

stinate badness. Unquestionably he was right. No doubt it may be a serious blow to a boys prospects in life. But when a boy is known to be hopelessly idle, when no form of punishment reforms him, when conscience itself seems, as unfortunately it sometimes does seem, to be dead in a boy, then expulsion is a necessity. It is not necessary always publicly to expel. A boy's father may be advised that his son is not spending his time profitably and be recommended to remove him. But there were not a few cases in which boys were either expelled or removed, and at first it provoked parents to wrath, and threatened serious loss. He was exposed to public attacks in the newspapers and the Governing Body had their misgivings. That he overcame all difficulties, and brought the school up to a high state of efficiency in numbers, discipline and scholarship every one knows. The time came when the numbers of the school rose beyond the limit within which he wished to keep. Moreover Rugby boys came to be noted for their excellent qualities when they went out into the large world. That Arnold felt that he had realized his ideals is far from the case. There is no man who cherishes worthy ideals but is conscious of falling short of them. "I came up to Rugby," he said, "full of plans for school reform; but I soon found that the reform of a public school was a more difficult thing than I imagined." "With regard to one's work" he wrote "be it school or parish. I suppose the desired feeling to entertain is always to expect to succeed, and never to think that you have succeeded."

No sketch of Arnold's school work would be complete without reference to Rugby Chapel. We have seen how at the outset of his

career Arnold thought it hardly possible to make Christian boys, but that the seeds of true Christian motives and ideals could be sown in their hearts so as to produce Christian men. It was in Rugby Chapel that these seeds were liberally sown. As we read those sermons to day we feel sure that many of the boys must have found their atmosphere too rarified for their spiritual constitutions. But over and above the words was the manner in which they were delivered. His intense earnestness affected all, and made an impression which the mere words alone could not. But on the other hand not a few boys were profoundly affected by the sermon itself. He sought to apply the lesson of the sermon to the boys' own circumstances and life. Many a head master in England has done this since. But it was a novelty in Arnold's days. Stanley writes that: "It is difficult to describe without seeming to exaggerate, the attention with which he was heard by all above the very young boys. Years have passed away, and many of his pupils can look back to hardly any greater interest than that with which, for those twenty minutes, Sunday after Sunday, they sat beneath that pulpit, with their eyes fixed upon him, and their attention strained to the utmost to catch every word he uttered."

Let us cull a few examples of his style and method from his published sermons. Here is a passage from a sermon in which with intense earnestness he is urging upon his hearers the duty of struggling against all evil everywhere, and to forward Christ's kingdom.

"Everyone of you has such a duty, and has to beware of the sin of neglecting it. But as the neglect of it is worst of all in us, so it is in