

with the Jack at the head cutting the Christmas pudding, and this brings us back to the fact that it is one o'clock, and dinner-time, the girls hurrying away to their midday meal, evidently light-hearted and happy at the coming of this respite from their daily task, one that gives pleasure to old and young throughout the land.

The silhouette studies we have given with this paper are original designs supplied by our own artist for the delectation of the readers of this Magazine. Some of our younger readers may find a pleasurable employment in taking tracings or pen-and-ink copies of them, and sending them to their friends.



FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.
GONE TO OXFORD.

HERE was a long discussion between the Vicar of Porchester and Mr. Ross, the lawyer, as they walked together after evening service to the vicarage. Frank Ross was just eighteen, the eldest of six brothers. He was still at school, but it was time for him to go to the University. Oxford had been chosen—not from any notion of superiority to Cambridge, but simply

because of school and home associations. The difficulty was the choice of a college. The vicar—a well-to-do bachelor—an old Eton and Christ-Church man, advised his own college. But Mr. Ross was frightened. "Christ-Church" to him had ever been a terror, and meant waste of time and money, in the shape of cards, drink, and horse-flesh; and all the vicar's eloquence could not shake his unfounded prejudice. The result of the discussion was that Mr. Ross decided to write to a friend at Oxford, settled there as a "coach"; and also to Mr. Rickards, a country doctor, with a family larger even than his own. The doctor's answer was as follows:—

"DEAR ROSS,—My boy is going to Brasenose: at least, he goes up in May to try for a close scholarship. I can give you no advice, as I know nothing about the place. I sent him to the Hereford Cathedral School by a fluke some years ago; and as there are scholarships and exhibitions from the school to Brasenose, I am saved the difficulty of choosing a college.

"Yours truly,

"W. RICKARDS."

The vicar explained that a "close" scholarship was, like other scholarships, a sum of money paid annually for four or five years as a prize, but differed from them in being confined to competition among boys from certain schools; and that the value of them varied from £45 to £80 per annum, part being paid in money, and part made up in allowances in the way of

diminished fees. The letter from the "coach" was more valuable:—

"DEAR MR. ROSS,—So much depends on your son's abilities, your own means and wishes, that I cannot answer your question as to the best college off-hand. I think I may assume you do not want him to spend more money than is absolutely necessary; and possibly that you would wish him to 'go in for honours' instead of taking a Pass Degree, that is, offering the smallest possible number of subjects for examination. I need hardly say that a high degree in honours opens the way to a Fellowship, or at any rate to good masterships in schools; and is, in fact, a distinct help, directly and indirectly, not only in educational, but in all professions.

"It is far better for a lad to go to a good college, even though he is unable to obtain a scholarship or any other college endowment, than to go to an inferior college, where he may succeed in getting pecuniary assistance. To illustrate what I mean: I believe, in the long run, it would be wiser to send your son as a commoner to New College, Balliol, Corpus, Paul's, University, and perhaps a few others, than as a scholar to Wadham, Pembroke, or Lincoln. If, from a pecuniary point of view, you do not care for him to get a scholarship, nor want him to read for honours, and are not particular as to whether he spends £300 or £500 a year (or even more), I should send him to Christ-Church, Brasenose, Exeter, or St. John's. The first two especially were in my day emphatically popular colleges, and I believe are so still. But I would not send him to either unless you are fully prepared for the amount of expenditure which I have named. Possibly you might like our only denominational college—Keble. He would be most carefully looked after in every way, and his expenses kept within a fixed limit. The Warden and Tutors devote their whole energies to their men, and the men themselves speak in the most affectionate terms of them—a most exceptional fact, I assure you. But I must warn you that the religious tone of the college is distinctly pronounced, and inclines to ritualistic rather than evangelical doctrines.

"If your son's college life will be a pinch to you (you will allow me to speak thus plainly on such a question), send him as an Unattached Student. But here, again, you and he should clearly understand that the life of an unattached student is isolated,* and quite unlike the life of the college undergraduate. I should fancy your choice will lie between New College, Corpus, Paul's, Balliol, and University. A scholarship at either means that the scholar is capable, with industry, of gaining the highest honours in his future University examinations. If there are any objections to either, I should say they would be these—and possibly even these may be fanciful: Balliol has a great many men who—not to say anything unkind—are rough. New College has beautiful gardens and a magnificent college service, and I fear these attractions induce 'loafing.' On the whole, I think, I incline to Paul's. Unfortunately, you have just missed the examination for scholarships. There is, however, an ordinary matriculation examination for commoners in about three weeks' time. If your son holds a good position in his school, he ought to have no difficulty in passing even at this short notice, for the subjects are those which are read in forms lower than the highest at all schools. I shall be happy to do anything further in the matter for you that I can. He should come prepared for residence, in the event of his passing. The examination begins on the Wednesday after Easter, and will be over in time for successful candidates to 'come

* The only exception to this statement is when an undergraduate migrates, as for various reasons sometimes he is obliged, from college to the body of the unattached. His society, being already formed, remains unbroken.

into residence' with the other men on the following Saturday. You should send an application to the Master of Paul's at once. I enclose a list of subjects and fees, and am

"Yours truly, PHILIP WODEHOUSE."

"SUBJECTS FOR MATRICULATION AT PAUL'S.*

- "1. Translation from English into Latin prose.
- "2. Translation into English of an unprepared passage of Attic Greek.
- "3. Translation of some portion of a Greek and a Latin author (to be selected by the candidate), with parsing and general grammar questions.
- "4. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Interest.
- "5. Euclid, Books I. and II.; or Algebra, to Simple Equations.

at home for the Easter vacation, commenced polishing up his work in view of the approaching examination. On Easter Tuesday he left home by an early train, with a note in his pocket to Mr. Wodehouse. That gentleman entertained him at dinner with a long list of examination stories, and about nine o'clock marched him off to the Clarendon Hotel, where, with a word to the landlady, he left him, nervous at the thought of the morrow, but conscious of his own dignity and the near



"THEY TOOK A BOAT, AND ROWED TO IFFLEY, FRANK STEERING" (p. 46).

"FEES.

- "(a) To the University at matriculation £2 10s.
 "(b) To the College, as caution-money £30.†

"Room-rent varies from £10 to £16 per annum. This does not include furniture, which must be taken at a valuation from the previous tenant. £25 is an average valuation-price. China, glass, linen, plate, and household necessaries must all be procured. It is wiser to bring plate and linen. The rest may be purchased from the 'scout' (servant) apportioned to the rooms. For this, say £10. The immediate payments, therefore, amount to £2 10s. + £30 + £10 = £42 10s. The payment for the furniture must be made early in term; and the establishment charges, tuition fees, expenses of board and rent, are paid terminally."‡

So Paul's was chosen, and a letter of application forwarded to the Master; § and Frank, who was then

* The subjects at other colleges are much the same, but the standard of excellence required varies. No. 2 is usually omitted.

† At most colleges a reduction is made for scholars and exhibitioners.

‡ At some colleges quarterly.

§ The titles given to the different Heads of Colleges vary. There is

approach of the manhood which is supposed to date from matriculation.

It was with some difficulty that Frank preserved his self-composure in the presence of the waiters, as he sat at breakfast in the "Clarendon" coffee-room. He did not particularly enjoy his meal, and, in obedience to Mr. Wodehouse's injunctions, left at half-past nine to make his way to Paul's. After one or two mistakes, he succeeded in finding the college gates. His anxiety as to his next step was set at rest by the sight that met him. About a dozen boys (to be called men after matriculation) were hanging about the Lodge, in

the Warden of New College, the Provost of Oriel, the President of Trinity, the Master of Balliol, the Principal of Brasenose, and the Rector of Exeter.

various typical conditions of mind and body—some completely at their ease, chatting unconcernedly; others standing nervously alone. Most wore black coats and chimney-pot hats—the costume that only a few years ago was rigorously insisted on. A few through ignorance, or in obedience to the spirit of the day, wore defiantly light suits and “pot” hats. Frank, to his great delight, found a schoolfellow whose coming up had, like his own, been hurriedly decided in the vacation. The two friends had not much time for conversation, for in a few minutes a respectable middle-aged man, whom they knew afterwards to be the Porter, said, “You are to walk this way, gentlemen, please,” and conducted them to the College-Hall. It is a fine old place, with dark oak panels, coloured windows, portraits, and coats-of-arms; and to the boy up in Oxford for his first visit, and that visit so solemn a one as matriculation, there was an unspeakable charm, and a novelty sobered into grandeur, about everything. How the grave faces of the college founders and celebrities looked down upon the boy’s wondering eyes! Bishop and knight, king and duchess—there they stared! How church-like was the light that streamed through the coloured windows! Who could tell? Perhaps one day, Frank thought, when he was a rich man, he might have that one vacant window filled, or some of his descendants might present to the

college a portrait of Sir Francis Ross, attired in wig and gown, one of Her Majesty’s—or rather, perhaps, His Majesty’s—judges, if not Lord Chancellor.

He started abruptly from his dreams back to the first rung on the ladder that was leading to such fame in the future. There before him stretched three lines of tables and benches down the length of the hall. Across the end, on a slightly-raised dais, ran another table, where the handsome chairs indicated beings superior to undergraduates. It was, in fact, the High table, where the Master and Fellows (and any resident Masters of Arts who cared to do so) dined.

On this morning it was devoted to the more serious purposes of examination. Ten ink-bottles, fifteen blotting-pads, with a few sheets of blue paper, and two or three quill pens lying by each, and fifteen sheets of white paper, printed: that was the fare this morning—“the feast of reason” that was in such strong contrast to the “flow of soul” that would grace the table at six o’clock that evening.

One of the junior Fellows was in charge of the

examination. He was reading the *Times* as Frank and his companions entered, sitting on the table, with his legs dangling in a graceful attitude of studied negligence. He took no notice of the victims till the Porter had conducted them to the table and motioned them to take seats. Then he looked up from his newspaper and said—

“You will have till half-past twelve. Write your names clearly; and please bear in mind that we expect answers from both books of Euclid.”

Then he resumed his newspaper and adopted a more dignified attitude.

Frank looked at his questions. Eleven in all; some definitions, six propositions from the first book, and four from the second. He wrote his name at the head of his paper, and made a great blot in doing so. His hand grew hot. He dashed at the first definition—

“A circle is a plane figure contained in one straight line.”

His pen spluttered warningly at the word *straight*. A blot fell, and fell luckily on the fatal word. He tore up the paper and commenced again.

Making a good start, his hands grew cool, his head calm; and with the old portraits beaming unexpressively upon him, away he wrote. He completed the six propositions of the first book; then, pausing for breath, saw that almost everybody else had his watch on the table. Frank

pulled out his. *A quarter to twelve!* He had blundered, he knew. He ought to have timed himself, and left more time for the second book. However, his success had put him at his ease, for he knew all the propositions so far, well; and he buckled-to vigorously. By hard writing he managed to do three propositions. The last was the thirteenth. He knew he could not do it in five minutes, and he must allow himself time to read over his work. He had barely done even this when the papers were collected, and they were dismissed, with instructions to appear again at two.

Frank went out with his friend, discussing the Euclid paper.

They lunched together at the “Clarendon,” wisely confining themselves to a little cold meat and sherry, and at two o’clock were again hard at work, at Latin prose. It was a piece from “Pilgrim’s Progress”—something about Giant Despair, his wife, and her bed. Judging from the various unhappy faces, an observer would have thought that the choice of the giant was



“THEY SAT CHATTING TILL PAST TEN O’CLOCK” (p. 47).

somewhat prophetic. Frank, however, had done, not the identical piece, but several pieces in the same style, and accordingly did not find so much difficulty.

Out at four o'clock, they strolled down Oriel Street, past Corpus, by Merton Church, and into Christ-Church Broad Walk; and meeting three friends, also up for matriculation at some other college, took a boat from Salter's and rowed to Iffley, Frank steering.

Luckily the river was not crowded, as in full term, or the erratic course which Frank steered would have brought down upon him the shrill abuse of some eight-oar's coxswain, even if not something more forcible in the shape of a quiet spill into the water.

Thursday passed much in the same way: Frank, on the whole, satisfied with his work; Monkton, his friend, somewhat desponding. The hours after work would have been dull had there not been so much to see. The friends mooned about till half-past six, and then had meat-tea at Monkton's lodgings in Ship Street; and with "Verdant Green" and the "Mysteries of the Isis" beguiled the evening till they turned into bed. What a relief it was when Friday morning came, and with it the last paper! At two, that afternoon, they were met in the Lodge by the Porter, who had an important-looking paper in his hands.

"Please to wait a moment, gentlemen," he said, as all the candidates were hurrying off across the quadrangle to the hall; "these are the gentlemen that are to go for *vivâ voce*." And he proceeded to read out six names, among which Frank and Monkton, to their great delight, heard their own. They hardly thought of the disconsolate nine who, hearing the last name on the list, hopelessly oozed one by one out at the Lodge-gates.

Reaching the hall, the chosen six found the Master and six of the Fellows, all attired in cap, gown, and dignity, seated at the High table. They were told to sit down at one side of the hall, and then, one by one, were had up to that awful table and examined. Monkton's ordeal came first, and it was a trying one. He was first questioned (very sharply, as it seemed to Frank) on some of his papers, and then given some written questions and sent to a side table. Frank was not aware, then, that this process—familiarly known as "second paper"—meant that Monkton's success hung by a thread on the result of his work this afternoon. His own turn came next. The Fellow who examined him saw he was nervous, and, as usual with almost every examiner, spoke pleasantly and reassuringly to him.

"Take your Greek Testament, Mr. Ross," he said, "and turn to the fifth chapter of St. Matthew, and translate the first six verses."

Frank turned to the passage indicated. He knew it at a glance, and that reassured him; and when he was next told to open a "Cicero" that was lying on the table he felt comparatively at his ease. He got through about six lines of the Second Philippic, and was then asked a few questions.

"Do you know what circumstances led to the delivery of this speech?"

He did know, but words failed him and he bungled.

"Never mind," answered the examiner. "Who was Hannibal? and what battles did he fight?"

Frank answered, naming them.

"What is the construction after verbs of commanding in Latin?"

"Can you mention any of our Lord's parables which teach the duty of watchfulness?" and so forth.

Then came the pleasant dismissal.

"That will do, thank you. You need not wait."

Frank departed, and making friends with the Porter, told him all that had passed.

"Ah! you're all right, sir," said George; and George's statement proved true.

In about three-quarters of an hour the Master and Fellows came out of the hall and dispersed to their respective rooms, and presently George appeared with a piece of blue paper, which he nailed on the gate. Five names—Frank's second, and Monkton's absent.

"Those gentlemen that means to reside this term," said George, "are to call on the Dean between five and six this evening, and bring their fees. Those that don't are to leave Oxford at once, and notice will be sent to them in the Long Vacation before next term begins."

Frank meant to reside, and was one of the first to call on the Dean. That gentleman received him courteously; told him he had done very fairly in the examination; hoped he would read hard and be steady; asked him his name, age, father's name, residence, and profession, and various other particulars, all of which he entered in a book; received his caution-money (£30), and told him to ask the Porter the staircase and number of the rooms allotted to him.

"Be here," he added, as Frank was leaving, "at a quarter to ten to-morrow morning, that I may take you before the Vice-Chancellor."

At the Porter's advice, Frank took a cab and drove to the "Clarendon," paid his bill, got his luggage together, and drove back to college. By this time the Porter had the list of the newly-allotted rooms.

"Yours are No. 5, sir, three-pair right."

Frank stared.

"No. 5 over the doorway, sir," he then explained, pointing across the quadrangle to a doorway, over which Frank discerned the wished-for number; "three pair o' stairs; the rooms on the right hand. No. 5, three-pair right—that's how we call it. You'll find your scout there. You're too late for dinner. The hall-bell went twenty minutes ago."

Frank crossed the quadrangle, climbed the stairs, and found his rooms. They were neither large nor particularly clean, as regarded paper and paint, and the carpets and coverings were decidedly dingy. But they were *his* rooms, and he was an Oxford man! and that was *his* scout bustling in from the rooms opposite to welcome him. After a little conversation, the fact of his ownership became still more apparent, for the scout proceeded to show him a collection of glass and china and household implements, on the merits and absolute necessity of which he enlarged. The mere transfer of glass and china supplies a nice little addition to the scout's perquisites. The articles are, in

the first instance, purchased by some undergraduate who prefers his own choice to what his scout has ready to offer him. He, on leaving his rooms, bequeaths them to his scout. Custom is so tyrannical in Oxford that he is forced to do this. The scout sells the articles to the next tenant, who, in his turn, bequeaths them to the same willing legatee, when again they are sold to the new-comer. How long this goes on it is hard to say. Sometimes the smooth course is interrupted by some strong-minded undergraduate, who, ignoring custom, takes his effects with him when he leaves. The little bill was as follows:—

FRANK ROSS, ESQ., to WILLIAM GREEN.

	£	s.	d.
3 Cut-glass Decanters	2	0	0
Claret Jug	1	0	0
3 dozen Wine-glasses (mixed)	1	10	0
8 Tumblers	0	9	6
A Dessert Set	0	18	0
15 Dinner Plates	0	13	6
7 Cheese Plates	0	5	6
Tea Set, consisting of Milk Jug, Sugar Basin, Bowl, 8 Breakfast Cups, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Plates (all mixed)	2	2	0
Metal Tea-pot	0	7	6
Broom	0	8	0
Dustpan and Brush	0	3	6
6 Dusters	0	6	0
6 Tea-cloths	0	6	0
	<u>£9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

Shortly afterwards, as Frank was unpacking, a youth of most obsequious manners arrived, carrying a cap and gown for the Freshman, who received them with a murmur of gratified pleasure, making no inquiries about the cost or who had given the order, considering that, of course, what was thus sent must be *en règle*. The bill arrived within a week, with a polite intimation that payment was not requested, and an invitation to inspect the stock of the obliging tailor.

FRANK ROSS, ESQ., to CUTTER AND CO.

	s.	d.
A College Cap	7	6
A Commoner's Gown	15	0
	<u>£1</u>	<u>2 6</u>

Three years later, when pressed by duns and threatened with the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Frank remembered these gentle disclaimers of any wish for payment.

What with talking to his scout and unpacking, nine o'clock soon arrived: the hour when the kitchen and buttery were opened for supper. William suggested that his master would like some supper, and in a short time supper was brought.

"I shan't eat all that," expostulated Frank, when he saw the plateful of meat and lumps of bread and butter.

"Only one 'commons,' sir," replied William.

Frank said nothing, but saw distinctly that the standard called "one commons," for which his father would have to pay daily through his three or four years, was based on the principle that "what is ordered for one should be enough for two." However, he enjoyed his supper; and so did the scout, who carried home his share, with similar portions from the other

six rooms on the staircase to which it was his duty to attend.

The following morning, duly attired in cap and gown, with white tie and black coat at William's suggestion, Frank betook himself to the Dean's rooms. There he met the four other Freshmen who had 'passed' with him, was asked if he had his fee ready, and then conducted in a sheepish, silent procession, headed by the Dean, to New College, the Warden of which college was Vice-Chancellor. There were several groups of Freshmen standing with their respective Deans, Vice-Principals, or other college officials. Then they were all told to write their names in a book in Latin—a novel though not difficult feat, which Frank, with the assistance of his Dean, accomplished.

"Ross, Franciscus, filius Armigeri, è collegio S. Paulli."

He then handed in his fee, £2 10s., and received in return a little piece of blue paper, the certificate of matriculation, together with a copy of the University statutes. The Vice-Chancellor addressed them all in a short Latin formula; and when this was over Frank had time to read the document, which ran thus:—

"Term. Pasch.

"Oxoniz, die Ap. 27mo, Anno Domini 187—.

"Quo die comparuit coram me Franciscus Ross, è Coll. S. Paulli, Arm. Fil. et admonitus est de observandis statutis hujus Universitatis et in matriculam Universitatis relatus est.

"J. E. SEWELL, Vice-Can."

Frank was now fully matriculated, and amenable to all the details of University discipline. At six o'clock he dined in hall—his first dinner—not without the usual blunder of seating himself at a table appropriated to undergraduates at least two years his seniors; and at eight went to chapel—the hour being changed on first nights in term from half-past five to eight, to enable men from distant homes to put in an appearance. The chapel was very much crowded, Paul's having considerably outgrown its accommodation; but it was only on first nights that the inconvenience was felt, for as it was not necessary to attend service more than four times in the week, all the men were never there together.

Coming out, Frank met several old schoolfellows, and the senior of them carried them all off to his lodgings in Holywell Street, where over wine and pipes they sat chatting till past ten o'clock; Frank, for the most part, listening without saying much, for he was but a Freshman, and this his first pipe.

When he got back to Paul's he found the gates locked; but as he had been coached up in that respect very carefully, he did not think it necessary to apologise to George for giving him the trouble of opening. He knew that "knocking in" before eleven o'clock only meant twopenny in his weekly "battels" * for each occasion.

That night when he got into bed, though he did not feel quite a "man," he felt conscious of having undergone some considerable change since he left home on Tuesday morning.

* College bills.

FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

AN OXFORD SUNDAY.



