we have only lightly touched is the simplicity of the whole masterpiece. Nothing in the work stamps it as the achievement of a master so clearly as this. For observe that the component parts of this joke might have been collected and welded together in an inferior form, by embodying them in a story which might be told, with a few scandalous embellishments, of, say, one of the churchwardens; and might even meet with considerable success in that shape. But the inspired performer despises such tricks. He is content with nothing but the best. With the keen insight of the true artist, he has seen that the whole may be expressed by one simple act, one stroke of glorious artifice; and borne on by his splendid enthusiasm, oblivious even of the laughter which is the fitting reward of a joker—and which he must sacrifice from the very nature of the

case—he thinks only of that one object, which should be the aim of every true artist—to give to the world only his very best.

Yet shall he not be altogether without recompense, though he forego the meed of quick answering laughter. For as he sits in his easy chair, after his Sunday roast beef and apple tart, may he not allow himself a mild self-approval, beyond that which usually accompanies the processes of digestion, when he reflects that around a hundred sirloins that day Mr So-and-So's hat is an inexhaustible source of mirth.

E. D.

### ODE TO THE WHITE HORSE.

Is it the charger sketch'd in chalk,  
Far on the grassy hillside gleaming,  
Whereof the railway travellers talk,  
As westward they are steaming?

Or that imperial horse of war  
That brought Napoleon to a palace?  
Or that much-cumber'd gee which bore  
The mild White Knight of "Alice"?

Or that apocalyptic steed,  
Whose coming caused a noise of thunder,  
Which is the subject of my screed?  
You naturally wonder.

None of all these: a mild carouse  
Inspired the humbler theme I fixt on—  
As just and mere a public house  
As down in Brixton.

DIPSYCHUS.



### BABBLING BROOK AND RUSHING RIVER.

**I**F there be any part of the old idolatry on which our fancy may not inexcusably be allowed to linger, surely we may spare a little half-serious devotion for the cult of the River Gods and Water Nymphs. There is a peculiar fascination in the natural motion of water,—a charm which even our prosaic, matter-of-fact twentieth century cannot altogether resist. What wonder then if, when the world was young, the spell acted with greater potency? Science destroys our illusions, one by one; but in those days Science, if she existed at all, was the handmaid of Urania, and occupied herself solely with star-gazing. No doubt the Laws of Gravity and the Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics operated in the same business-like and unostentatious manner which distinguishes them at the present day, but their operations were still veiled in a decent obscurity: apples might fall on the heads of philosophers, but philosophers regarded such episodes rather as omens than as natural phenomena, and their effect was religious rather than scientific. Brooks and rivers ran merrily from the mountain to the sea, but Investigation was in swaddling clothes, and could answer no question as to the reason why. Therefore her elder sister Imagination stepped in, and settled the question in a manner generally satisfactory. The stream could move, she declared, and therefore the

stream was a living creature: the stream had always moved, and showed no sign of discontinuing its motion; therefore the stream was an immortal being: the stream could refresh the thirsty and drown those who trespassed on its domain; therefore the stream was obviously a god.

Such, perhaps, were the first principles on which Imagination proceeded to erect one wing of the fairy palace of Mythology. It being granted that the river was a divine and immortal being, Imagination soon caught glimpses of shapes more easily comprehensible. The waving tendrils of the water-weed became the river-god's hair or beard, and flowering water-plants the chaplet that wreathed his brow; the white foam of the waterfall, half hidden by the overhanging green of summer leaves, must surely be the fair limbs of the river-god's daughter; and since waterfalls were many, a populous community of water-nymphs must certainly exist—

“Drymoque Xanthoque Ligeaque Phyllodoceque  
Caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla.”

So, it may be, the worship of living water began, so for centuries it continued, and in a half conscious fashion it lingers with us still: well-dressing is not quite an extinct ceremony, and wishing wells are not altogether forgotten. Indeed, if we look at the matter from another point of view, the cult survives to-day under another form: it has purged itself of superstition; from a dread of the supernatural it has passed into a love of the natural, and if we are still inclined to credit the river with a certain personality, he is no longer a deity but a friend and companion.

The masculine pronoun slips naturally from the pen, and invites us to consider why it is that with few exceptions personified rivers are always male. Poets have found a similitude of marriage in the union of

river and tributary stream, and Shakespeare in one case boldly breaks the bonds of convention—

“Tiber trembled underneath her banks,  
To hear the replication of your sounds  
Made in her concave shores.”

But as a rule the river is masculine, and fancy depicts him as aged.

“The Genius of the stream in front appears,  
A venerable chief advanc'd in years;  
His hoary head with water-lilies crown'd,  
His manly leg with garter tangle bound.”

Perhaps some light may be thrown on the subject by the fact that ships and locomotives are always referred to as “she”; they have the power of motion, but are subject to the control and governance of a man: the river goes his own way and cares for nobody, and no doubt the lords of the prehistoric world did the same.

“Best is water,” says old Pindar, and the tribute is justly due from a poet. How many a predecessor of the melancholy Jacques has found “books in the running brooks,” and how many have taken delight in the same kind of literature since Shakespeare dreamt of Rosalind and the Forest of Arden:

“Nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt  
Quae scribuntur aquae potoribus”;

but if poets have used water sparingly as a beverage, they have derived much inspiration from it in other ways. To river and mountain stream the poetry of all ages and languages is indebted, and in the domain of history rivers great and small are equally prominent. The Bible itself tells the same story, so much is the narrative concerned with Nile or Jordan, the brook Kishon or the Waters of Babylon, so often is the river used as a symbol or illustration.

Apart from sacred associations, Nile is surely the King and Patriarch of rivers; for no other stream has

so influenced the history and excited the imagination of mankind. Thousands of years ago his waters nourished the beginnings of civilisation; for centuries the discovery of the sources of the Nile was the most fascinating of geographical problems—

“Nihil est quod noscere malim  
Quam fluvii causas per saecula tanta latentes  
Ignotumque caput,”

and to-day he is no negligible factor in the life of the world. Moses was one of his comparatively modern navigators, as the Nile's history goes; by the same reckoning Cleopatra voyaged on his waters in quite recent times, Napoleon was there yesterday, and Gordon only an hour ago.

Less potent but still enthralling is the spell of those rivers of Mesopotamia,—the Waters of Babylon, by which the Jews of the Captivity sat down and wept, where kings with fringed robes and curled beards voyaged in state, and humble fishermen swam on inflated goat-skins. Ganges and Indus, Oxus and Amur, Congo and Zambezi, Amazon and Orinoco,—these and many others have an element of the romantic, but it is mainly with smaller streams that the Muses have concerned themselves: the little countries of the world have proved that size is no criterion of merit; and in the realms of romance and poetry little rivers and even tiny brooks have won a renown which their larger fellows cannot always rival.

Greece, of course, is our main source of inspiration: Greece is a hill country, and the poetry of water is most potent in the mountain stream, which excels the river of the plain in purity, its impetuousness, and in music. It was from the mountain springs of Castalia and Hippocrene that the Muses drank, and there is a river-like character about many of the Muses' followers: the great epic poets are deep, majestic streams; the Greek tragedians are noble rivers with here and there the

swirl and eddy of a chorus between reaches of statelier verse; and as for the lyric poets, Horace has anticipated our illustration in his description of Pindar—

“Monte decurrens, velut amnis, imbres  
Quem super notas aluere ripas,  
Fervet.”

Horace himself was perhaps a truer devotee of living water than any other classic poet. “Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum,” he must from childhood have known and loved rivers and fountains in their many moods; but of all those moods the river in spate (to use a north country expression) seems to have made the deepest impression on his mind: the lines already quoted are only one of many such references.

“Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis  
Litore Etrusco violenter undis,  
Ire deiectum monimenta regis  
Templaque Vestae.”

“Tauriformis Aufidus” tells the same tale,

“Cum saevit horrendamque cultis  
Diluvium meditatur agris.”

How graphic too are some of his touches:

“Rura quae Liris quieta  
Mordet aqua, taciturnus amnis.”

How well this pictures the strong, placid river, moving noiselessly through alluvial meadows, while every now and then a lump of soil or a great slice of turf-topped earth slips down from the low brown cliff that banks him in! Sometimes the sketch is drawn with a single epithet,—“praeceps Anio,” “Tanais discors,” or “fabulosus Hydaspes.” Nor does he less gracefully express the charm of humbler waters,—the “mobiles rivi” which refreshed the orchards of Italy, or

“that rocky spring  
Bandusia, once responsive to the string  
Of the Horatian lyre with babbling flow.”

Certainly Horace loved his "lymphæ loquaces"; and yet one has a shrewd suspicion that he loved them best when they sang him to sleep.

Greek history was so largely made upon the sea that rivers have no great concern with it. Halys is associated with the ruin of Croesus, and Granicus with the triumphs of Alexander; but in Hellas proper rivers were politically less important than mountains: it is only in flatter countries that rivers form the natural lines of demarcation. In Italy the case is altered, and rivers are intimately connected with legend and history: we can no more conceive of Rome without the Tiber than of Greece without the Aegean Sea. Critical historians may write as they please, and superior literary persons may decry Macaulay's Lays till their souls are satisfied; but Horatius Cocles will hold his position to the end of time as successfully as he held (or did not hold) the bridge of Tiber against Lars Porsena. At a later time rivers seem to have been singularly unlucky places for the Roman legions, and some of their greatest disasters still bear river-names—Allia, Ticinus, Trebia—while Aufidus witnessed the still huger calamity of Cannæ; but Metaurus broke the sequence of ill luck. One of the smallest rivers of Italy is not the least famous:

"Fonte cadit modico parvisque impellitur undis  
Puniceus Rubicon";

and the Rubicon has added an expression to the language of the world—an achievement only equalled among rivers by the Meander.

The same idea, were the task not too laborious, might be followed out in other lands and through other ages. How much, for instance, of European history is inseparable from the Rhine and the Danube? But let us leave these wider spheres, and confine our attention to the rivers of our own country. Thames, of course, holds the foremost place: Caesar crossed it

as he advanced to attack Cassivellaunus, and Boadicea dyed its waters with Roman blood; Thames saw the capture of Romano-British London by the Saxons—that lost tragedy—the battle of Canute's war-ships against London Bridge, the signing of Magna Charta, and in fact half the medieval and modern history of England. Severn must have seen many a stirring sight before Wales was subdued, and in later times it witnessed the death of the Hotspur at Shrewsbury and the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester. Tweed has seen more fighting than any other British river: Flodden Field lies within sight of it, while Berwick, Norham, and Wark have stood or fallen under stress of sieges almost innumerable. Tyne and Wear also have their tales of battle, and so have Esk and Eden in Cumberland: Ure saw the capture of Thomas of Lancaster, who so nearly dethroned Edward II. Wharfe ran red with the carnage of Towton Field, and the Yorkshire Don divided the rebels of the Pilgrimage of Grace from the troops of Henry VIII during the worst crisis of that monarch's reign.

With English literature, and especially with English poetry, the rivers of England have many associations. Old Michael Drayton celebrates them all in his Polyolbion, and Spenser gathers them together to attend the marriage of Thames and Medway. The name of Avon is for ever linked with that of Shakespeare, but the Warwickshire stream threw no very enthralling spell over his imagination: like Homer, Shakespeare is preeminently a poet of the sea, and if he loved one river more than others, it was the tide-way of the Thames. Beyond the fact that the sea is, so to speak, one of the *dramatis personæ* in many of his plays, sea allusions are of constant occurrence, while river allusions are comparatively rare; metaphors and illustrations drawn from the ebb and flow of the tide are not uncommon, and more than one instance goes to prove that the tide which Shakespeare studied was

the tide which flowed and ebbd through London Bridge, For instance—

“The tide of blood in me  
Hath proudly flowd in vanity till now:  
Now doth it turn and ebb back to the sea.”

Or this—

“the swan’s down-feather,  
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,  
And neither way inclines.”

This is a peculiarly apposite instance, which those who are familiar with a tidal river will readily appreciate.

Milton was a lover of “shallow brooks and rivers wide,” and his poetry is full of their praises, whether he hymns the waters of Paradise, addresses the “Virgin daughter of Locrine,” or wins our hearts (except, perhaps, Professor Skeat’s) by his description of “Camus, reverend sire.” The Bedfordshire Ouse is associated with the name of Cowper, Wordsworth claims the Derwent, the Duddon, and the Rotha, and the early stages of education have made most of us familiar with Tennyson’s Brook. Nor must one of the best-loved of English prose-writers be forgotten:

“While streams and rivers yield a blameless sport,  
Shall live the name of Walton, sage benign.”

So writes Wordsworth in one of his best sonnets, and modern opinion still endorses the well-deserved encomium, which came with particular fitness from Wordsworth, since Izaak Walton was in fact one of Wordsworth’s forerunners—a voice crying aloud the beauty of the natural world in a wilderness where only the artificial was in fashion. Mightier rivers than “sedgy Lea” or Dove in his limestone ravine, may envy the streams which the Father of Angling has made immortal.

The imaginative literature of Angling is not so large as the technical, but it has its jewels, and many of

them are to be found in the series of fishing songs published during the first half of the nineteenth century under the name of the Newcastle Fisher’s Garlands. These include contributions from several writers, and amongst them was at least one true poet. In the wider domains of the Muses Thomas Doubleday never rose above a respectable mediocrity, but on the banks of his own Northumbrian Coquet he sang as naturally and as sweetly as

“The mellow thrush frae Dews-hill wood  
Proclaims the dawn of day.”

Most of his garlands were written in collaboration with Robert Roxby, his friend and fellow-angler; but we need only read Roxby’s independent productions to understand which of the pair was the true artist. Coquet is one of the most famous trout-streams of the kingdom, and Coquet he celebrates with the enthusiasm of a fisherman and the voice of a poet.

“The Coquet for ever, the Coquet for aye!  
The Coquet, the King of the stream an’ the brae,  
Frae his high mountain throne to his bed in the sea,  
Oh! where shall we find such a river as he?”

But a strain of sadness runs through many of the songs. The angler has

“thrawn the flee thae sixty year,  
Aye, sixty year an’ mair,”

and the activity of younger days has gone for ever.

“I canna climb the brent hill-side  
Where stripling Coquet first is seen;  
Where ’neath the Bell-rig’s shadow wide  
The silly sheep lie down at e’en;  
I canna climb the knowes sae green,  
Where round the bend the river steals,  
Or where she wars amang the scaurs  
Her weary way to rough Linsheels.”

But even on Coquetside "old age hath yet his honour  
and his toil:"

"The auld man's nae sae crazy yet  
But he can thraw a winsome line."

A winsome line! To a fisherman the words are a  
picture and a poem in themselves—and so the old  
angler consoles himself with the rejuvenating influence  
of Coquetside, where

"Sorrow shall forget his sigh,  
An' Age forget his pain,  
An' ance mair by sweet Coquetside  
My heart be young again."

Happy the man who is capable of so enduring an  
affection, and has such a river to inspire and sustain it.

R. H. F.



#### FREEDOM IN BELIEF.

Du glaubst, was ich nicht glaub', und glaubst nicht, was  
ich glaube;

Erlaub' mein Glauben mir, wie ich dir deins erlaube.

Wer noch nichts glaubt, ist leicht zum Glauben zu  
bekehren,

Wie die Gefaesse leicht zu fuellen sind, die leeren.

Doch dem der etwas glaubt, faellt andres glauben  
schwer,

Giebt er es einmal auf, so glaubt er gar nichts mehr.

FR. RUECKERT, *Die Weisheit des Brahmanen*, x 101.

Thou holdst, what I hold not, holdst not, what I believe;  
Leave thou to me my faith, as thine to thee I leave.

Who own no faith, can soon to any faith be drilled,  
As casks, that empty stand, with any wine be filled.

But to abjure falls hard on one in creed upbrought,  
Gives he that heirloom up, his faith pines all to naught.

J. E. B. M., 13 Oct. 1904.



## IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

**I**N the language of the Board of Trade we were going "from the Port of London on a voyage to the North Atlantic and to any port or ports therein at which it might be necessary to call." The object of our journey was to re-establish communications between England and America, which had been broken for several days—the year was 1904, the month June—by repairing some of the transatlantic submarine cables.

Near the Scilly Isles are some rocks formerly called "The Bishop and his Clerks," but now more briefly marked on the Admiralty charts as "The Bishops." In days of yore a fleet was fitted out in the Thames for an expedition against the Spaniards. In order that nothing might be wanting to ensure success the Archbishop of Canterbury was asked to bless the fleet before it sailed, and so possibly to counteract the benedictions of the Bishop of Rome on the enemy's navy. Now the Primate was a very saintly man, or else he was very foolish—certainly he was but little acquainted with the sea—for when he came to bless the fleet he implored God to be a rock to the sailors. As Balaam of old was uncomfortably astonished, so doubtless the Archbishop was surprised when he heard how efficacious were his petitions—for the fleet was wrecked a few days later on "The Bishops." Whatever were the Primate's feelings,

the people were not pleased, and the cynics improved the shining hour, one more wicked than the rest bursting forth into rhyme as follows:—

"As Lambeth prayed, such was the dire event,  
Else had we wanted now this monument;  
That God unto our Fleet would be a Rock,  
Nor did kind Heaven the wise petition mock;  
To what the Metropolitan said then  
The Bishop and his Clerks replied, 'Amen.'"

A monument was erected to the Admiral of the fleet, but this is not the epitaph upon it.

We were a jolly company, and everyone did their best to dissipate the monotony which an unchanging landscape of sea and sky is apt to engender. The Chief Engineer was a Scotchman. All chief engineers are Scotchmen, just as all swans are birds. The reason why I cannot tell. This Chief Engineer, like other Scotchmen, was canny. He never spoke hurriedly, but slowly and deliberately. This habit induced impatience in his audience when his yarns were long, for his long yarns were dry—sometimes very dry; but now and then he contributed a tit bit to a discussion. We had been talking for a long time about drunkenness, when the Chief Officer said, "It's very difficult to say when a man's drunk." Then someone else related a story of a man who was locked up by the police for being drunk when he was really very ill. An electrician was beginning another story when McTodd interposed. "There are some," he remarked, "who say a man is drunk when he embraces a lamp post and vows it is his wife; and there are some who say a man is drunk who lies on his face in the road and grips the cobbles to save himself from falling; but, as the Laird of Auchnashellach used to say, there never yet was a man drunk who could tell you what he was drinking and then ask for more."

There are about fifteen cables between England and America, most of them stretching between the west

coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. The cables most often break in fairly shallow water, *i.e.* under 200 fathoms or 1200 feet; and the common causes of breaks or faults in cables are the anchors of ships and the nets of steam trawlers. Sometimes the cable is broken in two; sometimes it is only twisted so that the insulation is spoiled. Near the shore the cable is made on a much stronger pattern than the cable for the deep sea, for in addition to other risks the cable near the shore has to withstand the wear and tear of tides and currents which do not affect the cable in mid ocean. The deep water cable is made up of a central core of copper about a quarter of an inch in diameter. This is the essential part of the cable and it is carefully insulated by a thick covering of gutta percha. Outside the gutta percha is a coat of hemp, which serves to protect the gutta percha from the next covering which consists of from a dozen to twenty very strong iron wires wound spirally round the cable. Wrapped round the wires is a tape of coarse cloth soaked in tar. This brings the size of a section of a piece of deep sea cable up to about the size of a penny. The transatlantic cables have only one central copper core, but some of the shorter cables, such as those between England and the Continent, have three or even six cores all insulated from one another.

It is possible to tell with great accuracy the place where any break or fault in a cable lies, so that the ship going to repair the cable, provided she can get observations from the sun or stars, can steer quite close to the site of the break. The data from which the latitude and longitude of a break or fault in a cable are calculated are as follows. First the line along which the cable lies is well known, because the ship which first laid the cable took frequent observations from sun and stars whilst she was laying the cable. Secondly, the resistance offered by a certain length of the cable in question to the passage of an electric current is known, and from this the length of cable between the shore and

the fault can be calculated. The cable lies along the bottom of the ocean, which in mid-Atlantic attains a depth of about three miles.

Soon after we started a man on board had a fit, and subsequently his mind became unhinged. We had to pass close to the west coast of Ireland, and it was decided to put the man ashore. He was taken to the hospital at a small town in Kerry by the ship's surgeon, the chief cable engineer and others. The local doctor was summoned, and when he came the ship's surgeon had a conference with him. Now the chief cable engineer was a man of excitable temperament; moreover he had not had the advantages which that gentleman of the eighteenth century enjoyed whose epitaph in Westminster Abbey records that he was "polished at Oxford." Just as the two doctors were finishing their consultation and were getting up to go and see the patient, the cable engineer entered the room. The local doctor jumped to a conclusion, and hence arose the following conversation. "Let me introduce Mr. Jones," said the ship's surgeon to the local doctor. "It is very hot to-day," remarked the Irishman. "It is hot on shore," replied the engineer. "And how do you like the heat?" said the local doctor, whom we will call Dr. O'Sullivan, after a pause. "Oh! it does not affect me at all," was the reply. "Then you feel quite well now?" "Of course, I'm right enough," said the slightly puzzled engineer. "Quite so, quite so, but do you not think you would enjoy a holiday?" "I don't want a holiday," said the engineer, irritably, "I've just had one." "Certainly, certainly, but perhaps a few days' rest here would do you good." "D . . n it all, Sir, I'm not going to stop here. I'm going back to the ship, I'm not ill." "No, no, to be sure, but just let me feel your pulse, and then we . . ." "The D . . l take the pulse, Sir; you're making a mistake; I'm quite well." "Pray be seated, Sir. Dr — (the ship's surgeon) and I have had a little talk, and we both agree that you had

better stay here a little while." "H . . l and D . . n, sir, I'm not mad. I'm the chief cable engineer." Then the ship's surgeon choked down his laughter and with difficulty intervened and explained.

In the course of time we arrived at Newfoundland, and later on at Cape Breton Island. For some days we were amongst the whales and icebergs. The former played around us quite unconcernedly within a stone's throw of the ship. The latter we avoided, for they are unpleasant neighbours at night, and above all in a fog, though in the sunshine they are most glorious to behold, and sparkle like mountains of diamonds. Still they made the air and water uncomfortably cold. In Ireland we enjoyed a temperature of eighty degrees, a week later we were in the Arctic current and the temperature fell ten degrees in twelve hours, finally falling to thirty-one degrees. We put on our winter clothing. The Great Newfoundland Bank, besides being the home of the cod fishery, is the home of the Fog Demon, who had us in his toils many days. And a most depressing effect he had upon us all. The air was damp and very cold; it was quite impossible to see from one end of the ship to the other; the engines were going dead slow, for the sea was crowded with fishing boats and other craft; at intervals the fog horn gave melancholy and dismal blasts. Truly it was a pleasant thing to see the sun again.

