

FILE 560

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

This Memorandum cancels all those issued for previous years.

MEMORANDUM.

The Rhodes Scholarships in Canada.

1919.

An election to the Postponed Rhodes Scholarships for 1919 will be held in each Province of the Dominion during December, 1919. The Scholar elect will be expected to come into residence at Oxford in October, 1920.

Scholarships will hereafter be thrown into open competition in each Province, subject to the following conditions :—

1. Candidates must be British subjects, with at least five years' domicile in Canada, and unmarried. They must have passed their nineteenth, but not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1st of the year for which they are elected.

2. Candidates must be at least in their Sophomore Year at some recognised degree-granting University or College of Canada, and (if elected) complete the work of that year before coming into residence at Oxford.

3. Candidates must elect whether they will apply for the Scholarship of the Province in which they have acquired any considerable part of their educational qualification, or for that of the Province in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence. They must be prepared to appear before the Committee of Selection for the Province they select.

The Committees of Selection, appointed by the Trustees, will be instructed to bear in mind the suggestions of Mr. Rhodes, who wished that, in the choice of his Scholars, regard should be had to literary and scholastic attainments, fondness for and success in outdoor sports, qualities of manhood, moral force of character, and leadership in school and college life.

Every candidate for a Scholarship is required to furnish to the Committee of Selection for his Province, not later than the 25th of November, the following :—

- (a) A certificate of age.
- (b) A written statement from the President or Acting President of his College or University to the effect that his application as a suitable candidate is approved.
- (c) Certified evidence as to the courses of study pursued by the Scholar at his University, and as to his gradings in those courses. This evidence should be signed by the Registrar, or other responsible official, of his University.
- (d) A brief statement by himself of his athletic and general activities and interests at College, and of his proposed line of study at Oxford.
- (e) Not more than four testimonials from persons well acquainted with him.
- (f) References to four other responsible persons, whose addresses must be given in full, and of whom two at least must be professors under whom he has studied.

In each Province there will be a Committee of Selection, in whose hands the nomination will rest.

It is in the power of the Committee of Selection to summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they find it desirable to see, and, save under exceptional circumstances, no Scholar will be elected without such an interview. Where such an interview is dispensed with, a written statement of the reasons will be submitted to the Trustees.

The Scholarships are of the value of £300 a year, and are tenable for three years, subject to the continued approval of the College at Oxford of which the Scholar is a member. They will be paid quarterly. The first payment (£75) will be made at the beginning of the Scholar's first term at Oxford. No request for any earlier payment can be considered.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOLARS ELECT.

1. In order to be admitted to the University of Oxford, it is necessary first to be accepted as a member of one of the Colleges which compose the University.

Election to a Rhodes Scholarship does not of itself admit to a College. Every College has its own standard for admission, for Rhodes Scholars as for all other applicants, and accepts or rejects at its own discretion. Moreover, the number of Rhodes Scholars which any one College will admit is strictly limited. In the great majority of cases four is the maximum.

From the different candidates for admission a College will select those whose records suggest that they are most likely to do it credit. It is therefore essential that, in applying for admission to a College, a Scholar should submit the evidence as to his character and attainments, furnished to the Committee of Selection.

2. Immediately on receiving notice of his election a Scholar should forward to the Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, Mr. F. J. Wylie, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, a copy of his College Catalogue. He should also write to Mr. Wylie stating in order the Colleges which he prefers. In view of the competition for admission and the limited number of Scholars which any one College can accept, this list should contain the names of at least eight Colleges. It is further desirable that the Scholar should state the Religious Denomination to which he belongs.

3. Before the war the sum of £300 was enough to cover the expenses of a full year, taking into account vacation as well as terms. It is difficult as yet to estimate exactly how far £300 will go under the conditions created by the war. What is certain is that £300 will no longer meet all expenses, and that even with economy, a Scholar must be prepared to supplement his Scholarship from private sources, possibly to the extent of £50 a year.

4. When a Scholar has once been accepted by a College he should conduct all further correspondence as to residence, studies, &c., directly with the College in question. He should, however, keep Mr. Wylie informed of his movements.

5. Information about Oxford is to be found in "The Oxford University Handbook"; in "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," by Scholz and Hornbeck; and in "The Rhodes Scholarships," by G. R. Parkin. The first two are published by the Oxford University Press (American address, 29-35 West 32nd Street, New York), and the last by Houghton Mifflin and Company, Boston. They can usually be found in College Libraries. Allowance must be made, in the information given, for changes at Oxford University and in the methods of election since these volumes were last published.

Copies of this Memorandum may be obtained from the Offices of the Trust, or from the heads of Colleges and Universities.

THE RHODES TRUST,
SEYMOUR HOUSE,
WATERLOO PLACE,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS
APPLICATION BLANK.

Date.....

