

know full well that they really deserve to be referred to in the same language applied by Gen. Sherman to war. Another and greater consideration is that as a rule he has himself well enough in hand that he need not fall into many pitfalls to be found in a place where a premium is placed upon work by very near the majority. How many Oxford men say "we go up to Oxford to live and down (on vacs.) to study"?

For the man who like myself and many others comes up without a degree, these prelims.—whether in classics with or without honours, in Law or in Science—gets a wonderful training in that vast amount of thoroughness in principle and fact required in the Final Honours Schools.

To be allowed to take these latter, or to try the Second Public Examination, as they are called, one must pass a First Public Exam.—the full title of the Prelims. No amount of cramming for these will save a man from a "plow." Men, of course, do get through who do very little work at Oxford, but they have seen most of the matter while at Public School. I may say here that a boy who passes his Public School, gets through "Smalls" or Responsions so as to be able to come up to Oxford, has a much more thorough knowledge of the classics than does a boy who passes our High Schools or Collegiates. On this account then might I, who have been through the mill, offer a little advice to anyone who ever intends coming to Oxford—*For the sake of your own good time, good money and peace of mind, pay serious attention to Latin and Greek.*

Oxford is one of the few places in the world where Greek is really given any attention and unless the authorities have bona fide evidence that a man has what is called a "sufficient knowledge of Greek" he must take an additional in that subject. Also unless a person has Senior Standing, i.e. a degree from some certain Colonial and American universities, he is obliged to satisfy "the Moderators in Holy Scripture or the book offered in substitution thereof." To do this the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John must be read in Greek and the Acts in English. Not only must one translate into English but must be able to answer subject-matter questions set in Greek—contexts, they are called. To properly answer these one must be a complete atlas of ancient Palestine, together with knowing by heart "Who's who in the Holy Land, B.C. 63—A.D. 33." The same manner of examination is also used in the Classical Prelims., so it is evident that unless one is extremely lucky cramming is useless.