

dedicated not to education, but to research. Scepticism still prevails as to the possibility of selecting "researchers," or of securing their activity when they have been selected; and it is not likely to be allayed by the disdainful tone in which the spokesmen of the movement denounce the idea of exacting anything of the researcher beyond his existence. Experience is against their policy. Neither the headships of colleges, which have been hitherto almost sinecures, nor the deaneries and canonries of cathedrals, which have been entirely so, have ever produced anything, even in the theological line, at all proportionate to their revenues, or which could even justify their existence. But those who do not wish to cast out education, or to bring in sinecurism, do wish to provide for research. The professoriate both at Oxford and Cambridge will certainly be enlarged; the incomes of professors will be increased, and leisure enough for private research will be secured to the professors. A certain number of fellowships will probably be left without educational duties, and the headships—the value of which ranges from \$5,000 to \$20,000 a year—saving the clerical restrictions, are likely to remain much as they are at present. The universities will also be provided with funds for the assistance of special researches, which most people deem a more prudent investment than the endowment of researchers. Already the university presses bring out books, such as the *Icelandic Dictionary*, which require a large preliminary outlay, and would hardly be taken up as a commercial speculation by ordinary publishers. Ample provision will thus be made for the objects which, in America, the Johns Hopkins University is specially intended to promote. But universities, if they do their work well, will beget research beyond their own precincts. They will make the profes-

sions more scientific, and thus multiply Austins, John Hunters, and Maines. They will cause many a private income to be employed like that of Cavendish or Fynes Clinton. Mr. Morgan, of Rochester, and Mr. Lea, of Philadelphia, are just as much devoted to research as they would be if they were living within college walls. The intellectual and scientific world has grown far wider than it was when everything was concentrated in the universities.

6. In throwing open the fellowships and scholarships to examination, while many obsolete preferences in elections were unhesitatingly removed, hesitation was felt in abolishing the preference to poverty. It was done, however, and in the interests of poverty itself, as is attested by the most competent authorities, who assure us that more poor youths make their way at Oxford under the new than under the old system. Need is indefinite, and the person most in need is apt to be the most importunate or the best befriended. It is a cruel benevolence which tempts a poor and virtuous youth, who would be happy as he is, into an ambitious line of life without satisfactory proof of his being able to maintain himself at the new level; and the only satisfactory proof is his success in open competition. If anything in the eleemosynary way is to be done, let it be by means of a fund secretly administered by the college authorities for the assistance of deserving students in their need. The point is mentioned because it seems to have been mooted in the United States.

7. Union of manual labour with study, the generous vision of the founder of Cornell, has never been proposed in England, though in the little universities of Scotland, it is believed, there are still students who work on the paternal farm in the vacation. The experiment appears to have failed. Study and manual labour