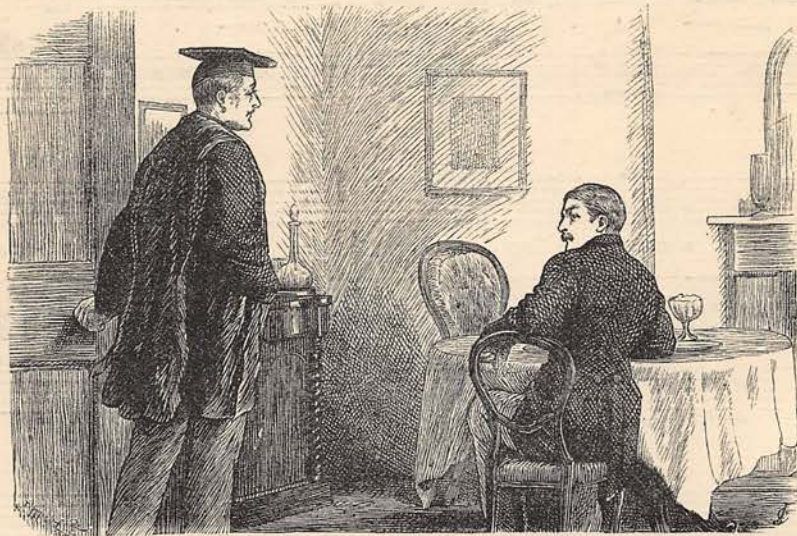
FRANK awoke on Sunday morning to the words that, without the slightest variation in time or tone of delivery, woke him daily for the three years that he resided "in college" — "Half-past seven, sir! Do you breakfast in?"

This was the scout's gentle hint that chapel service was within half an hour, and inquiry if his young master intended breakfasting in his own rooms or was going elsewhere for the meal.

Frank, when he fully realised the meaning, answered "Yes," and with a freshman's energy jumped out of bed, and was dressed before the chapel bell began to ring. Hurrying down-stairs, in fear of being late, he

of an Ulster and postponement of ablutions, to get to chapel in time if he slept till the "swearing" began.

There were not so many men present as on the previous evening. The Master and Fellows wore surplices and hoods; the Scholars, being undergraduates, surplices and no hoods; the commoners, black gowns. The few—apparently senior men—who wore black gowns of longer and ampler make than the commoners were the Bachelors and Masters of Arts, still "in residence," but not on the foundation—*i.e.*, neither Fellows nor Scholars, and therefore not entitled to wear surplices. This was the strict order for Sundays, and other high days; on other days every one wore the black gown of his respective degree, with the single exception of the Fellow who did chaplain's duty for the week; for at Paul's there was no permanent chaplain. The first lesson was read by one of the Scholars, the second by one of the Fellows, the prayers by the chaplain, the Communion Service by the Master. There was no sermon; the intention being that each undergraduate should attend "prayers" in his own particular college-chapel, and afterwards hear a sermon preached in the University-church to the members of the University in common. The list of those who attend chapel is kept at Paul's by the Bible-clerk, at some colleges by the chapel-porter. The Bible-clerk's further duties are to find the lessons,



"THE VISITOR WAS AN OLD SCHOOL-FELLOW OF FRANK'S" (p. 111).

was stopped by William with the suggestion that there was "no call to go yet, till the bell began to swear!"

This unseemly expression, Frank learnt, is applied to the quickened and louder ringing of the bell for five minutes immediately preceding service. He found, not many days after, that it was quite possible, by the aid

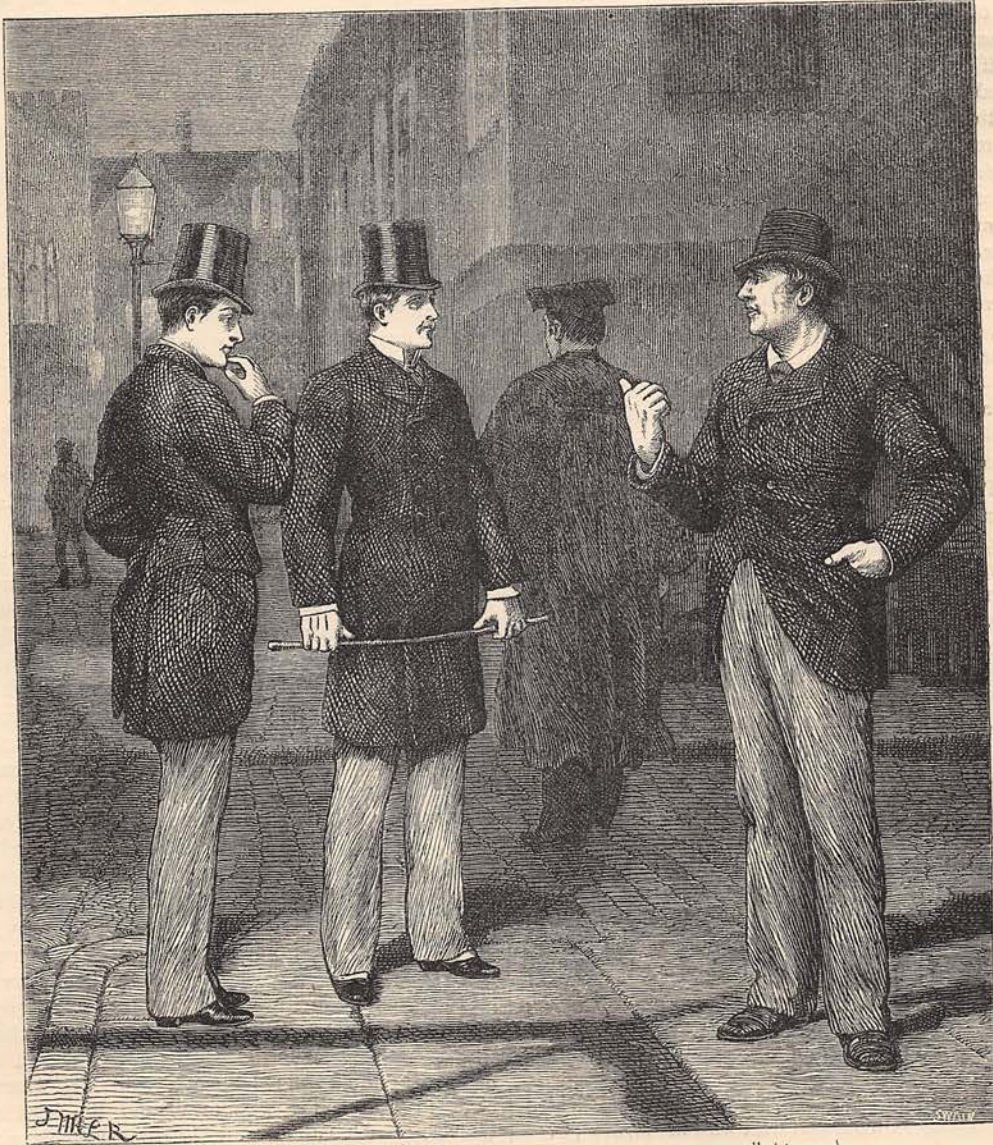
to read them in the possible absence of the proper person, and to say grace in Hall.

A man may lose caste by becoming a Bible-clerk; but it is by no means necessary that he should. A cad (and there are some at Oxford) distinctly degrades the post, and makes it shunned. A man wavering

between good sets and bad sets may possibly lose what little footing he has in the former. But a thorough gentleman (it seems hardly necessary to say so, except to disabuse many of their prejudices) need not, and does not in the slightest degree, lower himself by holding such a position. The emoluments amount

From him Frank learnt that he would have to read the first lesson in chapel for six consecutive days in his turn; but that, being a freshman, his turn would not come for some time yet.

On returning to his rooms he found his breakfast laid, the kettle simmering, and letters lying on the



"YOU'LL FIND THE PROCTOR AT CHRIST-CHURCH, GENTLEMEN" (p. 112).

(in money and allowances) often to £80 per annum; at Paul's, £75; but what makes the post so especially valuable, from a pecuniary point of view, is that it can be held with a Scholarship and an Exhibition. The Bible-clerk at Paul's during Frank's first two years was holding a Scholarship of the value of £60, an Exhibition from his school of the value of £50: so that, with his clerkship of £75, his income amounted to £185 for the academical year of six months.

table: one from home; the rest, the circulars that flatter the freshman's dignity and coax him into becoming a customer.

The foundation of breakfast consists of bread, butter, and milk, and in some colleges two eggs. These articles are brought by the scouts from the buttery, and entered by the buttery-clerk to the respective undergraduates. The bread, butter, and milk are distributed in "commons," the rate charged being above that of tradesmen outside college, and the

quantity being, for most men, certainly too much for one meal. The remains belong to the scout.

Fish, poultry, meat (and for luncheon, pastry) are supplied from the kitchen. For some items the charges are reasonable, for others exorbitant. Three shillings for a cold cooked fowl at *any* season of the year is certainly not dear; but what of 1s. 6d. for a plate of cold meat? Naturally, therefore, it is in "kitchen-orders" that the careful student can economise, if only he can stand against the Oxford custom, fostered by the scouts, of ordering too much. For at least three days in the week the two customary eggs, with bread and butter, are surely enough for breakfast, a kitchen-order being thereby avoided. The too common habit, however, is to discard the eggs (paid for, it must be remembered, whether eaten or not) and eat meat. It is quite conceivable that, after one breakfast on one staircase where eight men live, the scout may put into his basket sixteen eggs.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, sugar, and so on are in some colleges procurable from the Common-room-stores, an establishment resembling an Italian warehouse and wine-and-spirit-vault combined. Custom, if not college regulations, will compel the undergraduate to deal with the Common-room-man.

At Paul's there is no such establishment; but William very kindly supplied the deficiency by ordering in, from one of the nearest—and dearest—grocers, a good stock of tea (at 4s. 6d. per pound, of course), coffee, candles, matches, scented soap, biscuits, jam, and marmalade, till Frank was quite bewildered at the thought of the room necessary for storing these delicacies. However, they did not last long.

As these chapters are strictly practical, and written for those who are sensible enough to study economy, it may not be out of place to interrupt Frank's breakfast by a few suggestions and particulars as to tradesmen in Oxford.

Deal with the Family, and not with the University, grocer. The Family tradesman, whose custom is with the permanent residents, is shy of the flitting undergraduate, unless indeed he pays cash. The University tradesman charges highly, but gives long credit.

Picture dealers: excellent; cheap. They do a large trade in lending pictures to undergraduates at a fixed terminal rate.

Wherever any of the above trades can be divided into Family and University, deal with the former; or—pay cash to the latter, and insist on the benefits which cash payments should command.

One of the most iniquitous and yet plausible practices is that pursued at some colleges—Paul's among the number—of compelling undergraduates to deal at certain shops.

Anything in the way of paper or paint for rooms, or furniture, has to be procured at one of the shops attached to the college. These are invariably the dearest, charging for their goods 25 and 30 per cent. more than the many other establishments which struggle against these monopolies.

The reason given by the college authorities for this system is that they are obliged to exercise some principle of selection of the workmen allowed within the college walls, indiscriminate admission being open to risk. The reason is plausible enough; but it is based entirely on the supposition that the workmen employed by expensive firms alone are honest. Further, what risk could there be in the conveyance of a piece of furniture to the college gates, when its removal to the rooms of the purchaser would be the work of the college servants?

The only method of avoiding the tyranny of the system is to employ one of the railway carriers. The college porter, on the presumption that the article has come by rail from the undergraduate's home, is obliged to admit it.

Anything like opposition to the regulation appears at present to be useless. One daring undergraduate at Paul's who ventured to remonstrate with his college dean (the authority in such matters) was met with this characteristic answer:—"It is our system. If you don't like it, the college gates are open. You can remove your name from the college books. We won't detain you"—an answer perfectly admissible from the proprietor of any establishment, but insolent and unwarrantable from one who is but an administrator in a corporate institution.

And so it would be possible to go on and enumerate many instances in which, not only custom among his companions, but college regulations compel the undergraduate to be extravagant, wasteful, and regardless of the value of money. Homes are crippled, younger brothers and sisters deprived of the education which is their due, and the much-vaunted University extension limited by the very administration of the bodies that should, and do profess to, foster it. Questions of domestic economy are ignored by the various commissions, though they lie at the very root of University extension. Let additional Scholarships be founded to enable more students to come to the University; let additional teaching power be endowed with professorships, lectureships, and readerships, by all means; but let perquisites be pruned down; let the enormous profits of catering cooks and butlers be decreased; let room-rent be lowered; let "servants' dues" pay the servants, and not need to be supplemented by charges which never appear in the college accounts; let trade be free in the town; let every man buy where he pleases: that is the way to extend the benefits of University education—that is the way to enable those to profit by it who are at present debarred—that is the way to enable families, which now struggle to send one son to the University, to send two for an equivalent outlay. There can be no doubt of the unnecessary waste and extravagance in the domestic economy of the colleges when it is remembered that though collegiate life, based as it is on communistic principles, ought to be cheaper than any other form of student life, as a matter of fact it is considerably more expensive.

To return to Frank's breakfast. He found some difficulty in boiling his eggs and making his tea. But

he concealed his ignorance and ate the eggs, and drank his tea like dish-water.

About a quarter to ten some one banged at his door, and entered with the bang. The visitor was Crawford, of Brasenose, an old school-fellow of Frank's, who had gone up about three years previously.

"Hullo, young man! not finished breakfast yet!"

His cheery greeting was delightful to Frank, who felt he had in him a true friend.

A man about three years senior to a freshman—what a power, good or evil, he has! His seniority inspires reverence and commands imitation. Luckily, Crawford was a thoroughly sterling fellow. He had come to Oxford in earnest. When he worked he worked; when he played he played. There was the same vigour in his work as in his "stroke" on the river or "rush" at football. He kept chapels regularly; he said, because morning chapel gave him a long day. There was a more earnest reason concealed behind this; but he had a horror of the dangers of cant. He knew what lectures were worth attending, and attended them. He ridiculed and cut the worthless. He knew who were the best "coaches," and said so. He abused the charlatans. In all matters of social etiquette he was an old-fashioned Conservative; for example, he always wore a black coat and tall hat on Sundays, and roundly abused those who loafed in light suits; and he never carried an umbrella or wore gloves when attired in cap and gown—a rather silly custom, perhaps; but its observance in the face of innovations marks the man.

After a little chat on school matters, Crawford told Frank he was going to the University sermon; and without any compunction told him—not asked him—to accompany him.

Frank, nothing loth, took his cap and gown, and they went together.

St. Mary's does double duty: as a parish church and as the University church; and here the University sermons are preached at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on each Sunday in full term, except those of the Dean of Christ-Church, or the Fellows of New College, Magdalen, and Merton, which are or may be preached in the cathedral and in the chapels of those colleges respectively.

The nave—the part appropriated to the University—was crowded when Frank and his companion entered, for the preacher was a popular one. In the gallery, facing that by the west window assigned to undergraduates, the University organist, Mr. Taylor, was already seated at the organ, with six or eight chorister boys round him. One of these hung a board, with the number of the selected hymn, over the gallery, and then the voluntary commenced.

At 10.30 precisely the procession entered at the north door: the vice-chancellor, preceded by his mace-bearers, the esquire bedels and marshals, and followed by the heads of houses, the preacher, and the proctors. Then the whole congregation rose and, led by the choristers, sang the hymn appointed. Afterwards came the quaint "bidding prayer," still used in most cathedrals, but made especially quaint in

a University city by the long lists of founders and benefactors; and then the sermon. At a quarter to twelve all was over, and Frank was sitting in the window of Crawford's rooms in Brasenose; and as he looked out on the sunny Radcliffe Square, with St. Mary's graceful spire, the black frowning "schools," and the pepper-box towers of All Souls, he heard with reverent admiration (for he was, in his way, somewhat of a poet) that these were Bishop Heber's rooms, that here he must have sat, and here he must have written that famous Newdigate prize-poem, "Palestine," by which he will always be remembered.

Over the chimney looking-glass hung a gilded face, with an enormous nose, the emblem of the college. The pictures on the panelled walls Frank soon became more intimately acquainted with, for he found copies in most of his friends' rooms. There were "The Huguenots," "The Black Brunswicker," Landseer's "Challenge," "Retreat," and "Monarch of the Glen," of course, and many others of a more recent date. Three or four pairs of boxing-gloves lay in one corner, dumb-bells in another. Against the wall, in racks, pipes of various descriptions, from the short briar-root to the china bowl of the German student (for Crawford had spent six months once upon a time in Heidelberg), racket-bats, and an oar, fondly cherished, that had helped to bring victory to the Brasenose "four" a few years back at Henley.

At one o'clock Crawford's scout appeared, and almost at the same moment three invited friends, strangers to Frank. At Oxford luncheon or breakfast parties, etiquette does not require that the guests should arrive late. The lunch was as follows:—

Leg of lamb.	Lumps of cheese.
Couple of chicken.	Celery.
Ham cut in huge slices.	Three pots of jam.
Salad.	"French pastry" (in reality,
Lumps of bread.	English tarts).
Ditto of butter.	Sherry in a decanter, &c. &c.

Fish, meat, and marmalade at nine that morning, and a prospective dinner in Hall at six that evening, did not prevent Frank's four companions from doing ample justice to the fare. Frank himself was as yet unused to these meals, by which circumstance Crawford's scout profited.

After lunch, pipes. At three the guests dropped off; and the two school-fellows walked to Cumnor—as a result of which Frank wasted three hours on Monday evening writing a poem about Amy Robsart's tomb.

At five they got back to Oxford, and the freshman was introduced to the reading and writing rooms of the Union Society, Crawford entering his name as a probationary member, and telling him to call on Monday to pay the fee—25s. There was hardly time to do more than glance at the telegrams in the hall, and just look in at the numerous readers and writers in the different rooms; but the view was quite enough to enchant Frank. And then the friends parted for their respective chapels.

At dinner that evening Frank made friends with some freshmen, with one of whom he proposed to go

to St. Philip's and St. James' Church, for evening service. Dinner being prolonged rather beyond the usual time, they had to run pretty sharp, and even then were too late to get a seat. They accordingly began to retrace their steps, determining on future occasions, when they meant to go to either of the parish churches, to make their dinner at lunch-time, and "take their names off Hall"—*i.e.*, remove their names from the list of those for whom dinner in Hall was provided—and have supper in their rooms on their return from service.

As they were walking on, they were suddenly stopped by a man having the appearance of a policeman in plain clothes, who said—

"The Proctor wants to speak to you, gentlemen."

The next moment they saw a gentleman in black gown and large velvet sleeves, who with formal politeness raised his cap and said—

"Are you members of this University?"

Frank and his friend murmured that they were.

"Your names and colleges, if you please."

"Ross, of Paul's."

"Mordaunt, of Paul's."

"Call on me to-morrow morning at nine, if you please."

And the Proctor walked on, leaving Frank and Mordaunt rather bewildered, and totally ignorant where they were to call in the morning—for though they knew they had been "proctorised," they did not know either the Proctor's name or his college.

The marshal (the Proctor's head attendant; the rest being called "bull-dogs") seeing them standing in the road in evident uncertainty, said to them—

"You'd best go back to college, gentlemen;" and then, instinctively gathering that they were freshmen, added—

"Where's your caps and gowns? You'll find the Proctor at Christ-Church, gentlemen," and vanished with his bull-dogs after other unwary undergraduates.

The interview somewhat damped their spirits: not that any fearful punishment was hanging over their heads. Even the statutable fine of five shillings for being without cap and gown would, they believed, be remitted in consideration of their being freshmen. But Frank had hoped to keep out of the way of the Proctors; and this was indeed an early beginning.

END OF CHAPTER THE SECOND.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

A CONTRAST.



PRINCESS of the South—the sunny South,
Decked with the beauty of her country's
skies:

The archly smiling face, the rich ripe mouth,
The long dark lashes fringing soft black eyes,
The pure warm skin on which the sunlight lies!

A Princess of the South, the stormy South,
When huge black clouds have blotted out the blue:
A soulless sullen face, a pouting mouth,
Eyes raining tears, long lashes pearly with dew;
Such is her second mood—she has but two.

A little maiden of the colder North;
The land of varying skies from gold to grey;
The land of mists that stretch huge gaunt arms
forth,
And curtain round the cloudless summer day;
The land of sun and shower, of grave and gay:

A little maiden with a sweet pure face,
And eyes that smile or weep in sympathy;
A rose-bud mouth rich with a subtle grace;
A maiden of a hundred moods is she,
All very sweet and, oh, how dear to me!

G. WEATHERLY.

A DEVOTED SISTER: CAROLINE HERSCHEL.



THE second of these names is known by every reader, the first probably by few. Caroline was the sister of that Sir William Herschel who earned undying fame by his achievements in astronomy, and the aunt of that Sir John Herschel who so worthily carried forward the great work which his father's long life only sufficed to begin. Miss Herschel's claim to public notice rests on the extraordinary service which she rendered to her distinguished brother, from 1772, when he was at the turning-point of his great career, to 1822, when he died at the age of eighty-four. A girl of two-and-twenty when her service began, she was an old woman when it ended. Other women certainly have filled in as many years with service as leal, but surely never another sister spent fifty years in devotedly helping a brother after quite the same fashion.

