

are the men who are prepared to come forward and declare that they have been affected by the feelings mentioned? What right have they or we to attribute to others moods and motives, which we reprove severely in our children, but which it is the privilege and duty, as it is one of the highest aims and achievements, of manhood to have entirely outgrown. This is, indeed, an unjust argument. The youth who, in the manly sports of the gymnasium or foot-ball field, resorts to unfair means or cherishes ill-will as the result of the game is summarily voted to be no gentleman, and we readily believe that public sentiment among our young men is in so healthy a condition as to pass a similar verdict upon any man pursuing an analogous line of conduct in college competitions.

Many argue that on these and similar grounds, all competition should be excluded from university examinations, although, as we have shown, the reasons urged are still debatable. Competition in the abstract is a great fact. What indeed, to go no further, is the symbolical meaning of every sport in which children and youth engage? Without exception, competition is involved, and they are evidently a rehearsal in miniature of the great drama of life which is to follow. There is nothing more inevitable under the sun than the competition which is to confront our young men when they leave the college halls. Society is so constituted that in every walk of life men are brought into a contest where the prizes are few and the strife is keen. Nor is this wholly or even mainly an evil; it brings out much that is strongest and best in our natures. Therefore, we would go so far as to say that well regulated competition in college, is salutary, just as it is in the world, and that, just because it is in the world, our young men should have some preliminary notion of con-

tests which involve far greater issues.

Some persons, on the other hand, doubt the right of Government to apply public funds to the purpose of helping those who are willing to help themselves. There is no one who is at all familiar with these matters but knows that this is what the awarding of scholarships amounts to. It is notorious that scholarships do not go to those whose advantages have been superior. One intention of the system is to put in the way of the poorer student an opportunity at least of gaining, by effort and industry, a sum of money which will enable him to pursue his studies without interruption. It is only a slightly further and special extension of our system of free education. Beyond a doubt the nation gains more indirectly than the direct outlay of money. The strength of this argument lies in the fact that the ranks of our eminent men are largely, we might say chiefly, recruited from the mass of poor students. The necessity for thus putting an opportunity within the reach of struggling merit is frankly admitted even by the opponents of the present system, some of whom propose other methods of aid; for example, scholarships for those who declare themselves too poor to continue their studies, or a system of loaning money to students with subsequent repayment. The fatal and evident objection to these methods is that the former at one step pauperizes the student, and the latter obliges him to assume an obligation which any young man of honour and prudence might well hesitate to undertake.

As far as the question affects our Provincial University, it appears that the Senate is in favour of scholarships, at least in principle. This is shown by the fact that the money formerly given at Senior Matriculation has been turned over for a similar purpose to Junior Matriculation. We are pre-