TO THE SECRETARY, COMMITTEE OF SELECTION,

Province of.....

Dear Sir :

I wish to make application for a RHODES SCHOLARSHIP from the Province of.....
in which I reside.
I have received at least two years' collegiate training.

I am a British Subject with at least five years' domicile in Canada, and unmarried. The date of my birth was.....

I have had collegiate training as follows (college attended, number of years, and degrees, if any) :

.....

.....
Accompanying this application are :

(a) Birth certificate.

(b) A written statement from the President or Acting President of my College or University, to the effect that I am approved as a candidate for the Scholarship from this Province.

(c) A record certified by the Registrar, or some other responsible official, of the courses of study which I have pursued, together with my grades.

(d) A Statement by myself of my general activities and interests at college, and of my proposed line of study at Oxford

(e) Testimonials (not more than four) from the following persons concerning my qualifications :

1.

2.

3.

4.

(f) In addition I refer the Committee to the following persons (not more than four) from whom further information may be obtained concerning my qualifications. (At least two of these must be persons under whom the candidate has studied.)

1.

2.

3.

4.

Signed.....

Address.....

.....

Candidates will find on the reverse side of this blank, the name and address of the person to whom it should be sent in each Province. Applications and accompanying materials should be sent by *registered mail* and should reach the address given by November 25th. Applications arriving after that date will not be considered.

ADDRESSES TO WHICH APPLICATIONS AND CREDENTIALS
SHOULD BE SENT IN EACH PROVINCE.

ONTARIO	...	...	...	J. M. MACDONNELL, Esq., 63, HEATH STREET, TORONTO.
QUEBEC	...	...	...	GILBERT S. STAIRS, Esq., Messrs. MCGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL, CASGRAIN & STAIRS, CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
NEW BRUNSWICK	...	...	...	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, EDUCATION OFFICE, FREDERICTON.
NOVA SCOTIA	...	...	...	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, EDUCATION OFFICE, HALIFAX.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, EDUCATION OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN.
ALBERTA	...	...	...	D. S. MACKENZIE, Esq., UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON.
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	THE PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON.
MANITOBA	...	...	...	W. J. SPENCE, Esq., UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	...	...	...	DEAN G. E. ROBINSON, UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER.

This Memorandum cancels all those issued for previous years.

MEMORANDUM.

The Rhodes Scholarships in Canada.

An Annual Scholarship is assigned to each Province of the Dominion.

A Scholarship is of the value of £300 a year, and is tenable for three years, subject to the continued approval of the College at Oxford of which the Scholar is a member. In addition a Scholar will receive, until further notice, an annual bonus of £50.

Subject in all cases to review and confirmation by the Trustees, appointments will be made by local Committees of Selection, nominated by the Trustees.

In making appointments, Committees will have regard to the qualities mentioned by Mr. Rhodes in his Will, viz. :—

- (1) Force of character, devotion to duty, courage, sympathy, capacity for leadership.
- (2) Ability and scholastic attainments.
- (3) Physical vigour, as shown by participation in games or in other ways.

Committees will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons will be forwarded to the Trustees.

The following conditions under which candidates are eligible apply throughout Canada :—

- (1) Candidates must be British subjects, with at least five years' domicile in Canada, and unmarried. They must have passed their nineteenth, but not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1st of the year for which they are elected.
- (2) Candidates must be at least in their Sophomore Year at some recognised degree granting University or College of Canada, and (if elected) complete the work of that year before coming into residence at Oxford.
- (3) Candidates may compete either in the Province in which they have acquired any considerable part of their educational qualification, or in the Province in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence. Committees shall be responsible for deciding whether a candidate qualifies under the provisions of this clause.

The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications, with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee of the area in which they are competing, not later than October 20th. They should make use of the Application Form attached to this Memorandum, on the back of which will be found a list of the Secretaries of the various Committees.

The material to be submitted by any candidate is as follows :—

- (a) A certificate of age.
- (b) A written statement from the President or Acting President of his College or University to the effect that his application as a suitable candidate is approved.
- (c) Certified evidence as to the courses of study pursued by the Scholar at his University, and as to his gradings in those courses. This evidence should be signed by the Registrar, or other responsible official, of his University.
- (d) A brief statement by himself of his athletic and general activities and interests at College, and of his proposed line of study at Oxford.
- (e) Not more than four testimonials from persons well acquainted with him.
- (f) References to four other responsible persons, whose addresses must be given in full, and of whom two at least must be professors under whom he has studied.

The election once completed, the successful candidate's dossier must be forwarded forthwith, entire, by the Secretary of the Selection Committee, to the Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Immediately after receiving notice of his appointment, the Scholar-elect should write to F. J. Wylie, Esq., Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, indicating, in the order of his preference, the Colleges to which he would most wish to obtain admission. This list should contain eight names.