The home of the Herschels, in Hanover, was at least one of virtuous industry: we are not told enough to enable us to say that it was distinguished by piety. The father, Isaac, a bandmaster in the army, spent whatever leisure his military duties allowed him in cultivating music and teaching pupils, struggling bravely thus to maintain his family after his health had been broken by severe campaigning. Of his ten children, six came to maturity. The first, Sophia, was early married. The rest were sons, with the exception of our Caroline, who was born in 1750, and stands eighth in the list. Frederic William, who was to set the family name high beside the names of Galileo and Newton, was her senior by twelve years; and although he was not the eldest son, his remarkable gifts and excellent character had made him the natural head of the family, even before the father's death.

as a caged nightingale in full song is somewhat of a rarity. I must add that his cage requires keeping very clean, and has two false bottoms, that each may be well purified out of doors when not in use. This is

strewn with sifted river sand and pounded mortar, which he very much enjoys pecking at, and which father says is the secret of his good health.

ELIZA CLARKE.



FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE THIRD. THE FRESHMAN'S TERM.



STROLLING towards the Lodge on Monday morning—because everybody seemed to be strolling in that direction—Frank met his friend Crawford, who called his attention to various notices posted in the gates. One was to

the effect that “the Master would see the gentlemen that morning between 10 a.m. and noon, the freshmen on Tuesday, between the same hours.” Another that “the Dean would be glad to see the freshmen at 10, the other gentlemen after.” There was also a list of places in Hall; announcements of the meetings of the College Debating Society, Boat Club, Cricket Club; Greek Testament Lecture, *sine ulla solemnitate* (i.e., without cap and gown), at Mr. Wood’s house every Sunday evening at 9. He was one of the married Fellows, a hard-working, energetic man.

Without quite knowing what “seeing the freshmen” meant, Frank got his gown, and as it was five minutes to 10, made his way to the Dean’s rooms. In the passage outside he found about twenty freshmen cooling their heels, and engaged, some more and some less, in questions or chaff with George, the Dean’s scout. George usually had the best of it. In fact, the freshman who dared to argue with him on matters of custom or local politics, and especially local politics, found himself considerably “shut up.”

A door opened, and a sort of snort from within indicated to George that the Dean was ready to see the freshmen. One by one they filed in, and were greeted by the Dean with a smile that was naturally

faint but tried to be sweet, and a grasp of the hand that was meant to be cordial but was unmistakably flabby. There were seats for all, but it took some minutes to get into them. The interview did not last long: just long enough, in fact, to enable the Dean to make one remark to each of the freshmen. To one, without waiting for an answer, “How is your father?” To another, “Does Mr. St. Leger intend coming forward for Slowcombe?” To another, “Have you been in Devonshire this vacation, Mr. Jones?”—Jones being, of course, a Yorkshireman who has never travelled further south than Oxford, when he matriculated in February last. To one or two a faint question as to their intentions. “Were they going to read for Honours or for a Pass?” an affirmative answer to the latter being expected as a matter of course by the Dean; to the former, being received with half surprise, half contempt. On the whole, Frank left the room depressed and disheartened as to his work. He had expected to be questioned as to what he had done at school: what form he was in: what books he had read; to be advised as to the turn his reading should now take; whether he should read for Honours in one examination or in more than one; or whether, in short, reading for Honours would be beyond him, and therefore waste of time. The only piece of practical information he gained was that Mr. Wood was his tutor, and to him he must apply for all particulars as to Lectures and Examinations.

The plan at Paul’s was similar to that at most colleges. The undergraduates were distributed among the tutors, a certain number being apportioned to each. They were not necessarily to attend their lectures, but they were to go to them for advice and private assistance in their work. In many colleges, battels were paid by the undergraduate to his own tutor. The tutors together draw up a scheme of lectures, which the undergraduates attend simply according to the necessities of the examination for which they are reading, and not according to the particular tutor to whom they are attached. For example, Mr. Wood was Frank’s tutor, but the lectures he was giving in Frank’s first term were for more advanced men, and therefore Frank had nothing to do with him as far as lectures were concerned. He learnt all this when he went to him at the Dean’s direction. What he failed to find in the Dean he found in Mr. Wood, who met him cordially, took him into his inner room, made him sit comfortably on



"ARE YOU GOING TO STAY FOR THE EIGHTS?" ASKED MONKTON" (p. 151).

a sofa in the large bay window, and then chatted with him for half an hour. The result of the conversation was that Frank was to work for Responsions,* which

* Responsions are obligatory on all except those who have passed either the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination. There are five separate subjects of examination, in each of which a candidate must satisfy the Examiners (who, in this case, are called "Masters of the Schools"). The principle of compensation is not recognised; failure in any one subject rendering a candidate liable to a "pluck" (commonly called "plough"). Subjects:—(1) Algebra: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such Equations; or Geometry—such an amount as shall be equivalent to that which is contained in Euclid I., II. (2) Arithmetic—the whole. (3) Latin and Greek Grammar. (4) Translation from English into Latin prose; it is sufficient if the Latin be grammatically written, without being elegant in style; three or four violations of the simple rules of Latin Syntax (commonly called "howlers") will "plough" a candidate. (5) One Greek and one Latin Author; candidates are free to offer any standard classical authors, but the selection is usually made from the following list:—Homer: any five consecutive books; Æschylus: any two of the following plays—Agamemnon, Choephoræ, Eumenides, Prometheus Vinculus, Septem contra Thebas. Sophocles: any two plays. Euripides: any two of the following—Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Orestes, Phœnissæ, Hippolytus, Bacchæ. Aristophanes: any two of the following—Nubes, Ranæ, Acharnenses. Thucydides: any two consecutive books. Xenophon: Anabasis, any four consecutive books. Æschines: In Ctesiphontem. Virgil: (1) the Bucolics with any three consecutive books of the Æneid; or (2) the Georgics; or (3) any five consecutive books of the Æneid. Horace: (1) any three books of the Odes, together with a book of the Satires, or of the Epistles, or the Ars Poetica; or (2) the Satires with the Ars Poetica; or (3) the Epistles with the Ars Poetica. Juvenal: the whole except Satires II., VI., IX.

would come on at the end of the current term; not to think about Moderations† till he was safe through this first ordeal; and to come on Sunday evenings to Mr. Wood's Greek Testament Lectures. The hours and subjects of the other lectures, he told Frank, he would find posted on the Lodge-gate on the following day. He asked him a few questions about his father and the Vicar of Porchester, who was an old friend; about his college friends, and seemed glad to hear Frank mention Crawford as his best friend; asked him whether he boated or played cricket, whether he meant to join the Union; told him if he wanted any books out of the college library to come to him; concluding hurriedly, as another freshman, seeking advice, knocked timorously and entered.

The visit, next morning, to the Master was not unlike that to the Dean—a purely formal one. The Master's questions chiefly related to cricket and boating, indicating an anxiety to discover the promising men for the Eleven or the Boats. Frank, as he sat in the Master's arm-chair, while the old gentleman

Livy: any two consecutive books, taken either from Books I.—V., or Books XXI.—XXV. Cæsar: De Bello Gallico, any four consecutive books. Sallust: Bellum Catilinarium, and Jugurthinum. Cicero: (1) the first three Philippicæ; or (2) De Senectute and De Amicitia; or (3) four Catiline orations, with the oration Pro Archia. The books most commonly chosen are Euripides, Hecuba, and Alcestis; and one of the combinations in Virgil or Horace.

† Moderations or First Public Examination will be explained in due course.

warmed his coat-tails by an imaginary fire, could not help falling to making doggerel—

“‘D’ stands for Discipline, Duty, and Dean ;
‘M’ must the Master and Merriment mean.”

But there he stopped by lack of rhymes and a general stampede of the Freshmen, to the great relief of the much-enduring Master.

Frank selected for Responsions the books he had offered for Matriculation, the usual and natural course ; and with the assistance of Crawford to interpret the Lecture-List on the college gates, he made out his own lecture-card as follows :—

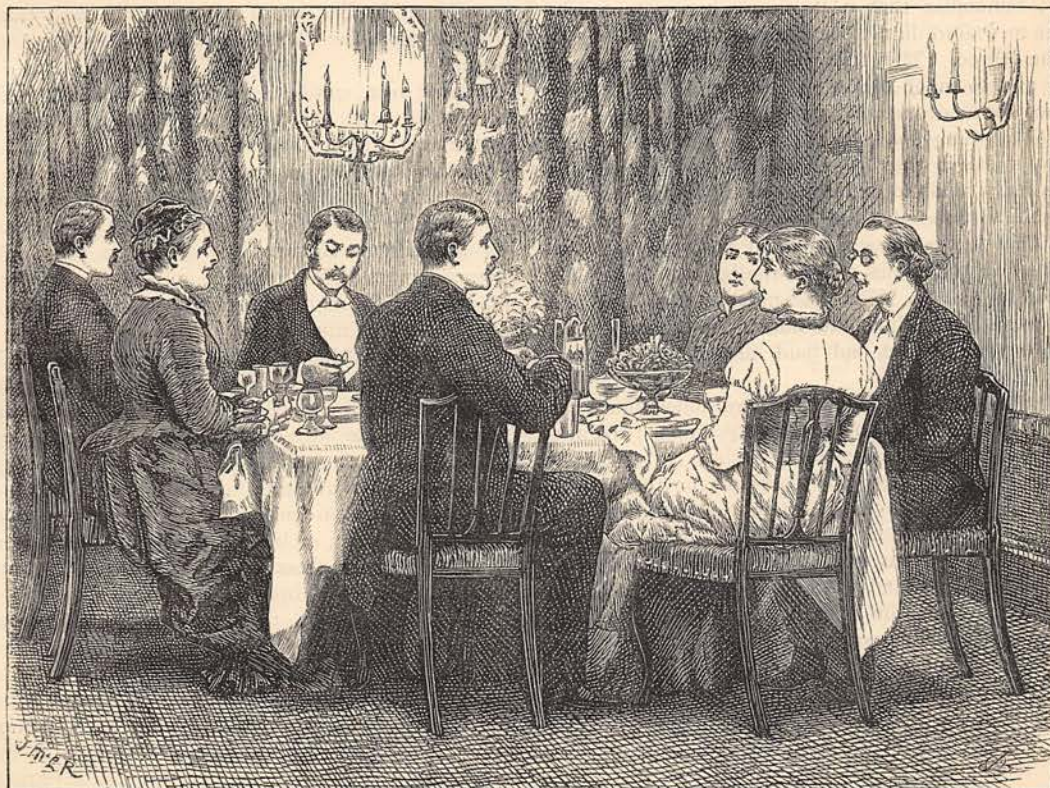
	9.	10.	11.	12.
Monday.....			Greek Plays— Mr. Lang	Latin Prose in Hall.
Tuesday.....		Cicero—Mr. Henderson		Grammar Paper.
Wednesday ...			Greek Plays— Mr. Lang	Latin Prose in Hall.
Thursday	Prose to Mr. Wood	Cicero—Mr. Henderson		Grammar Paper.
Friday			Greek Plays— Mr. Lang	Latin Prose in Hall.
Saturday		Cicero—Mr. Henderson		Grammar Paper.

The lectures in his books were much the same as at school, except that the undergraduates were treated with more respect than school-boys. A certain quantity was set : the men were put on in turn to translate : and general questions asked. Sometimes,

if time permitted, the lecturer would translate the lesson himself when the men had finished.

The Grammar and Prose in Hall were in the form of examination. The men were called up one by one to be shown the mistakes in the papers done on previous days, so that, with this interruption, not much more than forty minutes were left for actual writing. The Prose on Thursday morning was the only tutorial link that bound Mr. Wood to his pupil, and that was as often as not severed by a note to the effect that Mr. Wood would be unable to see Mr. Ross on Thursday morning.

To Frank the work seemed as nothing after the long hours of school. It never occurred to him to look ahead, and to think of Moderations ; in fact, he had been told not to do so. And so he commenced, energetically it is true, going over work he already knew well enough to satisfy the examiners, listening to the marvellous mistakes of his fellow freshmen and of those senior men who had been degraded because of failure in previous terms. He soon learnt to think nothing of hearing mistakes that would disgrace school-boys of fifteen ; and to fancy that, because he regularly prepared his work and attended his lectures, he was working to the utmost that he could, or that was required of him. And that is how so many first terms are wasted, and boys with energy enough for eight or ten hours' daily study drift into two or three, and often into none at all. Failure



“THERE WAS A MERRY PARTY THAT NIGHT IN CRAWFORD'S ROOMS” (p. 152).

sometimes rouses them ; but it is a questionable remedy, and more often demoralises than benefits.

There is not much work done in the summer term ; an outsider might say, none at all. But then he would be judging from the external appearance of the place : the quads crowded with lounging men, waiting for drags to go to the cricket-ground ; the wide-open windows with their gay flowers, whence issue sounds and scents of the heavy luncheons of the more languidly inclined ; the river swarming with boats of all sorts and sizes ; the Union rooms full of readers leisurely scanning the papers or dipping into the magazines, with ices or cigars to soothe or sweeten the summer afternoons ; the roads busy with rattling pony-carriages bound for Woodstock or Abingdon, Witney or Thame ; even the shops themselves are full, whose windows from without and wares within tempt the passing "loafer." "Where are the reading men?" the stranger may well ask.

There are plenty of them if you know where to find them. But it is just because the stranger is a stranger that he won't find them. What can he know of the hours of heavy work got through in the quiet of those bright summer afternoons? of the one close-shut room on this deserted staircase of open, idle doors ; of that back-quad attic, with its sported oak ; of the "coach's" crowded chambers, where, unheeding the charms of river or cricket-field, of Union-garden or leafy roads, he and his hourly pupils sit, "grinding for the schools."

Besides, the surprised and maybe-shocked stranger must remember that a large number of men who come to Oxford do not come there merely for the sake of the degree. They take one if they can ; the sooner they can, so much the better are they pleased. They come to be made men and gentlemen. A degree is only one of the many means to that end. It is only because some make it their all-absorbing motive that the University sends forth into the world so many of that worst of all types of snobs—prigs.

Within the first week Frank had made many friends, most of them friends of Crawford's, who had called at his suggestion. The secretaries of the Boat and Cricket Clubs had looked him up, to whom Frank, with much pleasure, had paid his entrance fee and annual subscriptions.

The captain of the Paul's company in the Rifle Corps had come to work upon his military ardour ; the president of the College Debating Society, to arouse his ambition for oratory ; the collector for the various Church Societies, to test his impartiality and charity. To all of these Frank was enabled, by his father's wish and the means he had placed at his disposal, to give a favourable answer—*i.e.*, to join the various societies and pay the subscriptions. But it was not this pecuniary willingness alone that gained for our freshman so much popularity. The pecuniary outlay was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Boat Club	3	10	0
Cricket Club	2	10	0
Debating Society	0	2	6
Union Society	1	5	0
Rifle Corps, including Band-Sub- scriptions and Uniform.....	5	0	0

There is no need to enter into Frank's subscriptions. They were neither large nor small, but what they were, were given with pleasure. About this time also came in the valuation of his rooms, amounting to £30. Our freshman is now, therefore, fairly started on his career.

April slipped away, and it was the evening of the 30th. Frank had dined in hall ; he had been to all his lectures that morning. He knew the work for the next day. There was no need, therefore, he thought, for further work. Turning out of the Lodge-gates, hardly knowing where he was going, he strolled into the High ; and just by Spiers' he met a new acquaintance—Morton, of Magdalen.

"Where are you off, Ross?" he asked.

"Don't know," answered Frank ; "nowhere particular."

The fact is, Frank had been drifting of late into these evening rambles to "nowhere particular." And a good deal of time they occupied too.

"You'd better come down to my rooms. I've got one or two fellows coming in for a hand at whist."

Frank, not being the impossible model young man of the story-books, did not resist the invitation, but linking his arm into Morton's, went off to Magdalen. The April night was not so warm that a fire was not pleasant. Morton's rooms were in the old quad, looking out towards the new buildings and the deer-park. The curtains were drawn and the lights burning. Several little tables were laid with dessert, and one cleared in the centre of the room, with packs of cards upon it. There were about a dozen men present.

Dessert over, cards began ; but it was not whist. Everybody voted that slow. Frank himself thought that he never had played so enticing a game as loo. When he knocked in that night at five minutes to twelve, he fancied the porter eyed him suspiciously and knew that he had returned *minus* a few pounds and *plus* a racking headache. His suspicions were right. Few read more rightly or more quickly the character and career of the undergraduates than the porters who open to them nightly.

But, in spite of his headache, Frank managed to be up at four o'clock next morning. He had accepted Morton's invitation to breakfast at six after hearing the choir sing the May-Morning Hymn on the college tower. George, the porter, as he opened the Lodge-gates to Frank and others, thought, in spite of his pale face, that he at least could not have been up to much mischief last night, or he would not have been up so early after it. And George, usually infallible, began to retract his last night's opinion.

As Frank stood on the leads and looked down through the grey battlements on the faint fresh green that was brightening the trees in the Botanical Gardens, on the distant spires and towers, and on the less fortunate crowds in the street below, and as the sweet voices of the choir rose and blended through the soft morning air, a feeling, whether it was regret or remorse he hardly knew, came over him. Anyhow, he felt that this was a sweeter, purer pleasure than the gambling

of last night, and confessed to himself that he had been "an utter fool for his pains."

It was a blazing afternoon about the end of May. The river—meaning thereby the Isis, the main river, to distinguish it from its tributary the Cherwell—was deserted save for a few energetic men in outrigger skiffs practising for sculling races, and the boatmen in charge of the various college barges sweltering in the sun, and, as fast as the heat would allow them, making preparations for the work of the evening, which would commence about five o'clock. The Cherwell, with its slow shady stream, its winding banks and drooping trees, was the favourite resort, but even here all was quiet. Every now and then a canoe flashed by lazily, or a punt plunged up in search of some cool nook. There was a momentary disturbance perhaps, as it bumped against one already moored; and pairs of sleepy eyes would look up to scowl at the new-comer, if a stranger, or greet him lazily if a friend.

Just in one of the pleasantest corners, Frank and Monkton had fixed their craft, and were lying face upwards on a couple of enormous cushions—Monkton smoking or pretending to smoke; Frank reading or pretending to read.

"Are you going to stay for the Eights?" asked Monkton.

"Rather," answered Frank. "Why? aren't you?"

"No, not I! In the first place, I don't care about them; and in the second place, I've promised Morton to drive to Abingdon at seven. It'll be getting cool then."

"It seems to me you're rather fond of going to Abingdon," answered Frank. "What's the attraction?"

"My dear boy, ask no questions and I'll tell you no lies"—and at that moment a punt ran right into them.

"Now then, sir, look ahead!" spluttered Monkton, as their punt was nearly upset, and his cigar falling from his mouth burnt a small hole in his flannel trousers. The intruder apologised and plunged on again to disturb the rest of other unlucky beings.

"Well," went on Frank, "I'm glad I've not to pay your bill for pony-traps, that's all."

"Oh, well, as far as that goes," retorted Monkton, waking up a little, "that don't trouble me. I patronise the trustful Traces, and I'm sure the trustful one would be quite embarrassed if I offered to pay him; so I don't. That's all."

"Does your governor give you an allowance?" asked Frank.

"Not he. He told me not to get into debt, and to send in the bills. And a fellow can't live like a hermit. I've always had a horse at home, so I don't see why I shouldn't have one here. But I'm not proud, and so I hire a pony instead, and I'm sure the old man ought not to mind."

"Come out of that, you lazy young beggar!" called a voice in Frank's ears, and looking up he saw Crawford in one of those little cockle-shells in which Mr. V. Green so highly distinguished himself—"Aren't you coming down to see the Eights?"

Monkton looked at Crawford with that expression

of half insolence, half fear, which characterises so many freshmen, and drawled out—

"Yes; Ross is going. He's so energetic, you know."

"That's a blessing, at all events," answered Crawford, "as long as there are fellows like you about."

"By Jove!" said Frank, pulling out his watch, "it's getting late. If you're going to Abingdon at seven, Monkton, you'll have to look sharp."

"Going to Abingdon?" asked Crawford, half to himself, and getting no answer from Monkton.

"Look here, I say, you fellows, can't you manage to get this punt back to the barges and let me cut up through the meadows?" said Monkton. "I promised to be in Morton's rooms at half-past six, and it's just on six now."

"All right," said Frank, "Crawford will help me back with the punt"—really rather glad to get rid of him, for his younger and his older friend did not hit it off exactly.

"It strikes me that young man is beginning rather early," said Crawford paternally, as he lashed his boat to the punt and got in, much to Frank's relief, for it was his first day in a punt.

The latter did not say much, for he had himself commenced various extensive dealings with the trustful tradesmen—trustful, that is, for two years, but most distrustful afterwards—and he feared questioning and an inevitable lecture from Crawford.

By the time they reached the barges, the river and banks were getting crowded. The band was assembling on the 'Varsity barge (that belonging to the University Boat Club); and all the other college barges were in a bustle of excitement. It was "the first night of the Eights," and many were the attempts to explain that somewhat elliptical phrase to the uninitiated matrons and maidens who were flocking from every quarter of the town.

Just at the mouth of the Cherwell, Crawford and Frank met a party of ladies and escorted them to the Paul's barge; and the latter, though he fancied he was clear as to the meaning of "Eights" and "Torpids," was really not sorry to overhear his friend's explanation.