The Aurora Borealis provided us with some gorgeous displays. One night the whole sky was a splendid blaze of brilliant light. Many coloured sheets and beams and flashes shot up from the horizon and radiated from the pole until wonder and admiration ceased, for the mind was exhausted and satiated with glory. But it was not these superb and exceptional splendours which gave most pleasure. He who has not seen a sunset at sea has still something he may enjoy. After all it is not the sensational and extraordinary that affects us most. It is the commonplace, the ordinary everyday things, those

which form the deepest and truest, if the most common, parts of nature. It is not the sensational novel with its impossible incidents and unnatural characters which we really enjoy most. It may serve to pass the time on a railway journey, but the works of the authors who told the story of human life as it actually existed round them are the best. The jaded spirit may be stimulated by the dramatic oratory or startling extempore prayers of the revivalist, but it is the old, old hymns and old, old liturgy perhaps performed in a little village church which really comfort the sorrowful, and voice the inmost desires of the soul. And so it is that there are times when we feel as though we could sit and listen for ever to the voice of the changeless sea. So it is that the sunset of daily occurrence never loses its charm, never ceases to say that though we may scramble wildly and spend much money to see some paltry artificial show, yet the glories of nature, which are free to all, are the real, genuine, and only infinite splendours and wonders and truths.

One of our party was full of weather wisdom. He would talk for what seemed an eternity to anyone who would or could not help listening to him about Cyclones and Anticyclones, Cumuli and Nimbi, Centres of Disturbance and V-shaped Depressions. We listened at first with awe and respect. Such knowledge was too wonderful for us. But the daily dose became through constant repetition disagreeable, and we shunned it as the boy shuns the castor oil bottle. We were getting desperate when kind Fate delivered our enemy into our hands. It was on this wise. The sun had shone vigorously all day, but towards even a haze appeared in the western sky, at first thin and white, but gradually getting thicker and more yellow. The enemy gave a discourse on fog in general, and this fog in particular. "It will be very thick indeed after sunset," he prophesied. "I smell pine-wood," said one of the electricians, snuffing the breeze. "Pinewood! we're more than a hundred miles from land. It's the varnish on the skylight." And we turned to go

to dinner. As we did so the captain came along and said, "There's a big forest fire on Cape Breton Island, I've smelt the smoke some time. We shall see the glare after a bit." We were unkind to the enemy when next he spoke about the weather.

In some places several cables lie very close together, and when trying to hook one with a grapnel it is sometimes very difficult to avoid hooking another one. This is the case near Nova Scotia as well as near Ireland. Now there was a cable broken near Nova Scotia, and close to it were several other sound cables. Whilst grappling for the broken cable the ship hooked a cable which broke as it was being hauled up. This often happens if the sea is rough or the cable old. It was about 10 p.m. A second attempt brought the cable safely on board about an hour later. Now it is the rule as soon as the cable is safely on board for the electricians to test it in order to see first of all how far from the ship is the fault, and secondly that the cable, leading away from the ship in the direction opposite to that on which the fault lies, communicates with the shore. It is the rule also to keep a clerk day and night on shore ready to answer any signals from the repairing ship when she has picked up the cable. Now in this case, when the cable was tested on the ship the fault was found to lie a short distance east of the ship, but though the tests shewed that the cable was intact all the way to the shore on the west, no reply could be got to the ship's signals. Closer examination of the cable then shewed that it was one belonging to a rival company, and was not the one the ship had gone out to mend. As the tests showed that the cable was sound, it was decided to repair it in spite of the fact that no reply could be obtained to the signals from the ship. This was done, and the repair was completed before morning. The next thing to do was to find the cable the ship had set out to mend. In the course of a few days this cable was duly repaired and the ship went into port. Whilst talking in the office there one of

the cable engineers heard that there had been a big row in the rival company's office, and that one of the telegraph clerks had been dismissed. "What's that for?" asked the engineer. "Oh, one night when he was on duty he pretended that the cable was broken, and went off to bed instead of sending several messages which he ought to have sent. When the manager came in the morning and asked why the messages had not yet been sent the clerk told him the cable was broken, so the manager went to test for the fault and to his surprise found the cable intact. Then he dismissed the clerk." The Engineer then related the story of how they had hooked the wrong cable, and after a good laugh went off and explained matters to the rival company. So the clerk was re-instated.

J. W. R.

## Obituary.

REV WILLIAM FREDERICK WRIGHT M.A.

The Rev W. F. Wright, who was killed in an Alpine accident on the Grand Paradis, between Cogne and Val Savaranche, on the 30th August last, was Vice-Principal of the College, Ripon. He was a son of Mr. Leonard Wright, Merchant and Shipowner of South Shields (who died 7 September 1880) and was born at South Shields 1 July 1870. He was educated at Woodstock School and at King's College School, London. While at St John's he had some years of struggle with ill-health and other difficulties, culminating in a breakdown just before the Classical Tripos of 1893, in which he had reason to hope for a First Class; as it was he was only allowed an aegrotat degree. He was elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship in the College, and spent two years at Ridley Hall. He gained the Jeremie Septuagint Prize in 1895. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Ripon in 1896 and Priest in 1898. Between those years he was curate of Holy Trinity, Ripon. In 1898 he became Diocesan Chaplain, supplying temporary vacancies in different parts of the Diocese, and at the same time took charge of the Hostel which the Bishop of Ripon established in that year for the training of candidates for Orders. When the scheme was enlarged and the Hostel became Bishop's College and then Ripon College, he was appointed Tutor and became Vice-Principal in 1903.

For several years he had much financial anxiety. A younger brother was a hopeless invalid, and Mr Wright managed by great self-denial to save £100 a year out of his own slender income to place his brother in a home. His mother had a comparatively small income, just sufficient for her own needs, but on her death some two or three years ago her income passed to her sons and Mr Wright was placed in a better position financially. In a letter to a friend about this period he wrote: "What a blessing it is to have a little money, is it not? It is the greatest relief in the world to me to be free from the everlasting strain of trying to make both ends meet." With

reference to his work at Ripon he added: "It goes without saying that I am extremely busy and very conscious of my own incapacity."

Mr Wright had athletic tastes, was fond of cycling, and in later years became an enthusiastic mountaineer, climbing both in the Lake district and in Switzerland. Writing on 28 December 1903, he said: "I am quite mad on climbing and am off to-morrow to the Lake District to climb." He had also the hazardous ambition of climbing without guides.

Last summer he proceeded to Switzerland for his holiday, what he did may be gathered from the following brief communication on a Post Card, dated it will be observed less than a fortnight before his death.

Cogne, Italy, 19, viii, 04. Had a great time. Started at Grimsel with one man, and did guideless, Hühensstock, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Jung frau, Aletschhorn. Left him, went to Zermatt, took worthless guide over Theodule—Aosta—Cogne. Went up to Herbitet Chalet to join friends—couldn't find them in the dark—slept out at 9000, found them on glacier in morning and traversed Herbitet. Traversed Grivola back. Am staying at curé's inn and am taking a week off to read Kautzsch in Hastings V. Hope to traverse Mont Blanc (guideless) to Couttet's Hotel Chamounix on September 2.

W. F. W.

So far as can be ascertained the particulars of the accident in which Mr Wright lost his life were these. With three friends [like himself Cambridge men, namely Mr W. G. Clay, of Trinity (B.A. 1887), Mr L. K. Meryon, of Pembroke (B.A. 1902), and Mr T. L. Winterbotham, also of Pembroke (B.A. 1902)] Mr Wright had been climbing peaks in the Grand Paradis Range, and they started on August 30 with the intention of making their way from the Grand Paradis to the Petit Paradis and the Budden Point. They did not take guides with them on any of these excursions. At nine o'clock on the morning of August 30 they were seen from Cogne on the Grand Paradis, from which they made the descent very carefully to an *arête* on the side of the Petit Paradis, where they had breakfast.

At twenty minutes past ten they started off again, but were soon lost to sight on going round a rock on the west side of the mountain in order to get over the Petit Paradis. M. Gadin, the curé at Cogné, was an old friend of Messrs. Clay and Wright; and as he had received no news of the party, and feared that something had happened, he organised a search party of guides to look for his friends. On Friday, September 2, the dead bodies of the tourists were found on a glacier towards Val Savaranche. M. Gadin immediately telegraphed to Courmayeur, where the four Englishmen had sent their luggage, intending to follow it themselves later on. Telegrams were immediately sent to break the sad news to the families of the deceased. M. Gadin thinks the disaster was caused by a cornice giving way under the climbers' feet, or else by fresh snow having fallen on the frozen surface of the mountain. The former reason is the most probable. All the four were fearless and cautious Alpine climbers, and they never took guides.

We take the following account of Mr Wright's work at Ripon from a notice of him in *The Record* for 9 September 1904:—

"It is difficult to speak without seeming exaggeration of the value of his work at the College. By his strong personality and manly directness he made his influence markedly felt by all who came under him. His gifts as a lecturer and tutor were very great. No one could fail to be stimulated to study and thought who attended his lectures. His addresses in chapel were most striking and original, both in thought and diction. In loyalty, ability, and sound judgment he made an ideal colleague; and his untimely death creates a blank in the College staff which it will be difficult indeed adequately to fill. But it is not only at the College that his loss will be felt. He had a large circle of friends in the city and in the diocese of Ripon, and the sorrowful tidings of his death will cause widespread grief.

As to the accident itself, Wright was an enthusiastic and daring climber. He was not, however, foolhardy; and in his last letter but one to me, written just before leaving England, in response to some words of mine, he dwelt upon the duty of recognizing one's responsibility to God for the life He had given. We shall probably never know how the accident happened, but I cannot believe that he knowingly ran any foolhardy risk on this last fatal expedition on the Grand Paradis.



R. W. H. T. HUDSON.

In his last letter to me, written as late as August 19, he spoke of the climbing, with a congenial spirit, of the Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Aletschhorn, and other peaks in that neighbourhood. He more than once expressed the hope that if he were involved in a serious accident among the mountains he might be taken outright rather than linger on in a crippled condition. And so it has come to pass.

Personally, this tragic news has stricken me more than I can say. But while I deplore his loss to myself and to his own circle, to the College and to the diocese, I thank God for the noble example he has left behind him and for the good work he had already done. I trust that in some permanent way his memory may be preserved and treasured in connection with the College to which he devoted the best years of his too brief life.

I add an extract from a letter just received from one of our students: "What we all admired about him at the College was his strict sense of duty; and I, for one, will never forget the lessons which I have learnt from his life. He will be terribly missed at the College."

J. BATTERSBY HARFORD  
(Principal of Ripon College).

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RONALD WILLIAM HENRY TURNBULL HUDSON M.A.

"His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani Munere."

Sorrow at the untimely death of R. W. H. T. Hudson will not be limited to the scholars of any one University or country; but, widely as, even in his short life, his reputation had spread, there was an especial closeness in the connection which bound him to Cambridge. He was born at No. 1 Trumpington Street in July 1876; his father had won a high place for our College among the Wranglers of 1861; his mother had been one of the earliest students at Newnham College. At the latter College two of his sisters have distinguished themselves in the mathematical tripos. The two masters at St. Paul's School, to whom he was especially indebted for his early grounding in mathematics, Mr Charles Pendlebury and Dr F. S. Macaulay, are both distinguished members of our College.

But while inherited talent may have pre-disposed him to the study of mathematics, nothing but an enthusiastic love of his subject could have enabled him to attain in so short a life the position which at its close he held in the mathematical world. The bare record of his academic successes conveys but an inadequate impression of his ability and learning. After a distinguished career at school he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship at St John's College in 1894; he took the first place in mathematical honours in the Intermediate B.Sc. examination at the University of London in 1896. In each of his undergraduate years he took the first place in all St John's College examinations in mathematics. In 1898 he was Senior Wrangler, an honour which had fallen to *alumni* St Paul's School on two previous occasions only. In the same year he gained the Herschel prize for astronomy, and at the University of London he took Honours in mathematics, and gained the University Scholarship in the final examination for the degree of B.Sc. In the following year he was placed in the first division of the first class of the second part of the mathematical tripos. In 1900 he gained one of the Smith's Prizes for an essay on Differential Equations, and in the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at his College.\* In 1902 he was appointed to a mathematical lectureship at the University College, Liverpool, and in the following year he was awarded the degree of D.Sc. by the University of London. He had had no small experience in examination work on behalf of various public bodies, and in 1903 and 1904 he acted as one of the Secretaries of Section A of the British Association. Besides occasional papers† in mathematical journals, a treatise by him on "Kummer's Quartic Surface" was in the press at the date of his death, and this, when it appears, must speak for itself of his powers of original research.

But Hudson's mathematical talents had not been cultivated so as to dwarf his other faculties. It is true that the High Master of St Paul's School, Dr Walker, with a prescience

\* For a list of the papers which he submitted for the fellowship, see the *Eagle*, No. 123, p. 101.

† For a list of these drawn up by Hudson's own hand when applying for the post of Professor of Mathematics at the University of Aberdeen, see the *Mathematical Gazette*, Vol. III., No. 47.

justified by the results, used to point out Hudson to his friends, when but fourteen years of age, as an "inevitable senior wrangler"; but it was not until he had reached the highest form but one of the Classical side that he decided to devote himself to Mathematics; and his Classical master, Dr Lupton (another member of our College) felt when he lost Hudson from his class that he had lost one who would have taken the highest honours in Classics if he had decided to follow that line of study. There was indeed something Greek in the cast of his mind, as was shewn by his intellectual elasticity and reasonableness, by his sense of proportion, by his keen enjoyment of the world in which he found himself, and by his intense desire to understand that world. He was no unsociable or reserved student, but was always ready to mix on even terms with his fellow men of every condition. His presence imposed no feeling of inferiority on his associates, but unconsciously stimulated in them the love of learning for its own sake. He never professed to enjoy the examinations which brought him such distraction. "An examination hanging over seems to suppress me," he wrote, shortly before the second part of his tripos, and it was with quick delight that at the close of his fourth year at College he found himself able to devote more time to his favourite pursuit of music. Of this he was a thorough and most competent student, and we can perhaps trace the influence of his mathematical instinct in his love for the severer German, in preference to the lighter French, compositions.

Besides the time which he was now able to give to music, he found leisure to devote himself to the study of German, a language which he had determined to learn as soon as the second part of his tripos was over. At Hanover in the summer of 1899 he acquired a sound knowledge of that language, without which he did not consider that a scholar's education was complete. In the summer of 1900 he studied for a time at the University of Göttingen where he attended the lectures of Professor Klein and Hilbert, and he retained to the end his admiration of the German literature and people.

But while his greatest pleasure lay in intellectual took a manly delight in bodily exercise; and although his stature was below the average, he had no mean a share of physical prowess. He represented his College for fives, and in Long Vacation teams for lawn tennis. One of his most

treasured possessions was the rudder which he won as coxswain of the Lent boat when in 1896 it made its bump on each of the four days of the racing. In the following year he was coxswain of the second May boat. His letters were full of the bicycling tours which he enjoyed with such zest. What his walking powers were may be illustrated by an extract from one of his letters written in August 1900, when he was working his way across the Thüringer Wald. "I generally walk from 8 to 8 with perhaps two hours rest. . . . . Last Saturday midday I met a young German actor out on his holiday all alone and going in my direction, so we agreed to go a bit together. We got on very well together, even slept in the same room, and I left him in bed this morning 7 a.m., having completely tired him out the day before. The contrast between us must have been very remarkable. I wear great thick boots, very old clothes, and carry a knapsack on my back, and a walking stick. He looked as if he had just stepped out of a bank or a cab, with pointed toes, neatest of handbags and umbrellas, collars and cuffs, etc. He said he would adopt my fashion next time. Being on the stage he naturally spoke very pure German, and I learnt a lot from him." The conclusion of the episode well illustrates Hudson's eagerness to learn and the effect which his unassuming example had on those who respected him.

Such is an imperfect outline hastily sketched for the present number of the *Eagle*, of one who was deeply beloved by all his friends, who was kind and courteous to all with whom he came into contact, and of whom the writer has never heard an unkind word spoken. The news of the tragedy of September 20th was numbing in its suddenness and its intensity, and it is impossible at present to realise that the Hudson whom we buried in Wandsworth cemetery.

It is a pity that the most scrupulous of correspondents no longer sends his welcome record of the friends he has seen, the places he has visited, the books he has read; when he is on his rapid incursions on the well-worn bicycle, incursions that brought with them a bracing atmosphere of intellectual vivacity, of kindly sympathy, of incessant endeavour; when the truth is forced on us that the large, thoughtful eyes which dominated his countenance, can now look on us only from his photograph,

then we shall recognise how irreparable is the loss that we have sustained.

Those who already knew him; but the hopes which seemed so bright of fresh good work to be accomplished by him in the future are now cut short for ever by the cruel triumph of the crags of Glyder Fawr, where he perished in the words of his god-father, *Non animo non pede titubans sed putris fraude saxi prolapsus.*

A. S. L.

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REV JOHN BURTON D'AGUILAR B.A.

With the death on the 20th of May last, in his 88th year, of the Rev J. B. D'Aguilar, Vicar of Ashwick in Somerset, an interesting and picturesque personality has passed away. Mr D'Aguilar was the eldest son of Colonel George Thomas D'Aguilar of the Honourable East India Company's service. He was born in India 29 July 1816. His mother, Catherine Burton, was a cousin of Sir Richard Burton, the famous scholar and traveller. On the father's side he came of a stout fighting stock, being a direct descendant of the "Great Captain" of Spanish history, Fernandez Gonsalo-y-Aguilar, usually known as Gonsalvo de Cordova, Duke of Terra Nova, who distinguished himself at the conquest of Grenada in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Mr D'Aguilar was educated at Mitcham, in Surrey, and entered St John's as a pensioner 8 July 1836, his College Tutor being Mr Crick. He took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1840. After leaving College he studied at Wells Theological College, and was ordained in 1842. He was then curate of Montacute, Somerset, but when in the course of 1846 he proceeded to India on the ecclesiastical establishment of "John Company," being subsequently transferred to the service of the Crown. He served in India for 27 years, retiring in 1873 as Senior Chaplain of the Service, with the seniority of a Colonel. He served at Allahabad, Meerut, Roorkee, Umritsar and Sialkote. During the Mutiny he was at Roorkee and Saharanpore, and gained much credit for the resolute and

lucky way in which, unescorted, he persisted in holding his regular services in the outstations.

Returning to England he became, in 1874, Vicar of Ashwick, near Oakhill, in the Mendip Hills, where he worked to the end of his days, a full thirty years. In this period of practically a third life, he saw an entire generation grow up to manhood. He christened the children of those he had baptised at his first coming. The Vicarage house of the parish was built by him, after his own design, and he had scarcely been in it a year when in 1880 it was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground, by him it was immediately rebuilt. He was an expert in Hindustani, and it is told of him that he once met a tramp who, failing to impose on the Vicar, relieved his feelings by using some of the vituperative epithets of the low caste frequenters of the Bazaar; his amazement was great when he found himself hailed before the bench of magistrates for the offence. Mr D'Aguilar married 18 July 1846, at Darlington, Mary Swainson; Mrs D'Aguilar survives her husband. We have seen that he came of and belonged to a fighting stock, and his descendants carry on the tradition. His two sons, one a Major in the Royal Engineers, and one a Colonel in the A.P.D., died before him. A daughter married Colonel Crookshank, who was killed in 1888 at the Black Mountain, another is the wife of Colonel Jamieson, who commanded the 7th Bengal Infantry. He leaves to the nation at the present moment nine grandsons in the Army and Navy. He was carried to his rest at Ashwick with the Union Jack over him.

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REV CANON FREDERICK BURNSIDE M A.

The Rev Canon Burnside, Rector of Hertingfordbury, died at a nursing home in London on the 15th June 1904. He was a son of Mr William Burnside, of Blackheath, and was baptized at St Philip's, Clerkenwell, 11 October 1843. He was one of several brothers who took holy orders, one who died a few months ago having done good service both as a missionary in Japan and as an incumbent in the diocese of St Albans.

Canon Burnside graduated in 1869 from St John's, having in the previous year been ordained deacon by Dr Harold Browne, then Bishop of Ely, who licensed him to the curacy of Great Barford, Bedfordshire. In 1870 he was ordained priest by the

Bishop of Rochester (Dr T. L. Cloughton), and was inducted to the benefice of Lemsford, near Hatfield, on the presentation of Lord Cowper. In 1872 the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster nominated him to the rectory of Hertingfordbury, which he had since held, and where he had worked with great zeal in various directions. He was the chief mover in the establishment and maintenance of the Herts. Seaside Convalescent Home at St Leonards-on-Sea, which has accommodation for 80 patients. But the work for which he was chiefly known was the annual collection of statistics and general information about the parishes of England and Wales and the dioceses of the Anglican Communion. Twenty-one years ago he started, and had since edited, under a sub-committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the "Official Year-Book of the Church of England," which is compiled at great labour from the returns sent in by the incumbents and others on forms approved by the Convocations of the two provinces and sanctioned by the Bishops; and that his efforts were appreciated may be concluded from the fact that only 100 out of over 13,000 incumbents failed to fill in and remit the return of 1903. The result has been an annual record of over 600 pages, indispensable to those who require information of the statistical and other progress of the English Church. He was made honorary canon of St Albans in 1891 and rural dean of Hertford in 1897 by the late Bishop Festing, and the present Bishop of St Albans appointed him his chaplain a year ago.

We take the following paragraphs from a notice of Canon Burnside which appeared in *The Guardian* for 22 June 1904:—

"Each one of the works which he did so successfully and simultaneously would have been enough to tax the energy of ordinary men. How he did them all, and each one of them so well, is, indeed, wonderful. For thirty-two years he was the conscientious clergyman of a scattered country parish, with its beautiful church restored by the liberality of his principal landowner, and with its well-ordered and seemly Mission church two miles away at Letty-green. For the last seven years or more he had been Rural Dean of Hertford, and in his hands the office was no sinecure, and led to many an interesting gathering of clergy and others. From time to time he arranged for Quiet Days for nurses from the London hospitals, with addresses by some well-known clergyman or dignitary of the Church.

But his work extended far beyond his own parish and neighbourhood. The county of Hertfordshire and the parishes of Essex bordering on it will ever be his debtors for the building, enlargement, endowment, and maintenance of the beautiful Convalescent Home at St Leonards, of which he was practically the founder, and to the last the manager. There many a poor sufferer has been restored to health and strength, and has reason to bless the name and memory of the first hon. secretary of that institution.