The Scholar-elect will come into residence in October of the year for which he is elected.

Students who have obtained an "approved degree" at an "approved University," provided that they have resided three years at the University in question, may apply for "Senior Standing" at Oxford, exempting them from all preliminary and intermediate examinations, and making it possible for them to take their Final Honour Schools, and B.A. degree, in two years.

Students who have resided two years at a Canadian University, and passed the examinations incident to a two years' course, may apply for Junior Standing at Oxford, which carries with it exemption from Responsions, but not from the intermediate examination. They can proceed to their B.A. degree in two years, provided that they obtain Honours either in Moderations or in the Final Honour Schools.

Greek is no longer an obligatory subject at Oxford.

Should a Scholarship be vacated, owing to marriage, resignation, or any other cause, it will not be filled up until the year in which it would naturally expire.

It must be realized that £350, the value of Scholarship plus bonus, will barely meet the expenses of a full year, including vacations. Scholars will probably find it necessary to supplement their Scholarships slightly.

Information as to Oxford Colleges and Courses will be found in the Oxford University Handbook,* which can be obtained of the Oxford University Press, 25/27, Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Copies of this Memorandum can be obtained from the Secretaries of Selection Committees in Canada, or from the offices of the Trust.

THE RHODES TRUST,
SEYMOUR HOUSE,
WATERLOO PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

January, 1921.

* This book is at present out of print, but a new issue is expected in the course of 1921.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS
APPLICATION BLANK.

Date.....

To THE SECRETARY, COMMITTEE OF SELECTION,

Province of.....

Dear Sir :

I wish to make application for a RHODES SCHOLARSHIP from the Province of.....
for the year....., in which I reside.
I have received at least two years' collegiate training.

I am a British Subject with at least five years' domicile in Canada, and unmarried. The date of my birth was.....

I have had collegiate training as follows (college attended, number of years, and degrees, if any):

.....
.....

Accompanying this application are :

- (a) Birth certificate.
- (b) A written statement from the President or Acting President of my College or University, to the effect that I am approved as a candidate for the Scholarship from this Province.
- (c) A record certified by the Registrar, or some other responsible official, of the courses of study which I have pursued, together with my grades.
- (d) A Statement by myself of my general activities and interests at college, and of my proposed line of study at Oxford.
- (e) Testimonials (not more than four) from the following persons concerning my qualifications :

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

(f) In addition I refer the Committee to the following persons (not more than four) from whom further information may be obtained concerning my qualifications. (At least two of these must be persons under whom the candidate has studied.)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Signed.....

Address.....

.....

Candidates will find on the reverse side of this blank, the name and address of the person to whom it should be sent in each Province.

This application must reach the Secretary of the Selection Committee not later than October 20th.

ADDRESSES TO WHICH APPLICATIONS AND CREDENTIALS
SHOULD BE SENT IN EACH PROVINCE.

ONTARIO	...	...	...	J. M. MACDONNELL, Esq., NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, 18/22, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
QUEBEC	...	...	...	G. S. STAIRS, Esq., ROYAL TRUST CHAMBERS, MONTREAL.
NEW BRUNSWICK	...	...	...	R. ST. J. FREEZE, Esq., SUSSEX, NEW BRUNSWICK.
NOVA SCOTIA	...	...	...	J. E. READ, Esq., ROY BUILDING, 435, BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, EDUCATION OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN.
ALBERTA	...	...	...	D. S. MACKENZIE, Esq., UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON.
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	D. P. McCALL, Esq., SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, REGINA.
MANITOBA	...	...	...	W. J. SPENCE, Esq., UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	...	...	...	DEAN G. E. ROBINSON, UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER.

179
October
Ninth
1920.

Gilbert S. Stairs, Esq.,
Secretary, Rhodes Scholarship
Committee of Selection,
Canada Life Building,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. John Farthing is an applicant
for the Rhodes Scholarship, which has been offered
to the Province of Quebec for the year 1921.

Mr. Farthing is a student of the
Fourth Year in Arts at McGill University, and has
a creditable record, not only as a student, but
also in the other respects which have to be
considered in connection with the award.

I am pleased to be able to express
my approval of Mr. Farthing's candidature.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

STATEMENT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1920-1921.

120 Rhodes Scholars took up their Scholarships for the first time during the year.

The number of Scholars actually in residence for either the whole or some part of the academic year 1920-1921 was 277—viz., 148 from the British Empire and 129 from the United States of America.

These Scholars were distributed among the various subjects as follows:—

Literæ Humaniores (including Philosophy or kindred subjects pursued with a view to advanced degrees)	13
Mathematics	6
Natural Science (including medicine)	62
Law	91
History	50
Theology	10
Modern Languages	4
English	13
The Newly Established Honour School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics	2
Economics (Diploma and B.Litt. or D.Phil.)	16
Agriculture	2
Forestry	3
Geography	2
Education	1
Anthropology	1
Pass Degree	1

There were also in residence five ex-Scholars.