"You see," Crawford was saying to a pretty girl with bright blue eyes, that certainly did not seem to be reminded that they could see—"You see, every college, that is athletic enough, has a Boat Club; the best eight oars, rowers I mean, constitute 'the Eight'; the second best eight are 'the Torpid.' The Torpid-races, or as we call them, 'the Torpids,' take place in the Lent term; every college that has an Eight and a Torpid enters the latter for the Torpid-races; and then they all row to see which is best. Then in the Summer term 'the Eights' are on; that is the races of the college Eight-oars; to-night is the first night, you know. All the Eights are going to row to see which is best."

"Yes; but," said Blue-eyes, "why do they have more than one race?"

"Well, you see"—Crawford could not help the phrase—"that is—er—it's rather difficult to explain."

But after a moment he took courage, and plunged into his explanation, which was to this effect, and which may assist the uninitiated reader.

The river is too narrow to admit of boats racing abreast. They are therefore arranged one behind the other, there being 120 feet from the nose of one to the stern of the other. All start simultaneously, the object



THE HIGH.

of each being to "bump"—*i.e.*, run into and touch the one in front of it. When a "bump" has taken place, both the "bumper" and the "bumped" row to the bank to let the others pass. There is a post—it can hardly be called a winning-post—opposite the barges, where most of the spectators sit, and when once a boat has passed this it cannot be bumped. The following night—called "night," but really meaning seven o'clock—the boats all start, with this exception, that if, for example, on Monday Balliol has bumped Christ-Church, on Tuesday Balliol will start ahead of Christ-Church. The latter then has the chance of regaining its position by bumping Balliol, but it is also exposed to the danger of being bumped by the next boat. This goes on, in the case of the "Torpid," for six days; of the "Eights," for eight "nights." At the end, the boat that finishes with all the others behind it, holds the proud position of "Head of the River" for the year. It may have gained this by making "bumps," or by avoiding being "bumped." How the order was, in the origin of the races, settled, it is impossible to say; but it is the rule that any college club which "puts on"—*i.e.*, enters a boat for the races—for the first time shall start at the bottom. Perhaps, after this explanation, any remaining difficulty will be cleared up by suggesting, as an illustration, a school-class, in which a place is gained for a successful answer. The boats, by "bumping" and being "bumped," respectively gain and lose places.

Crawford was rowing in the Paul's Eight. So, after seeing his lady friends to seats on the top of the college barge, he ran down-stairs to dress for the race. The men who rowed in the Paul's Eight and Torpid were unlike the majority of men of other colleges, in that they walked to the river in *mufti*, and put on their boating-clothes in their barge. Frank, pleading an excuse that he wanted to go down the Berkshire bank to see the start, but chiefly because he was rather shy, left Crawford's party to the attention of some other men, and crossing in old George West's punt, was soon lost in the crowd.

One by one the boats paddled down to the start,

cheered by their own men as they passed. The crowd thickened. A great surging mass pressed up against the rails that enclosed the barges, and gazed enviously at the lucky ones within the enclosure. A black line went coiling down the pathway towards Iffley. Those were the men who would see the start, and run back with the boats to cheer them on. Presently there was a great silence. Everybody was looking right away to the Iffley Willows, or at watches. Then the first gun went. Conversation flowed again for four minutes. Then the one-minute gun—and then utter silence, till with the third boom a roar of voices began, that came nearer and louder as the great black line began coiling home again, as fast as it could.

Paul's was Head of the River; and Blue-eyes was wearing the Paul's colours; and Blue-eyes' heart, though she would not have confessed it, was in a flutter of excitement. On came the boats. Balliol was close behind Paul's. The Paul's men on bank and barge shouted. The Balliol men shouted more loudly. They must catch them. Blue-eyes hated the Balliol men; but for all that the nose of the Balliol boat was within a foot of the Paul's rudder. Now it overlapped it, but failed to touch it, for the Paul's coxswain, by a sharp pull of the rudder-string, turned a rush of water against their nose and washed them off.

The Paul's men yelled till Blue-eyes felt the drums of her little ears were nigh to cracking. And then Crawford, who was rowing stroke, seemed to pull himself together for a final effort, and laying himself well out, gave his men a longer stroke. Now they were clear—now there was a foot between them—now two—now three. Then he quickened: his men answered bravely. Foot by foot they drew ahead, and when they were on the post, Balliol was a good length behind.

Blue-eyes had often heard, "See, the Conquering Hero comes," but she could not make out why the sound of it now gave her a choking feeling in the throat. Certainly she saw no more of the races, though boat by boat came by, each in as keen pursuit of the one just in

advance of it as Balliol had been to catch Paul's.

There was a merry party that night in Crawford's rooms, and Blue-eyes sat by the host, and was highly amused at the plain fare he was obliged to eat in the midst of the dainties of the supper-table; and she was half inclined to be cross when at a quarter to ten the



MAGDALEN TOWER.

captain of the Boat Club, who was present, firmly but politely suggested the breaking up of the party—"unless," he explained, "you want to see Paul's go down to-morrow night."

But men must work, or at any rate go in for examinations, whatever the women may do. So the "Eights" passed away, and Blue-eyes returned to her home, taking with her, for many, the sunshine she had brought. The Proctor's notices recalled Frank and several hundred other unfortunates to the stern realities of University life. Parted for a while in the all-too-brief days of Blue-eyes' supremacy, Monkton and Frank drifted together again by the force of kindred obligations. Together they went to the Junior Proctor, and entered their names for Responsions (commonly called "Smalls," "because such a werry small number on 'em gets through," as the guides will tell you); together they parted with the statutable guinea, fondly hoping that in due time they would get a tangible result in the shape of a testamur. Together they gazed admiringly, nor yet without awe, at their names when they appeared in the Gazette; and together, in white ties and "garments of a subfusc hue," as prescribed by the statutes, they proceeded one bright morning in June to the Schools. There for two days, from nine to twelve and from half-past one to half-past three, they were examined by papers in Latin Prose, Latin and Greek Grammar, Arithmetic, and Euclid in Frank's case, Algebra in Monkton's, the latter subjects being alternative. Then, after waiting a few days, Monkton's *viva voce* came on, the order of this being alphabetical. But when at two o'clock the same day the Clerk of the Schools read out a list of those who had passed, and for the gladly-paid

shilling handed over a small piece of blue paper testifying the fact in the handwriting of the much-enduring Examiners, Monkton's testamur was, alas! not forthcoming. Frank did not pass as easily as he might have passed. The last few weeks had taken the polish off his work. He got his testamur, it is true, but he was rather ashamed of feeling relieved, for he knew that he ought never to have had any fears of failing in such a school-boy examination.

He called on his tutor to consult him as to his future work. After a little questioning, Mr. Wood's advice to him was to go in for a Pass in Moderations, and, that over, to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools, such as Modern History or Law. The advice was wise, for Frank's classical reading was not very much advanced; and even if he could have got through the bare reading of the necessary text-books, he would not have acquired the style of translation and elegance in composition needed for the highest honours. The subjects for Pass Moderations are Latin Prose (rather more difficult than for Responsions); the Four Gospels (in the original Greek); the Elements of Logic, or Arithmetic and Algebra to Quadratic Equations; unseen passages of Greek and Latin; three authors, of whom one must be Greek, and one must be either an Orator, Philosopher, or Historian.

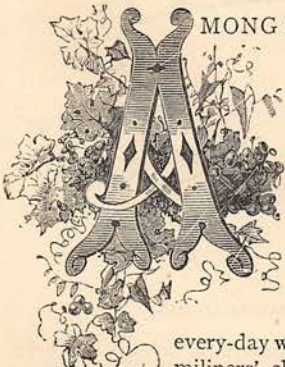
Frank chose Logic in preference to Mathematics, by Mr. Wood's advice; and for his authors, Herodotus (Books V. and VI.); Livy (Books V., VI., and VII.), and Juvenal, certain Satires being omitted. Having purchased these books, and laid in a good store of industrious intentions, he left Oxford and his freshman's term behind him, not at all sorry to be going home.

END OF CHAPTER THE THIRD.



FLOWERS OUT OF PAPER.

"Arrayed in garb of lovely hue."



AMONG the most beautiful things in last summer's great art-gathering in Paris were the artificial flowers—of course I mean the French ones. Most of these treasures are made of the finest cambric or lawn, as sharp eyes may see on very close inspection. They are the work of "artistes" in flowers, not the common every-day workers who supply ordinary milliners' shops. They are, generally speaking, not intended to be worn in bonnets, but to be looked at, and kept as things of beauty in the

boudoir or on the dining-table, where in the very depth of winter they will blush and bloom (apparently), even diffusing a sweet scent, the more surely to deceive all but the initiated few. Some of the most natural of all these lovely blooms were made of paper, nothing more or less, and its fine texture certainly lent itself to the purpose better than any cambric could do.

Seeing these set me wondering how it was that so few ladies, who have long evenings and other leisure time, did not employ a little of it at this pretty work, the materials for which are of an almost nominal price, and the result of so pleasing and useful a nature, serving to deck the table or to aid the toilet, for the little paper rose-bud or camellia will not fade in an hour as a real one does, even if in season and procurable.

The three things needed for success are taste, good

FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

AT THE UNION.



HERE was a good deal of the schoolboy's pleasure in the commencement of the holidays, mixed with the pride that Frank felt in his new condition. There were only a few passengers for Porchester, and only a few people on the platform when he alighted; but the few there were, knew him, and Oxford made the chief matter of their inquiries, and a pleasant topic for him to dilate upon. But he was soon hurried off by two of his admiring younger brothers, and seated at the side of old John, the factotum, in the pony-carriage, talking hard, now to him, now to his brothers, who sat behind. How familiar the road was! Did green hedges ever look so green as those? or was summer twilight ever so sweet as this that lay so peacefully about little Porchester? The old church-tower rose like a soft shadow from the close trees. There, beside it, peeped the vicarage gables and chimneys. There was old Sally, the laundress, resting at her gateway, rubbing her wrinkled fingers as though she would smooth away the signs of so much soap and water. There was the postmaster putting up the shutters of his little grocery-shop; the tailor in his garden, tending his standard roses; the blacksmith at his silent smithy; there were the carrier's horses just being unharnessed from the van that in these primitive parts was no mean rival of the railway. A few children here; a knot of women there, chattering, scolding, laughing, staring, questioning; there a group of men outside the "Anchor;" here some boys playing marbles.

How unchanged it all was! The term at Oxford

seemed like a dream. Frank could scarcely believe he had been away more than two months.

Now they are passing the vicarage garden. The gate is open, and Frank, much to the amusement of Tom and Will in the hind-seat of the pony-carriage, stares hard through the white posts up the lawn. Whatever his thoughts or hopes may have been, they are rudely interrupted (and most probably shattered) by a couple of voices from behind which seem to be bubbling over with amusement, and to be jostling each other for the first and loudest place.

"She's away!"

"Who's away?" asked Frank quietly, with assumed indifference.

"Who's away!" repeat the two behind. "Why, who're you looking for, eh?"

"Are the vicarage people away, then?" said Frank.

"Rose is," again comes from the bubbling voices.

But before the subject can be pursued further, old John, pointing with his whip, says—

"There's the master, sir."

And Frank, looking straight away up the road, discerns his father coming towards them, and jumps out of the carriage.

"Why, Frank, my boy, I declare you've grown!"

Nor did Frank's dignity decline the honour. He took his father's arm, and, letting the younger ones drive home with John and the luggage, walked and talked with his father till they reached the house. His mother and sisters were at the door to welcome him. Never had there been such a pleasant, proud home-coming yet. The servants peeped from the upper windows to see "Master Frank," whom they doubtless expected to find completely transformed, and John, taking the luggage from the carriage, again took stock of him, and told the servants with an air that, as always, carried weight—

"Arter all, there's no place like college to make a man of a young gentleman."

One scene more to complete the first act of our freshman's life.

Mr. Ross was, as became a lawyer, a man of sound business-like habits. Directly after breakfast on the following morning he called Frank into his study, and they went together through all the bills.

The result of their investigation was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Travelling and Hotel Expenses at Matriculation	5	10	0
Caution Money (to Paul's)	30	0	0
Matriculation Fee (to the University)	2	10	0
Glass and China (to the scout)	9	19	6
Cap and Gown	1	2	6
Entrance Fee (Union Society)	1	5	0
Boat Club Subscription	3	10	0
Cricketer Club	2	10	0
Debating Society	0	5	0
Rifle Corps	5	0	0
Valuation of Furniture	30	0	0
Battels for Summer Term	35	0	0
Fee for Responsions	1	0	0
Books, Sundries, and Travelling Expenses	10	0	0

The summer passed. Frank had been to the Henley Regatta at Crawford's invitation, and had stayed with him at the old "Red Lion" with all the various crews; had run down the bank at his side when he was practising for the Diamond Sculls in the sweet June mornings, and had shouted with the shouting crowd when he won the race, beating the London man and the Cantab who had been training "dark." Then he had gone to Crawford's home for a pleasant week; then back to little Porchester, where, with garden-parties and cricket, with boating on the river that seemed so deserted after the crowded Isis, and lawn-tennis, the time had passed away happily enough. Of work for the "Schools" Frank had done little or nought; but when in August the vicar's daughter left Porchester for six weeks, work somehow seemed easier, and he managed to get through a fair amount; and again, when the boys went back to school about the middle of September, and he was left alone with his parents and sisters, there seemed fresh opportunities for study. But then—but then back came the vicar's daughter, and books were again forgotten. The village seemed to have gained fresh beauties. Every old gate and stile seemed no longer made of common wood, every hedge no longer clad with common green. The organ-loft where she practised in the week was no longer a dusty, dark, break-neck place, but the place for breaking something which, whatever lovers may say, is often easily mended by

"Time and the change the old man brings."

And what a poet Frank was in those days! How he idealised, and in his own fashion glorified, every little winding woodland path, every glimpse of wold seen through the fading autumn leaves, every stretch of quiet river, the old boats, the crumbling bridge, the dark weir, the church-tower—that useful part of a young poet's stock-in-trade.

In fact, when he returned to Oxford one Friday evening in October, he quite agreed with the old woman's and the sailor's superstition that Friday was an unlucky day; he wrapped himself in his rug, and felt that if his heart was not breaking, he was at least deeply in love. Silence was his consolation. He rejected the invitation of a friend whom he met *en route* to transfer himself and his goods to the atmosphere of a smoking compartment. He stared gloomily at the persistent bookstall-boys; rejected even the offer of a Banbury cake at Didcot. In his condition, there was something positively comforting in that most cheerless and wretchedest of all stations. The wind that moaned in the telegraph-wires seemed to murmur "Rose." The bell that rang violently in the platform-porter's hand seemed like the little single bell in Porchester Church—of course much louder and harsher to Frank's imagination, but it was a bell, and it recalled Rose, and that was enough.

Having passed safely through the turmoil of the Oxford platform, and the loneliness of Friday night, on Saturday morning Frank rushed precipitously to

Davis's picture-shop in "the Turl,"* and having purchased a photograph of the Huguenot picture by Millais, hung it in a corner by his chimney looking-glass. In that corner his friends noticed he now was constantly to be found sitting. They, of course, did not know that in that picture Frank saw Rose and himself under the vicarage wall. He was at a loss, it is true, to account even to himself for the pocket-handkerchief which is being bound round the reluctant arm. But what mattered to him such a paltry detail, even though it made the whole gist of the picture?

Term began with the usual routine. Chapel at half-past eight on Saturday evening, at which all assembled except a few who were detained by those convenient "tidal trains," which always seem to be late when one is coming back from a Long-Vacation-scamper on the Continent, or from the injured Emerald Isle, but never when one is thither bound.

And then comes Sunday morning, with the many good-intentioned ones hurrying to their seats past the much-enduring "marker," whose labours would, however, very soon lessen with the growth of term;—Sunday, with the heavy luncheon;—Sunday, with the long constitutional in the bright October sunlight—was a first Sunday in Michaelmas Term ever other than a bright one? Dinner in Hall at six, with the endless greetings that the confusion of Chapel had prevented. Monday morning, with its formal calls on Master and Dean, Tutor and Lecturer; and Monday evening, with its posted list of lectures, club-meetings, and subscriptions; till Tuesday morning,



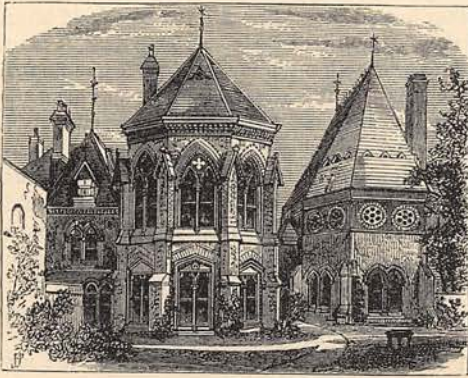
"HE REJECTED THE INVITATION OF A FRIEND."

with the greater or less obedience of the victims of those various calls, shows that term has begun in very earnest, no matter whether the earnestness be the

* Turl Street. High Street is "the High;" Broad Street, "the Broad," in Oxford vernacular.

earnestness of industry or of that which flourishes as abundantly—idleness.

It was a Thursday night; and the rooms of the "Union" were crowded, for the debate was to be



THE UNION ROOMS.

opened by a popular member. A few men were in the reading-rooms, indifferent to the subject and its mover; a few were in the writing-room, hurrying over their letters, in order to be in time for the "private business," which is usually the most amusing part of the evening's proceedings. There were several important telegrams posted in the Hall, and the stopping of members to read them considerably added to the general confusion. Ladies were hurrying up-stairs to the little uncomfortable gallery,* with amused looks of curiosity, or the calm equanimity of accustomed visitors. No one to-night waited to read, either for edification or for amusement, the endless notices of those private tutors, to whom advertisement seems a dire necessity—those manifestos of all shades, pleading, peremptory, apologetic, confidential, and confident, which suggest the question:—"Where are the pupils, to be instructed by these willing and anxious instructors?"

The steward's room is in possession of two attendants only, for the steward and his indefatigable son are up-stairs in the committee-room, in attendance upon the committee.

It is eight o'clock, and the debating-room is crammed. Every seat is filled; and those for whom there are not seats are quite content to stand. The gallery is fringed with women's faces looking down upon the mass of men below. There is a murmur of suppressed conversation, which suddenly ceases on the cry of "Order." The president enters, followed by the treasurer, librarian, and most of the members of the committee. He is in evening dress—the exception and not the rule; in his case it is the sign of honour. He has been dining, for the first time, at the high table of the College which has just elected him Fellow. To-night is his first public appearance since his election, and, being a popular man and officer, he is loudly cheered. The officers seat

themselves, and in a moment the president rises and proclaims "Order," and the business of the evening commences. He first reads a list of those members of the University proposed for election, and those already elected, and then calls upon the librarian to bring forward his list of books. That officer, a big-headed, ungainly man, with a squint, hurries through a list, to which prices and particulars are appended, and then asks any who wish to challenge any book or books. If any are challenged, they are temporarily withdrawn from the list, and the rest are put to the vote and carried; after which the objections are made to the particular books before challenged, and are met by the librarian with considerable ability, and the books, with one exception, carried. He then rises to propose "That 'The Gorgon Head' (much laughter), by Mr. Tennyson Jones, presented by the author to the library, be accepted by the society, and that a vote of thanks be given to the honourable member for his present."

No one wishing to challenge this proposition, it is formally put and carried, with faint cheering.

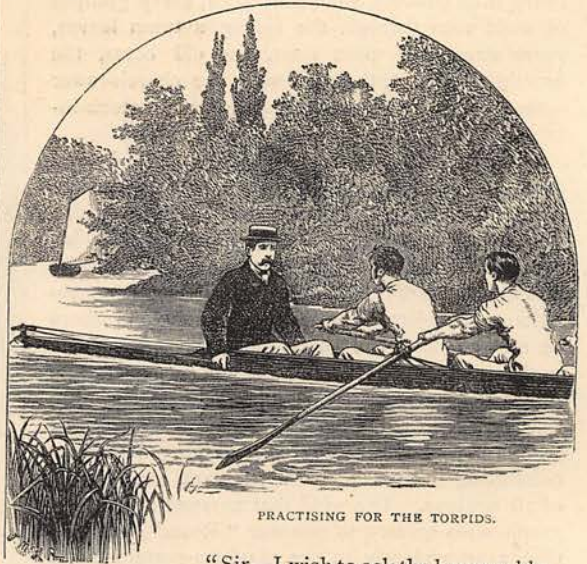
The president then rises: "Does any honourable member wish to put any question to the officers of this society relative to their official duties?"

At least a dozen members rise in different parts of the room—we beg pardon—the House.

A red-headed young gentleman, with spectacles, catches first the president's eye, and is put in possession of the House. His voice is high and shrill.

"Sir——"

"Hear! hear!" from several facetious members encouragingly.



PRACTISING FOR THE TORPIDS.

"Sir—I wish to ask the honourable treasurer—(loud cries of 'Speak up, sir')—I wish to ask the honourable treasurer——"

"Hear! hear!" from a stentorian voice in one corner.

"Order! order!"

"Sir," again resumes the luckless red-headed inquirer, "I—I—have lost my umbrella. I—I—put it

* The new Debating Hall, now in course of erection, will provide ample accommodation for visitors.

in the stand on Wednesday evening—('Hear! hear!')—on my way to—to—the smoking-room, and—and—and—it was not there when I came back." And the speaker drops into his seat.