The Bishop of his diocese, at the meeting of his diocesan Chapter at St Albans Cathedral on the day following Canon Burnside's death, spoke in terms of the warmest appreciation of his work in connection with the triennial festivals at the cathedral of the Hertfordshire Sunday-school Teachers' Association, and said that his management of them showed that he was a born organiser of the highest merit, and that everything went without a single hitch. But, after all, the work by which his name will be long and honourably remembered in the Church at home, and, indeed, throughout the Anglican communion, is his work as hon. editor from the beginning of the *Official Year-book of the Church of England*. How great was the labour of gathering and then tabulating with the greatest care the information which year by year testified to the growth and increasing efficiency of the Church can only be guessed by those who have been familiar with such work on a smaller scale. There will always be some difference of opinion as to the exact value of statistics; but it may be truly said that if those who contributed the information used on their small part of it one-half the pains which the editor took in its tabulation, it would be still more valued than it is now; and even now the highest authorities in the Church and the press have expressed over and over again their greatest appreciation of its value. Those who, as Rural Deans or secretaries of societies, were brought into communication with Canon Burnside know well how courteous and patient he was, and how ready he was to spare others, even at the cost of greater work for himself.

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REV JOHN CHARLES BLISSARD M.A.

The Rev J. C. Blissard, who died at his residence, 9 Victoria Square, Reading, on the 9th of July 1904, aged 69, was the son

of the Rev John Blissard (of St John's, B.A. 1828) and was born in the Berkshire village of Hampstead Norreys, where his father lived, first as Curate and afterwards as Vicar for forty-six years. Having received his early education with his father's pupils, he entered St John's, was a scholar and exhibitioner, and took his degree as a wrangler in 1858. Mr Blissard was one of the seven members of the College who met on the 8th December 1856 and determined to found a new Boat Club in the College; at a subsequent meeting held on December 13th it was determined to call the Club "The Lady Somerset Boat Club." Mr L. H. Courtney was elected the first President of the Club on 6 March 1857. Mr Blissard became third Captain of the Club in November of that year, and stroked the Lady Somerset Boat in the Lent Races of 1858. Shortly after leaving college he was appointed mathematical master at Cheam College, for the preparation of boys for Eton and Harrow. In 1860 he was appointed to the curacy of a new church—St John's, Tunbridge Wells, where during a stay of two years he succeeded in starting Sunday schools. In 1862 the curacy of Old Edgbaston Church was offered to Mr Blissard, the vicar at that time being the Rev Isaac Spooner. The offer was accepted, and for six and a half years Mr Blissard remained at Old Edgbaston, where he did very excellent work. At the invitation of the Bishop of Worcester he then accepted, in 1868, the incumbency of the Church of St Augustine's. His removal was much regretted by the congregation, and their appreciation of his work was shown in a practical form, the late Mr Jaffray (afterwards Sir John Jaffray), who was the senior warden of the church, gave on their behalf with a cheque for £140, together with a handsome clock. At this time the new church of St Augustine's stood in the open fields, and was without tower, spire, or architectural decoration. There were then only four surpliced choirs in Birmingham. Low churchmen considered that savoured of ritualism. Having regard to the feeling of the time, a resolution was come to between Mr Blissard and his wardens to adopt a strictly moderate course in reference to ritual and doctrine.

With a view to encouraging the services of Mr A. R. Gaul, Mus. Bac., as organist, were secured, and a start was made with a surpliced choir. From that time considerable attention was bestowed upon the musical

portion of the service, which rendered it more acceptable to an educated and appreciative congregation; while in the ritual there was nothing of a High Church tendency. By degrees the building became filled with an influential congregation, and Mr Blissard availed himself of the earliest opportunity of raising a fund for the erection of the handsome tower and spire included in the original design. Due attention was also paid to the beautifying of the edifice. The entire cost, including the additions and improvements, was something like £18,000. The debt upon the building was cleared off, and at the vicar's suggestion a project was carried out for the adoption of a district connected with a poorer parish. With the consent of the vicar of St John's, Ladywood, a mission was founded, and the whole of the expenses was defrayed by the congregation of St Augustine's. They also rendered very valuable assistance in connexion with the establishment of the daughter church of St Margaret's, Ladywood. The congregation also provides a clergyman for the mission church in Sandon Road, which was founded during the deceased gentleman's incumbency. On his retirement he was the recipient from his congregation, with whom he was intensely popular, of a purse of £800.

In December 1892 Mr Blissard was appointed rural dean of Birmingham by Dr Perowne, the late Bishop of Worcester, on the retirement of the Rev Canon Wilkinson. By the local clergy the selection was well received, for during the whole of his thirty years' residence in Birmingham, Mr Blissard had not only been actively associated with church work, but had taken a deep and earnest interest in the medical and other philanthropic institutions. For twenty years he was one of the honorary secretaries of the Hospital Sunday Collections Committee, and for an equal period he was chairman of the Committee of Management of the Queen's Hospital. The last-named appointment he resigned in 1890, when he was presented by his colleagues in the administration of the hospital with an illuminated address and a portrait of himself, which was hung in the board room of the hospital. At the same time Mrs Blissard was presented with a handsome silver tea service as evidence of the appreciation in which her husband's services were held. Mr Blissard was also chairman for many years of the Magdalen Institution. He was one of the founders of the University Graduates' Club, which was founded in Birmingham in 1865,

and also of "The Mendicity Society," now called the Charity Organisation Society.

Mr Blissard was an excellent sportsman. With cricket and similar exercises, as well as boating, he was in strong sympathy; he did all he could to further the pastime of rowing in Birmingham, and at one time was president of an Edgbaston club.

Mr Blissard married 27 August 1862, at Farnham, Surrey, Emily Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Rev W. H. Stevens, curate of Stoke next Guildford. He published a book entitled *Sidelights on Revelation*.

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#### EDMUND CARVER M.D.

Dr Edmund Carver, for many years surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and well known as a medical practitioner to many generations of University men, died at Torquay on September 7th, at the age of 80. He was born at Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, on 4 July 1824. His father, Mr William Crole Carver, was a greatly respected schoolmaster, whose pupils lived to distinguish themselves in literature and politics, and honoured the memory of their teacher; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Scruby. We take the following account of Dr Carver's career from *The British Medical Journal* of 24 September 1904.

It was in 1841 that Edmund Carver began medical work, and after serving a three years' apprenticeship to William Mann, of Royston, he became a student at University College Hospital, and held the office of House-Surgeon under Liston. He also worked for Erichsen and Quain, to the latter of whom he was greatly attached. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1848, and a Fellow in 1854. After holding office at the Brompton Hospital he took an assistantship at Nantyglo in Wales; he held it only for a year, but was accustomed to attribute much of his surgical success in after life to the experience he thus gained among the miners. From this post Dr Carver proceeded to Cambridge, where he was House-Surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital in the days when only one officer resided in the building. With untiring industry he kept the records of the patients' cases, gave anaesthetics at operations, or otherwise assisted; was on duty night and day with medical and surgical patients; extracted teeth for any

one of the town or county, and made all the *post-mortem* examinations.

Dr Humphry, then Professor of Anatomy, availed himself of Dr Carver's services as Demonstrator of Anatomy, thus bringing him in touch with University students. Moreover, he became a member of St John's College, and graduated in 1858, proceeding later to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. In 1866 he was induced to move to Huntingdon by the offer of a partnership, and there became Surgeon to the County Hospital. His health, however, broke down four years later, and, after a voyage round the world, he returned to Cambridge. A few years after his second start there he married Miss Emily Grace Day, who survives him, and was elected to a vacancy at Addenbrooke's.

On the honorary staff of Addenbrooke's Hospital, with Humphry as his brilliant colleague, Dr Carver held for many years a position requiring great industry, skill, and tact. He was a most cautious and painstaking operator, and was devoted heart and soul to his patients' welfare. Rich and poor alike had Dr Carver's ungrudging care. His connexion with the hospital at Cambridge lasted during nearly half a century, and he became well known and trusted in the town, county, and University, where he had many friends and filled many offices. He was surgeon to the University Rifle Volunteer Corps, a Fellow of the Philosophical Society, and a member of the Antiquarian Society.

He was an original member of the Cambridge Medical Society at its foundation in 1880, and was President seven years later. It was not until 1898 that Dr Carver finally gave up practice, and he then still felt sufficiently young, at the age of 76, to offer his services for home duty when the war broke out a year later. After his retirement he moved to Kent, but soon returned to Cambridgeshire, and made a home at Chesterton. This summer, however, he determined to move to Torquay, where his son practises, and there his busy and useful life ended. For so successful a man he was of a singularly retiring disposition, and wrote but little. A few papers in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* and in the medical journals are all that remain to represent the great amount of experience which he so seldom expressed in literary work. Quietly and usefully he toiled, feeling that "to travel hopefully is better than to arrive, and the greatest success is to labour."

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## THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1904.

**T**HE third of the dinners given by the Master and Fellows to members of the College on the Boards was held this year on the 23rd of June.

On this occasion members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years were invited: (1) 1857-62; (2) 1877-82; (3) 1891-93.

The following is a list of those present at the dinner with the date of the B.A. degree. The names with an asterisk are those resident in the University.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *THE MASTER, 1862             | Mr H. A. King, 1892         |
| *THE PRESIDENT, 1848          | Mr P. A. Kingsford, 1893    |
| Prof. W. G. Adams, 1859       | Canon H. Kynaston, 1857     |
| Dr F. J. Allen, 1879          | *Prof. J. Larmor, 1880      |
| Mr G. R. Alston, 1881         | Mr W. J. Lee, 1879          |
| Mr H. H. Appleford, 1893      | *Mr J. J. Lister, 1880      |
| Mr F. Ayers, 1891             | *Prof. G. D. Liveing, 1850  |
| Dr F. Bagshawe, 1857          | Mr J. H. Lloyd, 1877        |
| Mr W. Baily, 1860             | Mr W. B. Lowe, 1877         |
| Dr W. H. Bansall, 1881        | *Dr D. MacAlister, 1877     |
| Canon A. T. Barnett, 1881     | Canon J. McCormick, 1857    |
| *Mr W. Bateson, 1883          | *Dr J. E. Marr, 1879        |
| Ven. Archdeacon Bevan, 1878   | Mr F. de Q. Marsh, 1880     |
| *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891      | *Mr P. H. Mason, 1849       |
| Mr H. S. Moss Blundell, 1894  | Mr J. H. B. Masterman, 1893 |
| His Honour Judge Bompas, 1858 | Dr J. Merriman, 1860        |
| Dr W. A. Bond, 1879           | Mr R. Nevill, 1878          |
| Mr P. H. Bowers, 1880         | Mr F. C. Newbery, 1892      |
| Mr J. Briggs, 1891            | Dr G. Parker, 1877          |
| Mr J. Brill, 1882             | Hon C. A. Parsons, 1877     |
| Dr W. L. Brown, 1892          | Mr J. Peiris, 1882          |
| Mr E. L. Browne, 1878         | Mr P. Pennant-Pennant, 1857 |

Mr H. R. Browne, 1880	Dr J. Phillips, 1877
Mr G. J. M. Burnett, 1880	*Mr W. H. R. Rivers, 1898
Mr R. P. Burnett, 1876	Mr J. Robinson, 1893
Mr W. D. Bushell, 1861	*Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897
Dr A. Caldecott, 1880	*Dr J. E. Sandys, 1867
Mr W. J. Caldwell, 1891	*Mr R. F. Scott, 1875
Mr R. S. C. Carrington, 1879	Canon W. Selwyn, 1862
Mr H. D. Catling, 1892	*Dr L. E. Shore, 1885
*Mr W. A. Cox, 1867	*Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889
Mr F. H. Dinnis, 1862	Mr J. B. Slight, 1859
*Mr F. Dyson, 1877	*Mr J. F. Spink, 1904
Mr A. Ewbank, 1892	Mr J. H. Spokes, 1877
Mr S. Farman, 1860	Mr C. Stanwell, 1859
Mr J. C. B. Fletcher, 1878	Mr C. M. Stuart, 1880
Mr J. R. C. Gale, 1880	Hon. M. G. Stuart Gray, 1877
Mr F. G. Given-Wilson, 1892	Mr W. O. Sutcliffe, 1880
*Mr T. R. Glover, 1891	Mr F. G. Sykes, 1857
Rt Hon Sir J. E. Gorst, 1857	Mr J. E. Symms, 1858
Mr P. F. Gorst, 1862	Mr H. A. Swann, 1877
Mr C. G. Griffinhoofe, 1880	*Mr J. R. Tanner, 1883
Mr W. H. Gunston, 1879	Dr H. H. Tooth, 1877
Mr T. Gwatkin, 1862	Mr A. F. Torry, 1862
Mr W. Hagger, 1879	*Mr R. Turner
*Mr A. Harker, 1882	Mr R. Viney, 1879
*Mr J. H. A. Hart, 1898	Mr W. Warren, 1877
Mr W. P. Hiern, 1861	Mr W. F. Whetstone, 1878
Mr R. Hiles, 1860	Mr G. White, 1879
Mr F. C. Hill, 1879	*Mr J. W. Whye
*Mr J. C. H. How, 1903	Mr E. J. Wild, 1881
Mr W. H. H. Hudson, 1861	Mr H. A. Williams, 1878
Mr D. S. Ingram, 1862	Mr R. I. Woodhouse, 1877
Mr A. Jackson, 1859	Mr P. T. Wrigley, 1880
Mr E. J. F. Johnson, 1879	Mr W. Wykes-Finch, 1858
Mr H. T. Kemp, 1878	

The Toast list was as follows: "The King," proposed by the Master; "The Guests," proposed by Professor Liveing, responded to by the Venerable Archdeacon Bevan; "The College," proposed by Canon Kynaston, responded to by Sir John E. Gorst and the President (Professor J. E. B. Mayor).



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term 1904.*

The list of "Birthday Honours" issued on November 9th contains the names of two members of the College.

Mr H. E. S. Cordeaux (B.A. 1892), C.M.G., His Majesty's Consul at Berbera, and the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), D.Sc., F.R.S., were appointed to be Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division). Mr Parsons is an honorary Fellow of the College.

The Report of Major General Egerton to the Secretary of State for War on the operations in Somaliland was published in the *London Gazette* on September 2. The final despatch contains a "list of officers recommended for special consideration for their services during the campaign." Among the recommendations relating to the Head-Quarter Staff is the following with regard to Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux (B.A. 1902):

"Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux C.M.G., Political Officer. Has given me every assistance in dealing with the native population, friendly and otherwise. I am much indebted to him."

On the 11th of June last the University of Dublin conferred the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*, on Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), Director of the Geological Survey, and formerly Fellow of the College. The following is the speech made by the Public Orator, Professor L. Purser, in presenting Mr Teall. A translation is added.

Cum investigatores rerum naturalium acres et diligentes semper cupide accipiamus, nunc duco ad vos virum praestantissimum Jethronem Teall qui in saxorum scientia sine rivali facile primas agit et insularum Britannicarum Scrutationi Geologicae praefectus summus operas reddit luculentissimas. Quid memorem librum huius aureum *Petrographia Britannica* in quo pedestri sermone usus tamen

*musaco contingens cuncta leporis*

tam dilucide exposuit quam mirando in modo, cum in primordiis rerum

*terrae concreto corpore pondus  
constitit atque omnis mundi quasi limus in imum  
confluxit gravis,*

saxa in suas quasque formas redacta essent et quam minutissimis differentiis essent inter se discriminata ut naturae rerum daedalae miraculis reverenter obstupescere cogamur. Quid multa? Hunc egregium virum, qui, etsi cum saxis iamdudum rem habet, minime saxeum induit ingenium, tam natura benevolentissima omnibus carum quam doctrina subtilissima omnibus admirabilem, insigni favore et observantia agite amplexemur.

As we always receive most eagerly acute and earnest investigators of Nature, I am now bringing before you a most eminent man, Jethro Teall, who, in the knowledge of rocks, holds the first place without a rival, and is performing most signal service as Director-General of the Geological Survey of the British Isles. It is hardly necessary to mention his charming work on *British Petrography*, in which, though writing in prose, yet,

*With Heliconian honey in living words,*

he has so clearly expounded the marvellous way in which at the beginning of things, when

*The Earth's huge frame stood fixed and downward purged  
The black, tartareous, cold, infernal dregs,*

the rocks were each formed after their kind, and also the very minute differences by which they are distinguished from one another, that we are compelled reverently to regard with amazement the marvels of this daedal earth. But enough. This great man, who, though he has had long dealings with stones, has by no means assumed a stony heart—a man as dear to all for the kindness of his nature as he is admired by all for the profoundness of his learning, let us greet with the most marked enthusiasm and respect.

At the Encaenia at Oxford held on June 22 a number of honorary degrees were conferred. Three members of St John's were so honoured. The following is the text of the speeches delivered by Prof. A. E. H. Love in presenting them for the degree of D.Sc. *honoris causa*.

PROF. J. LARMOR.

Newtonus ille, "qui genus humanum ingenio superavit," solem terram lunam planetas nutu quodam et pondere contineri docuit, et motus suos conficere hac vi compulsos. Cui successit his diebus Iosephus Larmor, cathedrae Newtonianae novissimum

decus, qui vir ingenio Hibernus, mathematices scientia vere Cantabrigiensis, id fecit ut in omni omnis corporis atomo mundi imaginem expressam videremus, cum doceret particulas minutissimas, e quibus corporum atomi constent, vi electrica contineri et hoc momento coactas quasi per orbitas agitari. Quae doctrina non modo in ordinem convenientem redegit quicquid antea de luminis natura de vi electrica et magnetica compertum est, sed nodos difficillimos, quibus implicantur ii qui experimentis faciendis se totos dant, omnes exsolvit.

PROF. ALFRED MARSHALL.

Academia nostra particeps est laudis quam adsecutus est Aluredus Marshall. Cum enim in litterarum commercio ea ratione semper uberetur quam hic in rebus venalibus constantissime vindicavit ut amico portu advenas omnes reciperet, hunc virum magno cum fructu inter suos adscivit, quamquam Cantabrigiae olim mathematicae studuit et in eadem Academia nunc Oeconomias Professor est. Primus hic inventus est qui rationibus mathematicis fretus, quae antea tantum ad naturam rerum cognoscendam a physicis adhibitae sunt, de commercio hominum et societate quaereret. Cum in omni analyseos genere doctissimus esset, symbolis tamen parcissime est usus, et diviti cuidam ratiocinandi venae rerum minutissimam cognitionem addidit, unde factum est ut opus illud maximum de Oeconomias principiis non solum scientiae maturae et perfectae artis sed etiam sapientiae altissimae monumentum exstet.

THE HON. CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS.

Duobus fere millibus abhinc annis Heron Alexandrinus turbinem quemdam per ludum excogitavit, qui vapore calido actus per tubos inflexos afflante converteretur. Carolus Algernon Parsons inter Hibernos nobilissimus, scientiae etiam laude insignis, ita Heronis vestigiis institit ut, quod ille ludendi causa finxerat, ipse in usum nostrum converteret, quo facilius homines naturae imperarent. Optime sane meritis est de omnibus qui urbes habitant, quibus vias et domos luce electrica hoc invento usus illustravit, neque minus profuit Nerea temptantibus, cum his turbinibus impulsae per altum naves celeritate inaudita ferantur recta semper carina adeo ut navigantium incommoda magna ex parte adlevantur.

The following is the speech delivered by the Public Orator, Dr J. E. Sandys, at the Congregation held on Monday, August 22 (during the visit of the British Association) in presenting Mr Arthur Schuster F.R.S., formerly Fellow Commoner of the College, now Professor of Physics in the Victoria University of Manchester, for the degree of Doctor in Science, *honoris causa*:

Virum libenter rursus agnoscimus, qui primum Moeni sui in ripa, deinde inter Mancunienses, denique in urbe Palatina

educatus, inter nosmet ipsos et Maxwellii et Rayleii nostri inter adiutores praecipuos olim numerabatur. Postea solis defectione in India trans Gangem observandae quondam praepositus, a societate regia ob lucis arcana feliciter explorata numismata aureo est donatus. Laetamur virum, qui fluminis paterni in ripa ad rem argentariam non sine lucro magno sese dedere potuisset, scientiae lucem lucro praetulisse et lucem ipsam explorandam elegisse. Virum talem dum coronat, Academia Virtutem ipsam aemulatur,

‘diadema tutum  
deferens uni propriamque laurum  
quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto  
spectat acervos.’

Duco ad vos scientiae physicae professorem Mancuniensem,  
ARTHURUM SCHUSTER.

At the installation of Lord Kelvin, as Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, on Tuesday, November 29th, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. C. A. Parsons, Honorary Fellow of the College.

The Council of the Royal Society have awarded the Darwin medal for 1904 to Mr William Bateson (B.A. 1883) F.R.S., Fellow of the College, for his contributions to the theory of organic evolution by his researches on variation and heredity. A Royal medal was also awarded to Professor William Burnside, for his researches in mathematics, particularly in the theory of groups. Professor Burnside entered St John's as a minor scholar, but afterwards migrated to Pembroke College, where was Fellow and Lecturer.

His Honour Judge H. M. Bompas, K.C. (B.A. 1858) succeeds Mr Justice Grantham as Treasurer of the Inner Temple for the year 1905.

Mr T. G. Carver (B.A. 1871) K.C., of the Northern Circuit, has been elected a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr J. Alderson Foote K.C. (B.A. 1872), was one of the three representatives chosen to represent the General Council of the English Bar at the Conference on International Maritime Law, held at Amsterdam in September last. Mr Foote was elected a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn, in November last, in succession to the late Sir Augustus Stephenson K.C.

Mr Henry Stokes (matriculated 1867), barrister-at-law, was in June last appointed Assistant Admiralty Registrar by the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

On Wednesday, October 12, a portrait of Dr James Moorhouse (B.A. 1853), who resigned the Bishopric of Manchester last year, was presented to Mrs Moorhouse by the

Dean of Manchester, on behalf of the subscribers. The portrait is by Sir George Reid. The Dean in presenting the portrait said that Dr Moorhouse had deprecated any testimonial to himself; the presentation to Mrs Moorhouse was so readily supported that the subscriptions had to be limited in amount.

A committee has been formed at Manchester University to procure a portrait of Professor A. S. Wilkins (B.A. 1868). Litt.D., LL.D., as a memorial of his connexion with Owens College.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887) was in June last elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, under the provisions of a clause in the statutes which allows of the admission every two years of some eminent person considered to have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of Science.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held on June 21, Sir Francis Sharp Powell M.P. (B.A. 1850) was elected President for the ensuing session.

Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), Sedleian Professor of Mathematics at Oxford, was on Thursday 10th November elected an Honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

On Monday, October 24th, Dr D. MacAlister, Fellow and Tutor of the College, was re-elected the Representative of the University on the General Medical Council for five years from 13 November 1904.

Dr MacAlister was on November 29th elected President of the General Medical Council in succession to Sir William Turner, resigned.