In the course of the year forty-nine Scholars either went out of residence, or completed the term of their Scholarships although remaining in residence.

The academic year, 1921-1922, will start with 295 Rhodes Scholars in residence, together with seven ex-Scholars.

The deaths of the following Scholars have been reported during the year:—

- T. H. WADE, Georgia, 1905.
- E. A. WOODS, Tasmania, 1914.
- J. H. BAXTER, Queensland, 1916.

Mr. WADE, who had recently been Assistant-Professor in the English Department at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, died in November, 1920.

Mr. WOODS, after a distinguished academic career, had recently gone to China to teach. He died there of pneumonia, July, 1921, shortly after landing.

Mr. BAXTER had been prevented from coming into residence by illness.

The Examination results for the year are as follows:—

- I. The **B.Sc. DEGREE** was awarded to—
W. G. PENFIELD, New Jersey, 1914 (Merton), in Medicine.
- II. The **B.Litt. DEGREE** was awarded to—
R. P. COFFIN, Maine, 1916 (Trinity), in English.
R. E. FREEMAN, Ontario, 1916 (Balliol), in Economics.

III. The B.C.L. DEGREE was awarded to—

- J. H. BINNS, Washington, 1916 (Brasenose), First Class.
 C. B. CLARK, Saskatchewan, 1918 (Merton), Second Class.
 J. E. DE VILLIERS, South African College School, 1914 (University), Second Class.
 W. DOWLING, Transvaal, 1918 (St. John's), Second Class.
 A. H. GIE, South African College School, 1916 (University), Second Class.
 N. W. MANLEY, Jamaica, 1914 (Jesus), Second Class.
 V. H. NESER, Transvaal, 1918 (Brasenose), Second Class.
 A. F. MELDRUM, New Zealand, 1917 (New), Third Class.

IV. FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS:—

FIRST CLASS.

- NATURAL SCIENCE.— H. L. KINGSMILL, Tasmania, 1918 (New) (Engineering).
 JURISPRUDENCE.— H. S. KNIGHT, Newfoundland, 1917 (University).
 C. A. W. MANNING, Rondebosch, 1914 (Brasenose).
 R. M. D. RICHARDSON, New Jersey, 1916 (Christ Church).

SECOND CLASS.

- LITERÆ HUMANIORES.—A. K. GRIFFIN, Ontario, 1915 (Trinity).
 NATURAL SCIENCE.— W. M. JONES, New Zealand, 1914 (Balliol) (Physics).
 L. R. MORGAN, Rhodesia, 1915 (St. John's) (Engineering).
 A. F. PAYNE, Tasmania, 1917 (Magdalen) (Engineering).
 A. W. L. ROW, Queensland, 1914 (Brasenose) (Animal Physiology).
 J. A. TONG, Arizona, 1918 (Hertford) (Geology).
 JURISPRUDENCE.— A. L. ARENHOLD, South African College School, 1918 (University).
 R. M. CARSON, Michigan, 1918 (Oriel).
 A. C. DICK, South Carolina, 1917 (Christ Church).
 C. J. DURR, Alabama, 1918 (Queen's).
 H. A. DYDE, Alberta, 1917 (University).
 A. B. GILBERT, New Brunswick, 1918 (University).
 J. L. HAGEN, West Virginia, 1918 (Trinity).
 J. C. LITTLE, Indiana, 1917 (Brasenose).
 H. G. NOLAN, Alberta, 1915 (University).
 C. R. SMITH, Manitoba, 1919 (Queen's).
 MODERN HISTORY.— K. H. BAILEY, Victoria, 1918 (Corpus Christi).
 J. B. CLARK, South African College School, 1917 (Balliol).
 W. B. HURD, Manitoba, 1917 (Queen's).
 R. N. KERSHAW, New South Wales, 1918 (New).
 T. F. MAYO, Mississippi, 1914 (St. John's).
 F. P. MILLER, New York, 1919 (Trinity).
 F. M. MORLEY, Maryland, 1917 (New).
 C. A. SIMPSON, Prince Edward Island, 1916 (Christ Church).
 MODERN LANGUAGES.— C. R. BAGLEY, North Carolina, 1917 (St. John's) (French).
 G. A. FEATHER, New Mexico, 1917 (Wadham) (Spanish).

THIRD CLASS.

- NATURAL SCIENCE.— L. T. BUTLER, Tasmania, 1916 (Magdalen) (Engineering).
 D. G. MACGREGOR, Nova Scotia, 1917 (New) (Physics).

IV. FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS (*continued*).THIRD CLASS (*continued*).

- JURISPRUDENCE.— W. J. BROWNE, Newfoundland, 1918 (Merton).
 H. D. BUTTERFIELD, