

is in intercourse with a mind of the most extraordinary comprehension and acuteness. He combines in a degree unequalled since the time of Aristotle, the power of analysis and generalization. The degrees in which these counter-powers exist in any mind, together with their relative proportions, determine a man's philosophic character.

Balliol has not always occupied the high position she now holds. Dr. Jenkins, (Dr. Scott's predecessor), was the man who first nobly resolved to place the Institution under his charge, upon a better footing. Scholarships were thrown open to public competition. The competitors were the picked men of England's great public schools, and thus Balliol became a centre of life and progress, while the other Colleges remained apparently dead to sound ideas of progress.

The new life, so timely infused, would have become feebler under the Mastership of Genkyn's successor, Dr. Scott, had it not been for the vigorous efforts put forth by one of the Tutors of the College, Mr. Jowett, of whom a few words may be said as one of Balliol's most distinguished sons. Mr. Jowett's career has been quite a marked one. In 1837 he won the Hartford Latin Scholarship; and the Latin Essay Prize in 1839. He was placed "First Class" in classics. His essays on the "Interpretation of Scripture," even though regarded as heterodox by some, are exceedingly able and learned. Perhaps no scholar of the age has studied with so much success the works of Plato, and his translation of that great philosopher's works, published in four thick octavo volumes, is too well known to need any commendation from me. Men of learning have long ago acknowledged the scholarship and critical ability therein displayed. The following paragraph, bearing testimony to the kind heart and executive ability of the present Master of Balliol, may be given without apology:

Mr. Jowett had not been a tutor more than a few years before he became a power in the University. He had a singular habit of winning the confidence of young men. Hardened reprobates used to seek him out of their own free will, own their faults, and promise to turn over a new leaf;

and when they had done so they used to find the young Balliol tutor a very Shylock in holding them to their bond. Dull or stupid, or nervous men who mistrusted their own powers, and wanted encouragement, were inspirited and consoled when Mr. Jowett took them by the hand, pointed out to them how promising their work really was, cheered them with an expression of his good opinion, and so taught them to have confidence in themselves. Nor did he confine the range of his sympathies or his influence to his own College. Whenever he heard of an undergraduate really in need of assistance of any kind, whether in his work or in matters of a more delicate kind, Mr. Jowett would enquire into the case, satisfy himself about it, and give precisely that amount of help which was really needed. So in time he became a leader of Oxford thought and life. This is now some six or seven years ago, and ever since the prestige and influence of Balliol has been gradually extending, until she has become beyond all possibility of question the first seat of learning and education in Europe.

The foundation called Balliol College consists of a master, twelve Fellows, twenty-four scholars and thirty-six exhibitioners. Master's income, £918; sum to be divided among the Fellows, £2,340; £1,607 among the scholars and exhibitioners. The lands, 3,662 acres, yield £4,436 annually. The college has in its gift twenty benefices.

*Trinity College* was founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1554. As its site is almost identical with that occupied by a College of the Benedictines, founded in 1285, its original name was Durham College. It is dedicated to "the Holy and Undivided Trinity." Pass the iron gateway reached by "Broad Street," and, with the buildings of Balliol towering on your left, walk towards this famous and venerable seat of learning. Soon the archway under the chapel is reached, and you stand within the first quadrangle. The "Chapel," built after the Grecian school, is justly admired as a fine specimen of the Corinthian order. The interior is praised for its "beauty of proportion, but more particularly for the exquisite carving of its screen and altarpiece, where with the cedar is also a mixture of lime, in the best style of Gibbon."