The Council of the Senate have appointed Mr Edward Edwards (B.A. 1892), Lecturer at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, to be a Governor of that College; and Dr H. H. B. Ayles (B.A. 1885), Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, to be a Governor of the Calthorpe and Edwards Education Endowment, Ampton.

Mr F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Senior Dean of the College, was on October 1st admitted Pro-Proctor for the year 1904-5.

Mr J. J. Lister (B.A. 1880) has been appointed University Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy.

Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891) was on November 28th elected by the Council of the Senate into the University Readership in Botany.

Prof W. H. H. Hudson (B.A. 1861), having resigned his membership of the Senate of the University of London as one of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts, the Rev Prof Caldecott, D.D. (B.A. 1880)

At a meeting of the Archdeaconry Court for London, held in Sion College on October 24th, the Rev Percival Clementi Smith, Rector of St Anne by the Wardrobe in the City of London (B.A. 1871), was elected one of the four assessors for the Archdeaconry under the Clergy Discipline Act. Mr Clementi Smith is also Master of the Mercers Company for the year 1904-5.

Dr James Kerr (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Ingleby Lecturer at the University of Birmingham for the year 1905.

Mr W. H. R. Rivers, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Croonian Lecturer to the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Mr T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed the first 'Dale Lecturer' at Mansfield College, Oxford.

Mr F. V. Theobald (B.A. 1890) has been elected the first president of the new Association of Economic Biologists.

Mr H. S. Van Zijl (LL B. 1901) was in July last returned as member for Paarl to the House of Assembly, Cape Colony. Mr Van Zijl stood as the candidate of the South African party.

On the 18th of November last the Rev Francis Bashforth, Vicar of Minting in Lincolnshire, formerly Fellow of the College, some time Professor of Applied Mathematics at Woolwich, was elected to an Honorary Fellowship in the College. Mr Bashforth was second Wrangler in 1843; he is the leading authority on Ballistics, his experimental and theoretical investigations being the foundation of all modern gunnery.

At the annual election of Fellows held on November 7th the following were chosen to be Fellows of the College:

(1) Reginald Philip Gregory (B.A. 1901), Hutchinson Research Student of the College, University Demonstrator of Botany; First Class Natural Science Tripos, Part I, 1900, Part II, 1902. Mr Gregory submitted dissertations entitled (i) *The seed characters of Pisum Sativum*; (ii) *Some observations upon the determination of sex in plants*; (iii) *On the phenomena of Reduction Division in certain plants*; (iv) *Upon the inheritance of Heterostyly in certain plants*.

(2) Ebenezer Cunningham (B.A. 1902), Foundation Scholar; Senior Wrangler, 1902; First Class Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1903; Smith's Prizeman, 1904. Mr Cunningham submitted dissertations entitled (i) *An extension of Borel's exponential method of summation of divergent series applied to linear differential equations*; (ii) *Note on a proposition due to Schlesinger*; (iii) *Integration by definite Integrals*; (iv) *The normal series satisfying linear differential equations*.

(3) Gilbert Norwood (B.A. 1903), late Foundation Scholar; First Class Classical Tripos, Part I, 1901, Part II, 1903; Powis Medallist 1900; Porson Prizeman 1901 and 1903; Members' Latin Essay Prizeman 1901; Second Chancellor's Classical Medallist 1903. Mr Norwood submitted a dissertation entitled *Some difficulties in the Bacchae of Euripides with a suggested explanation*.

J. A. Crowther, Scholar of the College, was in June last bracketted with Wootten, of Clare College, for the Wiltshire (University) Prize for 1904.

Mr R. P. Gregory (B.A. 1901), Fellow of the College, has been awarded a Walsingham (University) Medal for 1904. Mr Gregory's Essay was entitled "The Reduction Division in Plants and its significance in the physiology of Heredity."

The Bhaunagar (University) Medal for 1904, awarded annually to that one of the Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service who stands highest in the final list of selected candidates, has been won by Ds V. P. Row (B.A. 1904). Mr Row has also been awarded the Cama (College) Prize, the rules for which are similar to those of the Bhaunagar Medal.

Ds H. Ramage (B.A. 1901) has been awarded a bronze Medal for his work on spectroscopy exhibited at the St Louis International Exposition.

At the request of a large number of graduates, Mr A. Chaudhuri (B.A. 1884), Barrister-at-Law, was a candidate in September last for election as a Fellow "by the holders of higher degrees" of the Calcutta University.

Two Grand Prizes and a Gold Medal have been awarded at the St Louis Exposition to the exhibits of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which include the maps and surveys executed by Mr R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892), the Director of the Fund's excavations at Gezer. In his *Reise durch Phoenizien und Palaestina*, published by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, Dr Thiersch writes as follows: "We visited the excavations of the London Palestine Exploration Fund at Abu Shusheh, which are under the excellent direction of Mr R. A. Stewart Macalister. This Tell, the ancient Gezer, stands on the margin of the Phillistine plain, and affords complete and thorough-going excavation. The English work in many respects represents an ideal model for similar explorations."

Professor Macalister, Fellow of the College, is the Cambridge Secretary for the Fund, and will be glad to receive Johnian contributions. The present *firman* expires this year, and additional aid is much needed to bring the excavations to a satisfactory conclusion in the time which yet remains.

At the annual general meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday, 31 October, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society for the coming Session: *Vice-President*, Professor Liveing (B.A. 1850); *Secretary*, Mr G. B. Mathews (B.A. 1884); members of the Council, Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), Professor Larmor (B.A. 1880), and Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891).

At the annual general meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on Thursday, November 10, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society for the coming Session: *Treasurer*, Professor J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); *Secretary*, Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885); member of the Council, Mr G. B. Mathews (B.A. 1884).

Mr E. Cunningham, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at Liverpool University, in succession to the late Mr R. W. H. T. Hudson.

Mr E. N. Marshall (B.A. 1887), who has been House Master and Senior Classical Master at Loretto School, Musselburgh, has been appointed Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Kingston.

Mr E. L. Watkin (B.A. 1898), Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Bristol, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Hartley University College, Southampton.

Mr F. J. Wyeth (B.A. 1900), Science Master at Whitgift's School, Croydon, has been appointed Senior Science Master at Queen Elizabeth's College, Guernsey.

Mr L. A. L. King (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Professor of Zoology in the Medical School of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and Lecturer at the West of Scotland and Glasgow Technical College.

Ds H. L. Garrett (B.A. 1902), who has been an Assistant Master at Bridgetown, Barbados, has been appointed by the Colonial Office to an Assistant Mastership at Queen's College, Hong Kong.

Ds W. L. Balls (B.A. 1903), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Cryptogamic Botanist to the Khedivial Agricultural Society of Cairo.

Ds J. H. Field (B.A. 1903), late Scholar, has been appointed Experimental Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Ds E. H. Gaze (B.A. 1903) has been appointed to a Mastership at Kidderminster Grammar School.

Ds E. Gold (B.A. 1903), Hutchinson Student, has been appointed Mathematical Lecturer at the City of London Technical College.

Ds J. C. H. How (B.A. 1903), Naden Divinity Student, has gone into residence at the Theological College, Ely.

Ds C. D. Linnell (B.A. 1903) has been appointed Lektor in English at the Handelshochschule of Cologne.

Ds E. Wood (B.A. 1903), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed to a Mastership at Tettenhall College, near Wolverhampton.

Ds T. Beacall (B.A. 1904), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Patent Office.

Ds T. B. Franklin (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a Mastership at St Andrew's School, Eastbourne.

Ds F. M. Keyworth (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Royal Masonic School, Bushey.

Ds A. A. F. Lamplugh (B.A. 1904) has been elected to an Exhibition at Ripon Theological College.

Ds S. C. Laws (B.A. 1904) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Physics at King's College, London.

Ds F. C. Norbury (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a Mastership at Oundle School.

Ds T. Rea (B.A. 1904) has been appointed Lecturer in German at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Ds R. Sterndale-Bennett (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to an Assistant-Mastership at St Andrew's School, Eastbourne.

Ds D. G. Taylor (B.A. 1904), Foundation Scholar, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

Ds G. Wilson (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a Mastership at Mr Littlejohn's Naval School, Greenwich.

Ds G. F. W. Yeats (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a Mastership at Sunnysdown, Guildford.

G. R. K. Evatt (matriculated 1900) was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment on 12 March 1904, and is now serving with the Regiment.

The  
contains 658 names; of these 80 are members of St John's.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: at Stamford, the Rev G. R. Bullock-Webster (B.A. 1880), Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, and at Hatfield, the Rev J. G. McCormick (B.A. 1896), Vicar of St Paul's Church, Liverpool.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr Masterman, Professor of History in Birmingham University, October 16; The Senior Dean, Mr Dyson, October 30; Dr Barlow, Dean of Peterborough, November 13; and the President, Professor J. E. B. Mayor, December 4.

A Christmas course of lectures on Ancient and Modern methods of measuring Time (experimentally illustrated), adapted to a juvenile audience, will be delivered by Mr H. H. S. Cunynghame, C.B. (B.A. 1874), at the Royal Institution. The dates of the lectures are December 27th, 29th and 31st, 1904, and January 3rd, 5th and 7th, 1905.

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) delivered a series of lectures on "Fragments from the lost writings of 'Thrice-greatest Hermes,'" in the Lecture Room of the Theosophical Society in Albemarle Street, during the month of November. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: November 1, The Virgin of the World; November 8, The discourse of Isis to Horus; November 15, Of true Philosophy; November 22, Of the Soul.

From the annual report for the Session 1903-4 of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate we learn that Ds E. A. Benians (B.A. 1902) has been appointed a Lecturer for the Syndicate. Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms on *Chemistry*, and at Colchester in the Lent Term on *The Earth and its atmosphere*. Professor G. C. M. Smith lectured at University College, Sheffield, in the Michaelmas Term on *Shakespeare*, and in the Lent Term on *Milton*. Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured at Portsmouth in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms on *Shakespeare* and on *Modern English Novelists*; at Colchester in the Michaelmas Term on *The English Novel in the 19th Century*, at Chichester in the Michaelmas Term on *Shakespeare*, and at Hastings in the same Term on *Chaucer and the Birth of the Renaissance in England*; at Shildon in the Lent Term on *Victorian Poets and Novelists*, he gave a short course in the Lent Term at Richmond, Berwick and Duns on the same subject. The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) lectured at Northampton in the Michaelmas Term, and at Derby in the Lent Term on *The Tragedies of Shakespeare*; at Middlesborough and Darlington in the Michaelmas Term, and at Scarborough in the Lent Term on *Social Teachers of the Victorian Age*; at Scarborough in the Lent Term on *Wordsworth and Browning*. Dr F. J. Allen (B.A. 1879) gave a short course of lectures at Swaffham in the Michaelmas Term on *Architecture*.

In the Open Competition for the Indian and Home Civil Service of the present year Ds S. H. Phillips (B.A., third wrangler, 1903) obtained the eighth place, and has been

appointed to the Admiralty. Ds G. Leatham (B.A. nineteenth wrangler, 1904) obtained the sixty-seventh place, and has been assigned to service in the Bombay Presidency; he will spend his year of probation in Cambridge. Ds Phillips was first in Physics, and in Natural Science, in the Examination.

In the final examination for candidates selected in the Open Competition of last year Ds V. P. Row (B.A. 1904) obtained the third place; he was second in the "combined" list (open and final), and first of the Cambridge candidates. He was first in Sanskrit and in Telugu. Ds M. C. Ghosh (B.A. 1903) was tenth in the final examination, and twenty-sixth in the "combined" list. Ds Row is assigned to Madras, and Ds Ghosh to Lower Bengal.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on 15 June 1904; F. S. Dornhorst (B.A. 1903), at Lincoln's Inn; Ali Akbar Husein Khan Mirza (B.A. 1903), at the Inner Temple; V. P. Row (B.A. 1904), at Gray's Inn. The following were called to the Bar on 15 November 1904: Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902) and Har Kishan Singh (B.A. 1903) both at Lincoln's Inn.

Mr C. Steele Perkins (B.A. 1901) passed in June last the Final Examination of the Law Society, and is thereby entitled to be admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Mr E. A. Kendal (matriculated 1890), I.C.S., joint magistrate, first grade, has been appointed to the Meerut judgeship as an additional judge.

Mr A. E. English (matriculated 1890), I.C.S., Burma, was in June last appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, and was posted to the charge of the Bassein district.

Mr W. N. Maw (B.A. 1891), I.C.S., who has been on special duty in the Secretariat, Central Provinces, last posted as Deputy Commissioner to the Nagpur District.

Mr W. Raw (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., was in July last appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate in Charge of the Laliptur, sub-division of the Jhansi district.

Mr A. C. A. Latif (B.A. 1901), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, has been put in charge of the Pindi Gheb sub-division of the Attock district and took charge of his office at Jand on June 25th last.

Mr C. B. N. Cama (B.A. 1901), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Narsingpur, was in June last transferred to the Hoshangabad District.

Mr F. J. Moss (B.A. 1886), Provincial Head Master of the District School, Bareilly, was in July last appointed to officiate as Professor of English Literature in Queen's College, Benares.

Mr T. F. R. McDowell (B.A. 1898) was in July last appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, during the absence of Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888) on six months' leave.

Mr W. G. Bauerlé (B.A. 1899) has been appointed acting Assistant Treasurer for Southern Nigeria, West Africa.

Mr G. M. Laidlaw (B.A. 1900), formerly Scholar, has been appointed Assistant District Officer and Collector of Land Revenue in Lower Perak, Federated Malay States.

Mr Richard Hayes Crofton (B.A. 1901), was on the 14th of February last appointed to act as Local Auditor of Hong Kong.

Ds P. G. Broad (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to the Forest Department of the Bombay Burma Trading Company.

Mr H. Williamson (B.A. 1893), M.R.C.P., has been appointed Clerical Assistant to the department for Diseases of women in St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894), has been appointed an Erasmus Wilson Lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr F. A. Rose (B.A. 1895) F.R.C.S. Eng., has been appointed clerical assistant to the department for diseases of the Throat and Nose at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr J. F. Halls Dally (B.A. 1898), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Disease of the Chest, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Mr C. T. M. Plowright (B.A. 1900) has been appointed a Junior House Surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr O. May (B.A. 1900) has gained a Medical Entrance Exhibition of eighty guineas in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of London (University College Hospital).

Ds P. P. Laidlaw (B.A. 1903) has gained a University Scholarship at St Mary's Hospital, London; he also gained the Senior Science Scholarship for University students at Guy's Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, October 27th, the following members of St John's, having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: H. Hardwick-Smith (B.A. 1899), St Bartholomew's; C. L. Isaac (B.A. 1899), St Mary's; F. A. G. Jeans (B.A. 1899), Liverpool; C. M. Stevenson (matriculated 1898), Guy's Hospital.

The Rev J. W. Cassels (B.A. 1869), sometime Vicar of Hayton, has been appointed Vicar of Eastwood, Essex.

The Rev H. T. Wood (B.A. 1872), Rector of Aldbury near Thring, and Rural Dean of Berkhamstead, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of St Albans Cathedral.

The Rev H. Grassett Baldwin (B.A. 1880) has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of Holy Trinity Church, Rome.

The Rev F. Brownson (B.A. 1883), Rector of Compton Greenfield near Bristol, and Chaplain to the Bristol Female Penitentiary, has been appointed in addition, Chaplain of the Brentry Certified Reformatory, Westbury upon Tyne, Bristol.

The Rev E. C. Collier (B.A. 1884), Vicar of Dinting, has been appointed Surrogate for the diocese of Liverpool.

The Rev W. W. Nicholson (B.A. 1888), Chaplain R.N., has been appointed Chaplain of the *Hermes*.

The Rev A. B. F. Cole (B.A. 1891) has been appointed Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Rev A. H. H. Norregaard (B.A. 1893), who has been Curate of St Paul's, Camden Square, London, since 1898, has been appointed Chaplain, R.N.

The Rev Kenneth Clarke (B.A. 1896), Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, has been appointed by the Bishop to the Vicarage of Lingfield, East Grinstead.

The Rev W. L. Walter (B.A. 1898) was in June last appointed Vice-Principal of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

The Rev T. H. Walton (B.A. 1898), Curate of Monkwearmouth, has been appointed Clerk in Orders in Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev N. W. A. Edwards (B.A. 1899), Assistant Missioner at the College Mission in Walworth, has been appointed Member of the College of St Saviour, Southwark, and Assistant Chaplain at Guy's Hospital.

The following members of the College were ordained in September and October last. *Priests*: J. F. L. Southam (B.A. 1901) by the Bishop of Bangor in his Cathedral on St Matthew's day (September 21), for the Diocese of St Asaph; J. D. Thomas (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Llandaff in his Cathedral on September 25; S. B. Priston (B.A. 1902) by the Bishop of London in St Paul's Cathedral on October 2. *Deacons*: R. T. M. Radcliff (B.A. 1893) by the Archbishop of York on September 25, licensed to Guisborough; D. H. Boyle (B.A. 1904) licensed to St Thomas's, Hyde, and D. R. Davies (B.A. 1903), licensed to

St James's, Latchford, by the Bishop of Chester on September 25; C. H. Stokes (B.A. 1902), licensed to St Andrew's with St Anne's, Bishop Auckland, by the Bishop of Durham in the Chapel at Auckland Castle on September 25; F. W. Allen (B.A. 1903), licensed to All Saints', Stoke Newington, and M. E. Atlay (B.A. 1903), licensed to St Matthew's, Westminster, by the Bishop of London in St Paul's Cathedral on October 2.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From	To be.
Belshaw, T.	(1890)	C. Bradford.	V. Christ Church, Colne, Lancashire.
Jagger, J. E.	(1885)	V. Stanton in Peak, Derbyshire.	V. Merton, Surrey.
Walsh, A.	(1862)	C. Falmouth.	R. St John-by- Anthony.
Stewart, W. E.	(1881)	C. Eryholme, Durham.	V. Longuey, Gloucestershire.
Ward, T. M.	(1873)	R. Bamford, Sheffield.	V. Chellaston, Derbyshire.
Manby, A. L.	(1880)	V. Asthall, Oxon.	V. Startforth.
Mayor, W. P.	(1882)	V. St Cuthbert's, Monkwearmouth.	V. St John's, Darlington.
Salmon, J. S.	(1869)	V. Lasingham.	V. Ebberston.
Corder, R. J.	(1893)	C. Lacey Green, Bucks.	R. Radnage, Bucks.
Willan, G. A.	(1863)	R. Trusthorpe, Lincs.	R. Bow Brickhill, Bletchley.
Williamson, M. B.	(1886)	V. Rickington.	V. Padstow.
Hampson, H.	(1886)	V. Newtown, Lindford.	V. St George's, Stalybridge.
Hanmer, H.	(1886)	R. South Runcion, w. Holme.	R. Grendon, Atherstone.

On Friday, 24 June 1904, the Bishop of Melbourne (Dr H. L. Clarke, B.A. 1874) consecrated a New Chapel at Bishops court, Melbourne, in the presence of the Dean, the Bishop's Chaplains, and several other officials of the diocese. After the consecration the Bishop of Melbourne delivered a short address, from which we take the following passage.

"That no doubt may exist as to the reason for the name of this Chapel, I wish to state that I have consecrated it in memory of St John the Evangelist, to link it in thought with the College in Cambridge to which Bishop Moorhouse and myself belong, and to express my affection for that great home of learning which has sent so many men to serve God in different positions in Australia.

"You will all share my joy that Bishops court has now a sanctuary for prayer dedicated to the service and worship of God. Here each day I and my household can pray that the Giver of all Good Gifts will replenish the Bishop and Clergy of this diocese with the truth of His doctrine, and endue them with innocence of life. Here we can ask that He who alone worketh great marvels will send down upon all congregations committed to their charge the healthful spirit of His grace.

"A Chapel is an essential part of every Bishop's house. At Embertide, and when candidates for Holy Orders come for instruction and examination, we shall meet frequently within these walls and seek inspiration for the great task that we have undertaken."

Mr E. J. Brand, Gloucester Place, has founded a new charity for the benefit of the poor of Holborn, and has conveyed to trustees, of whom the Mayor of Holborn is to be chairman, property of the value of £6,000. It is to be called the "Dibdin-Brand" Charity, in memory of his friend, the Rev Robert William Dibdin (B.A. 1834), who for nearly 50 years ministered in Seven Dials, and is intended to provide pensions of 2s. 6d. and 5s. weekly to members of the indigent classes for the time being residing in Holborn, irrespective of religious or political opinions, preference being given to those who are resident in the Seven Dials district. Provision is also made for a moderate Christmas repast to fifty men and women, as well as other doles, and there is also to be an annual sermon preached by some Protestant Christian minister against betting, gambling, and the inordinate love of pleasure.

The following paragraphs appeared in *The Sphere* for 4 June 1904:

There have been sold at Puttick and Simpson's the following Brontë relics:—

German dictionary, with autograph signature of "Anne Brontë," September 14, 1843, on flyleaf.

Prayer Book given by Charlotte Brontë to her sister, Emily, with inscription on flyleaf, "Emily Jane Brontë, from her sister, C. Brontë, February 1, 1842."

Sepia drawing of Aldborough, Suffolk, by Charlotte Brontë, framed and glazed.

Pencil sketches by Bramwell Brontë, two pages, framed and glazed.

Water-colour sketch of Anne Brontë, by Charlotte Brontë, framed and glazed.

Homer and Horace, two vols (Amst., 1728), prizes won by the Rev Patrick Brontë at Cambridge, with MS. notes by him.

All these I have had the opportunity of examining, and find them genuine, which so many so-called relics of the Brontës are not. The last owner, Dr Dobie, lent them for a time to the Haworth Museum. It is probable that he obtained them from Martha Brown, one of the servants of the Brontë family, into whose possession many relics came.

In the copy of "Homer" there is a scrawl by old Mr Brontë in his—to me—very familiar handwriting as follows: "My Prize book, on always having been in the First Class at St John's College, Cambridge. P. Brontë. To be retained *semper*." This "Homer" was sold for 5s. to Mr John Libble of the Serendipity Shop in Westbourne Grove, who also bought for £2 13s. the portrait of Anne Brontë.

A report was issued in August last from the Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices. Referring to the late Mr S. A. Strong (B.A. 1884), the distinguished Librarian of the House, the report says: "The greatness and variety of his intellectual gifts and accomplishments, as evidenced by his works and universally recognised, render his premature death a severe loss to literature and art. In the library, where he placed his vast stores of knowledge at the disposal of the peers, his work included the compilation of two catalogues, one of the general library, and one of the law books, to the latter of which, under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, he made many important additions."