The treasurer takes no notice, but the president rises and says:—"I must remind the honourable member that any statement he may have to make must be introduced or followed by a question."

The owner of the lost umbrella rises, and before he has opened his mouth is told to "speak up." This time he does speak up, in very shrillness: "I wish to ask the honourable treasurer whether he will take some steps for the recovery of my umbrella."

The treasurer is a stout youth, short of speech and of stature. He clips his sentences: "I must remind the honourable member that this society is not a police institution. I regret the loss of his umbrella. I regret still more that there are members in this society so careless or so dishonest as to remove umbrellas not belonging to them."

"Sir"—from another corner—"I consider the answer of the honourable treasurer most unsatisfactory. I now beg to ask him whether he will take steps to prevent the robbery—('Oh! oh!')—yes—robbery of the property of members of this society."

The treasurer is again on his legs: "In answer to the last honourable member, I beg to say that, as far as I know anything of the funds of this society, it is not in a position to pay for policemen to guard the umbrellas of honourable members. If

honourable members value their umbrellas, I should recommend them to leave them in the steward's room, or carry them with them into whichever of the society's rooms they may go."

"Sir"—from another quarter—"will you move for a committee of inquiry into the loss of umbrellas and other property?" (Loud cheers.)

By this time the treasurer is white-hot:—"No, sir!" and he flumps into his chair—(loud cheers from the treasurer's partisans and from the admirers of his doggedness). He is not, however, yet done with.

"I beg to ask the honourable treasurer," says a grim-looking youth, "why there are so few nail-brushes in the lavatory?" (Roars of laughter.)

"In answer to the honourable member," says the treasurer, "I beg to state that I have already given orders for a fresh and—as they seem so much in request—a still larger supply." (Cheers.)

Then there is a brief space of silence.

"Does any other honourable member wish to put

any questions to the officers of this society relative to their official duties?"

No one rising, the president says—

"The House will now proceed to public business;" and after waiting a few seconds, to give those who wish the chance to leave, he reads from a notice-board—

"The motion before the House is, 'That the Ministry is unworthy of the confidence of this House and of the nation,' moved by Mr. Dubber, of Trinity."

There is a perfect uproar as Mr. Dubber rises and moves towards the table—cheers from his supporters, groans from his opponents; but he is too accustomed to the temper of his audience to take any notice. He pours out a glass of water and leisurely drinks half the contents, and waits confidently. His confidence com-

mands attention; and in a clear, ringing voice, he proceeds to rattle away a clever *résumé* of the stump speeches of his political party. There is no lack to-night of speakers. No less than six rise directly he sits down. An Irishman gets possession of the House, and every one seems to settle himself for the comfortable enjoyment of a few minutes' fun.

And so the debate goes on unflinchingly until half-past ten, when, there being no more speakers, the mover replies; and then the president reads the motion once more, and says—

"Those who are in favour of this motion will say 'Aye;' those who are against it will say 'No.'"

There are nearly 500 members present, and the noise may be imagined.

"The 'Noes' have it," is the president's ruling.

"Divide! divide!" from the "Ayes;" and the president accordingly gives the order—

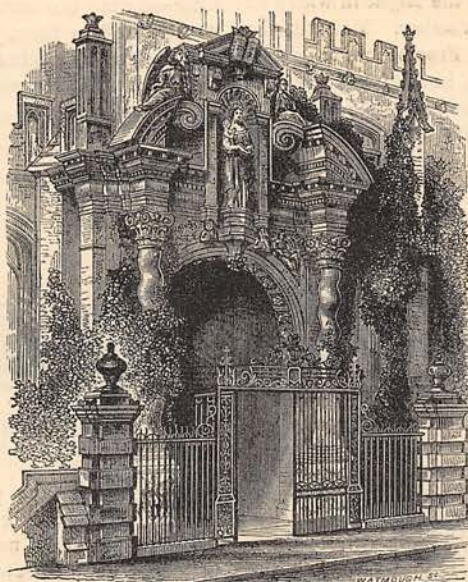
"Those who are in favour of this motion will go to the right of the chair; those who are against it to the left."

Then follows a scene of indescribable confusion. In about ten minutes' time the numerous tellers have agreed, and the president reads the numbers—

"Those who are in favour of this motion, 179; those who are against it, 290. The motion is therefore lost."

Loud cheers, and the House separates.

Within a few days of the commencement of term Frank had found his name posted for rowing—that is, for rowing under the direction of the senior men who were coaching the likely freshmen for the Torpid races, which would come off in the ensuing Lent term; and Frank took so kindly to the work that he was soon regularly among the recognised set from which the crew would eventually be picked. In fact,



THE PORCH OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

his performances had attracted the notice of the president of the University Boat Club, and he had been "down" with the men who were being coached with a view to rowing against Cambridge. This was indeed an honour; and he strained every energy to get chosen for one of the Trial Eights that were to race at the end of term, and from which the Varsity Eight would be selected.

His wishes were fulfilled, and he was put No. 6 in what was supposed to be the better of the two boats. This, of course, insured his rowing in his College Torpid next term, and in his College Eight in the summer term, and it might have led to a seat in the Varsity Eight.

As a matter of fact, it did not; but Frank was well content with the honour of merely rowing in the "Trials," and more especially as the Eight in which he was rowing won the race in November. Towards the close of term he was made a Freemason, and very proud he was to tell his father, himself a Mason of some distinction, the various gossip of his lodge, "The Apollo," which claims among its members some of England's best-known brethren. It was one expense which least of all others his father grudged.

One other little distinction Frank had to relate on

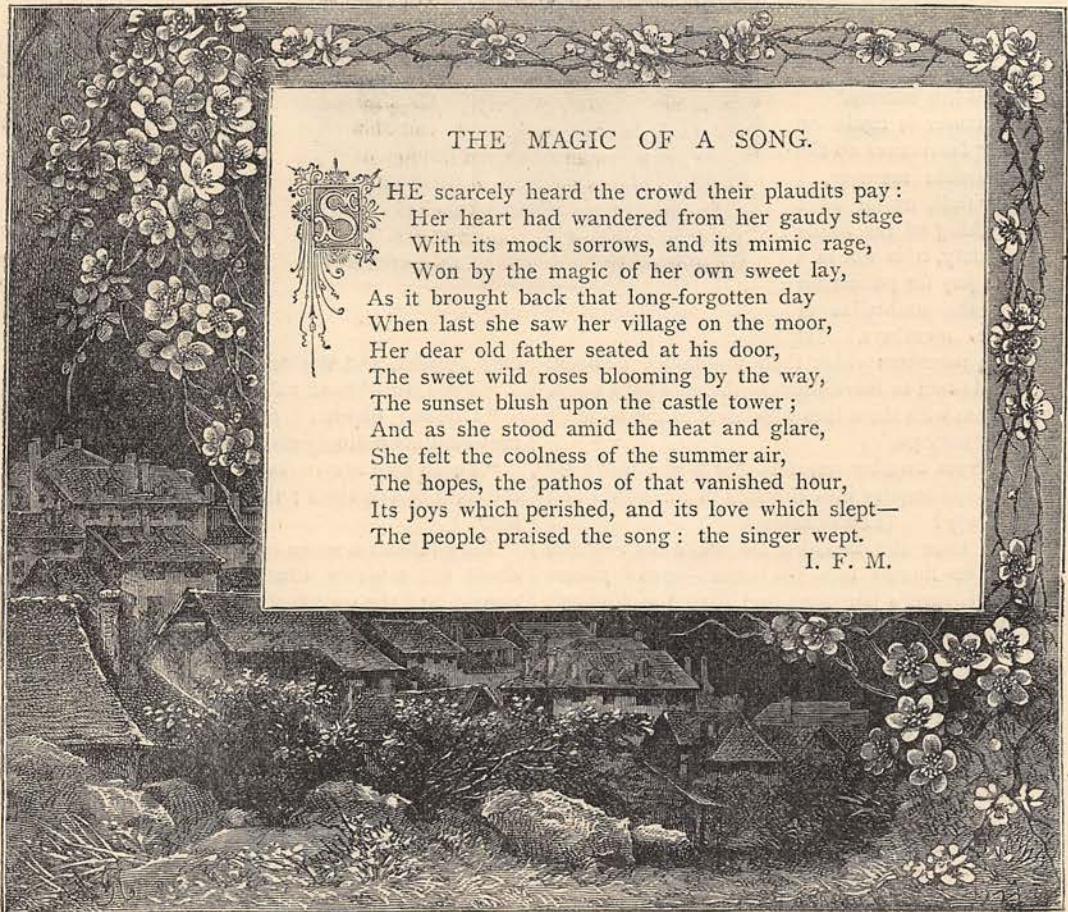
going down for the Christmas vacation, and that was the flattering notice of a poem of his which had appeared in the University magazine, *College Rhymes*;* and it may safely be asserted that no one in Porchester was prouder of the poet than the vicar's daughter, who saw herself reflected in the mirror of his verse.

The Christmas vacation passed. Lent Term came, and with it the Torpids. Paul's made five bumps, and Frank duly posted copies of the *Undergraduate's Journal*, which recorded the fact, to the vicarage and to his home. But with this proud event he abandoned for the present most of his amusements, confined himself to the practice for the Eights which were coming off in May, and to his work for Moderations, which were fixed for about the same date. He found himself obliged to "put on a coach"—i.e., employ a private tutor—during the summer term; but when he got his "testamur" in June, just a week before Commemoration, he and his father both felt that the ten guineas † had been profitably expended.

END OF CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

* Now—*O tempora! O mores!*—defunct.

† The customary fee for private tuition—three lessons weekly, of one hour each, for the term of seven or eight weeks.



THE MAGIC OF A SONG.

HE scarcely heard the crowd their plaudits pay:
 Her heart had wandered from her gaudy stage
 With its mock sorrows, and its mimic rage,
 Won by the magic of her own sweet lay,
 As it brought back that long-forgotten day
 When last she saw her village on the moor,
 Her dear old father seated at his door,
 The sweet wild roses blooming by the way,
 The sunset blush upon the castle tower;
 And as she stood amid the heat and glare,
 She felt the coolness of the summer air,
 The hopes, the pathos of that vanished hour,
 Its joys which perished, and its love which slept—
 The people praised the song: the singer wept.

I. F. M.

FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

THE CLOSE.



OPERATIONS being thus thrown behind, the next step was the choice of subjects in which to take a degree. Frank had all along intended to go in for one of the Honour Schools, but agreed with his father that there was no necessity to avail himself of the longest allowance of time granted. He need not present himself for three years, but his father decided that two years was quite long enough, in addition to the year he had already spent. He must do what he could in the two years.

There was no dispute between father and son. Their views corresponded. Frank was to be called to the Bar, and the Honour School of Law was chosen for the degree. The subjects for this would, in a great measure, answer the further purpose of the Bar Call Examination. Mr. Ross proposed to enter Frank's name at the Inner Temple in the ensuing Michaelmas Term. He should then "eat dinners" during the two years in which he was reading for his Oxford degree; that taken, he should have one year's reading in a barrister's chambers. This, he considered, ought to qualify him not only in book-work, but practically for a call. Moreover, it would give him just the necessary time to complete the statutable number of terms.

Frank was anxious to enter at once, before the Trinity Term was over, but on this point his father was firm. There was no such immediate hurry. As it was, he would be qualified for a call, in point of standing, at an age considerably below the average. Mr. Ross had noticed that the first Long Vacation had been, comparatively speaking, wasted. He had said nothing, but had resolved that the second and third

should not be a repetition of the first. He therefore directed Frank to write to his college tutor, Mr. Woods, for particulars of the subjects for the Honour Law School, and for advice as to a "coach" for part of the Long Vacation; and he himself wrote to his old friend Mr. Wodehouse, on the latter point.

Frank's letter from Mr. Woods was as follows:—

Paul's.

"DEAR MR. ROSS,—I am very glad to hear that you have so soon made up your mind as to the subjects in which you propose to take your degree; and I have no doubt your father's plan of entering you at the Inner Temple next Michaelmas Term is a wise one.

"Mr. Edwards, of University College, is, I have every reason to believe, a most advisable Law "coach." He is just now arranging a reading party to Switzerland, and I should hope your father will consent to your joining. Tell him from me that reading parties are not what they were in my undergraduate days—mere pleasure-trips, in which work forms the very last consideration. The few men now who go with a reading party really go to read. You may mention my name in writing to Mr. Edwards. He will, of course, furnish you with all particulars.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,
"J. WOODS."

The letter from Mr. Wodehouse was characteristic.

"DEAR MR. ROSS,—Law is not my line, or I would take your boy myself; but I know an excellent coach, Edwards of University, who is now settling a reading party, for Switzerland, I believe. Send your boy with him; you can't do better. I send by this post a copy of the Examination Regulations, revised to this date. Details, of course, you will get from Edwards.

"I am yours truly,
"PHILIP WODEHOUSE."

The following extract from the Book of Regulations absorbed Frank's attention, and may prove interesting here:—

HONOUR SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE.

The following subjects of examination are specified by the Board of Studies, but candidates are informed that, with the exception of the Institutes of Gaius, the Institutes of Justinian, and the specified Acts of Parliament, none of the matter of the examination is required to be studied textually. The other authorities mentioned in the notice are intended to define, to some extent, the nature of the several topics of the examination, and to indicate the sources from which information can be most conveniently obtained.

1. General Jurisprudence.

The principles of Jurisprudence, the theory of Legislation, and the early history of Legal Institutions. Special reference to Austin's Lectures, Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation, and the works of Sir Henry Maine.

2. History of English Law.

(a) Constitutional Law.

The leading principles and the following topics:—Legislative power of Parliament, the modes in which it is exercised, and its extent as to territory and persons.

The prerogatives of the Crown, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament.

The constitutional position of the Privy Council, the Ministers of the Crown, the Established Church, the Courts of Law, and the Armed Forces.

Reference to Blackstone or Stephens' "Commentaries," Stubbs' "Documents Illustrative of English History," Hallam's "Constitutional History," and Sir T. E. May's "Constitutional History."

The following statutes must be carefully read:—Constitutions of Clarendon. Magna Charta, Stat. Westminster II. 13 Ed. 1, Stat. 1, c. 24. Petition of Right. Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II. c. 2. Bill of Rights, 1 W. and M. Sess. 2, 2. Act of Settlement, 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 2.

(b) History of the Law of Real Property.

Reference to Blackstone or Stephens' "Commentaries," Digby's "Introduction to the History of Real Property."

Principal statutes referred to in the latter must be mastered, and reference may with advantage be made to Williams' "Treatise on the Law of Real Property."

3. Roman Law.
The Institutes of Gaius.
The Institutes of Justinian.
4. English Law.
The Principles of the Law of Contracts.
5. International Law.
(a) The outlines of International Law as a system.
(b) The history of the law relating to seas, ships, and navigable rivers in time of peace.
Reference to Woolsey's "Introduction," and Heffter's "Europäisches Völkerrecht," Wheaton's "Elements," or "Law of Nations," by Sir Travers Twiss. On subject (b) Ortolan's "Diplomatie de la Mer," *Livre Deuxième*.

After the letters, there was not much difficulty in deciding that Edwards was the "coach" to be secured. But the Swiss tour! Frank said nothing, nor did Mr. Ross, the former because he knew his father's disposition, the latter because he would not promise what he might not be able, with justice to the rest of his family, to afford.

However, after a suspense of three days, Frank was summoned after breakfast to the study. His father had received a letter from the coach, telling him the probable cost of the tour, and he had decided to send Frank. The party would leave London on the 1st of July. They were to meet for dinner at the Grosvenor Hotel at six o'clock, and go from Victoria by the mail that catches the night boat from Dover to Calais. Mr. Edwards added a few particulars as to books, and, rightly conjecturing this to be Frank's first journey abroad, some suggestions as to clothes and necessities generally.

Mr. Ross winced a little when he heard the route that was chosen. But when he had made up his mind to an expense, he was not a man to worry over the inevitable extras.

The few days of June that remained passed quickly enough. Frank, somehow, was not at home as much as his brothers and sisters could have wished. At meals there were sundry questions as to his doings, amused looks at his evident confusion, till even Mr. Ross, usually oblivious to the jokes that passed between the young folks, questioned his wife as to their meaning.

When he heard the suggestion, he at first laughed at it as ridiculous, then said the whole affair was "out of the question," not from any dislike to Rose, for he was indeed very fond of her, and finally saying he would speak to Frank, said nothing after all.

* * * * *

It was a soft, sweet evening, that of June 30th, and Frank, having finished his packing, slipped out unnoticed after dinner. It was a difficult matter to avoid the prying eyes of his brothers, but the dessert that evening was unusually absorbing, and long after Mr. and Mrs. Ross had left the table, the boys were diligently making themselves ill. Seizing the opportunity, Frank was three fields beyond the paddock before his absence was even mentioned.

He was sad, downhearted, romantically melancholy. And yet he had a delightful tour through Switzerland in store. Porchester had never seemed such a lovely

little place. No Swiss mountains could ever have such beauty as those soft hills yonder; no glaciers the charm of the gently flowing river; no Alpine forests the sweetness of these English meadows, now silvering with the evening dew, and softening in the falling mist. He stopped by a gate. He found his initials cut there, just in one corner out of sight; and near them one other letter. Three years ago he had broken his best knife, and cut his finger, over that little work. And there it was still — lichened over now, but still legible. He would not touch it. He wondered if it would still be there when he came back. When he came back! Was the boy going to India for twenty years, or to the North Pole? Who would touch the letters? Who would even read them? Who that came by this way would be likely to stop by that uninteresting gate, and draw aside those great dock-leaves merely to see F.R. and R. clumsily carved? And who, if they saw them, would trouble to deface them?

But Frank was in love and was proportionately melancholy. And lo! as in answer to his thoughts, softly over the new-cut grass comes the vicar's daughter.

It should be clearly understood that the pathway, along which Rose came so opportunely, was public, though seldom frequented. It led from the village of Porchester to a ferry, and this carried you to a hamlet, Wood Green, that lay within the vicar's ministrations. Just now there was illness in the hamlet, and Rose used daily to visit the sick. Frank, on no such journeys bent, passed many hours of those last days of June about the fields and crossing and re-crossing in the ferry-boat. Luckily this was worked by a marvellous contrivance of wheels, ropes, and poles, and there was no observant Charon to wonder at, and then report, the strange and repeated passages of the lawyer's son. Last evening, at the same time and place, Frank had met Rose: had told her he was leaving for Switzerland: had gone so far as to ask her if she was going to Wood Green the next evening; and she, because she was Rose, told him yes. Perhaps there was another reason, the cause of which lay in him. But she never speculated. He had asked her, and she had told him. She was going to Wood Green, and why not say so?

They walked slowly, oh! so slowly, across the misty meadows. They crossed, as lazily as the stream would suffer them, the little ferry. They reached Wood Green. It was only a basket and a message that Rose had to deliver to-night, and Frank had not long to wait at the little white wicket of Vowles' cottage. Then back again, across the ferry, and up the fields; and then, just by the gateway where they had met, they stopped, and he showed her something, pulling aside the gigantic dock-leaves—three letters, rudely cut, and covered with lichen.

"I cut them three years ago," he said. "Was it very silly?"

"I don't know," she answered.

"I loved you then, Rose," he said softly, taking her hand, "but I love you a thousand times more now, darling."

And Rose has told him something that makes him utterly happy—something they have known these many weeks, but neither has dared to express. They are but children, but why should they not be happy? Only boy and girl, but is that any reason why their love should not be true? And so they walk back through the deepening summer night, he as proud as knight of old, and she as happy as any "fair ladye." And then by the vicarage garden-gate they say good-bye. They have not thought of the future. The present is theirs, and that is enough. She is a simple little village girl, and he an undergraduate; that is all. But "all" is a great deal to them.

At six o'clock on the evening of July 1st, Edwards and his six pupils dined at the Grosvenor, wisely and not too well, in view of the passage that night. The party consisted of Hoskins of Brasenose, reading for Honours in Law; Lang and Kingdon of Christ Church, Maude of John's, and Royds of Exeter, reading for the Final Pass Schools; and Frank, who had thus one companion only in work. Edwards was quite a young man. He had been married about two years, but left his wife and child at home. He was just of an age not to be "donnish," and yet old enough to command a certain amount of necessary respect.

The pecuniary arrangements were as usual. Each was to pay his own personal expenses, and tuition fee to Edwards at the rate of £10 per month. But for the sake of convenience he would make the actual payments, and divide the amounts weekly.

At Victoria they broke up, for most of the men wanted to smoke. Edwards was not a smoker, and would have travelled to Dover alone had not Frank got into his compartment. The "coach's" weakness in this respect was the one little difficulty on the tour, and afforded a fund of amusement to the rest, who were young enough to regard a non-smoker with feelings of surprise. With the exception of Royds, none of the seven had ever been abroad. He spoke French slightly, and had a smattering of German. Edwards could not speak a word of the former, but knew enough of the latter for comfort in travelling. No one else spoke either. Royds plumed himself on his position of superiority, not without offence to the rest of the party, who one and all joined in snubbing him whenever he forgot his relation to Edwards. He was just a source of a little "pleasant acidity."

"I should advise you to lie down if you're inclined to be sea-sick," said Royds, for the benefit of the party generally, when they were on board. "I never am."

