

these days. After "Hall," if he does not settle down to study, or go out to spend the evening at some other student's rooms, he will be pretty certain to be entertaining friends in his own.

With regard to students and degrees: A student goes in for either a "Poll" (ordinary pass degree), or tries a "tripos" (honour course). In either case he must first pass both parts of the "previous" examination, of which "part I" is wholly Latin and Greek, and "part II" consists of papers on logic (or Paley's Evidences), elementary mathematics and an English essay. Men going in for a tripos must now pass one of three additional papers on elementary mechanics, French or German. This leaves them ready to begin work on their "tripos." There are ten distinct triposes, viz., Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Mediaeval and Modern languages and Mechanical Sciences. Some of these are divided into two parts; the degree (B.A.) being granted on the results of the first part. The second examination seems to be simply for higher standing and is taken a year or so after.

If a student wishes to take the ordinary or poll degree he must, after passing his "previous," take both parts in the "general" examination, which are as follows: Part I, Classics, Algebra (to equations of two unknown of degree not higher than the second), elementary statics and a voluntary paper (for standing) in Latin Prose. Part II consists of five papers: (1) Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, (2) English History, (3) English Essay, (4) Elementary Hy-

drostatics and Heat, and (5) a voluntary paper, for standing, on a play of Shakesneare or a poem of Milton.

After this there comes a special examination in one of the same subjects as a tripos or in logic, music, or Agricultural Science.

Having passed all these, a student may take his degree (B.A.).

There is yet a third way to a degree: Any graduate of another university, or anyone who, by having done satisfactory original work, shows that he is able to do research, may be admitted as an "advanced student," and such student on the completion of two years residence and the publication of a research of distinct value to science, may receive the degree of B.A. (res.) in which the last letters in brackets stand for "research."

The first degree awarded in all cases is the bachelor's, and this covers such a range of merit that one must know further what kind of a B.A. the student is. A B.A. with first-class standing in both parts of a tripos will be much more advanced than an average M.A. The part one B.A. may range anywhere between our M.A. and B.A. and the holder of a mere "Poll" degree *may* be a pretty poor specimen. (Of course the taking of a "Poll" degree does not necessarily indicate a lack of capacity, as many reasons may influence clever men to take it. For instance, one "Poll" B.A. who has spent his leisure in research, has won through it a commanding position in the scientific world and has recently been appointed principal of one of the more important British colleges.

There is one advantage in these unclassified B.A.'s and that is that people look to the man, his real standing