

there were single lectures on Bunyan, George Herbert, Bossuet, Molière, Galileo, Harvey, Newton, the founders of the Royal Society, etc., by those specially able to deal with these subjects.

Three lectures were delivered every morning between 9 and 1 o'clock. The afternoons till 5.30 were devoted to recreation of all kinds, particularly during the first fortnight of the meeting. There was boating on the river, some carrying their sketching materials, the favourite subject near Oxford being the view comprising the old Norman church at Iffley, and the famous Mill, as seen from the opposite bank of the river. Some took the steamer to Nuneham; some made short walking tours in various directions. Others betook themselves to the tennis courts, and cricket fields for vigorous practice, under Mrs. Boas, wife of one of the lecturers, in view of coming matches with the athletic ladies of Oxford. Others again joined parties formed to visit the various Colleges under the guidance of University Lecturers or Fellows. A few preferred reading a book in some quiet nook of a College garden. There were tea parties in plenty; and if anybody was lonely or dull it was his or her own fault.

From 5.30 to 6.30 each week day throughout the month were delivered lectures on the Life and Duties of the Citizen, which have attracted great and deserved attention. Mr. Graham Wallas gave six lectures on Local and Central Government, two of which, (1) the Poor Law, and (2) Factory and Public Health Legislation, would have specially interested Nurses; Mr. H. Morse Stephens (Lecturer in Indian History in the University of Cambridge), three on India, its attitude towards England before the Indian Mutiny and since; Mr. J. A. R. Marriott three on the Colonies, how we got them, their present Government, and possible future. Then followed lectures on Social and Industrial Life, Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, Co-operation, Public Education, the Mechanism of Distribution. Mr. G. N. Richardson (Tutor of Oriel and Pembroke Colleges) gave the last six lectures in this series on the Manor, Parish, Town, and County, Parliament. From 8.30 to 9.30 or 10 p.m. there were either lectures of a more popular character, or a dramatic recital, or a dramatic performance as that of Browning's *Straford* in the New Theatre.

With part II of the Summer Meeting began several special classes for such subjects as Chemistry, Geology, the Greek Language, Economics, including the Historical Development of the Theory of Socialism, and also a class in Hygiene. This last was conducted by Dr. Wade (Magdalen College), whose lectures were much appreciated by those who attended, several of whom had won scholarships from their County Councils to attend the

Summer Meeting. These lectures were delivered from 9 to 10 a.m., and were illustrated on several afternoons by visits of inspection, under the guidance of Dr. Wade, to places of interest from a sanitary point of view; for instance, the Waterworks, the Sewage Farm and Pumping Station of the Oxford Corporation, the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Oxford Union, and also to an elementary school. Of the excursions, the one most enjoyed was that to the Sewage Farm, as it meant a short railway journey of three or four miles out of Oxford, and then a walk of several miles in the country, first to the Pumping Station, a pretty red brick building surrounded by a well-kept garden containing flowers of every hue. Having inspected the machinery, there was another long but pleasant walk to the Sewage Farm itself, consisting of four hundred acres reticulated by channels for irrigating the various fields, and also by deeper channels for the effluent streams which make their way into the river. A glass of this water was found to be perfectly clear, and a sip was therefore taken by each in the class beginning with Dr. Wade. Needless to say, the crops were most luxuriant, and the cows looked as if they had a good time. Only in a few places did any odour linger in the air; certainly it was not unbearable. As can be imagined, the preparation of the land for the purpose of sewage farming is enormous, and the profits can scarcely be expected to cover the original cost, at any rate, for many years to come. But that does not matter.

In addition to these *special* Hygiene lectures there were two open to all University Extension students, one on Edward Jenner and the outcome of Vaccination; and the other on Edwin Chadwick and latter-day Reform. Dr. Wade drew attention to the fact that till this century Hygiene and Sanitation, and efficient water supply were unknown factors in the lives of the people. Jenner's famous and historic tract on Vaccination in which he announced the result of his experiments may be said to form practically the basis of modern work in Preventive Medicine; and his life work has led to many discoveries in connection with other zymotic diseases besides small-pox. The lecture on Chadwick opened up a wide field for reflection. Chadwick, the man animated by one central idea—the health of the people—and who through good report and evil report stuck doggedly to his convictions. Chadwick will stand out pre-eminently as the man who has done more than any other to inspire modern sanitary reforms, the conception of which sprang from his brain.

But we must pass on to another side of the Summer Meeting. Several long excursions were made to places near Oxford connected with the Civil War or seventeenth century history. One of

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