Edwards retired to the centre of the boat; Frank rolled himself in a rug on a bench near the central deck cabins. The rest again consoled themselves with cigars. The passage was long, for the night was foggy; but the water was calm as a duck-pond. Nevertheless, Royds looked very pale as he landed at Calais.

They reached Paris in the early sweetness of the

morning. And what a charm the great city has at that hour, and to first-comers! The brightness, the laughter, the sunshine of the town in its life! What a contrast to the death and dirt of London at such an hour!

They rushed across to an hotel near the Lyons Station, and after a hasty breakfast, breaking into three parties, drove all over the place, seeing, not "doing," as much as time allowed. In the evening they left for Geneva. Here they stayed two nights, and then went on to Chamounix by diligence. From Chamounix they ascended the Montanvert to cross the Mer de Glace.

This was their first climb. Royds, of course, had been before; and with quite a paternal air he selected a guide one evening, and marshalled the party the following morning. Going up the pine-woods, their weary eyes were refreshed by the sight of three female figures. Without confessing as much to one another, they one and all quickened. But still those much-wished-for forms retreated, nor did they stop till the little hut on the top was reached. And then!—But we draw a veil. They were charming ladies, and delighted to see these gay young Englishmen. But, dear ladies! they were not young. However, they were very pleasant, and the sound of the English tongue has a marvellous charm among foreigners.

The following morning, at ten o'clock, the corner by the Hôtel de l'Union was the centre of interest for the good folks of Chamounix. There at the hotel door stood seven sturdy mules and two guides. And presently, to the infinite delight of the bystanders, seven young Englishmen, followed by many packages, emerged and mounted. They were bound for Martigny, over the Col de Balme.

Poor guides! Unaccustomed to such riders, they started on their journey in happy innocence and ignorance. That evening, at seven o'clock, after a game struggle to keep within sight of their charges, they gave it up. And the cavalcade, headed by Edwards, putting their mules to their utmost speed (no contemptible pace considering their day's work), raced wildly by the wondering villagers into Martigny. Knapsacks banged and flapped over the mules' backs; tutor and pupils were boys once more, and simply shouted with delight as they clattered through the quiet streets. Much to his disgust the great Royds did not come in first. His was the worst mule, he explained at *table-d'hôte*.

All slept soundly that night at Martigny.

At Martigny they again fell in with the ladies of the hut on Montanvert, and talked, with all the energy of comrades in danger, of the crossing of the Mer de Glace and the descent of the Mauvais Pas, to the not unreasonable amusement of Royds. Next morning they left for Brieg, going by rail to Sierre, not without missing the first train, and imprecating maledictions on the head of the landlord who, his hotel being somewhat empty, was constrained to adopt some measures for detaining his profitable guests. Arrived at Sierre, they were told the diligence for Brieg had started,

and were offered carriages. A little patience, however, proved this to be one of the usual misrepresentations, and in due course, after a hearty *déjeuner* in the pretty old inn, they started in the company of a very fat ecclesiastic and a young and happy couple of Americans. From Brieg, which they reached at eight, after heavy rain, they were to ascend the Bel-alp, where



"THEY WALKED SLOWLY ACROSS THE MISTY MEADOWS" (p. 438).

Edwards intended to stay for a clear fortnight or three weeks for work.

There was no diligence to the Bel-alp; that they knew; but they had fondly hoped there was a carriage-road. They were quickly undeceived. There was only a bridle-path, and it was now late and getting dark. But Edwards had resolved to push on without further delay, and seeing he was firm the landlord of "La Poste" raised no objections. The heavier luggage was to be carried up on the following day. The absolute necessaries were packed on the sturdy shoulders of two guides; and at half-past eight the party started. The rain, which had been falling heavily all the afternoon, fortunately ceased, but there was no moon, and the clouds hung thickly. The darkness intensified the grandeur of the hills and made the climb seem harder. Once, as they passed between a cluster of châteaux, all dark and still, the moon struggled into view, and far below they saw a great white sea; but it was only the mist that lay along the valley. At half-past ten they reached the

first halting-place, a little châlet perched on a level plateau. There was no light, and only the sound of the bells on the cows whose slumbers they had disturbed. But presently, after some patient knocking, the door was opened by a young giant of seven feet, with a sturdy girl at his side.

Royds, the officious, the experienced, the polite traveller, advanced, took off his hat, and made some remarks in French; but neither host nor hostess understood, and the guide's *patois* was necessary to explain. In they all trooped to the rough low wooden room, glad enough to rest. The wine was sour, but it was the landlord's best; and they all made merry. Then one of the guides sang a Tyrolese ditty, of which the following is a paraphrase:—

"With rifle eye ready,
A dog of sharp scent,
And a maiden to love him,
A lad is content.

"What needs hath the hunter?
The hunter hath none
But a nut-brown-eyed maiden,
A dog, and a gun.

"On Sunday, the church-day,
To dance we are gone;
Andrew leads Peggy,
Janet leads John."

And then the guides, the landlord, and his wife all sang together; the young giant representing the love-sick tenor in such a way as to make every one shout with laughter:—

(Tenor) "Out of the Tyrol I come, a long, long way,
To look for my sweetheart, my little May.

(Bass) What does he say?

(Soprano) Ah, poor lover!

(All) So long, so long he has not seen his love,
So long he has not seen his love!

(Tenor) "As any bright penny was my little Jenny!
And a dimple was in
My Jenny's sweet chin!

(Bass) What does he say?

(All) So long, so long he has not seen his love!

(Tenor) "'Tis two long years ago
Since I left my love alone;
I'd give my true love's weight in gold
Could I her face behold,

(Bass) Hark what he says!

(Soprano) O what a fond lover!

(All) So long, so long he has not seen his love!"

And then Edwards sang an English song, the rest joining in the chorus, to the infinite delight of the Switzers. After which the guide suggested moving on.

At half-past one they reached the Bel-alp, and found, somewhat to their surprise, that there was no village, not even a châlet, but only a great inn, half wooden, half stone. The landlord, a little, fat, hoarse-speaking man, with a thick black moustache, and two cow-girls, called chambermaids, with their faces swathed in flannel, met them; and presently they slept soundly in their little bare rooms, with their wooden walls and ceilings, that made them feel for all the world as though they were dolls put to bed in boxes.

But what a view next morning! Down there in the valley, as they stand at the inn door, they can just make out where Brieg lies. Beyond, the entrance to the Simplon Pass; and, over all, the Matterhorn,

Weisshorn, Monte Leone, Mischabel, and the Fletschhorn. Up behind them towers the great white Sparrenhorn. Down on the left crawls the broad Aletsh Glacier, with its huge, rough, pale blue waves moving and melting, and foaming at the "snout" in torrents of stormy water.

The inn was full, and three weeks went pleasantly enough. People came and went, for the most part bound to or from the Eggisch-horn. Every now and then there was a brief excitement caused by the arrival of some friend whom chance had brought. Some of the visitors were regularly settled, and with these the men soon formed acquaintance: notably, Professor Tyndall, who was there on one of his usual summer visits, measuring the motion of the glaciers, and who, as "Father of the Table-d'hôte," made the meals doubly pleasant with his genial talk and merry laugh. Then there was another, well known in the public-school-world, with his wife—a jolly pair—and a young couple from Ireland, who, oddly enough, turned out to be distant connections of Lang. The husband fraternised with the men in their climbs. The wife spent most of her time rambling along the mountain paths within easy distance, in which she was not unfrequently accompanied by Royds, who flattered himself on being eminently a "ladies' man." There were several old ladies who, each evening, used to entice two of the men to four-handed chess. Frank usually was one of those caught. Lang and Maude, the two lazy ones of the party, always retired to the smoking-room, whence they never emerged till midnight. The others, for the most part, read in the common sitting-room. Edwards devoted four hours in the morning to his pupils' work, from 8 to 12, and one hour before dinner. Out of respect for Lang and Maude, their hour was fixed at 11. But, as often as not, when that hour arrived, on looking out of the window to call them in, their "coach" would hear that they were not down yet, or would see them strolling casually down the hill



"ROYDS LOOKED VERY PALE, AS HE LANDED AT CALAIS" (p. 439).

to meet the mules which brought the letters or the day's provisions from Brieg.

"Haven't got any work ready yet," would be Lang's answer, if Edwards managed to overtake them.

"Do you mind taking me after dinner?" from Maude.

But in spite of the idleness of these two, the average amount of work achieved by the party was very creditable, and Edwards was satisfied.

At the end of the fixed three weeks, to the great regret of the landlord (for he found the young Oxonians thirsty to a degree) and of most of the guests, the party departed. They went as they came, on foot,

with a couple of horses to carry their luggage, and a couple of guides to carry Lang, who had contrived to strain his ankle. They slept one night in Brieg—a short, restless night, with the diligences rolling through the streets and clattering into the courtyards, with jingling bells and cracking whips, the shouts of the drivers, and the agonised voices of weary and confused travellers. At six in the fresh clear dawn they took the diligence for the Rhone Glacier, and thence over the Furka to Andermatt. There, also, they slept one night—in fact, slept so soundly that when the diligence started next



"THIS WAS THEIR FIRST CLIMB" (p. 439).



"THEY WERE BOUND FOR MARTIGNY, OVER THE COL DE BALME" (P. 439).

morning for Flüelen by the St. Gothard Pass, Edwards, Frank, and Royds alone were in time for breakfast and for choice of seats; Hoskins and Kingdon only saved their seats by chasing the diligence after it had started; while the first that Lang and Maude saw of the morning was the sight of the diligence turning a corner, with three of their companions seated outside, and two running frantically after it. But they consoled themselves with the reflection that this delay would furnish them with an excellent excuse for "cutting" the next day's lesson with Edwards. Frank was separated from the rest of the party, having for his companion a little soldier who spoke neither French nor German, but an unintelligible *patois* which made conversation impossible.

About ten o'clock they passed Altdorf. The little town looked so bright and gay, full of reverence for its William Tell, and ignorant of or despising the knowledge that makes his story a myth. Thence to Flüelen, and thence over the clear waters of the Vierwaldstätter See to Lucerne. What a change from the Bel-alp! Here all is softened—grown Italian almost. Just in the distance a few snowy peaks; but

the frowning heights have melted to soft wooded hills—running down to look at themselves in the glassy mirror. Lucerne was reached about one o'clock; and here, at the Englischer Hof, right on the quay, a hospitable welcome met them.

Lang and Maude revelled in the change. For them the Bel-alp was too cold, too dull; but here they had the lake, the shops, the cafés, the band at night, and all those countless charms which no English town seems to possess. Here even Frank relaxed a little; but he had worked steadily hitherto. They made excursions every day, for the most part in the comfortable little steamers. They went up the Rigi luxuriously in the train. Edwards, Royds, and Frank climbed Pilatus; the rest were content with the Rigi. They bought presents, useless as well as useful; they strummed on the salon piano, and sang in broken German, to the intense delight of the waiters. They spent the evenings invariably in a little café round the corner, where Gretchen's merry black eyes flashed from one to another, hardly divining the relationship of the party; or, if not there, on the boulevard, listening to the band; and sometimes on the lake; and it was on one of these occasions that Edwards astonished them by his vocal as well as his poetical powers.

A fortnight soon passed, and they travelled together to Paris. Here they parted, Frank going straight to Porchester, Edwards to Oxford. Frank had made a good start with his law reading, and, thanks to Edwards' style of teaching, had thoroughly grasped all that he had touched, and what is more, liked his subjects. One practical point before passing to other scenes: Frank's expenses were £50—£35 for railway fares, hotel bills, &c., £15 to Edwards for tuition.

END OF CHAPTER THE FIFTH.



ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE SIXTH.
"READING LAW."

PAUL'S had no Law Lecturers—Frank was therefore compelled to "put on a coach." He accordingly wrote to Edwards a week before term commenced to arrange with him. Much to his surprise, the College offered to pay Edwards' fee on his behalf;

which after all was but fair, considering that Frank had to pay his College tuition fees although there were no lectures for him. By Edwards' advice he attended certain of the Law Professors' Lectures, which were open to the University at large—in some cases on payment of £1, in others free. Six hours in each week were spent at these, and three hours with Edwards; and with a daily average of four hours' private reading Frank considered he was industrious. His degree seemed so far off. He would work more when the time was drawing nearer. So he consoled himself, and so the time went by.

Of Crawford he saw little, for it was his last term, and he was in for Honours in the Final Classical Schools in November. But on Sunday they used to lunch together—alternately in one another's rooms—and go for a long constitutional afterwards. To Crawford alone of his many friends Frank confided his hopes. To him alone he told his dreams of Rose, of their engagement, and even of the marriage in the future. And Crawford never laughed at him, or pooh-poohed the notion as a boyish fancy; for he saw that if there was one thing more than another which would keep Frank straight, and make him stick to his work, it was the hope of one day making a home for Rose. But the Bar! How hopeless it seemed! To talk of marriage, at least three years before the wig could be worn, much less a brief gained! Still the boy was hopeful. And why damp his energy? Besides, Crawford had a belief—he knew it was not a prevalent one—that though there are so many barristers, the Bar as a profession is not really so crowded as the world believes; that if you eliminate the large numbers of so-called barristers who live by their pen, by speculating—by anything, in fact, except the profession they claim—the number of men left is by

no means large enough to do the work that offers. Again, he knew that Frank came of a family of lawyers, with large firms in various towns, and at least one of considerable eminence in London. So that altogether he considered the boy's ambitions and dreams as by no means baseless or silly. As for himself, he hardly cared to confess his hopes. But Frank had always placed him, in anticipation, in the position Crawford secretly desired. He seemed fitted in every way for a Fellowship and Tutorship. To begin with, he was a gentleman in birth and in heart. He would therefore know how to feel with, and for, all the various grades of men with whom he would come in contact: unlike the many who, with neither the breeding nor the feelings of gentlemen, with nothing but their intellectual supremacy to recommend them, erect and defend by their offensiveness, their griggishness, and their boorishness a barrier between the undergraduate and the Fellowmen;—"with prehistoric grandfathers," who, when they give an official dinner-party, use the College plate, and as they contemplate the admiring glances of their guests, flatter themselves into the belief that they have an illustrious ancestry.

As to Crawford's intellectual powers, Frank knew he had already given ample proof. He had taken a first class in Classical Moderations. He had won the Chancellor's prize for Latin Verse, and had been *proxime accessit* for the Stanhope Essay. And then, to crown all, from the boyish undergraduate point of view, he had rowed in his College Eight, and won the Diamond Sculls at Henley. Why, he was the



"DO YOU SEE MUCH OF MONKTON?" CRAWFORD ASKED" (p. 557).

very *beau idéal* of a Fellow. A handsome, clever, athletic English gentleman. Oxford has had many such, and, thank God, she has them still: men who consider a Fellowship and Tutorship a sacred trust;

who look upon the undergraduates as friends to be helped, guided, and taught, but not in mere learning for the schools; who will draw out, not crush, the fresh hopefulness of youth; who will cheer, not cloud, a boy's ambitions; who will look for good qualities, not watch and wait for errors; whose chief thought will be what good they can do for them, not what fines they can impose.

"Do you see much of Monkton now?" Crawford asked, as they were walking to Godstow by the upper river.

"Very little," said Frank. "I can't think what he does with himself."

"Not much, I fancy. I see him loafing occasionally, and I believe that's pretty nearly all he does. However, I'm glad you don't see much of him." And Crawford changed the subject. "What's this I hear of you and the *Undergraduates' Journal*? You don't mean to say you've taken to write in it? I should have thought you had work enough to do."

Frank got red and confused.

"Well, the fact is—I have written a few things; but it didn't take much time."

"Ah! that's just where it is," said Crawford. "If you do anything of that sort at all, it's worth doing well—just as everything is, for the matter of that. You haven't time to do it well, and you square the matter by doing it hurriedly. You'd far better stick to your Lawreading."

"I say, old fellow," remonstrated Frank, "I didn't come out for a lecture. You're a regular old school-master. I only wrote three little poems, or 'sets of verses' as I suppose I ought to call 'em: that's the extent of my writing."

"Oh!" said Crawford, somewhat mollified. "Well, take my advice; get your degree first and write afterwards."

"That's all very well," retorted Frank; "but I should like to know how you expect a fellow to be able to write without practice? Reading Law and writing answers to papers don't help one."

"I don't think we'll discuss the question any further," answered Crawford. "You want to marry Rose, I know, as quickly as possible. Well, my opinion is that you'll do it a great deal more quickly by reading Law than by writing poetry."

Frank was silent. There was truth in what Crawford said, he knew; but he could not help writing poetry. And whether he will ever be a known poet, ever succeed in charming the hydra-headed public, or not, he certainly had one characteristic of a maker—

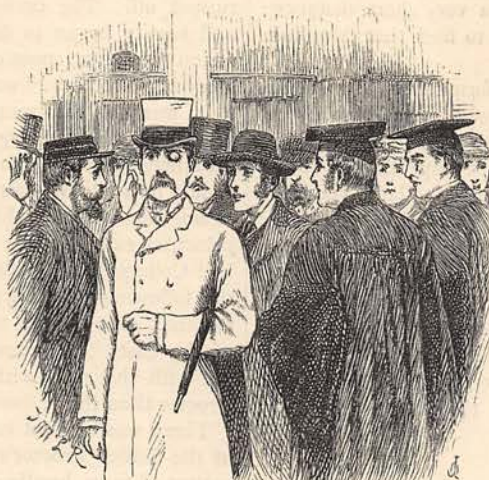
spontaneity. Rose, of course, considered him a poet in the highest sense of the term. In fact, she cared for no poetry but his, which speaks volumes for her affection, but little for her powers of criticism. But if lovers are to be critics, Love may as well go to the oculist, and be operated on for cataract.

Term, with all its activity, was passing quickly. Every day till two o'clock Frank devoted to his work. From two till five he rowed, or practised at the butts. From five till six he usually spent at the Union, reading the papers or magazines. Dinner at six. He did not do much work in the evening, for various reasons—chiefly, because he was too lazy—excusing himself because he thought his eyes were weak; and partly because of various engagements. On Monday the Paul's Debating Society met. On Tuesday evening there was either a regular Apollo lodge-meeting, or a lodge of instruction. Wednesday, the practice of the Philharmonic, a somewhat different form of excitement from the usual undergraduate amusements, owing to the presence of a large number of ladies. Thursday, the debate at the Union, in which Frank usually took part. Friday and Saturday had no definite fixture; but then there was always something in the shape of a nondescript entertainment at the "Vic.," or concert at the Town Hall or Corn Exchange; or else there was a friend to be asked to dinner in Hall, or an invitation to

dinner to accept. Altogether, Frank's evening work never amounted to more than one hour on the average.

One evening, seeing a large poster announcing a performance by "the great Bounce," he turned up the narrow little passage which leads from Magdalen Street to the "gaff" that is dignified by the name of a theatre. Here, by permission of the Very Reverend the Vice-Chancellor, and his Worship the Mayor, a permission always necessary and always publicly announced, entertainments of every description, as long as they are not stage plays, are performed. Conjurors, mimics, ventriloquists, mesmerists, Tyrolese singers, Japanese acrobats, music-hall singers of every grade and degree, display themselves before a crowded audience of undergraduates. An occasional concert is given in the Town Hall or Corn Exchange, to which of course ladies can go; but from the entertainments in the "Vic.," good, bad, or indifferent, they are absolutely debarred. And in very, very few instances do they miss anything worth seeing.

The first person whom Frank recognised on entering



THE PROCTORS IN WAIT (p. 560).

was Monkton, who was sitting in a stage-box, or at least in what does duty for a stage-box. He was dressed in a somewhat startling costume of ginger-colour check; a bright crimson necktie; his hat well on the side of his head; an enormous cigar in his mouth, which he appeared to be sucking rather than smoking. Between his knees, a gigantic bull-dog, whose efforts to plunge upon the stage or into the orchestra he was with difficulty controlling. Another man sat with him, dressed, if it were possible, in louder style than he; and from the tone of their voices they appeared not a little pleased with themselves and the impression they were creating. The theatre was crammed from floor to ceiling; the University element decidedly predominating; the town being represented by a gallery full of that peculiar style of people for which Oxford seems so justly famous. The smoke from pipes and cigars was far too thick to allow of recognition except at a very short distance; and Frank was much relieved to find that Monkton did not "spot" him.

We need not describe the performance. The vulgar, strutting, swaggering "comique," who supplies in fancied wit what he lacks in voice; the booming tenor, who yells "Tom Bowling" to give respectability to the entertainment; the brazen-throated "lady vocalist," who disdains to be called a singer, and who certainly doesn't deserve the title, are all too wearisome and sickening to merit notice, but for the lamentable fact that they are patronised by the undergraduates because the University authorities refuse to sanction anything better.

The entertainment had not proceeded very far before Monkton had attracted the notice of the star



CHRIST CHURCH.

vocalist of the evening, who, seeing that he had the audience on his side, commenced, in the spoken portion of his performance, to chaff "the gentleman in ginger." Monkton's position was too prominent

for him to venture to respond; perhaps, too, he was not good at repartee. At all events, he drew back out of sight as far as possible, contenting himself with allowing his dog to put his forefeet on the cushion of the box and to growl an answer to the chaff.