A window has been placed in the Chapel of Tonbridge School to the memory of the Rev James Ind Welldon (B.A. 1834), Headmaster of the School from 1843 to 1875. The cost of the window was provided for partly by members of Dr Welldon's family and partly by Old Boys who were at Tonbridge under him.

A memorial tablet was, on Friday, July 29th, erected by the London County Council on No. 56, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, the house where Sir John F. W. Herschel (B.A. 1813) lived from 1824 to 1827. The tablet is of encaustic ware, and chocolate in colour. The inscription runs:—"Sir John Herschel, 1792-1871, Astronomer, lived here." According to Herschel's diary, he was installed Secretary to the Royal Society on Nov. 25, 1824, and on Dec. 11 he took possession of the house. Of his life there we know nothing.

A brass plate has been placed in the room set apart for the library of economic literature recently presented to the University of London by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. The inscription runs:—"This library of economic literature, collected during many years by Herbert Somerton Foxwell, was presented to the University of London by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, who further furnished this room for its reception," and bears on one side the arms of the University, with the signatures of the Vice-Chancellor and the Principal, and on the other those of the Company, with the signatures of the Prime Warden and the Clerk. The volumes are now being arranged on the shelves, and the library will be opened shortly.

A handsome mural brass has lately been placed on the north wall of the chancel of the Church of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks, by the family of the late Vicar (the Rev J. R. Lunn B.D.) as a memorial of his Vicariate from the year 1863 to 1899. An inscription in Latin occupies the border, two small brackets give a representation of the Church and Vicarage, which (as it is stated in the faculty) were both built during the twenty-five years in which he laboured in the parish. The central figure is a life-like likeness of the late Mr Lunn; at the foot of the figure is a roll of music inscribed "Saint Paulinus," the name of an

oratorio written by Mr Lunn. The symbol  $\sqrt{-1}$  also finds a place, Mr Lunn having frequently used that in writing to friends as a signature.

The inscription is as follows: Prope jacet corpus Johannis Roberti Lunn B.D., presbyter. Collegii Divi Johannis Cantabrigiensis olim socius. Qui hujus ecclesie per xxxv annos Vicarius fuit. Natus VIII, Mart. A. Dni MDCCCXXXI, obiit XXIII Feb. A. Dni MDCCCLXXXIX. Cujus anima propicietur Deus.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The collected mathematical papers of James Joseph Sylvester* F.R.S., D.C.L., Vol. i, edited with prefatory note by Dr H. F. Baker (University Press); *Essays on Life, Art and Science*, by the late Samuel Butler B.A., edited by R. A. Streatfield (Grant Richards); *A treatise on the British freshwater Algae*, by G. S. West, Professor of Natural History at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester (University Press); *Handbook to the Natural History of Cambridgeshire*, by J. E. Marr Sc.D. and another (University Press); *A descriptive catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge*, by J. R. Tanner, Vol. ii, Admiralty letters (Navy Records Society); *Was Jesus Christ divine? an inquiry into the Credibility of the Incarnation*, by J. Howard B. Masterman (Wells Gardner); *Notes for one year's Sunday School Lessons for the use of Teachers*, by the Ven James M. Wilson D.D. (S.P.C.K.); *New School Arithmetic, Part ii*, by C. Pendlebury F.R.A.S., Senior Mathematical Master of St Paul's School, and another (Cambridge, Bell); *Examples in Arithmetic*, by the same; *St Paul's Message to the Athenians. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge during the meeting of the British Association*, by T. G. Bonney Sc.D. (Macmillan & Bowes); *Longmans' Latin Course; Part iii, Elementary Latin Prose, with complete Syntax and Passages for learning by heart*, by W. Horton Spragge, Assistant Master at the City of London School (Longmans); *Notes on German Schools, with special relation to curriculum and methods of teaching*, by W. H. Winch, Inspector of Schools (Longmans); *The Classification of Flowering Plants; Vol. i, Gymnosperms and Monocotyledons*, by Alfred Barton Rendle, Assistant in the Department of Botany, British Museum, and Lecturer in Botany at the Birkbeck College (University Press); *A critical commentary on Genesis ii, 4-iii, 25*, by H. H. B. Ayles D.D. (University Press); *Aristophanes, The Acharnians*, by C. E. Graves (University Press); *Tacitus, Histories, Book iii*, by W. C. Summers, Firth Professor of Classics in the University College, Sheffield (University Press); *An Eighth Century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary, preserved in the Library of the University of Leiden*, by J. H. Hessels (University Press); *Clinical Lectures and Essays*, by Dr H. D. Rolleston (Appleton); *Selected Poems of Gray, Burns, Cowper, Moore, Longfellow; Edited, with introduction and notes*, by H. B. Cotterill (Macmillans); *The Theory of Optics*, by Dr A. Schuster (Arnold); *Geometrical*

*Political Economy*, by H. H. S. Cunynghame C.B. (Clarendon Press); *Technical Electricity*, by Prof H. T. Davidge and another (Clive); *Electrochemistry, Part i—General Theory*, Prof R. A. Lehfeldt (Longmans); *Poincaré's Science and Hypothesis*, translated by W. J. Greenstreet (Walter Scott); Bridgett, P. Eduard, C Ss.R., *Leben des seligen Johannes Fisher, Bishops v. Rochester, Cardinals der heiligen roemischen Kirche, und Maeytrens unter Heinrich viii*, Uebersetzung v. Priest Joh. Hartmann (Innsbruck, F. Rauch).

Sir Robert Edgcumbe has published through Messrs Macmillan and Bowes, of Cambridge, "The Works of Arthur Clement Hilton." The little volume contains Hilton's little parodies, which appeared in "The Light Green" which appeared in 1872, some extracts from his letters and some unpublished poems. Hilton's life was but short, for he died 1 March 1874, his twenty-third birthday, but his writings have given him a place among the Cambridge wits, and the volume will be welcomed by many. In one of Hilton's letters from Cambridge there is a reference to a dramatic Society called "The Flies," of which nothing seems now to be known.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways to be an Examiner in the third examination for M.B.; Mr A. Harker to be University Lecturer in Petrology; Mr H. Woods re-appointed Lecturer in Palaeozoology; Mr J. B. Mullinger re-appointed Lecturer in History; Professor A. Macalister to be a member of the Board of Anthropological Studies; Dr D. MacAlister to be Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic; Professor Larmor to be an Elector to the Isaac Newton Studentships; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Lodging Houses Syndicate; Mr R. R. Webb to be a Moderator for the Mathematical Tripos of 1905 and to be chairman of the examiners; Mr F. Dyson to be one of the University members of the Watch Committee; Mr R. A. Sampson and Mr J. G. Leatham to be examiners for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1905; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an examiner for Part I of the Classical Tripos in 1905; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an examiner in Elementary Chemistry; Mr A. Harker to be an examiner in Geology; Mr A. C. Seward to be an examiner in Botany; Mr W. J. Brown to be an examiner for the Law Tripos in 1905; Dr Sandys to be a member of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens; Mr J. G. Leatham to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos, Part II; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be a member of the Board of Managers of the Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an examiner for the Historical Tripos in 1905; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an examiner in State Medicine in 1905; Dr H. F. Baker to be a member of the General Board of Studies.

During the visit of the British Association to Cambridge in August last a little over one hundred members and associates were housed in the College. Twenty-four of these were official guests of the College, the others being either members of the College or guests of members. The following foreign members of the Association were guests of the College: Professor H. Kayser, professor of Physics in the University of Bonn; Dr H. Konen, professor of Physics in the University of Wurtzburg; Professor A. Kossel, professor of Physiology in the University of Heidelberg; Professor A. Rothpletz, professor of Geology in the University of Munich; Professor W. Wien, professor of Physics in the University of Wurtzburg; and Professor R. W. Wood, professor of Physics in John Hopkins University, Baltimore.

There was a special service in the College Chapel on Sunday, August 21.

On Friday, August 19, the Hall and Combination Room were lent to the Philosophical Society for a *Conversazione*; at this about 500 guests were present.

During the visit of the Association, breakfast, lunch, and dinner were served to members residing in the College in the College Hall.

Professor Mayor, our President, added the following clause to the usual Grace:

Hodie autem fas sit precibus nostris tralaticis laeto augurio inserere, et communis omnium Patris tutelae commendare, hospites nostros universos, huc ex omni patria et lingua et religione ad uerum inter Academii siluas summa cum libertate quaerendum congressos, cras ad suos quemque penates dilapsuros.

On Thursday, June 16th, the freedom of the Borough of Cambridge was conferred upon Dr Alexander Peckover (LL.D. 1894), Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. The dignity was conferred at a meeting of the Town Council with all due regard for ceremonial; after the new Freeman had signed the roll the Town Clerk read the following address from the members of the Corporation:

TO ALEXANDER PECKOVER, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., J.P., Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Cambridge, have great pleasure in welcoming as an Honorary Freeman of our Ancient Borough, one so universally respected as yourself.

We recall with satisfaction the general approval with which the news of your appointment to the high office of Lord Lieutenant by Our Gracious Sovereign the late Queen Victoria was received throughout the County, nor do we forget the graceful manner in which you acknowledged, by a munificent donation to the funds of the chief Hospital in the County, the honour conferred upon you by a Sovereign to whose heart the cause of charity was ever dear.

It was a great pleasure to us to know that your interest in, and intimate acquaintance with, ancient manuscripts and early versions of the English Bible had induced the University of Cambridge to confer on you the distinction of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Your deep sympathy with the poor, the suffering and the afflicted, of which a noble generosity gives ample proof, has long been widely known, your conspicuous munificence to the Eastern Counties Asylum at Colchester merits the gratitude of the people of East Anglia, your repeated liberal donations to Addenbrooke's Hospital have made your name a household word in Cambridge and the neighbourhood.

We hope that for many years you will continue to enjoy the confidence of our Gracious Sovereign, and be able to discharge the duties of the high office His Majesty entrusts to you.

Given under our Common Seal this Sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

J. H. C. DALTON, Mayor.

J. E. L. WHITEHEAD, Town Clerk.

After the address had been read it was handed to the Lord Lieutenant by the Mayor enclosed in a casket of ebony with silver mountings.

"The Celebrity at Home" in *The World* for July 5th last was Mr Robert Henry Forster (B.A. 1888), Captain of the Thames Rowing Club. From this we take the following paragraphs.

As you chat with Mr Forster in his chambers at Artillery Mansions, away from the hum of traffic in Victoria Street, you are struck chiefly by the fact that the surroundings savour more of the presence of the archæologist, the literary man, and the lawyer than of the devotee of rowing. True, a cabinet of cups is modestly placed in one corner, and a few are scattered about the room, but you miss any great display of oars or portraits of crews, although there is sufficient to show that your host is a good example of the *mens sana in corpore sano* type, which is shown, too, by a college career proving that a thorough devotion to rowing need not interfere with the more serious business of University life. In 1881 Mr Forster was sent to Harrow, securing an entrance scholarship, and he gained the Leaf Scholarship in 1885, but the absence of water did not allow him to develop his inherent love for rowing. "It was all cricket at Harrow," he says, and acknowledges having played, but thinks he was never guilty of scoring a run. In 1884 he obtained a minor scholarship at St John's, Cambridge, and a foundation scholarship in 1887. In 1888 he was in the third division of the first class of the Classical Tripos, and in the following year was senior in the Law Tripos, while in 1891 he obtained the MacMahon Law Studentship. In June 1892 he

was called to the Bar, and has made conveyancing his principal professional business.

By the inspection of a fine copy of a portrait by Herkomer of Mr Forster's father, who died in 1901, and was a famous mining engineer, you are reminded that the love of rowing is hereditary, for Mr G. B. Forster was first captain of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and in 1853 rowed bow in the Cambridge eight which met Oxford in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, and rowed one of the most exciting finishes on record, Cambridge—with the outside station on the old course, which finished at Henley Bridge—losing by eighteen inches only. Although Mr Forster never attained to the honour of representing his University, he had a successful career in his college club. He stroked the first Lent boat in 1887, and rowed "two" in the first May boat in the same year, bow in the first May boat in 1888 and 1889, and stroke in the second boat in 1890. In 1888 the Lady Margaret eight was a particularly good one; it went up three places in the Eights, which justified an entry at Henley. Mr S. D. Muttelbury took the crew in hand, and, in addition to winning the Ladies' Challenge Plate, it won the Thames Cup, the best Henley record of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, their previous successes being in 1879, when they took the "Ladies'" and the "Visitors'."

Books abound everywhere in Mr Forster's rooms, and suggest a reference to his own literary work, which has been of more than ordinary merit, and of considerable variety. His first effort was in *The Eagle*, the St John's College magazine, and the oldest of such college productions; he soon became a regular contributor, and still retains his interest in it, as shown by an article signed "R. H. F." in the June number. Many of these contributions were of a bright and humorous character, and included some pretty verse, while the river and rowing were often the subjects which inspired the writer. Some of the best of these articles and poems were collected and published in 1901, for the benefit of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and *Down by the River* forms a delightful collection of light articles and verse to those interested in the sport, although, perhaps, the author's strictly correct archæological knowledge was not fully exercised when he traced the early history of rowing. The best poem, "The Evolution of Rowing," contains two lines frequently quoted, but generally incorrectly acknowledged:

"For there's nought in rowing but must give place  
To a good light-ship and an eight-oared race."

Previous to this, in 1898, Mr Forster published in Newcastle a novel, *The Hand of the Spoiler*, the scene being laid in the Border counties in the early sixteenth century, needless to say with the correctness of detail of a native and an archæologist. In the following year was published *The Amateur Antiquary*, an account of the Roman Wall of Northumberland and Cumberland;

and in 1902 appeared another novel, *The Tynedale Comedy*; and more recently *The Last Foray*, a novel, a book of verse entitled *Idylls of the North*, and *In Steel and Leather*, another novel, the last three being published in London, the rest in Newcastle; while other literary work is now in progress. And perhaps some day Mr Forster will see his way to give us a real river story, for Henley and its surroundings seldom figure correctly in novels, and there are few good accounts of boat-racing in fiction—the Ouidaesque oarsman who strokes “crack” eights untrained being the favourite rowing hero of fiction.

Our Library has recently acquired (but for a much more moderate sum) a manuscript offered by the vendor to the literary public at the price of 15 guineas.

It is the Diary of his life in London kept by Sanderson, the coadjutor of Rymer in his *Foedera*, and the continuator of that laborious work after the latter's death. It extends to no less than 14 small 8vo volumes (bound in 6) covering the period 1706 to 1732.

Robert Sanderson, who entered St John's in July 1683 under Dr Baker, was the son of Christopher Sanderson, justice of the peace for the county of Durham, and a staunch member of the Cavalier party during the Civil War. After taking his bachelor's degree, Robert continued to reside for some time at the University, where he became acquainted with Matthew Prior, the poet, also a Johnian. When Rymer died in 1713, Sanderson became a candidate for the post of historiographer to Queen Anne, and his claims were advocated by Prior, at that time Ambassador in Paris. But the change of ministry which followed upon the Queen's death proved fatal to his candidature. He, however, derived a certain income from his work in connexion with the *Foedera*, and probably also possessed some private means, for, Rymer, who was in necessitous circumstances, appears often to have drawn upon his friend's purse. The latter, at any rate, whose family were wealthy, seems, judging from his *Diary*, always to have been in fairly comfortable circumstances. In 1719 his name occurs as one of the original founders of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1719 he was sworn in a Clerk of the Rolls Chapel. In 1726 he was promoted to the keepership of the Rolls, and also appointed usher of the High Court of Chancery.

Sanderson dedicated the eighteenth volume of the *Foedera* to King George I., and in the dedication expresses his felicity “in having had the honour of serving under three crowned heads for more than thirty years, in an employment declared by the three greatest Potentates in the world as a work highly conducing to their service and the honour of their Crown.” The dedication suggests that he may at this time (1726) have been desirous of gaining further recognition and reward for his lengthened services. But in the following year, on the death of

his elder brother, he found himself heir to considerable property in Cumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. He continued, however, to reside in London at his house in Chancery Lane, contenting himself with occasional visits to his country seat at Armathwaite Castle, near Carlisle.

Sanderson was four times married, his fourth marriage to Elizabeth Hicks, a London lady, taking place when he was in his seventieth year. But he left no children, his estates descending to the family of his eldest sister, the Milbournes of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, one of whom, William Henry Milbourne, was high sheriff of Cumberland in 1794.

The following extracts from his Diary afford amusing illustration of the habits of London life in the generation succeeding to that of Pepys, of whom however they cannot but strongly remind us:

Thursday, Novr. 1st. 1716. Went with my spouse, sister N. Mrs. G. maid Barbara & cos: Jon. M. aboard his ship ye Wm. & Robt. lying below Rotherhithe Church. He entertain'd us with boild Beefe & pease—a roast piece of Beefe, a Giblet pye, & a Goose, ale, white wine, claret, canary & punch to drinke, we tarry'd tiil past 4. a clock on board. Return'd by water to Tower Wharfe—spouse, sister, Mrs. Giles, Barbara & Betty came from thence in a Coach, I came on foot to ye Royal Exchange, tooke coach home.

ll ss dd  
Gave ye Ship's Crew 00: 10: 00.

Wednesday, July 1st. 1719.

Rose abt. 7. To ye Office. Mr. Rooke & Mr. Thornton & Mr. Speller there.

Att 9. went his Honour ye Mr. spoke to Mr. Lloyd, who told me his Honour wou'd sweare me in a clerke of ye Chapel at his owne House: I return'd immediately to ye office for ye Roll of ye Clerk's oathe; I tooke Mr. Rooke with me & went directly back to his Hour's House, who call'd me into his Dining Roome, & there 'twixt 9. & 10. admitted me. Mr. Lloyd read ye Oath, not as Clerke of ye pettybagge but as ye masters subsecretary. The Oath is as follows (vizt.)

*You shall sweare that you will not rase or interline any of ye Records to which you are admitted to searche, nor shall wiltingly blot or deface any of them, nor shall carry any of ye sd Records out of ye Chapell of ye Rolles without ye privy of ye Master of ye Rolles, or do any other act which may tend to ye prejudice either of ye King's majesty or any of his subjects.*

Soe help you God &c.

Saturday. 13th. February 1724.

Day sunshine & foggy, aire cold & moist, wind W. & N.W.

The Prince of Wales was in ye House of Lords & sat on the Bench or Woolpack before the fire. The Bp. of London was in his place, ye Duke of Mountague, was there, Sr Peter King speaker.

Friday, 10th September 1725.

Sister Collis sent me a Letter of Thankes & a Present of two Chickens. A melancholy story of Barradin's Sister, marry'd to Mr. Hill ye painter's apprentice now very ill of a miscarriage on ye acctt. of a reprobate Son not 12 years of age, stealing a Silver Spoon, his ffather's Cane & fishing Tackle—wou'd have sold them to a souldier, who seisd him & carry'd him to his parents & is now chain'd fast at home.

Tuesday, 3d. May, 1726.

Rose att 9. to ye Office most 10. Mr. Rooke was gone to Westmr. to attend wth 3 Rolles for Mr. Joddrell. Dr. Finch ye Deane of Yorke came to me & gave me ye names of several Rectories & Manors in Yorksh. & Notts. (formerly belonging to ye Dean & Chaptr. of Yorke) to finde to whom they were granted in ye time of ye usurpation—at ye Office till 2. then Diner, mixed Beefe & Breaste of veale roasted wth a Heart's sweetbreade. Col. Thimbleby wth me & I deliver'd back ye french Bookes lent to me by him, at home till past 5, then to ye ss dd Genoa Airs—9: 3½ & dranke now ½ pt. m. 6d soe in all I owe—9: 9½. As I was drinkeing my ½ pt. in ye fore roome one Mr. Cooke wth. one young Gentleman named Pagett Paston (late of King's Colledge in Cambridge, and now going to travell) came & enquired for me & gave me a Letter, wth Three Guineas, from my old friend Dr. Allen Porter of Swanton neare Norwich in Norf. he had two shillings fro ye Dr. to drinke wth me. Mr. Keene came to us, & we went out of ye Kitchin (where I was then sitting) into ye fore Roome & wth us Messrs. Tockett, Walsh, Rowe &c. I cover'd ye Token wth 2ss more & tarry'd wth them past 10 & then home. Eate nothing—Bed past 12.

Sanderson died on Christmas Day 1741 in his 81st year, but his diary terminates in May 1732. In an entry made a year before, he records the death of his father-in-law, Mr Hicks, in the following terms:—

Wednesday, 7th. July 1731.

He was my Dearest Wife's now living ffather. He us'd us very unkindly, & very much unlike an honest man, and not at all like a Christian. But I here declare yt I have & doe wth ye greatest sincerity, absolutely forgive him; soe forgive me ffather of Heaven, of thy owne free Grace, all my Infirmityes & my sins. Mr. Buck tooke what papers were found amongst them of imediate use, & left ye rest for me to sorte & he then tooke leave, & I told him yt I wou'd send ye shade Candlesk as soon as Mr. Reade came to receive his money for it. Mr. Hurte came soon after Mr. Buck went from me, wth a silver chocolate.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1904.

### MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS PART I.

Wranglers.	Senior Optimes.	Junior Optimes.
4 Beckett, J. N.	36 Trachtenberg, M. I. (br)	51 Dhavle, S. B. (br)
17 Taylor, D. G. (br)	40 Johnson, E. W. (br)	60 Bagchi, S. C. (br)
19 Leatham, G. (br)	42 Franklin, T. B. (br)	
26 Sears, J. E.	42 Sloley, R. W. (br)	
32 Johnston, D. V. (br)		

### CLASSICAL TRIPOS PART I

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Division 1.	Division 2.	Division 1.
Sands, P. C.	Hamilton K. L. B.	Keyworth, F. M.
Division 2.	Shannon, G. C.	Norbury, F. C.
Crees, J. H. E.	Taylor, J. N.	Wilson, G.
Division 3.	Tiddy, C. W. E.	Division 3.
Clarke, H. L.	Division 3.	Spink, J. F.
	Jenkins, A. E.	

### NATURAL SCIENCE TRIPOS PART I.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Crowther, J. A.	Grant, F. H. S.	Chapple, H.
Henderson, P.		Fewings, P. J.
Hill, J. R.		Feen, H. G.
Ds Phillips, S. H.		Kitto, J. L.
Row, V. P.		Mountjoy, V. U. A.
Templeman, W. H.		Ds Wood, E.

### NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS PART II.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Ds Balls, W. L. (Botany)	Ds Foster, W. H.	Beacal, T.
Cutting, E. M. (Botany)	Ds Gold, E.	Ds Webber, H. N.
	Jolly, L. J. P.	

### THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS PART I.

Third Class.  
Pope, N. C.

### THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS PART II.

First Class.  
Ds How, J. C. H. (Hebrew Prize).

### MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS PART I.

Second Class.	Third Class.
Division 3.	Division 1.
Jones, D. Treborth.	Evans, H. T.

### MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS PART I.

Second Class.	Third Class.
Ds Jenkins, H. B.	Prowle, O. L.
	Ritchie, W. T.

### LAW TRIPOS PART I.

Third Class.  
Kingdon, D.  
Hamilton, A. J. S.

### LAW TRIPOS PART II.

Second Class.	Third Class.
Ds Horowitz, S.	Yeoh, G. S.
	Palmer, T. N. P.

### HISTORICAL TRIPOS PART I.

First Class.	Second Class.
Reddy, C. R.	Rose, H. C.
	Wilkinson, L. U.

### HISTORICAL TRIPOS PART II.

First Class.	Second Class.
Kirkness, L. H.	Boyle, D. H.
Nissim, J.	Lamplugh, A. A. F.
	Wilkinson, E. R.

### MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Third Class.  
Joc, J. B. D.

## COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1904.

MATHEMATICS.		
<i>Third Year (1903 Dec.)</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Beckett	*Hassé	Dé
Taylor, D. G. } <i>Æq.</i>	Hardy	Jackson
Leathem	Strain	Titterington
Trachtenberg	Khan	Higgins
Johnston, D. V.		Toone
		Wilson, G. J.

CLASSICS.		
<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class, Tripos Part I</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Sands	Brooke	Meldrum
Crees		
Clarke, H. L.	Coop	Johnston, A. B.
	Harris, H. W.	Ellis
	† Sharp, W. H. C.	

† Absent from part of the Examination.

THEOLOGY.		HISTORY.
<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Rostron		Young

NATURAL SCIENCES.		
<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>	
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	
Cullen	Airey	
Koh	Bosworth	
Stansfeld	Rice	

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

<i>ns</i> Ds Balls, W. L.	<i>m</i> Piaggio, H. T. H.
<i>m</i> Beckett, J. N.	<i>ns</i> Row, V. P.
<i>c</i> Clarke, H. L.	<i>c</i> Sands, P. C.
<i>c</i> Crees, J. H. E.	<i>m</i> Sears, J. E.
<i>ns</i> Crowther, J. A.	<i>h</i> Squire, J. C.
<i>m</i> Ds Cunningham, E.	<i>m</i> Strain, T. G.
<i>ns</i> Cutting	<i>ns</i> Stansfeld, A. E.
<i>m</i> Hardy, G. S.	<i>m</i> Taylor, D. G.
<i>ns</i> Henderson, P.	<i>ns</i> Templeman, W. H.
<i>ns</i> Johnston, D. V.	<i>ns</i> Thompson, E. E.
<i>ns</i> Jolly, L. J. P.	<i>m</i> Titterington, E. J. G.
<i>m</i> Khan, F. M.	<i>m</i> Trachtenberg, M. I.
<i>m</i> Leathem, G.	<i>c</i> Wakely, H. D.
<i>c</i> Macaulay, D.	<i>m</i> Wilson, G. J.
<i>h</i> Nissim, J.	<i>ml</i> Worrall, N.
<i>ns</i> Ds Phillips, S. H.	<i>l</i> Yeoh, G. S.

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

<i>ns</i> Airey, J. R.	<i>ns</i> Hill, J. R.
<i>c</i> Brooke, Z. N.	<i>th</i> Ds How, J. C. H.
<i>c</i> Coop, W.	<i>m</i> Jackson, C. A.
<i>ns</i> Cullen, A. E.	<i>ns</i> Koh, K. S.
<i>m</i> Dé, B. N.	<i>h</i> Kirkness, L. H.
<i>m</i> Hassé, H. R.	<i>h</i> Reddy, C. R.
<i>c</i> Harris, H. W.	<i>c</i> Sharp, W. H. C.

## EXHIBITIONERS ELECTED.

<i>ns</i>	Bosworth, T. O.
<i>m</i>	Higgins, F. A. R.
<i>c</i>	Johnston, A. B.
<i>c</i>	Meldrum, R.
<i>ns</i>	Rice, H. G.
<i>h</i>	Young, P. N. F.

*c* classics; *m* mathematics; *h* history; *ns* natural science; *l* law; *th* theology; *ml* modern languages.

MASON PRIZE.	COLLEGE PRIZES.	ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.
(for Hebrew)	(Research Students)	<i>First Year.</i>
Bentley	Ds Laws, S. C.	Harris, H. W.
	Ds Rea, T.	<i>Honourably Mentioned</i>
GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE.	NEWCOMB PRIZE.	Wilkinson, L. U.
Rostron.	For Moral Philosophy.	<i>Second Year.</i>
	Not awarded.	Crees
		<i>Third Year.</i>
		Not awarded.

READING PRIZES.	
<i>1st</i>	Brooke
<i>2nd</i>	Carter
	Jones, P. C. V. } <i>Æq.</i>

HUGHES PRIZES.	WRIGHT'S PRIZES.	
<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
Beckett, J. N. } <i>Æq.</i>	Brooke	Airey
Cutting, E. M. }	Hassé	Dé
Sands, P. C. }	Koh	Meldrum
	Reddy	Worrall

HOCKIN PRIZE.	ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.
(for Physics)	Taylor, D. G.
Crowther, J. A. } <i>Æq.</i>	
Ds Phillips, S. H. }	

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.	HUGHES EXHIBITION.
(for research in Physics)	(for Ecclesiastical History)
Ds Gold, E.	Rostron, S.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1903.

## Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Classics)	Gledstone, F. F. (Durham School).
(for Classics)	Campbell, A. Y. (Fettes College, Edinburgh).
(for History)	Ward, D. W. (Derby School).

## Foundation Scholarship of £60 :

(for Natural Science)	Adams, F. (Hymers College, Hull).
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## Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

(for Classics)	Stewart, D. M. (Shrewsbury School).
(for Classics)	Darwin, J. H. (Charterhouse).
(for Natural Science)	Jolly, E. H. P. (Framlingham College).

**Minor Scholarships of £60:**

(for Mathematics and Natural Science)	Hume, P. J. (William Ellis Endowed School).
(for Mathematics)	Mills, E. J. (Burton-on-Trent Grammar School).
(for Classics)	Twinn, F. C. G. (St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark).
(for Classics)	Gandy, H. (Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne).

**Exhibitions of £30:**

(for Mathematics)	Dawson, R. T. (Great Yarmouth Grammar School).
(for Mathematics)	Taylor, G. M. C. (Cranleigh School).
(for Natural Science)	Rennie, D. W. (City of London School).
(for Natural Science)	Willans, G. J. (Framlingham College).

**EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS.***Elected 1 October 1904.*

<i>Exhibition.</i>	<i>School.</i>	
Baker	Durham	F. F. Gledstone
Dorman	Pocklington	N. Lincoln
"	"	G. M. M. Robinson
Johnson	Oakham	G. V. Yonge
Robins	Sutton Valence	A. Geake
Somerset	Hereford	H. C. Stanford
"	"	A. G. P. Fayerman
Spalding & Symonds	Bury St. Edmunds	A. D. Taylor

*Open Exhibition of £30.*

R. S. Cripps	York Place School, Brighton
W. J. V. Stead	Bradford Grammar School
W. K. Hay	Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne
H. A. L. Laidlaw	Perse School, Cambridge
A. C. Thompson	St Bees Grammar School

**LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.**

*President*—Mr. L. H. K. Bushe Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr. R. F. Scott.  
*1st Captain*—J. Fraser. *2nd Captain*—H. G. Frean. *Hon. Secretary*—  
P. J. Lewis. *Junior Treasurer*—A. G. L. Hunt. *1st Lent Captain*—H. S.  
Crole Rees. *2nd Lent Captain*—F. A. R. Higgins. *3rd Lent Captain*—  
P. R. J. Easton. *Additional Captain*—R. Meldrum.

The Cambridge Regatta was held on Wednesday, August 3rd, in excessively hot weather. The L.M.B.C. was represented by numerous members, and some good racing was witnessed. The Lady Margaret Maiden Four lost to Sidney by a few feet only after an exciting race. The Senior Four beat Pembroke in their heat, in spite of the fact that our cox turned the scale somewhat over that of No. 2. In the final they lost to a crew composed partly of Christ's College and partly from New College, Oxford. In the light pairs we were represented by the happy combination of the President of the C.U.B.C. and the President of L.M.B.C. Although this pair had only had one day's practice, they beat Taylor and Gillies of Caius after

a most exciting contest, in which they easily obtained a lead, and were then all but overhauled at the finish. In the final they easily beat a Town Pair composed of C. J. M. Adie and R. H. Whitehead. F. A. R. Higgins captained the winning Scratch Eight, and in addition the following L.M.B.C. men rowed in the Scratch Eights:—Allen, Carlyll, Collins, Cullen, Cunningham, Easton, Fraser, How, Kingdon, Lusk, Myer, Rose, Stokes, Taylor, and Watts.

*Maiden Four*

J. Lusk.  
B. J. Watts.  
A. E. Cullen.  
H. C. Rose.  
Z. N. Brooke.

*Senior Four.*

H. B. Carlyll.  
J. A. R. Higgins.  
J. Fraser.  
J. C. H. How.  
J. B. Ronaldson.

The College was represented in the Coxwainless Fours in spite of many difficulties. P. J. Lewis strained his shoulder while stroking, and had to retire a week before the race. As a result of this a Four stroked on bow side was borrowed by the generosity of 3rd Trinity, and the Four with F. A. Higgins for Lewis rowed in the following order:—H. Sanger (stroke and steerer), H. G. Frean (3), J. Fraser (2), P. A. Higgins (bow).

In the first heat we defeated Jesus by about 50 yards, but were defeated in the final by the ever victorious 3rd Trinity by some 70 yards.

For the first part of the term the weather was extraordinarily mild and dry, but a week before the College trial races we were struck by the blizzard, and the Cam became frozen over for three days.

The Colquhoun Sculls were rowed on Nov. 15, 16, and 17. There were seven entries, and some very close racing resulted. On the first day M. Donaldson of 1st Trinity beat G. G. Russell of King's by a second, J. L. Wordsworth of Caius beat S. M. Bruce of Trin. Hall by 20 yards, R. V. Powell of 3rd Trin. beat R. H. Soames of 3rd Trin. by 70 yards, M. Farrant of 1st Trin. rowed a bye. On the second day Powell and Donaldson easily accounted for Wordsworth and Farrant. The final was rowed in a thick fog, and it was with difficulty that one could see across the river. After a very hard race Donaldson beat Powell by 15 yards in the fast time of 8 minutes. This time has only been once beaten.

The College Trial Eights have not been so good this year as previous years. There were a good number of men rowing, including a fair proportion of freshmen, but most of them seem to have neglected some of the most elementary rules. There were five Eights in practice during term, and great keenness and rivalry existed between the two senior boats, whose times during practice were very close together. This friendly rivalry was perhaps somewhat marred on the day of the race by the introduction of a third senior boat which succeeded in winning

the race. This boat had been out for the first time on the afternoon previously and consisted in the main of "soccer" men, and it came as a surprise to all when it succeeded in wresting the coveted trophies from the other two senior boats. However, it is not often that such a close race between three boats is seen. Five yards separated the first and second boats, and 10 yards the second and third. The Juniors produced a good race. Eventually the boat with the first station, stroked by J. H. Bentley, reached their post first, followed at a short interval by the boat stroked by W. K. Hay, who in their turn were followed by a boat stroked by P. R. J. Easton. It should be mentioned that there was a distinct head wind in the "Long Reach," which conferred a benefit on the boat with last station. On the evening following the trials a very successful boating dessert was held in Lecture Room VI. Mr Bushe-Fox was in the Chair, and Mr Tanner and Mr J. Collin were also present. Songs, speeches, and toasts were the order of the day, and finally the distribution to the successful crews of the "pots" presented by the club.

The following are the names of the winning crews:

<i>Seniors.</i>		<i>Juniors.</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	G. M. M. Robinson	<i>Bow</i>	Z. N. Brooke
2	G. M. C. Taylor	2	D. Mc K. Ohm
3	M. I. Robinson	3	W. C. Hallack
4	R. D. Waller	4	E. L. Collins
5	A. C. Sneath	5	C. H. G. Philp
6	H. G. Frean	6	A. E. Cullen
7	F. Johnston	7	G. C. Shannon
<i>Stroke</i>	H. C. Rose	<i>Stroke</i>	J. H. Bentley
<i>Cox</i>	A. G. L. Hunt	<i>Cox</i>	W. Byron-Scott

Several L.M.B.C. men obtained a Trial in the 'Varsity Trials during practice. P. J. Lewis again strained his shoulder after stroking for three days. J. Fraser rowed bow until within a week of the races, and A. G. L. Hunt coxed.

Owing to the frost the Trial Eights removed to Putney, and Hunt had to relinquish the rudder lines to Kent of 3rd Trinity, who is expected to cox the 'Varsity Boat next term.

During the week at Putney H. Sanger, who had been trying himself at stroke, succumbed to an attack of lumbago, and Lewis was hastily summoned from Cambridge. Finally, another member of the crew crocked, and J. Fraser was summoned on the day before the race. The race was rowed at noon on Saturday, December 3rd, and resulted in a win of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths for P. J. Lewis' crew, J. Fraser rowing bow in the losing boat. With a Blue and two Trial Caps in the Club, our prospects should be bright for the May term, and we heartily congratulate our Captain and Secretary on obtaining their Trial Caps.

On Friday, November 25th, the annual Lady Margaret Concert in aid of the Boat House Fund, was held in the

College Hall at 8.30. This is the fourth year that the Concert has been held, and we were glad to see the Hall somewhat fuller than last year. The programme was an excellent one, and encores numerous. Mr J. C. How came over from Ely and delighted us once more with his clever musical sketches. No small factor in the success of the Concert was the appearance on the Screens and in the Porter's Lodge of two clever and artistic coloured posters, designed and executed by a member of the College. The amount realized for the Fund was about £28.

Appended is the programme:

#### PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO., "Andante Rondo Capriccioso" ..... *Mendelssohn.*  
R. D. WALLER.
2. SONG..... "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes" ..... *Sullivan.*  
J. W. WHYE.
3. SONG..... "The Song of Hybrias" ..... *J. W. Elliot.*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
4. VOCAL QUARTETTE.... "I loved a Lass" ..... *Reay.*  
J. F. SPINK, R. TURNER, J. W. WHYE, J. FRASER.
5. SONG.....  
R. P. GREGORY.
6. SONG..... "The Curfew" ..... *Monk Gould.*  
R. TURNER.
7. MUSICAL SKETCH.....  
J. C. H. HOW.

#### PART II.

8. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Romance" ..... *Svendsen.*  
A. G. P. FAYERMAN.
9. SONG..... "Two little Irish Songs" ..... *Herman Lühr.*  
J. F. SPINK.
10. SONG..... "Come Lasses and Lads" ..... *Old English.*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
11. QUARTETTE..... "A Franklyn's Dogge" ..... *Mackenzie.*  
E. F. SPINK, R. TURNER, J. W. WHYE, J. FRASER.
12. PIANOFORTE SOLO..... "Polonaise in A." ..... *Chopin.*  
R. D. WALLER.
13. SONG.... "Mike" ..... *Dillon.*  
H. SANGER.
14. MUSICAL SKETCH.... "The Children's Party" .....  
J. C. H. HOW.
15. SOLO & CHORUS.. "Lady Margaret Boating Song" ..... *Garrett.*  
Solo by FIRST BOAT CAPTAINS.

*Balance Sheet for the Year 1903-4.*

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>			
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance at the Bank....	57	17	3	C.U.B.C. Assessment ..	90	3	9
General Athletic Club ..	37	0	0	" Entrance Fee ..	3	3	0
Entrance Fees, &c. ....	16	5	3	New Eight .....	48	0	0
				Horse hire.....	21	11	0
				Horses standing(Callaby)	2	11	0
				Boat House:			
				Rates .....	15	10	0
				Imperial Taxes ....	2	13	6
				Insurance .....	1	10	0
				Painting outside ..	23	10	0
				Foister, Washing ....	14	2	0
				Munsey, for Prizes ....	36	6	6
				Water Rates.....	7	13	6
				Gas Rates .....	17	9	
				Ayling and Pocock for			
				Oars .....	32	10	0
				Wages (Foister and			
				Taylor)	75	13	0
				Coal and Coke .....	3	6	8
				Bills; Repairing and			
				Maintenance .....	35	19	10
				Ferries and Locks .. .	3	19	0
				Royston, painting names			
				of crews .....	0	7	6
				Newspapers .....	1	9	2
				Blazers and Caps for			
				Boatmen .....	2	10	0
				Sundry small bills:			
				Senior Treasurer	1	15	4
				Junior Treasurer	1	7	3
				Cheque Book .....	0	8	0
				Cash in hands of Junior			
				Treasurer .....	4	12	9
				Balance at the Bank ..	12	12	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
£444	2	6		£444	2	6	

R. F. SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, F. WATSON.

20 October, 1904.

### GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a Committee Meeting held on November 3 in Mr Sikes' rooms the following were nominated as Junior Members of the Committee :—A. L. Gorringer (to be Secretary), P. J. Lewis.

The following were elected to serve for the current term on the Reading Room Committee:—Messrs. M. G. Frean, E. W. Arnott, M. S. Crole-Rees.

The usual grants were made to the various clubs.

A General Meeting was held on November 10 in Lecture Room VI, at which the two Junior Members of the Committee were elected for the ensuing year.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUB.

*Balance Sheet for the Year 1903-4.*

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in the Bank ....	56	4	5	To Lady Margaret Boat Club .....	37	0	0
Subscriptions:				„ Cricket Club ....	11	0	0
Ms. Term 1903 .....	235	2	6	„ Football Clubs ..	54	11	9
Lt. Term 1904 .....	186	15	0	„ Athletic Club ...	45	13	0
E. Term 1904 .....	244	2	6	„ Lawn Tennis Club	85	12	1
	<hr/>			„ Lacrosse Club....	5	0	0
	666	0	0	„ Hockey Club ....	7	19	0
				„ Fives Club .....	12	2	8
				Printing Bill .....	2	2	6
				Collector's Fee .....	13	6	6
				Balance forward .....	15	16	11
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£722	4	5		£722	4	5

R. F. SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX.

4 November, 1904.

CHess CLUB.

*President*—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—C. C. Carter. *Hon. Sec.*—J. R. Airey. *Hon. Treasurer*—P. B. Vinycombe. *Committee*—G. C. Shannon and E. E. Thompson.

The Club meets every Friday at 8 p.m.

Twelve new members were elected this term, bringing up the total to 22. Two matches have been played—one against the Conservative Club, when, owing to several of our strong players being unable to take part in the match, we were defeated by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —the other, against Selwyn, with the following result:—

<i>St John's.</i>	<i>Selwyn.</i>
G. Leatham . . . . . $\frac{1}{2}$	J. A. Horrocks . . . . . $\frac{1}{2}$
L. J. P. Jolly . . . . . 1	A. H. Murray . . . . . 0
F. W. Edridge Green . . . 1	W. W. H. Nash . . . . . 0
A. Greake . . . . . 1	F. P. Scott . . . . . 0
* J. R. Airey . . . . . 1	R. H. Maddocks . . . . . 0
C. C. Carter . . . . . 0	P. MacD. Sanderson . . . 1
E. E. Thompson . . . . . 1	A. H. Starey . . . . . 0
<hr/> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	<hr/> 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* Adjudicated.

\* Adjudicated.

The two remaining matches are *v.* Pembroke on December 2, and *v.* Trinity on December 6.

Mr Gunston gave a simultaneous exhibition on Wednesday,

November 23, when ten members of the Club vainly endeavoured to defeat their President. Mr Gunston won all the ten games.

A knock-out Tournament is in progress. Fifteen players entered, and as the result of two rounds' play there are seven survivors.

### LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

*Captain*—R. Mc C. Linnell. *Hon. Sec.*—B. T. Watts.

Matches played 9; Won 1; Lost 0; Drawn 8.

#### BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Times not out.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Aver.
B. T. Watts .....	8	0	468	105	58.50
R. Mc C. Linnell .....	8	0	355	75	44.37
J. C. H. How .....	6	0	229	102	38.16
H. Chapple .....	3	0	112	74	37.33
A. C. Belgrave .....	7	4	108	28*	36.00
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox ..	3	1	47	34	23.50
R. P. Gregory .....	4	0	90	34	22.50
A. J. S. Hamilton .....	6	1	100	29*	20.00
C. F. Keeble .....	9	0	154	55	17.11
H. Goddard .....	3	0	36	22	12.06
A. T. Densham .....	3	1	23	11	11.50
R. G. Gill .....	6	2	7	6	1.75

\* Signifies not out.

#### BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Wickets.	Runs	Aver.
R. P. Gregory .....	31	7	136	19.42
R. Mc C. Linnell .....	112	23	463	20.13
H. Chapple .....	22	5	116	23.20
R. G. Gill .....	29	6	147	24.50
B. T. Watts .....	86	11	465	42.27

The annual match with the College Mission was played on August 1, which resulted, after a good game, in a victory for the Mission.

### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

This term we have been very successful, though the total number of matches played is perhaps rather less than usual, owing chiefly to the hard frosts at the latter end. Out of eleven matches we have won eight, drawn 2, and lost one. The result is the more creditable considering that our Captain, H. Lee, and W. T. Ritchie have only been able to assist us in two of the matches, their services being required by the 'Varsity.

Our only defeat, by Clare, is the only item in the term's football not entirely satisfactory, as we defeated several stronger teams. Perhaps the best matches were those against Trinity and Pembroke. Against the former we turned out at full strength, and a well contested struggle ended in a pointless draw. Both the matches against Pembroke were hard games, the first resulting in a victory for us by eight points to six, and the second in a draw of six points each. With an ordinary



"HARRY."

S. B. A.  
1904

degree of luck this latter match, and that against Trinity, might have ended in our favour.

We were represented in the Seniors' Match by H. Lee; and in the Freshers' by A. E. Evans, J. G. Scoular, W. C. Thompson, and R. V. Hogan. These four, and H. A. Beresford, have been awarded their 1st XV. Colours.

TO OUR CARTOON.

1.

Here droops his head towards the lap of earth,  
A youth to musty Scholarship unknown;  
Though Science claimed him from his early birth,  
'Twas Rugby Football marked him for her own.

χῦπ.

2.

Hail Pilluped of cerulean hue!  
Loud with encomiastic admiration,  
E xuberant thy friends *paucis* (in few),  
E xtend to thee their warm congratulation.

