

giosity; with strong emotions concealed under a stern and self-controlled exterior. Religion and morality were almost one and the same things with him, by which, however, one does not mean that he reduced religion to ethics, but rather that he elevated ethics to religion. We may well believe that he would have joyfully subscribed to his famous son's famous dictum, "Conduct is three-fourths of life."

He was born in 1795, and at an early age gave promise of his future performance. He was from the beginning fond of history and geography, and exhibited a remarkably retentive memory. At the early age of 16 he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and he remained in that famous seat of learning during nearly eight years—eight of the most momentous years in the life of a youth of such parts as Arnold.

The Oxford of that day was a very different place from the Oxford of our times. The religious movement, known as the Oxford movement, destined to exert such a profound influence over the fortunes of the Anglican Church was not yet, nor were these the days of Royal Commissions, or of enlarged conceptions of the sphere of a University's work. Probably a larger proportion of the undergraduates wasted their fathers' money and their own time than at present. But Oxford was none the less the home of scholarship as it was then understood, and a youth's ambitions to acquire both knowledge and the understanding thereof would not lack opportunities.

Corpus Christi College was one of the smallest societies at Oxford, but it was a reading college, and Arnold, only a boy in years, enjoyed the society of a number of brilliant

young men. Here, indeed, is one of the advantages of the residential system. The common life, with its daily discussion of topics arising out of the appointed studies, or of the questions of the day, is of the utmost value. University education ought not to be conceived of as only the cramming up of a number of textbooks with a view to a Degree, but as the enjoyment of a large and liberal fellowship and communion of bright minds in their most plastic and impressionable age. It is because Oxford and Cambridge have afforded both these elements of a University education that her graduates entertain for her such a lively affection.

That Arnold entered fully into the life of his college we have clearest testimony from his fellow-undergraduate and life-long friend Lord Justice Coleridge, who writes of him that "he was a mere boy in appearance as well as in age; but we saw in a very short time that he was quite equal to take his part in the arguments of the common room, and . . . As he was equal, so he was ready to take part in our discussions. He was fond of conversation on serious matters, and vehement in argument, fearless, too, in advancing his opinions—who, to say the truth, often startled us a good deal, but he was ingenuous and candid, . . . he was bold and warm, because so far as his knowledge went he saw very clearly, and he was an ardent lover of truth, but I never saw in him, even then, a grain of vanity or conceit." Arnold was always a Liberal both in Religion and Politics, and a Liberal in Tory Oxford of those days was rather a startling phenomenon.

In 1814, at the age of 19, Arnold took his Degree, first-class in classical honors, and during the next year