The next performer happened to be a young lady not quite so much at her ease as is usual in these persons. She was evidently frightened at the dog; and Monkton, seeing his opportunity, made the brute growl and spring forward as near the singer as possible. There were loud cries of "Turn him out." The singer stopped in the middle of her song, burst into tears, and ran off at the wings. The manager came forward and expostulated. By this time the gallery was infuriated. Then Monkton let the dog go, and with a bound he cleared the orchestra and leapt on the stage. The manager, in evident trepidation, rushed off. The orchestra seized their instruments and hastily began to decamp; some one in the confusion turned out most of the gas; and at that moment a cry of "Proctors!" was heard.

It was by the merest chance that the Proctor happened to be passing, and hearing the unusual disturbance, and the shouts which were evidently not shouts of applause, came in. He sent two of his men to one door, and he himself with two waited at the principal exit. There they took everybody's "name and College," giving directions as to the usual call on the following morning; then, when the theatre was emptied, sent for the manager, and learned the facts of the case. Monkton had, of course, made his way out with the rest, with no further notice from the Proctor than they; but his time was to come.

There was a great crowd at nine the next morning at the Senior Proctor's rooms. The men went as a matter of form, hardly expecting to be fined for going to an entertainment sanctioned by the University, and simply anticipating an order to attend before the Vice-Chancellor for an investigation of the fracas of the preceding evening. Monkton appeared with the rest; and from the way in which every one gave him the cold shoulder he saw pretty clearly that no one would screen him. At twelve o'clock he received an official notice to answer before the Vice-Chancellor to the charge of setting and inciting a bull-dog, with intent to do bodily injury, and so forth. There had been no difficulty in learning his name and College, for he was a constant frequenter of the theatre.

At eleven o'clock on the following day there was such a crowd as had not been seen in the Vice-Chancellor's Court for many a long day. The case was investigated as before a magistrate, the Vice-Chancellor being *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the city of Oxford, with, however, far greater powers. There were plenty of undergraduates who gave evidence in support of the charge, and the manager and singers gladly exonerated the rest of the audience. It was acknowledged on all sides that neither Monkton nor the star "comique" put in so easy and unembarrassed an appearance before the Very Reverend the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors as they did in their respective

positions on the eventful evening. It was in vain that Monkton's solicitor urged provocation on the part of the star. There were plenty of men ready to testify that they too had been chaffed. The Vice-Chancellor gave the defendant a sharp reprimand, fined him £5, and "sent him down for a term."

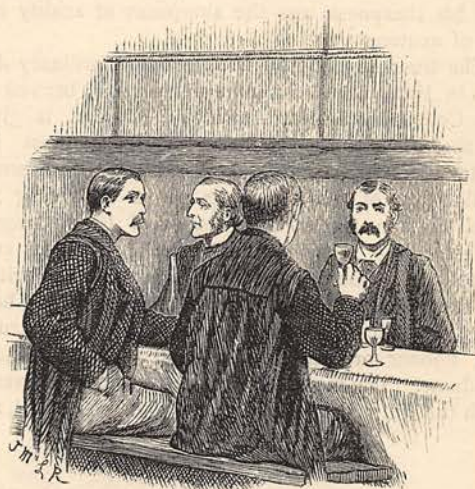
The Proctor's summons to the rest of the men was allowed to pass, and they heard no more of the matter.

The Michaelmas Law Term commenced on the 2nd of November, and Frank obtained leave from the Dean to go to town to enter at the Inner Temple and eat his first three dinners! He left at nine a.m., with feelings somewhat akin to those he had on starting from home for matriculation, with the important difference, however, that there was no examination to face. His father met him at Paddington, and they drove straight to the Temple. At the gate of the "Inner" they found the two friends who had promised to be sureties for the payment of fees. With them they went to the Steward's office, and there Frank presented a paper signed by the Dean of Paul's to the effect that he had passed a Public Examination at Oxford. This exempted him from the examination on admission as a student of the Inns of Court. On payment of one guinea he obtained a form of admission, to be signed by two barristers vouching for his respectability, with which he and his father went to the chambers of two friends, who gave the necessary signatures; then back again to the Treasurer's office, where the two sureties entered into a bond to the amount of £50; and by a further payment of five guineas for the privilege of attending the Public Lectures of the Law Professors, and £35 6s. 5d. for fees and stamp on admission, the whole business was complete, and Frank was a student of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

A little pleasant chaff about the woollack, and the quartet broke up, the two sureties to their respective businesses, Frank and his father to lunch. Then Mr. Ross took a cab to Paddington, leaving Frank at the door of Maskelyne and Cooke's mysterious entertainment, where he proposed a little mild dissipation till it was time to go down to the Temple to dine.

Hurrying through the crowd of students and newspaper-boys at the lodge just before six o'clock, he met three friends, and the usual expressions of mutual surprise were uttered. They agreed to make up a mess together, and certainly would not have accepted Dickens' definition of a mess as "a party of four who eye each other with feelings of mutual distrust and suspicion." Frank, as freshman, had to "stand" the orthodox bottle of wine, and felt quite like an old foguey as he "took wine" with the three. With the exception of wine, and the power of sending for various sorts of liquors, the dinner was very much the same as the usual dinner in Hall at Oxford. The servants were better dressed, but waited worse. There was more order, from the fact that everybody has to be present at grace before and after meat; failing which, the dinner does not count. Then the diversity of age and style of men struck Frank. Old men and beardless boys

sitting side by side, wearing the lean student's gown; mild-looking students with pale faces and spectacles; fast men, in whom the notion of study seemed a ridiculous anomaly; dark faces from the East; and



DINING AT THE INNER TEMPLE.

even a few of the thick lips from Africa. All the rest—the Benchers at the high table, the portraits overhead, the coloured windows, the fretted roof, the carved panelling—it was all familiar; Oxford over again, simply transplanted to the very heart of London.

The three evenings passed all too quickly, and he was once more in Oxford, with the sense of having at least made one distinct step towards winning Rose, even though it was such a matter-of-fact affair as the eating of three dinners.

There was not much to mark the succeeding Lent Term. There were the "Torpids" as usual, in which Frank again rowed, and with such decided improvement that he was safe for the "Eight" in the summer term. There was the ordinary scarlet-fever scare; a suicide of a studious undergraduate, the annual result of the climate, and the Lenten depression of the social atmosphere; and there were the Christ Church Grinds,* and the Brasenose Ale Festival on Shrove Tuesday.

To the former Frank went, surreptitiously of course, for the Grinds are with annual regularity forbidden, but with equal regularity carried out. The Proctors for the time being were not over-sharp, and imagined that the simplest and easiest way to catch the men coming home from Aylesbury, was to go to the station and meet the in-trains. But not a single undergraduate was to be found as bait for the hungry officials. Innocently confessing his failure on the following evening in Common Room, the Senior Proctor drew upon himself the ridicule of one of the older Fellows, a sporting man, and the "inextinguishable laughter" of the rest.

"You don't mean to say you expected to find them

* Horse-races.

at the station? Why, man alive! what is easier than to tip the guard and engine-driver half-a-sovereign, and have the train stopped just by the goods station?"

The Senior Proctor mentally resolved to be sharper in future. He was sharper—when he caught men. But his sharpness was the sharpness of acidity and not of acuteness.

The Brasenose Ale Festival is simply ordinary dinner in Hall, at which some special ale, brewed by the College and kept for high occasions, is given to the undergraduates. Possibly the most important feature, certainly it is the most uncommon, is the fact of the ale being given. Anything not paid for is a fact so rare that it of itself deserves a festival to commemorate it. The ale is celebrated in a poem which is supposed to be written by the College Butler. College Butlers being, however, not necessarily gifted with the poetic faculty, the honour or duty is deputed to some undergraduate. The merits of the verses vary, apparently with the ale, which is sometimes good, often bad, and

usually indifferent. In a collection of the productions of laureates of the barrel, lately published, are verses by Bishop Heber, by Garbett, once Professor of Poetry, and others of less reputation. The various later authors may be found in country rectories, doubtless endeavouring on temperance principles to counteract the effects of the obnoxious liquor, which in the days of their youth they celebrated in such thoughtless fashion.

The College bounty did not stop short, however, at ale; cakes of ample proportions were cut up and distributed. But when all rose to bless the indirect giver, and the direct benefactor, it must of course have been indigestion or malicious scepticism which made Frank's host whisper to him—

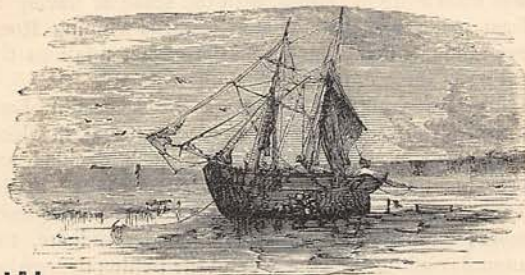
"I wonder what the difference is between the pecuniary value of the bequest when it was made to the College, and its present value."

Frank, not being able to hazard a conjecture, made the most apposite remark his state of ignorance allowed—"You'd better ask the Bursar."

END OF CHAPTER THE SIXTH.



THE PRACTICAL USES OF SEAWEED.



WE are all familiar with the seaweed which forms a slippery lining to the rocks on the sea-shore at low water, and all of us have gazed with delight down into the clear depths of sea-water where submarine forests wave in their liquid atmosphere; but until recent years nobody thought that these ocean shrubberies were far more valuable than those which flourish on land. Farmers inhabiting patches of fertile soil beside the restless ocean have, from time immemorial, burnt the seaweed and scattered the ashes over the land for manure; rude nations in scattered colonies have at times been driven to it for subsistence; and lovers of science have plucked it from its native bed to investigate its beautiful structure and classify its almost endless varieties. Such were considered to be the only uses of submarine plants; but the Scotchman who said, in his penuriousness, "Boil stanes wi' butter, an' ye may sup the broo'," was the precursor of a new

race of men who, actuated by nature's own principle, sought to utilise everything, however abhorrent and unpromising; and it is to these we owe many of the valuable and wealth-yielding productions for countless generations sealed up in the forests of King Neptune.

Now, however, no longer do we despise the valuable gifts which old Ocean throws ashore after one of his internal storms, but everywhere round our coasts—especially the west of Ireland, and the west and north of Scotland, and in all the Channel Islands—busy hands gather to reap the ocean harvest, and the sea-crop is stacked and cared for as much as that of the land. Anybody who has travelled through Jersey or Guernsey must have been struck with the stacks of sea-drift neatly thatched over and forming an essential feature of most farm-yards; and those who have, like the writer of this paper one memorable summer, gone out in a Sark boat to the island of Herm, to the harvest of *vraic-scié* (cut weed), and the mad frolics with the charming islanders after it was safely gathered, can never cease to have an interest in seaweed. Indeed, so essential to their daily bread is it that they have a proverb which says, *Point de vraic, point de haugar* (No seaweed, no corn-shed); and what is true of the Channel Islands is true of many portions of our western coasts. In many parts of Ireland "dillisk" (Irish, "duille-isk"—water-leaf), and in the west of Scotland "dulse," is accounted a luxury

FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE SEVENTH.
EXAMINATIONS.

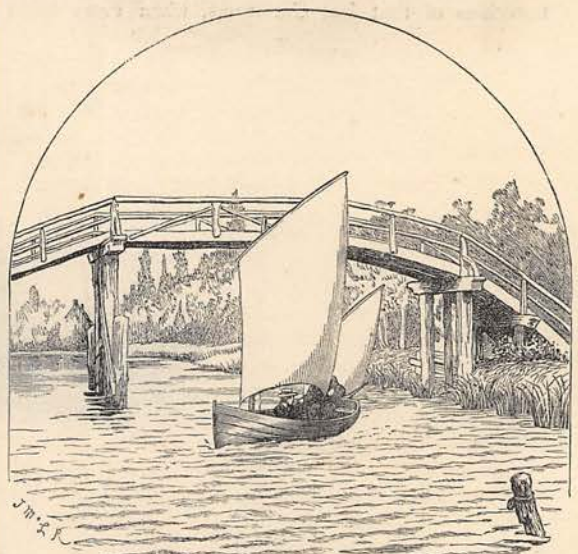
FRANK read with Edwards in the Summer Term, the college again paying half the fee. He rowed in the Eights, and Paul's made four bumps, thereby getting head of the river. To commemorate the event a "bump-supper" was given. All the

men, with the exception of a very few, subscribed the usual guinea, and, as many brought guests, the supper was emphatically a success. The exceptions were of the three ordinary types: those who could not afford a guinea for such a purpose, and who were not ashamed to say so, and who, therefore, were not thought the worse by the other men; those who considered "bump-suppers" and such-like entertainments as immoral orgies; and lastly, those who both enjoyed them and who could afford to subscribe, but who were too mean to do so, and preferred rather to extract an invitation to another college bump-supper in the specious manner which usually characterises the tight-fingered. The Dons readily gave permission for the use of the hall, with certain provisos as to time of termination of the feast. Cooks and scouts vied with one another, in a spirit not altogether disinterested, in supplying and laying out the best that the college kitchen could provide. A gorgeous dessert was ordered from a neighbouring confectioner, and wine came in without stint or stay. Slap's* excellent band was engaged, and discoursed most sweet music from time to time during the evening. And then, what speeches were made! What songs were sung! How they all cheered when the captain of the boat club returned thanks! And—tell it not in the Common Room, whisper it not to the Dons (for the very simple reason that they know by experience what it all means)—what aching eyes, what cracking heads, what foul and furry tongues there were next morning!

Frank did not stay up for Commemoration; that he reserved as a pleasure for the following year. His final examination would then be over, and he would

be able to enjoy all the fun and gaiety in his new glory, as Bachelor of Arts. Before going down he had a long consultation with Edwards as to his work in the "Long." The latter was again going to take a reading party abroad, but he advised Frank not to join; he told him that, in his present state of progress, he could do more work at home. Frank was relieved by the advice, for he knew his father could not afford to send him abroad again. But he felt he might close with Edwards' proposal to come up a month before the Michaelmas Term began, chiefly for the purpose of making his work safe for the first Bar Examination in Roman Law, which was fixed for the end of October. Edwards wished him to go in for this on this, his first, opportunity; for he felt that, apart from the direct advantage in passing, the examination would prove of great service as a test for the final Oxford Examination in the ensuing summer.

Mr. Ross was not only satisfied but pleased with the scheme for Frank's work. He was a man who always looked ahead and tried to map out the future. He felt that men for the most part create their own future, and that where the object in view is clearly marked out, and the means to that object carefully weighed and chosen with firm determination, chance is but a trifling factor in a man's career. He loathed that comfortable philosophy which folds its hands and leaves "Time and the hour" to work for one. So far his plans had been fulfilled; and if this had made him somewhat dogmatic and obstinately fond of insisting that "anything can be done if only there is the will to do it," it had, at all events, taught his children the lesson of dogged perseverance and the value of far sightedness.

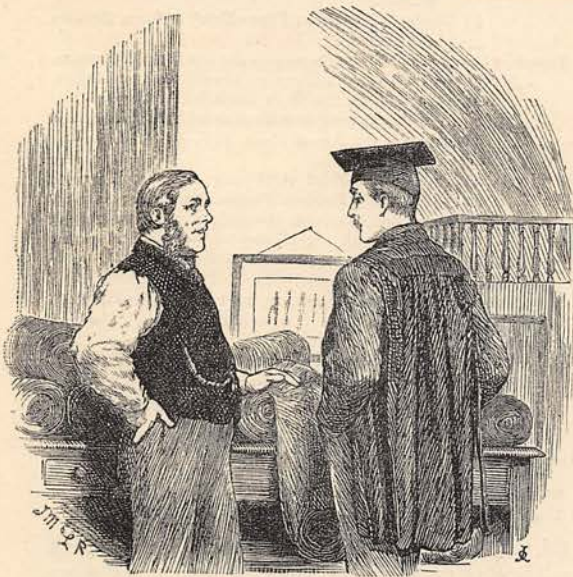


"FRANK SPENT A PLEASANT 'LONG' VACATION" (p. 625).

* Affectionate abbreviation for Slapoffski, unrivalled in Oxford, and not unknown outside.

Frank spent a pleasant "Long" vacation. He had plenty of cricket and boating; he saw Rose at least three times every week. There were endless picnics and lawn-tennis parties; and they went to all, and were proportionately happy. Above all, he got through a good deal of reading. During the three months he was at home he worked, on an average, five hours every day; but by judiciously arranging these he always found plenty of time for amusements. He bathed in the river, wet or fine, every morning at seven; read from eight till nine; breakfast at nine; read from ten till one. By this plan he always had done four hours' work before luncheon; and he had no difficulty in keeping up his average number by regulating the rest of his work according to the general plans for the day's amusements.

The month's reading in Oxford during the "Long" was, of course, a novelty, but he did not find the dulness he expected. He saw a good deal more of



"HE ORDERED AN ELEGANT SUMMER SUIT AT A MOST OBLIGING TAILOR'S" (p. 627).

Edwards than in his tutorial capacity, and soon made great friends with his wife; and as young men are at a premium in Oxford out of term, his social vanity was flattered by numerous invitations.

Towards the latter part of October, Frank went to town for the Bar Examination. He put up at the Inns of Court Hotel, to be near Lincoln's Inn, in the hall of which he duly appeared one Saturday morning at ten o'clock. He saw plenty of familiar faces and several friends. One of the examiners also was an Oxford professor. The paper—there was only one—was not difficult, and Frank had very nearly finished when, just on the stroke of twelve o'clock, he was called up for *vivâ voce*. The plan struck him as strange; and as he was kept waiting for at least twenty minutes, he envied the other candidates who were still writing or looking over their papers. His *vivâ voce*, however, did not last very long, and he had ample time to



"TWO HOURS AFTERWARDS HE RECEIVED THE MUCH-COVETED PIECE OF BLUE PAPER" (p. 627).

correct his work carefully. Within a week he received the pleasant news that he had passed, and went up in November to eat his dinners with a certain amount of pride at having achieved one more distinct step towards his desired end.

Not long after this, Crawford, who had taken a "first" in the summer, gained a Fellowship at Queen's; and by an odd coincidence, another of Frank's friends, Monkton, was sent down about the same time. His rustication after the escapade in the theatre had apparently failed to inspire him with any awe of the University authorities, and he had scorned the notion of the Proctors being able to track or catch him in any of his favourite haunts, till one night he received palpable and painful evidence to the contrary. The matter was promptly settled. He was summoned before the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors privately; his previous offence was proved against him; a bad report came from his College authorities; his name was re-



"FRANK ROWED ROSE AND MARY DOWN TO SANDFORD" (p. 627).

moved from the books, and he was told to leave Oxford at once.

Frank's time and that of his compeers was now drawing to a close, and it may be, therefore, convenient here to explain the various means by which a degree can be obtained, for the University does not lay down a uniform course for all candidates, but gives a large scope for choice in regard both to the subjects, time, and order of the several examinations. Responsions, as has been explained, are obligatory upon all, except those who have passed either the previous examination at Cambridge or the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination. Moderations are also obligatory on all; but here the student may offer either the minimum amount of work, called "a Pass," or go in for Honours either in Classics or Mathematics. The Honours Examination in Classics is to chiefly test style of translation from Latin and Greek into English, and *vice versa*; and grammatical and critical questions are set bearing on the contents, style, and literary history of the books offered. Papers are also set in the Elements of Comparative Philology; the History of the Greek Drama, with Aristotle's Poetics; and the Elements of Deductive Logic, with either selections from the Organon, or from Mill's "Inductive Logic." The four Gospels in Greek, together with questions on the subject-matter, are compulsory on all,—Passmen and Classmen alike. After the examination is over, the examiners (in this instance called Moderators) distribute the names of those whom they judge to have shown sufficient merit into three classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically. If a candidate is not good enough to be placed in a class, but has yet shown as much knowledge as is required of the ordinary Passman, he receives a *testamur* to that effect. This is called a "gulf."

For the second public or final examination for the degree of B.A. there is yet further scope of subject allowed. Here, again, a student has the option of taking a Pass or an Honour Degree; and here also both Passmen and Classmen alike have to pass an examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, the subjects of which are:—

- (1) The Books of the Old and New Testaments.
- (2) The Holy Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek.
- (3) The Thirty-nine Articles.

But any candidate may for himself, or his parents or guardians for him, object on religious grounds to this examination, and in this case he is allowed to offer some books or subjects appointed for this purpose by the Board of Studies.

The subjects for the Pass Degree are arranged in three groups, as follows, the books specified being those which may now be offered till further notice:—

GROUP A.

- (1) Two books, either both Greek, or one Greek and one Latin: one being a Greek philosophical work, and the other a Greek or Latin historian.
e.g. Aristotle's Ethics, Books i.—iv., together with chapters 6—10 of Book x.

Aristotle's Politics, Books i., iii., vii.
Plato—Republic, Books i.—iv.
Herodotus, Books vii.—ix.
Livy, Books xxi.—xxiv.
Tacitus—Annals, Books i.—iv.

With questions on the subject-matter of the books offered.

- (2) The outlines of Greek and Roman History, with a special period of one or the other, and English Composition.

e.g. Greek—from the Legislation of Solon to the death of Alexander the Great.

Roman—from the establishment of the Republic to the death of Domitian.

Special periods.

Greek—the Persian war; the Peloponnesian war.

Roman—the second Punic war; the reign of Tiberius.

GROUP B.