R. D. B.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

As of late years, so this year we have been unfortunate in that some of our regular players have been unable to assist us in our most important matches. Early in the term both our backs were crocked, and two of the half-backs were called upon to fill their places. This rearrangement of the team necessarily weakened the defence, and in consequence somewhat heavy scores have been registered against us, in spite of the consistently good form shown by the goalkeeper. The forwards so far have not realised the expectations formed of them at the beginning of the term. They must learn to go straighter and play with more dash. With a full team next term we hope to have more success than we have had this term.

The 2nd XI. has shown consistently good form, as may be seen from their record up to date.

P. C. Sands and A. J. S. Hamilton played in the Seniors' Match, and F. Johnston in the Freshmen's. The latter has also played for the 'Varsity.

Below are appended the records of matches up to date of both the first and second elevens.

First XI.

Club.	Ground.	Result.	Goals. For Agst.
Caius.....	St John's.....	Won	4...2
Christ's.....	Christ's.....	Won	3...0
Emmanuel.....	Emmanuel.....	Won	2...0
King's.....	St John's.....	Drawn	2...2

Jesus .....	Jesus .....	Won	3	0
*Queens' .....	St John's .....	Lost	1	2
*Jesus .....	Jesus .....	Won	3	1
Caius .....	St John's .....	Lost	1	2
Sidney (A team) .....	St John's .....	Won	7	1
*Pembroke .....	Pembroke .....	Lost	1	6
*Trinity Rest .....	Trinity .....	Lost	1	6
Trinity Rest .....	Trinity .....	Drawn	2	2
*King's ..	St John's .....	Won	3	1
*Queens' .....	Queens' .....	Lost	1	9
Christ's II .....	St John's .....	Won	2	1

\* League Matches.

#### Second XI.

Christ's II. ....	St John's .....	Won	4	0
Emmanuel II .....	Emmanuel .....	Won	1	0
Jesus II .....	St John's .....	Won	4	0
King's II .....	St John's .....	Won	5	0
Trinity Etonians .....	St John's .....	Lost	1	3
Caius II .....	Caius .....	Won	2	1
Trinity Rest II .....	Trinity .....	Lost	2	3
Clare II .....	Clare .....	Lost	0	2
King's II .....	King's .....	Won	1	0
Pembroke II .....	Pembroke .....	Won	1	0
Clare II .....	St John's .....	Lost	1	3

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Librarian*—C. B. Rootham M.A. *Hon. Sec.*—G. C. Craggs. *Committee*—A. Chapple, R. Turner, W. J. Whye, J. Fraser, C. B. L. Yearsley, A. G. Fayerman.

The Chorus has been hard at work this term preparing for next term's performance of Bach's "Trauereim" in the Chapel.

Two successful Smokers have been given this term, at which the Freshmen were well represented.

Programme of first Concert, October 26 :—

#### PART I.

- 1 PIANO DUET... "Symphonische Variationen".....*Nicodé*  
G. C. CRAGGS, R. D. WALLER.
- 2 SONG.....  
R. P. GREGORY.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Salut D'Amour".....*Elgar*  
A. G. FAYERMAN.
- 4 SONG..... "The Windmill".....*Nelson*  
R. TURNER.
- 5 PIANO SOLO..... "Arabesque".....*Chaminade*  
R. D. WALLER.

#### PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Come into the Garden, Maud" .....*Nelson*  
J. W. WHYE.

- 7 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Mazurka" .....*Bohm*  
A. G. FAYERMAN.
- 8 VOCAL DUET..... "Sing me to Sleep" .....*Greene*  
J. W. WHYE, R. TURNER.
- 9 PIANO SOLO..... "Polonaise No. 2" .....*Liszt*  
R. D. WALLER.
- 10 SONG..... "The little Irish Girl".....*Löhr*  
R. TURNER.

#### GOD SAVE THE KING.

Mr Bushe-Fox very kindly took the Chair.

Programme of second Concert, November 17 :—

#### PART I.

- 1 VIOLIN DUET... "Entr'acte from Rosamunde" .....*Schubert*  
A. G. FAYERMAN, C. C. PLOWRIGHT.
- 2 SONG..... "Highland Cradle Song" .....*Schumann*  
L. G. REED (King's).
- 3 PIANO SOLO..... "Liebslied" .....*Schumann-Liszt*  
A. CHAPPLE.
- 4 SONG..... "The Calf of Gold" (Faust).....*Gounod*  
Mr A. H. YOUNG.
- 5 QUARTETTE..... "The Frog".....*Anon*  
J. W. WHYE, J. F. SPINK, R. TURNER, J. FRASER.
- 6 SONG (Humorous)..... "Mullingar" .....*Martin*  
L. R. FERGUSON.

#### PART II.

- 7 SONG..... "The Song of the Toreador" .....*Bizet*  
Mr A. H. YOUNG.
- 8 PIANO SOLO..... "Romanze" .....*Schumann*  
A. CHAPPLE.
- 9 SONG..... "Is life a boon?" .....*Sullivan*  
L. G. REED (King's).
- 10 QUARTETTE..... "Come, Zephyr, gently" .....*Jüngst*  
J. W. WHYE, J. F. SPINK, R. TURNER, J. FRASER.
- 11 SONG..... "The Poet" .....*Chevalier*  
L. R. FERGUSON.

#### GOD SAVE THE KING.

Mr Tanner very kindly took the Chair.

## NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

*President*—F. Horton. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Secretary*—A. E. Stansfeld.

At the commencement of the term there were six vacancies in membership of the Club, and the following were elected:—W. L. Balls, F. W. Edridge-Green, H. N. Webber, T. A. Weston, J. E. Sears, and H. C. Honeybourne. Later, three more vacancies occurred, and P. C. V. Jones, J. R. Airey, and R. H. Vercoe were elected at the last meeting.

Four well-attended meetings have been held. The first of the term and 29th meeting of the Club was held on October 17. Mr R. P. Gregory read a paper upon "Some breeding experiments in primroses," which was particularly interesting as being largely the result of his own work.

On October 3 Dr Marr gave a paper upon "Rock Pinnacles," illustrated by lantern slides. Mr Adie contributed a paper upon "Matter" at the third meeting on November 14. It was followed by a long and interesting discussion, chiefly sustained by the physicists of the Club who now form its strongest section. The last meeting of the term was held on November 28, when P. S. Barlow read a paper upon "Descartes and Physical Theory."

## C. U. R. V.

## "G" Company.

*Captain*—R. D. Brownson. *Lieutenant*—F. White (attached). *Second Lieutenant*—E. R. Ferguson (attached). *Sergeants*—G. C. Craggs, C. F. A. Keeble. *Corporals*—R. M. Moore, J. Lusk. *Lance-Corporal*—H. C. Rose.

The Company this term is weak, and Freshmen should make every effort to give it their support, as the Company cannot be kept up unless the Freshmen of each year fill up the vacancies caused by the departure of old members.

The Company took part in a very successful night attack in the middle of the term. The field day at Oxford had to be postponed, owing to the bad condition of the ground, and will take place early next term.

A small field day was held on Thursday, December 1st, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge.

In Camp the Company acquitted itself creditably, and obtained an equal second place in the Sharp-shooting.

In the new musketry course the Company has done quite well, considering that the whole scheme was entirely different from the old course. Shooting for the new year has now begun, and Members should remember that it is advisable to fire their course early.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

An Organ Recital was given by Mr C. B. Rootham, College Organist, in the Chapel on Sunday, December 4, at 8.45 p.m. The programme was as follows:

1. Pastoral Symphony from Christmas Oratorio } *J. S. Bach.*
2. Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C major }
3. Menuetto e Marcia (from 3rd Symphony) ..... *Widor.*
4. Sonata (No. 6) in D minor ..... *Mendelssohn.*  
Choral with Variations: Fuga: Andante.
5. Duetto..... *Rheinberger.*
6. Fantasia (No. 2) sur Des Noël's ..... *Guilman.*

## THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—W. G. Cheese. *Ex-President*—J. H. A. Hart, M.A. *Secretary*—S. N. Roston. *Treasurer*—R. D. Waller. *Committee*—A. Whitehouse, R. E. T. Bell.

The following meetings have been held this term:

- Oct. 28—"Change in Religious Thought during my lifetime," by Professor Mayor, President of the College.
- Nov. 4—"Modern Criticism of the Old Testament," by Rev Professor Kirkpatrick, Master of Selwyn College.
- Nov. 11—"The Inspiration of Holy Scripture," by A. B. Cook, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Queens' College.
- Nov. 18—"Babylonian Account of the Flood," by Rev C. H. W. Johns, M.A., Fellow of Queens' College.
- Nov. 25—Business meeting for election of officers.

There are 23 members and associates in residence.

## DEBATING SOCIETY

*President*—H. W. Harris. *Vice-President*—Z. N. Brooke. *Treasurer*—W. Coop. *Secretary*—A. G. Coombs. *Committee*—J. C. Squire and P. N. F. Young.

The Society has awakened from its summer sleep into autumn argument, and seems to have grown in bulk during its comatose period. There have been seven meetings for debate so far this term, and they seem to have increased in interest and vivacity, culminating in an impromptu debate held on Saturday, 26th November. The speeches have been numerous, and though we can by no means call them all bad, we could venture to point out that they have not all been good. Since one of the objects of the Society is to enable its Members to learn to speak, we are not inclined to be very alarmed at this condition of affairs. We may perhaps be allowed also to remark that the improvement in

some members' speeches is sufficient to be readily noticed. A very favourable feature is the excellent attendances which the debates have attracted, and if certain members could be induced to be speakers, and not hearers only, we should be still more delighted. Considering that the attendance has never been less than forty, we are bound to conclude that there must be still some latent talent amongst the silent members. The influx of Freshmen is also encouraging. Some can speak already, whilst others evince a promising future.

We beg to heartily congratulate Mr H. W. Harris (President) and Mr C. R. Reddy on their continuous success at the Union.

*Saturday, 15 October.* Mr W. Coop (Hon. Treas.) moved "That we read too much." Mr Z. N. Brooke (Vice-President) opposed. There also spoke for the motion:—Messrs P. N. F. Young, C. F. Hodges, F. Jenkins, D. W. Ward. Against the motion there spoke:—Messrs J. C. Squire, G. J. Wilson, H. A. L. Laidlaw, A. B. Johnston, H. D. Wakely, F. W. Edrige-Green, W. Clissold and A. Y. Campbell. The Hon Opener having replied, on a division there appeared for the motion 20 votes, against the motion 20 votes. The President gave his casting vote against the motion, which was therefore lost by 1 vote. Seventy-one members and visitors were present during the evening.

*Saturday, 22 October.* Mr C. F. Hodges moved "That in the opinion of this House life is too prosaic." Mr A. G. Coombs (Hon. Sec.) opposed. The motion was also supported by Messrs D. W. Ward, W. Clissold, R. Meldrum, W. Coop (Hon. Treas.) and J. Fraser. There spoke in opposition Messrs A. Y. Campbell, J. H. W. Trumper, A. B. Johnston, E. F. Jenkins, H. D. Wakely, H. A. L. Laidlaw, E. A. Benians, D. W. Coates, C. R. Reddy and P. N. F. Young. The Hon Opener having replied, on a division there appeared for the motion 14 votes, against the motion 25 votes. The motion was lost by 11 votes. Fifty-eight members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, 29 October.* Mr C. R. Reddy proposed "That England is suffering from the tyranny of the masses." Mr J. C. Squire opposed. There also spoke in favour of the motion Messrs H. K. Finch (Hon. Auditor), G. S. Yeoh, G. T. Willans, G. J. Wilson, W. Coop (Hon. Treas.), and against it Messrs W. J. Clissold, W. H. C. Sharp, L. U. Wilkinson, P. N. F. Young, A. B. Johnston and A. L. Gorringer. The Hon Opener having replied, there appeared on a division, for the motion 12 votes, against the motion 22 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 10 votes. Forty-eight members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, 5 November*—The Freshmen's Debate. Mr D. W. Coates moved "That the Scotch take life too seriously." Mr A. Y. Campbell opposed. There also spoke for the motion Messrs F. Jenkins, D. W. Ward, G. M. C. Taylor, Z. N. Brooke (Vice-President) and T. Cooper. Against the motion Messrs H. A. L. Laidlaw, A. G. Coombs, W. Byron-Scott, W. Coop (Hon. Treas.), J. Fraser, M. Henderson, R. T. Cole, R. Meldrum, E. J. Mills and H. W. Harris (President). The Hon Opener having replied, on a division there appeared for the motion 8 votes, against the motion 19 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 11 votes. Forty-one members were present during the evening.

*Saturday, 12 November.* Mr G. S. Yeoh moved "That this House would welcome the introduction of a system of leasehold marriages." Mr P. N. F. Young opposed. There also spoke for the motion Messrs J. H. W. Trumper, W. H. C. Sharp, L. U. Wilkinson, T. A. Weston and D. W. Ward. Against the motion Messrs G. J. Willans, M. Henderson, R. T. Cole, G. J. Wilson, C. F. Hodges, W. K. Hay, H. T. H. Piaggio, D. W. Coates and H. A. L. Laidlaw. The Hon Opener having replied, on a division there appeared for the motion 11 votes, against the motion 26 votes. The motion was therefore lost by 15 votes.

*Saturday, 19 November.* Mr H. L. Pass (ex-President) moved "That modern journalism exercises a demoralising influence on national life." Mr E. A. Benians opposed. There also spoke for the motion Messrs H. D. Wakely, C. F. Hodges and A. G. Coombs; against the motion Messrs Z. N. Brooke (Vice-President), M. Henderson, A. B. Johnston. The Hon Opener having replied, on a division there appeared for the motion 16 votes, against the motion 13 votes. The motion was therefore won by 3 votes.

*Saturday, 26 November.* An Impromptu Debate was held on this date in order that the Hon Members might discuss certain subjects in a lighter vein than usual.

Mr Newton Worrall was drawn first for the subject "That the English Nation is becoming degenerate." Mr H. A. L. Laidlaw in opposition alluded to the Hon Opener's prowess, "ethically, morally and socially," with the result that the motion was lost by a majority of 16 votes.

Mr J. Fraser proved up to the hilt "That in the opinion of this House lectures ought to be abolished." Mr D. W. Coates in opposing said that he knew that his duty was to make as big a fool of himself as possible. He was not successful in winning his case by 35 votes to 7.

Mr F. A. R. Higgins endeavoured to speak without a profound knowledge of his proposition, "That it is better to have loved and lost, than to have never loved at all," and found that it needed considerable meditation and time for reference work. Mr M. Henderson drew from his extensive personal experience much to say against the motion. Curiously enough many Hon Members were unconvinced by the opposer's rhetoric, and the motion was won by 10 votes.

Mr A. C. Thompson and Mr C. H. G. Philp were so astonished at the flippancy of the motion "That we take each other too seriously," that they stood aghast, and were promptly fined by the President. The motion was lost by 5 votes. Up to this time there had been many interruptions—especially from the President—but a period of comparative quiet was then entered upon.

Mr C. L. Druce proposed "That the interest in poetry is on the decline." Mr R. G. Gill opposed the motion, which was won by 6 votes. Fortunately neither member quoted poetry to support his views.

Mr G. S. Yeoh moved "That a University degree is not necessarily a badge of intelligence," and in doing so made touching reference to the London cabmen of the future. Mr P. N. F. Young opposed. On a division there appeared for the motion 34 votes, against the motion 3 votes. We are requested to correct the report that only undergraduates voted for the motion, as this was the only instance during the evening of a mover supporting his own motion.

Mr Z. N. Brooke (Vice-President) proposed "That there should be no work between meals," and showed by arguments of the latest approved style that hence there would be less work and more pay for everyone. Mr J. H. E. Crees replied. The motion was won by 6 votes.

Mr W. Byron-Scott brought forward an astonishing number of entirely new facts to show "That this House would welcome the reduction of the number of members of Parliament from Ireland." He seemed to have quite convinced the Honourable Auditor (Mr H. K. Finch), who did not combat any of them. The motion was won by 4 votes.

Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-Pres.) was drawn next, and while he was pointing this out to the President the latter requested him to go on with his speech. The Hon. Ex-Pres. immediately sat down after proposing "That deaf men are the happiest." The opposer's (Mr D. W. Ward) acquaintance was limited to ladies (!) of this category, and so the House was forced to pass the motion by 1 vote.

Mr W. Coop (Hon. Treas.) was very eloquent until he ventured to ask again what his motion was. When he learnt it, he at once resumed a sitting posture. Mr C. F. Hodges carefully wrote the motion down at the President's dictation, complained that he had a cold, and then brandished a large sheaf of notes in the face of the astonished House. Unfortunately the notes were written in large handwriting and the House heard only a short speech. The motion was "That this House views with the utmost disgust the system of University Extension and regards it as a national curse." The President gave his casting vote in favour of the motion.

Mr A. L. Gorringer proposed "That in the opinion of this House the habit of smoking is deleterious." Mr R. T. Cole opposed the motion. The Hon. Opener was considerably incommoded by the smoke-laden atmosphere of the corner from which he spoke, but carried his motion by 12 votes.

The President then arose, and denouncing in strident tones the disgraceful behaviour of Mr M. F. J. McDonnell requested him to leave the House. The offended Ex-President stated that he had no intention of squabbling, but at the same time ventured to mildly expostulate. The President immediately adjourned the House. Forty-four members were present during the evening.

#### LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS.

With the weather all that the most sanguine could desire, there was but little interruption with Lawn Tennis during the period allowed for residence. The Courts were in splendid condition, and generally admitted to be the best in the 'Varsity during the 'Long.'

With F. W. Argyle, H. E. T. Dawes, A. Chapple, H. Chapple, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, R. P. Gregory, and D. Kingdon in residence, we were able to put out a strong VI. on occasion, but unfortunately most of the above were unable to turn out regularly, and we were losers more often than winners. Others who played for the VI. more or less regularly were T. N. P. Palmer, R. Meyer, C. B. Rootham, A. T. Densham, J. E. P. Allen, A. J. S. Hamilton, and M. G. B. Reece.

A Tournament was organized and successfully brought to a conclusion. In the final for the Handicap Singles A. C. Belgrave (rec. 3—6) proved successful, after five sets had been played, over L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (owe 15—3). In the Doubles H. Chapple, R. P. Gregory, H. E. T. Dawes, and J. E. P. Allen were left to draw for partners to contest the final. Messrs. Chapple and Dawes were drawn together, and easily vanquished their opponents.

## THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr. Mason, Mr. Graves, Dr. Sandys, Mr. Cox. *Committee*—Mr. Dyson, Mr. Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr. Rootham, Dr. Shore, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Ward, Dr. Watson (*Senior Treasurer*), R. E. T. Bell, R. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, W. Clissold, R. T. Cole (*Junior Treasurer*), H. S. Crole-Rees, J. Fraser, H. G. Frean, H. W. Harris, F. A. R. Higgins (*Junior Secretary*), H. C. Honeybourne, A. G. L. Hunt, W. T. Ritchie, H. Sanger, J. F. Spink, J. Stokes.

On August Bank Holiday 80 visitors from the Mission escorted by the Senior Missioner, Mr Edwards, and Mr A. G. Harvey, visited the College according to custom. In the cricket match the Mission eleven defeated the College team for the first time on record. Many of those who did not play or watch the cricket made excursions on (and in) the Cam. All met at lunch in Hall to enjoy each other's experiences, and to recount their own to each other and to sundry members (and associates) of the College. After lunch hosts and guests renewed the pursuits of the morning in smaller detachments until they reassembled at tea, at which they were very kindly entertained by Mrs Cobb. An Organ Recital was given by Mr Rootham in the College Chapel and was much appreciated by those who heard it. The Committee desires to record its gratitude to those members of itself and of the College, and all others who represented the College, in the entertainment of its Mission folk.

At the committee meeting held early in the term the report of the sub-committee appointed to revise the constitution was read and approved, and nominations of new officers, &c., were received. Its recommendations were adopted by the general meeting held on November 4, at which Mr Hart was elected to the office of Senior Secretary, and Mr Cole and Mr Higgins to that of Junior Treasurer and Junior Secretary respectively.

Mr Tanner's resignation cannot but be a great loss to the Mission and its Committee, and especially to his successor. The strain of the reformation of the constitution has deprived us of the most efficient Senior Secretary we have had during the last four years, but happily we retain his services as a member of the executive.

The work of introducing freshmen to this department of college life has been unhappily impeded by accidents. The Master was good enough to hold a reception for the purpose on October 24 in the Lodge, but more than half of what promised to be a good and representative audience were unavoidably detained at the last moment, so comparatively few were able to enjoy the speeches of the Master, the Missioner, and Mr Roseveare. In consequence Mr Elsee, the Junior Missioner, came up later to beat up recruits in place of veterans now retired; and, though the Senior Secretary's attempt at a "coffee" was to some extent thwarted by a "night attack" accompanied

by a "Smoker," some few were gathered in by Mr Elsee, who made the most of all his opportunities.

Additional meetings in full term are almost, it would seem, foredoomed to failure; but all "freshmen"—including those to whom not College merely, but the Mission, is unknown—read the *Eagle*; therefore the invitation of the Missioners to all members of the College to come and see the work, which some—too few—of them are supporting, may be set down here.

The departure of Mr Edwards leaves a gap which will not easily be filled; but we hope great things of Mr Clarke, especially as officer commanding the Summer Camp which will be held next year if funds are forthcoming. Failing funds we must regret the optimism of the current report which speaks of the institution as one of the permanent activities of our Mission. For the treaty under which it was first introduced stipulates that the expenses, which of course are not covered by the weekly contribution of the beneficiaries, must never become a charge on the overcharged mission fund. It is hoped that the special fund, to which the Secretary is able to report one donation of £1, will speedily reach the required £12. The fresh country air and health exercise of camp life, such as is found at Rye, are far-reaching benefits to these townbred lads for whom the Societies make no provision. Boys are taken in hand by the children's country holiday fund if need be, but the growing lads are outside the pale; and yet their need is greater and the benefit they derive greater also.

## SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

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

*Committee*—Rev F. Watson, D.D., Rev J. T. Ward, M.A., Rev F. Dyson, M.A., E. A. Benians, B.A., J. F. Spink, B.A., J. J. Best, R. D. D. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, R. T. Cole (*Secretary*), E. C. Dewick, R. D. Waller, G. H. Castle, W. Clissold, F. A. R. Higgins.

The following is the list of addresses during the term:

- Oct. 29—Dr Watson.
- Nov. 5—Mr F. W. Stokes, late of U.M.C.A.
- „ 12—Mr J. T. Ward.
- „ 19—Mr H. de Candole, Vicar of Holy Trinity.
- „ 26—Dr Watson.
- Dec. 3—Mr W. Parsons, Dean of Selwyn.

## COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1905.

LENT TERM (86 days, 65 to keep).

All years come up.....Monday.....January 16.  
 Lectures begin .....Wednesday.....January 18.  
 College Examinations ....about.....March 18—21.  
 [Term kept .....Tuesday.....March 21.]

