

ever, can be given, as the matter is largely one of individual temperament. On the whole, however, the adaptation of the new element is quite satisfactory. If this new material could not be assimilated, the result would be bad for the colleges; for as the writer says in closing: "They would be sacrificing much. They would be losing from their midst an influence which is as a breeze which a man meets upon a summer's day; which strikes him, it may be, in its sudden freshness, almost rudely, as with a touch of early spring. He gathers, perhaps, his coat about him; but his step is lighter than before, and the streets seem less weary. It is good," he says, "to have met the breeze."

This article has given rise to a series of letters by various interested and disinterested individuals. One of them, by David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, presents a new and interesting aspect of the matter and hence we give quotations from it as follows:

"American Rhodes scholars, a fine, manly set of fellows, are not individually the best representatives of their particular states, nor of their colleges in America. They are chosen from a list of students taking Greek, a number usually ranging from one to twenty per cent. of the men in each institution. Taken as a whole, these are no more likely to stand high as scholars than the representatives of any other group that might be chosen. Good scholars in other fields do not try to 'make up' Greek in order to make themselves eligible, regarding such cramming as illegitimate. In general, those students with adequate means have preferred to go to Germany at their own expense, rather than to go to Oxford as Rhodes scholars."

... "Besides this, the facilities for study at Oxford are great in a few lines only, and these not appealing to the majority of strong men among American college students. In the *Nation* of October 22, Mr. G. L. Fox thinks it remarkable that the School of Natural Science at Oxford, with seven distinct lines of examinations leading to a degree, should have attracted but two Rhodes scholars from America. It is perhaps as remarkable that it should have attracted any, for the faculties for work (not for examinations) in this field offered to the Rhodes scholar, are pitifully small in comparison with those of any German university, or any one of a dozen in America. The great value of the opportunities offered at Oxford to men who need just what Oxford gives, cannot be questioned, but Oxford at its best represents a highly specialized type of culture, and the strong young men of our American institutions have ideals of another sort. If Oxford-trained men were to meet these on their own ground in the fields, let us say, of pure or applied science, the distribution of 'firsts' would be somewhat altered. We are sending good, clean, wholesome boys to Oxford, with occasionally a brilliant one, but are not sending, and are not likely to send, the strongest type of American scholarship, if scholarship is measured by effective intellectual effort."