- (1) Either English History and a period or subject of English Literature, or a period of modern European History, with Political and Descriptive Geography, with English Composition in each case.

e.g. English History to 1815, with one of the following:—

(a) Piers Ploughman—the Prologue, Passus i.—vii.;
Chaucer—the Prologue, the Knight's Tale, the Nonne Prestes Tale.

(b) Shakespeare—The Tempest, King Lear, Richard II., Hamlet.

(c) Dryden—Selections; Pope—Essay on Man, Epistles and Satires.

- (2) French or German, including Composition and a period of Literature.

e.g. Molière, Le Tartuffe; Corneille, Les Horaces, or Racine, Athalie; Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV., Chapters i.—xxiv., with a general acquaintance with the History and Literature of the Age of Louis XIV.

Unseen passages of French.

Or, Schiller, The Maid of Orleans; Goethe, Hermann and Dorothea, or Lessing, Nathan der Weise; Goethe, Wahrheit und Dichtung, Books i.—iv., with a general acquaintance with the History of the Classical period of German Literature (from Klopstock to Goethe).

Unseen passages of German.

- (3) The Elements of Political Economy, to be read in Fawcett's Manual, and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," Books i. and ii.
- (4) Either Stephen's "Blackstone," Book ii., or Justinian's "Institutes," omitting from Book ii., tit. 11, to Book iii., tit. 12.

GROUP C.

- (1) The Elements of Geometry, including Geometrical Trigonometry.
- (2) The Elements of Mechanics, solid and fluid, treated mathematically.
- (3) The Elements of Chemistry, with a practical examination.
- (4) The Elements of Physics, not necessarily treated mathematically.

Of the above subjects in the three groups each candidate is examined in three, of which not more than two can be taken from any one of the three groups, and of which one must be either A (1) or B (2); and the examinations in the three subjects may be passed in separate terms.

The commonest selections made are as follows:—

GROUP A (1).

GROUP B (3) and (4).

Those men who prefer History will naturally offer the outlines of Ancient History, as it works better with the History and Philosophy in Group A (1). Those who are going to the Bar or to be admitted as solicitors will naturally offer one of the branches of Law, the Roman Law being especially the favourite with Bar-students, as the Roman Law Bar Examination may be studied for and passed almost simultaneously. The choice for the Classman lies among the following:—

1. LITERÆ HUMANIORES, including—

- (1) The Greek and Latin Languages.

(a) Specified books and books not specially offered.

(b) Translations into Greek and Latin prose.

- (2) THE HISTORIES OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME.
 (a) Specified periods.
 (b) General knowledge of Classical Geography and Antiquities.
- (3) PHILOSOPHY.
 (a) Logic.
 (b) The outlines of Moral Philosophy.
 (c) The outlines of Political Philosophy.
2. MATHEMATICS.
 (a) Elementary Pure Mathematics.
 (b) Elementary Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies.
 (c) Pure Mathematics.
 (d) Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies.
 (e) Optics, Geometrical and Physical.
 (f) Newton's Principia and Astronomy.
3. NATURAL SCIENCE.
 Preliminary: Mechanics.
 Physics.
 Chemistry.
 Final: Physics.
 Chemistry.
 Biology.
- And the following special subjects :—
 (a) Crystallography and Mineralogy.
 (b) Geology and Palæontology.
 (c) Zoology.
 (d) Botany.
- taken respectively as supplementary to the general subjects.
4. JURISPRUDENCE (previously explained).
5. MODERN HISTORY.
 (1) The continuous History of England.
 (2) General History during some selected period.
 (3) A special portion of History or a special Historical subject, carefully studied with reference to original authorities.
 (4) Political Economy, Constitutional Law, and Political and Descriptive Geography.
 (5) A subject or period of Literature (optional).
6. THEOLOGY.
 (1) The Holy Scriptures (the New Testament in the Greek).
 (2) Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology.
 (3) Ecclesiastical History and the Fathers.
 (4) The Evidences of Religion.
 (5) Liturgies.
 (6) Sacred Criticism and the Archæology of the Old and New Testaments.

Knowledge of Hebrew has great weight in the distribution of Honours.

The spring soon passed away, and with the end of May the examinations began.

Frank felt far more nervous when he appeared in the School for Divinity than subsequently for Law. Failure would prevent him from taking his degree that term; and failure was quite possible even to one who had a very good general knowledge of the matter and teaching of the Bible.

However, he answered the paper, as he thought, fairly; and, from the short *vivâ voce* which he had a few days later, inferred that the written part of his work was even better than he imagined; and two hours afterwards received in exchange for the customary shilling the much-coveted piece of blue paper from the patient Parker, clerk of the schools. A few days elapsed, and then he went in for Law. We need not follow him through all the details. As so often happens, he did better than he expected in the subjects he feared most, and worse in those he fancied he should do better. But on the whole he was satisfied with his performance. In *vivâ voce* he considerably improved his position, and to this he attributed the fact that when the class-list appeared he found himself in the

second, instead of the third class. A first he had never expected to get; but Edwards learnt from the examiners that he was considered a good second-class man, having amply retrieved in *vivâ voce* the failure in one of his papers which had threatened to lower him to the third.

So now it was all over—all the work and anxiety. The taking of his degree remained, and—Commemoration. It was Thursday when the class-list appeared. The following Sunday was Show Sunday, the semi-official commencement of the festivities. He telegraphed to his father: "Have got a second. You must come up for Commem. I hope to put on my gown on Thursday." He telegraphed to Rose. He wrote a long letter to his mother by that night's post, begging her to bring one of his sisters and Rose. He wrote to Rose herself. He was in a whirl of excitement, and to conceal his emotion he ordered an elegant, but unnecessary summer suit, at a most obliging tailor's, not a hundred yards from St. Mary's Church.

The receipt of Frank's letter, and the request that his mother would bring Rose, produced a little commotion. His father still tried to pooh-pooh the notion of an engagement; but his mother, who had Frank's confidence, maintained that as far as the two were concerned there was a distinct engagement, and that it only waited the formal consent of the parents and the means to marry. So it was at last decided that Mr. and Mrs. Ross, and Frank's elder sister, Mary, would go. The Vicar, glad of an excuse to visit Oxford again, agreed to join the party and bring Rose. And Rose herself—well, there was no need to ask her consent. On Friday morning a telegram was despatched to Frank, telling him they were coming on Saturday evening, and giving him directions to secure lodgings; and Mary and Rose were together most of the day and evening, arranging, selecting, altering, and making various articles of adornment for the coming gaieties.

Pembroke concert had taken place on Thursday, Queen's on Friday, and there was nothing for Saturday. But that was no loss to Frank's party, for they were all too tired for any gaiety after their long journey. By a fluke—for he was late in looking for lodgings—he found some disengaged rooms in Grove Street; and the shady little corner, so close to the sunny, busy High Street, was most pleasant and convenient. After supper the Vicar went down to Christ Church to "look up" some old friends, still in residence as Senior Students,* and the rest strolled by Merton to the river. Mr. and Mrs. Ross, not caring to trust themselves to the boat which Frank had chosen, wandered round the paths by the Cherwell, and, after losing themselves by the Botanical Gardens, eventually got safe to Grove Street. Frank rowed Rose and Mary down to Sandford, where he gave them tea in the little inn overlooking the lock, and then took them round to see the lasher that has been so fatal to many bright young lives.

END OF CHAPTER THE SEVENTH.

* Senior Students at Christ Church correspond to Fellows at other Colleges.

FRANK ROSS AT OXFORD.

BY A RESIDENT M.A.

CHAPTER THE EIGHTH.
CONCLUSION.

ALL the morning of Monday, Frank was engaged at a committee meeting of the Masonic Fête, of which he was a steward: and as he and one or two others were decidedly opposed to the general plan of disposal of tickets, the meetings were not so peaceable as hitherto. The fête is given annually on the Wednesday in Commemoration week, in one of the College gardens lent for the purpose, and consists of performances by the band of the Coldstream Guards and the Orpheus Glee Union, with the necessary addition of refreshments. To those who merely have the official notices to guide them, it would appear that the tickets for admission are all purchased. Such is not, however, the case. Those that are purchased, are purchased by brethren of the lodge, and by them either given or sold to whatever friends or acquaintances they please, the committee insisting on the names and addresses being furnished, and reserving to themselves the right to refuse any name. When it is said that a thousand visitors or more attend the fête, and that every ticket is five shillings, it might be supposed that, even after the somewhat heavy expenses, a handsome sum might be handed over to one of the many richly deserving Masonic institutions. But the number of the visitors is a mere blind. The larger proportion of these receive invitations to the fête; and it was against the indiscriminate distribution of invitations that Frank and his friends endeavoured to protest. They protested against the number and against the principle of selection, but to no purpose. And then they saw that protest was vain, so long as the committee was formed as it was; for instead of

the members being annually elected in open lodge, it was virtually a standing committee. The principle was—once a member, always a member, the argument in favour of the plan being that if a new committee were elected each year, the members would not understand their business. Thus it came to pass that certain members who, from the accident of their residing in Oxford after taking their degrees, remained on the committee, formed a perpetual board for the disposal of tickets. Whenever a vacancy by chance occurred, they, and not the open lodge, supplied that vacancy, always naturally selecting one of their own friends who would follow their lead; and thus the fête invitations, which were supposed to issue from the whole lodge, virtually emanated from the stewards. When Frank was elected, it was not imagined he would dare to attack such deep-rooted precedents; and the old members for the first time began to feel that his agitation was the first blow aimed at their patronage. Some even, whose prejudice did not blind their common sense, admitted that there was reason in his objections; but while they admitted thus much, they took no steps to remedy the mischief, but spent all their energies in rigorously scrutinising the names sent in by subscribing brethren, and in refusing admission, when the fête-day came, to persons whose identity did not correspond with the names on the tickets. It need hardly be added that in this case, as always, where generosity proceeds to such lengths of lavishness, it was imposed upon. Those who were invited—University officials, Heads of Colleges, county magnates, and so on—condescended to all sorts of methods to extract additional invitations.

Frank used to return hot, tired, and annoyed from the committee meetings. But Rose's presence soon restored him to his wonted equanimity.

On Monday afternoon there was a concert given by the Philharmonic Society in the Sheldonian Theatre, and after a hurried tea Frank took his party to the river to see the procession of boats. He had tickets for them for the 'Varsity barge,* and having got them good seats at the lower corner, next to the Brasenose barge, hurried off to his own barge to put on his boating clothes. To Rose and Mary, who had never seen any river boat except the "tubs" at Porchester, the long slender eight-oars were objects of much wonder, and they thoroughly enjoyed the sight of the many "Eights" and "Torpids" rowing up and saluting Paul's, the head boat, which lay close under the 'Varsity barge. The "cox"—a facetious young gentleman—could not resist the pleasure of shouting every few minutes, "Eyes in the boat," as he caught the eyes of his crew wandering to the many

* *i.e.*, the University barge, so called to distinguish it from the University College barge, commonly called Univ.

fair faces that were looking down at them from beneath the awning.

One by one the boats rowed up—it is to be feared not in the best style, for the crews were for the most part mere "scratch" affairs got together hurriedly for the procession, in the absence of the regular men who had gone down. One by one they rowed up to the post opposite to the 'Varsity barge, "easied," and then standing up, raised their oars and saluted the head boat, "Well rowed, Paul's!" to commemorate the honour of the May races. Rose felt quite flattered, and took to herself half the honour at least that was being given to Frank's boat. The proceeding repeated by some forty boats was growing somewhat monotonous, when, to the intense delight and half-terror of the ladies, one Eight upset—on purpose, of course; and there was much merriment over the pretended danger, and frantic efforts to get out of the crowded water. When all the boats had saluted, they turned at Folly Bridge (with what difficulty coxswains know to their cost), and dropped down the stream to their respective barges.

Those who embark on the festivities of Commemoration have not much time to spend in dreaming. Rose would feign have gone down the river quietly in the cool of the evening.

Back to the town streamed the crowds: some to the Wadham concert; some to rest before dressing for the University ball; many to summon up their strength and energy for both. Among the latter were Mrs. Ross and Mary, Rose and Frank. The fathers dined at Christ Church, and spent a cosy evening in the common room—the Vicar chatting away unceasingly with old friends, and Mr. Ross making a very pleasant and amused listener.

It was a lovely evening, and most of the people walked to Wadham—one of the many things that struck the country folks as strange and yet pleasant. The concert was held in the College Hall, beautifully decorated for the purpose. After the first part, every one adjourned to the gardens, where refreshments were served in a large tent, and then wandered about enjoying the cool air till the second part began. Frank and his party did not return to the hall, but went to the Corn Exchange; and what a night they had!

Tuesday morning brought the much-needed rest, taken by some in chairs at home, by others in punts on the river (Frank and Rose preferred the

latter). Tuesday afternoon—the flower-show held in the gardens of New College. A Commemoration flower-show is more than a flower-show. In fact, the flowers are almost the last thing regarded.

Then came Wednesday, the day of Encœnia, or Commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors. Who that has ever been present in the crowded Sheldonian Theatre can forget the scene? The jostling, pushing, squeezing before ten o'clock, though the proceedings themselves seldom begin before noon; the pause and quiet, till the boldest undergraduate starts the chaff; the grave faces of the officials as they hand the ladies to their seats; the cheers for everybody and everything that the occasion suggests—"the ladies in pink," "the ladies in blue," "the ladies who are engaged;" the groans for this statesman, the cheers for the other; for the 'Varsity Boat Club, the 'Varsity Eleven, the popular Proctors. Then the chaff becomes more personal. "When is the Vice-Chancellor coming?" "Poor old man, he's nervous." "Has the Senior Proctor gone to Aylesbury?" "*Dissolvimus hanc Convocationem*," uttered in imitation of the Vice-Chancellor, and causing much amusement among the Masters of Arts and others familiar with the phrase. Just then a very white-headed gentleman enters the area, and is met with shouts of "White hat!" "Turn him out!" For a long time the object of the shouts is perfectly oblivious. At length he puts on his hat, and is of course greeted with "Hats off!" How long the uproar would have continued is hard to say, had



"IN THE EVENING THEY WENT TO NUNEHAM" (p. 723).

not a huge paper fool's-cap with D.C.L. written on it been let down from the gallery. The white-headed gentleman blessed the circumstance. The fool's-cap fluttering downwards paused, either by accident or design, exactly opposite one of the galleries where a Master of Arts, on duty as Pro-proctor for the occasion, was standing, and was waved gently within a few feet of his face. "Put it on, sir!" now came from all sides of the upper gallery; and somebody leaning from the gallery over the Vice-Chancellor's chair, seizing the opportunity of a second's lull, said in a sedate voice, "*Admitto te ad gradum Doctoris in jure civili.*" All this time the intended recipient of this most dubious honour was making frantic clutches at the cap, which it is needless to state was bobbed up and down in front of him, while "Let him have



ON THE WAY TO THE CONVOCATION HOUSE (p. 723).

it!" "He knows what fits him!" greeted his indignation. The entry of the Vice-Chancellor, followed by the Doctors and Proctors and various distinguished visitors, and the pealing of the organ, turned the thoughts of the undergraduates, and under cover of the music and applause the irate Pro-proctor beat a retreat.

The Vice-Chancellor, having taken his seat, opened Convocation with the usual Latin speech. Dr. Bryce, Regius Professor of Civil Law, then presented a number of distinguished men—bishops, judges, statesmen, soldiers, poets, and historians—and in introducing each alluded in brief Latin speeches to the peculiar merits that had called for the highest honours which the University can confer—the honorary degree of D.C.L. After this the Creweian oration was delivered by the public orator; but as he spoke in an indistinct voice, and in Latin, the interesting allusions he made to past and present were scarcely even heard, much less understood. He took the chaff hurled at him with profound good humour, and ignoring the

various injunctions to "Speak up," and "That will do, sir—now translate!" hurried bravely on, and finished amid cheers of satisfaction. Then came the various prize poems and essays, to none of which, except to the Newdigate, was the slightest attention paid. But the Newdigate, though an exceptionally good poem, was badly read, and most of the cheers were ironical—all sorts of absurd construction being at once fixed upon various lines.

Encoenia, with all its grandeur, with all that gorgeous array of doctors' gowns of scarlet and crimson, with the crowded galleries of noisy undergraduates and brightly dressed ladies, had not half the charm for Rose, nor indeed for any of the party from Porchester, that the ordinary Convocation had, held next day for the conferring of the regular degrees.

The Masonic Fête on Wednesday afternoon was very delightful, but they were getting tired of the incessant gaiety; and so was the Magdalen concert on Wednesday night, but they had had enough of concerts and enough of fêtes, and all their energies and interest were centred in Thursday morning, when Frank was to take his degree—a far more important event to Rose than the conferring of honorary D.C.L. on all the bishops, judges, statesmen, and soldiers put together.

It may be convenient here to enumerate roughly Frank's expenses during his three years' academical career. It will be remembered that his life is that of the ordinary undergraduate. Its cost is therefore considerably in excess of that of a great many. It is also considerably below the level of comfort and luxury which in some cases is induced by folly, and in others is justified by adequate means. He came to Oxford not for intellectual advantages only, nor for social advantages only, but for both. He wished to be neither a spendthrift nor a "smug," and he has been neither.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

(a) First outlay.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Caution money	30	0	0			
Furniture at a valuation	30	0	0			
Glass, china, &c.	9	19	6			
Cap and gown	1	2	6			
Books, sundries, and travelling expenses... ..	10	0	0			
	<u>£81 2 0</u>			81	2	0
(b) Terminal.						
Tuition	7	7	0			
Establishment charges	6	0	0			
Room rent	3	10	0			
Battels, eight weeks, say at £2	16	0	0			
Coals, taking term with term	2	0	0			
Laundress	1	1	0			
	<u>£35 18 0</u>					
Gratuities to servants	2	0	0			
	<u>£37 18 0</u>			341	2	0
(c) On taking degree of B.A.				5	0	0

* Three years contain twelve legal terms, but only nine of payment, the Easter and Act terms being virtually one in matter of residence.



"FRANK WENT UP WITH SEVERAL OTHER PAUL'S MEN."

UNIVERSITY FEES.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Matriculation	2	10	0			
(b) Examination fees.						
Responsions	1	0	0			
Moderations	1	10	0			
Rudiments of Faith and Religion	1	0	0			
Honour School of Jurisprudence	1	10	0			
(c) On taking degree of B.A.	7	10	0			
	<hr/>			15	0	0

EXTRA TUITION.						
"Coach" for Moderations	10	10	0			
Reading party to Switzerland	50	0	0			
"Coach" for Jurisprudence, six terms, the College paying half, 60 gs.—30 gs.	31	10	0			
	<hr/>			92	0	0

PERSONAL EXPENSES.				
Groceries, &c.	} For three years	210	0	0
Clothes and travelling expenses				
Books and stationery				
Subscriptions to clubs and societies				

EXTRA ACADEMICAL.						
Inner Temple—						
Entrance form	1	1	0			
Stamps	25	1	3			
Fees	10	5	2			
Lecture fees	5	5	0			
	<hr/>			41	12	5
Annual fees at Inner Temple—						
four terms at	1	6	1	5	4	4

On Thursday morning, having paid to the Dean the necessary College fee, and from him obtained a certificate of twelve terms' residence, Frank duly attired in cap and gown, white tie, and the statutable garments "of a subfusc hue," proceeded to the Apodyterium of the Convocation House. There he paid the University fee, and showed to the Registrar the testamurs gained in Moderations and the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, and a certificate of his having been placed in the second class in the Honour School of Jurisprudence.

These preliminaries over, he met his party and took them into the Convocation House. There having waited for half an hour, in a crowd that made moving impossible, and speaking almost a difficulty, the im-

patient spectators were informed that Convocation was removed to the Sheldonian Theatre, a piece of information certainly welcome, but one which they thought might have been given them before.

Perhaps it need not be said that four hearts at least were filled to overflowing as Frank went up with several other Paul's men to be presented by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor, and at least one pair of bright eyes shone the brighter for the tears that would rise up in them. And then with what pride Frank slipped on his gown and tipped his scout, William, the customary sovereign, and what a happy party sat down to lunch in Paul's! Crawford was there, the new Fellow at Queen's, not yet grown donnish; and little Blue-eyes too was there, who made firm friends with Rose, with whom she talked with pride of their two lovers.

In the evening the young people went to Nuneham, Rose and Mary sitting in the stern, Blue-eyes in the bows, where she paddled in the water like a very child; Crawford and Frank rowing. Mary had brought her sketching-book, and when they had had tea in the Moss Cottage, and a stroll was proposed, nothing could induce her to accompany the others. She wanted to sketch the rustic bridge and the river, and plenty of time she found for the purpose. For surely never were folks so long as Rose and Frank, Blue-eyes and Crawford, in walking through the lovely Nuneham woods. Like the bright June leaves that hung over them, life was young, and fresh, and bright; sobered, not saddened, by the twilight of earnest thoughts of the work that lay before them. Oxford had done her best for these two sons of hers; had not soured them, had not robbed them of their early faith, had not taught them to posture as the disciples of creeds as meaningless as they are cold and dead; had not inflated them with the notion that Oxford-thought leads England and therefore the world; had not elated them with their academical success; but was sending them forth full of energy and full of hope, with the belief that life, that stern hard battle, was beginning and not ending with the winning of a degree.

THE END.