EASTER TERM (61 days, 46 to keep).

All years come up.....Friday.....April 28.  
 Lectures begin .....Monday.....May 1.  
 College Examinations ....about.....June 7—12.  
 [Term kept .....Monday.....June 12.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination....Friday.....September 29.  
 First year come up .....Friday.....October 6.  
 Other years come up ....Tuesday.....October 10.  
 Lectures begin .....Thursday.....October 12.  
 College Examinations ....about.....December 5—8.  
 [Term kept .....Friday.....December 8.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 17, April 28,  
 August 1, and September 29.



## THE NEW BOAT HOUSE FUND.

WE desire to bring to the notice of members of the College the present state of this Fund.

Up to June last the total amount collected amounted to £2530 7s. 11d.

The debt still unpaid (including bank charges on the overdraft) at the present time amounts to £418 8s. 8d.

It has been suggested that to mark the year of office of Mr H. Sanger as President of the C.U.B.C., a special effort should be made to pay off, or substantially reduce, the debt owing. Mr Sanger is the first President the College has had since Mr Goldie in 1872.

On condition that this effort is made, the Master has generously offered to contribute the sum of £100. It will be remembered that the Master provided the site.

We are fully aware of the generous readiness with which members of the College, both resident and non-resident, have responded to our previous appeals.

The provision of the Boat House has been in every way a benefit to the Boat Club, it has added greatly to the convenience of rowing members of the College, and by saving rent and other charges has considerably diminished the necessary expenses of the Club.

We believe that the Boat House has added an

attractive and valuable element to College life. Under these circumstances we venture to appeal once more to members of the College to assist us in this special effort.

L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX,  
*President.*

R. F. SCOTT,  
*Treasurer.*

Towards this special appeal the following names have been either promised or received:

	£	s.	d.
The Master .....	100	0	0
The Editors of <i>The Eagle</i> Magazine..	25	0	0
Proceeds of the Concert on Nov. 4..	28	9	0
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox .....	10	0	0
R. H. Forster .....	5	0	0
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\* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

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### *Donations.*

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Porterfield (W.). A Treatise on the Eye. } 2 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1759. 3.22.78,79 ..	Professor Larmor
*Lewton-Brain (L.). Lectures on the Diseases } of the Sugar Cane. 8vo. 1904 .....	
Foster (V. Le Neve) and Dobbs (F. W.). } Practical Geometry for Beginners. 4to. Lond. 1904. 3.48.54 .....	Dr. D. MacAlister
Official Year-Book of the Church of England } for 1904 .....	Dr. Sandys
Allen (T. W.) and *Sikes (E. E.). The } Homeric Hymns. Edited, with Preface, Apparatus criticus, Notes and Appendices. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 7.17.60 .....	Mr. Sikes
Hawker (Rev. R. S.). Cornish Ballads and } other Poems. Edited with an Introduction by C. E. Byles,* with numerous Illus- trations by J. L. Pethybridge and others. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 4.8.32 .....	The Editor
Fryer (Dr. A. C.). Aidan: the Apostle of } England. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 9.22.5....	The Author
Virgil. Aeneid. Book I. Edited by H. B. } Cotterill.* 8vo. Lond. 1901. 7.24.77..	Professor Mayor
*Kennedy (B. H.). Hymnologia Christiana. } 8vo. Lond. 1863. 11.18.58 .....	
*Lee-Warner (Sir W.). The Life of the } Marquis of Dalhousie. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 11.21.48,49 .....	The Author
Graham (Capt. W. T.). On the High Seas, } an Incident of the Year 1808, being a Letter written on Oct 28, 1808. With covering Letter of Lionel Horton-Smith.* (Reprinted from <i>The Navy League</i> <i>Journal</i> , July 1899). 8vo .....	L. Horton-Smith, Esq.
*Horton-Smith (P.). Report on the Work of } the Pathological Department of the Brompton Hospital, April 1900 to April 1903. 8vo. Lond. 1904 .....	The Author

- \*Stooke-Vaughan (Rev. F. S.). Marriage with a Wife's Sister directly prohibited by God's Word, with an Introduction on Relations as expressed in Hebrew. 8vo. Lond. 1884 .....
- Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Lond. 1902 .....
- Church Schools, 1891. Three Sermons in the Priory Church, Malvern, August 16, 1891, by the Rev. Canon Melville, Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan,\* and the Rev. E. S. Lowndes. 8vo. Lond. 1891 .....
- \*Caldecott (Rev. A.) and Macintosh (Rev. H. R.). Selections from the Literature of Theism. 8vo. Edin. 1904. 11.15.36 ..
- Latimer (Hugh). Twenty-Seven Sermons. 4to. Lond. 1562. Aa.6 .....
- Certayn Godly Sermons. 4to. Lond. 1562. Aa.6 .....
- Thomas Baker's copies.*
- The Cambridge Mission to South London, a Twenty Years' Survey. Edited by A. Amos and W. W. Hough. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 11.18.59 .....
- \*Bateson (W.). Mendel's Principles of Heredity. A Defence. With a Translation of Mendel's original Papers on Hybridisation. 8vo. Camb. 1902. 3.47.49 .....
- Examination Papers for Entrance and Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions in the Colleges of the University of Cambridge. Nos. xl-xlii, December 1903—March 1904. 4to. Camb. 1904. 6.12 .....
- \*Sylvester (J. J.). Collected Mathematical Papers. Vol. I (1837—1853). 4to. Camb. 1904. 3.40 .....
- Tullis (John). The Citizens' National Union, being an Old Age Pension Scheme revised and brought into line with the Fiscal Question of To-day. 8vo. Paisley, 1904.
- Lady Meux Manuscript No. 6. The Book of Paradise, being the Histories and Sayings of the Monks and Ascetics of the Egyptian Desert by Palladius, Hieronymus, and others. The Syriac Texts, edited with an English Translation by E. A. Wallis Budge. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1904. Ab.1
- Sawyer (J.). Contributions to Practical Medicine. 4th Edit. 8vo. Birmingham, 1904. 3.27.60 .....
- Cunnington (Susan). The Story of Arithmetic. With a Preface by Prof. W. H. H. Hudson.\* 8vo. Lond. 1904. 3.51.51 ..
- \*Scott (R. F.). The Theory of Determinants and their Applications. 2nd Edit. Revised by G. B. Mathews.\* 8vo. Camb. 1904. 3.49.47 .....

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## Additions.

- Annual Register for the Year 1903. New Series. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.18.
- Cambridge Modern History. Vol. VIII. The French Revolution. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 1.2.57.
- Chaucer Society. The Pardoner's Prologue and Tale. A Critical Edition by John Koch. (Second Series, 35). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 4.6.
- Specimens of all the accessible unprinted MSS. of the Canterbury Tales. Part IX. (First Series, 97). Obl. 4to. Lond. 1899—1902.
- Church Historical Society. LXXXVI. Suggestions for the Study of Early Church History. 8vo. Lond. 1903.
- LXXIX. Collins (W. E.). Church and State in England before the Conquest. 8vo. Lond. 1903.
- LXXXII. Collins (W. E.). The Rights of a Particular Church in Matters of Practice. 8vo. Lond. 1904.
- LXXXIV. Bernard (J. H.). The present Position of the Irish Church. 8vo. Lond. 1904.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. VIII. Supplement. Pars iii. Fol. Berolini, 1904. Sl.1.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XLIV. S. Aureli Augustini Operum Sectio II. Pars iii. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1904. 9.35.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (P—Pargeted). 4to. Oxford, 1904.
- Egypt Exploration Fund: Graeco-Roman Branch. The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part IV. Edited with Translations and Notes by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 4to. Lond. 1904. 9.15.
- \*Gisborne (Thos.). Poems, sacred and moral. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1803. Dd.18.1.
- \*Gooch (R.). Redemption; the Song of the Spirit of Hiram; and other Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1832. 4.10.41.
- Harnack (A.). Die Chronologie der altchristlichen Litteratur bis Eusebius. Band II. 8vo. Leipzig, 1904. 9.34.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of Mrs. Stopford-Sackville, of Drayton House, Northamptonshire. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 6.8.
- Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquis of Bath preserved at Longleat, Wiltshire. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 6.8.
- Macray (W. D.). A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. New Series. Vol. II.—IV. 1522—1712. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1897—1904. 5.27.49-51.
- Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Legum Sectio IV. Constitutiones et Acta publica Imperatorum et Regum. Tom. III. Pars i. 4to. Hannoverae, 1904.
- Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the Year 1907. 8vo. Edin. 1904. *Library Table.*
- Pseudacronis Scholia in Horatium vetustiora. Recens. Otto Keller. Vol. II. (Teubner Text). 8vo. Lipsiae, 1904. *Octagon Table.*
- Purnell (E. K.). Magdalene College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.28.78.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward I. Vol. III. A.D. 1288—1296. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.9.
- Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, Vienna, &c. Vol. VIII. 1545—1546. Edited by M. A. S. Hume. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.2.
- Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice. Vol. XI. 1607—1610. Edited by H. F. Brown. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.1.
- Calendar of Inquisitions, *post mortem* and other analogous Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. I. Henry III. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.9.

- Year-Books of the Reign of Edward III. Year XVIII. Edited and translated by L. O. Pike. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 16.5.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. A.D. 1652—1659. Edited by J. H. Stevenson and W. K. Dickson. 8vo. Edin. 1904. 5.3.9.
- Sophocles. Tragedies. Translated from the Greek, with Notes, by George Adams.\* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1729. II.11,13,14.
- Stokes (Sir G. G.). Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vol. IV. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 3.37.40.
- Walpole (Horace). Letters. Chronologically arranged and edited with Notes and Indices by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. V.—VIII. 8vo. Oxford, 1904. 11.26.54-57.
- Wardale (J. R.). Clare College Letters and Documents. 8vo. Camb. 1903. 5.28.70.
- \*Whytehead (Thos.). College Life; Letters to an Undergraduate. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1856. 2.23.15.

### Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1904.

#### Donations.

##### DONORS.

- Schmidel (Ulrich). Viaje al Rio de la Plata (1534—1554). Notas bibliograficas y biograficas por Bartolome Mitre. Prologo, Traduccion y Anotaciones por S. A. Lafone Quevedo.\* 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1903. 10.31.7
- \*Quevedo (S. A. Lafone). Juan Diaz de Solis. 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1903
- Armentia (F. N.). Los Indios Mosetenes y su Lengua. Con. Introduccion de S. A. Lafone Quevedo.\* 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1903
- Saintsbury (G.). Loci critici. Passages illustrative of critical Theory and Practice from Aristotle downwards. 8vo. Boston, 1903. 4.7.83
- Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the Board of Regents for June 30, 1902. Report of the U. S. National Museum. 8vo. Washington, 1904. 3.46
- London College of Divinity, St. John's Hall, Highbury. Calendar, 1904—1905. 8vo. 1904. Reference Table
- \*Horton-Smith (P.) and Mullings (W. T.). A Descriptive Catalogue of the Pathological Specimens in the Museum of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 3.45.11
- Spencer (Herbert). An Autobiography. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 11.21.50,51
- S. A. Lafone Quevedo, Esq., M.A.
- Dr. Sandys
- Smithsonian Institution
- Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.
- Committee of the Brompton Hospital
- Mr. Cox

- Navy Records Society Publications. A descriptive Catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Edited by J. R. Tanner.\* Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.34.33
- \*Bateman (Rev. J. F.). A Parochial Contest, a Rural Tale founded on Fact. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 11.18.60
- \*Harker (A.). The Tertiary Igneous Rocks of Skye. With Notes by C. T. Clough. (Memoirs of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.) 8vo. Glasgow, 1904. 3.43.5
- Jones (H. Festing). Diary of a Journey through North Italy to Sicily in the Spring of 1903. 8vo. Camb. 1904
- \*Burton (Rev. Chas.). Discourses suited to these eventful and critical Times. 8vo. Lond. 1832 11.8.20
- A Sermon on the Parable of the Barren Fig-Tree. 8vo. Lond. 1823. 11.8.20
- Paravicini (F. de). Early History of Balliol College. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 5.27.37
- Leach (A. F.). A History of Winchester College. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.31.20
- Allcock (C. H.). Theoretical Geometry for Beginners. Part IV. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 3.52.59
- Gibson (G. A.). An Elementary Treatise on Graphs. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 3.51.52
- The Editor
- The Author
- The Author
- The Author
- Rev. H. F. Rivers
- Mr. Scott
- Dr. D. MacAlister

In addition to the above an interesting collection of books has been presented by the Rev. J. B. Anstice, a former Scholar of the College, and other volumes in completion of this valuable donation will probably have been received before our next number.

#### Additions.

- Asser's Life of King Alfred. Together with the Annals of Saint Neots erroneously ascribed to Asser. Edited with Introduction and Commentary by W. H. Stevenson. 8vo. Oxford, 1904. 11.26.66.
- Catalogue général de la Librairie Française. Tome XV. Fasc. iv. (Rolland-Zyromski). 8vo. Paris, 1904. 7.34.55.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XLIII. Pars i. Fasc. ii. Inscriptiones Belgicae. Fol. Berolini, 1904. Sl.1.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XLIII. Sancti Aureli Augustini Opera. Sect. iii. Pars. iv. the 8th Year Vindobonae, 1904. 9.35.
- Vol. XLV. Scriptores Ecclesiastici Minores. Saec. IV., V., VI. Fasc. i. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1904. 9.35.
- Cromwell (Oliver). Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations by Thos. Carlyle. Edited by S. C. Lomas. With an Introduction by C. H. Firth. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.35.47-49.
- Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by James Hastings, with the assistance of J. A. Selbie. Extra Volume, containing Articles, Indexes, and Maps. 4to. Edin. 1904. 7.3.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Reactively—Ree). By W. A. Craigie. 4to. Oxford, 1904.
- Fitzmaurice (Lord Edmond). The Life of Sir William Petty, 1623—1687. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 11.21.52.

- Freeman (E. A.). The Historical Geography of Europe. 3rd Edition. Edited by J. B. Bury. 8vo. Lond. 1903. 1.5.28.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on MSS. in various Collections. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 6.8.
- Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquess of Ormonde, preserved at Kilkenny Castle. New Series. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 6.8.
- Jewish Encyclopedia (The). Vol. VII. (Italy—Leon). 4to. New York and Lond. 1904. 12.2.47.
- Kayser's Bücher-Lexikon. Sach-und Schlagwortregister 1899—1902. Bearbeitet von H. Conrad. 4to. Leipzig, 1904.
- Oxford Historical Society. The Flemings in Oxford, being Documents selected from the Rydal Papers in Illustration of the Lives and Ways of Oxford Men. 1650—1700. Edited by J. R. Magrath. Vol. I. 1650—1680. 8vo. Oxford, 1904. 5.26.93.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Patent Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward II. Vol. IV. A.D. 1321—1324. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.10.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Edited and abridged by P. H. Brown. 2nd Series. Vol. V. A.D. 1633—1635. 8vo. Edin. 1904. 5.2.19.
- Stubbs (W.). Lectures on European History. Edited by Arthur Hassall. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 1.5.47.
- Term Catalogues (The), 1668—1709. Edited by Professor E. Arber. Vol. I. 1668—1682. *Privately Printed*. 4to. Lond. 1903. 14.4.6.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Index Librorum Scriptorum Inscriptionum ex quibus Exempla adferuntur. 4to. Lipsiae, 1904.
- Vol. II. Fasc. vi. (Auctor—avis). 4to. Lipsiae, 1904.
- \*White (H. Kirke). Remains. With an Account of his Life, by Robert Southey. 2 Vols. 6th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1813. 4.9.14.15.
- Wyclif Society. Wyclif (J.). De Civili Dominio Liber III. With Critical and Historical Notes by Dr. Johann Loserth. Vol. IV. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 11.16.

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS 1904-5.

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

The names of Subscribers commencing with No. 135 will be printed in the Lent Term number.

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Chalmers, S. D.	9, Hyde Vale, Greenwich, S.E.
Chamberlain, Rev J. S. ff. (M. 1907)	Staplehurst Rectory, Kent
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Collin, John (M. 1906)	113, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
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Cradock, J. D.	Back Beach Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa
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Crees, J. H. E.	
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Grant, F. H. S.	

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Grundy, M.	12, New Street Square, Fetter Lane, E.C.
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Honeybourne, V. C.	St Thomas's Hospital, London, S.W.
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Norwood, G. (Fellow)	Victoria University, Manchester

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Ogill, W. L.	The Cottage, Hill Ridware, Rugeley, Staffs.
Orr, W. Mc F.	Royal College of Science, Dublin
Orr, J. W.	43, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Circus, W.
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Palmer, J. T. E.	17, Brand Lane, Ludlow, Shropshire
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Paramore, W. E. (E. 1908)	2, Gordon Square, London, W. C.
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Parnell, T.	Trinity College, Melbourne, Australia
Pascoe, E. H.	Montague House, New Barnet
Pass, H. L.	
Peckover, Alex., LL.D. (E. 1907)	Bank House, Wisbech
Pellow, J. E.	5, High Street, Southanpton
Pendlebury, C. (E. 1906)	40, Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.
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Percival, B. A.	The Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, W.
Percival, John (M. 1907)	University College, Reading
Pethybridge, G. H.	11, Whitefield Terrace, Plymouth
Piaggio, H. T. H.	
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Phillips, S. H.	
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Pollard, C. (L. 1908)	Wesleyan Mission, Royapettah, Madras
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Pooley, H. F.	Scotter, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Pope, N. C.	Ridley Hall, Cambridge
Portbury, Rev H. A. (M. '05)	St Paul's, Fence Avenue, Macclesfield
Porter, T. H.	School House, The Close, Hereford
Powell, Rev C. T. (E. 1907)	College Yard, Worcester
Powell, Sir F. S.	1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
†Powell, N. G.	Mathon Vicarage, Malvern
Powning, Rev J. F. (E. '07)	Landkey Vicarage, Barnstaple
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Priston, Rev S. B.	Theological College, Ely
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Pryce, H. V. (E. 1905)	New College, Hampstead, N.W.
Pryke, Rev W. E. (E. 1905)	The Vicar's House, Ottery St Mary
Prytherch, D. R. O.	Llanarth, Llandyssil, South Wales
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Radcliffe, H. (E. 1908)	Balderstone Hall, Rochdale
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Rae, F. L. (E. 1904)	Berkeley House, Cheltenham
Ramage, H.	Ridgmont, Carrow Hill, Norwich
Rapson, E. J. (E. 1906)	British Museum, W. C.
Rau, K. R. R. S.	
Raw, W., I.C.S. (E. 1909)	Etah, North West Provinces, India
Read, A. J.	
Read, Prof H. N.	2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Ream, C. F.	
Reddy, C. R.	
Reece, M. G. B.	185, Newport Road, Roath, Cardiff
Reid, S. B.	Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand
Reynolds, C. W.	Woodlands, Thelwall, Warrington
Rice, H. G.	
Rice, Rev C. M. (E. 1905)	Christ Church Cathedral School, Dublin
Ridley, F. T.	Oakslade, Reigate
Rigby, Rev O. (E. 1908)	Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada
Ritchie, J. N. (E. 1907)	Balvraid, Pitt Street, Dunedin, New Zealand
Ritchie, W. T.	
Rivers, Dr W. H. R. (Fellow) (E. 1906)	
Rix, W. A.	The Lodge, Sparsholt, Nr. Winchester
Rob, J. W. (E. 1906)	16, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.
Robb, A. A.	Lisnabrency House, Belfast
Roberts, Rev H. E., R.N. (E. 1907)	H.M.S. 'Irresistible,' Mediterranean Station
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. I.	
Robinson, M. H. (E. 1905)	Fairfield, New Road, Clewer, Windsor
Robinson, Rev J.	51, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Robinson, Rev W. E.	Mission House, Bartholomew Close, E.C.
Roby, H. J. (LL.D.) (E. '09)	Lancrigg, Grasmere
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*Ronaldson, J. B.	
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Sands, P. C.	
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(E. 1904)	
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Sanger, H.	
Scarborough, O. L.	3, Whinney Field, Halifax
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Senior, Rev C. A. L. (E. '07)	
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Shuker, A.	Trent College, Nottingham
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†Sikes, E. E. (Fellow) (E. '06)	
Simpson, G. C. E.	50, Mornington Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
Skene, C. M. B.	
Skrimshire, J. F.	Melton Constable, Norfolk
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†Smith, Prof. G. C. M.	31, Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield
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Stuart, C. M.	St Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.
Summers, W. C. (E. 1908)	15, Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield
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(E. 1908)	
†Taylor, Rev C., D.D.	
(Master) (E. 1907)	
Taylor, E. C. (E. 1906)	Newlands, Grange over Sands, R.S.O.
Taylor, J. N.	
Teakle, S. G.	Droitwich Road, Worcester
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Thatcher, A.	Saverne, Cressingham Grove, Sutton, Surrey
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Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1908)	Horningsea Vicarage, Cambridge
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Ticehurst, G. A.	Winstowe, St Leonard's-on-Sea
Tiddy, C. W. E.	
Titterington, E. J. G.	
Torry, Rev A. F. (E. 1908)	Marston Mortaine Rectory, Amptill, Beds.

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†Towle, J. H. (E. 1907)	Aligarh College, United Provinces, India
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Vercoe, R. H.	
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Vinter, Rev R. K. (M. '07)	Marton-cum-Grafton Vicarage, York
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Wakely, H. D.	
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Waller, B. P.	St Catherine's School, Broxbourne
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Ward, Rev J. T. (Fellow (E. 1909))	
Warren, Rev. W. (E. 1906)	Poslingsford Vicarage, Clare, Suffolk
Watkin, E. L.	University College, Bristol
Watson, Frank	13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Watson, Rev Fred. D.D. (Fellow)	
Watts, B. T.	
Weaton, T. A.	
Webb, F. S.	Blakenhall, Wolverhampton
Webb, R. R. (Fellow)	
Webber, H. N.	
Weldon, Prof W. F. R. (E. 1905)	Merton Lea, Oxford
West, Prof. G. S.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Weston, E. A.	15, Ainger Road, Primrose Hill
Wheldon, W. P.	62, Selbourne Street, Liverpool
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†Whitaker, Rev Canon (E. 1905)	1, Lewis Road, Eastbourne
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Wilkins, W. G.	Glenroy, Cheltenham
Wilkinson, E. R.	14, Front Street, Tynemouth
Wilkinson, Rev J. F. (E. '08)	Folkton Rectory, Ganton, Yorks.
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Willis, Rev W. N. (E. 1907)	Ascham School, Eastbourne
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†Yeld, Rev C.	St Mary's Vicarage, Grassendale, Liverpool
Yeo, J. S. (E. 1908)	Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh
Yeoh, G. S.	
Young, P. N. F.	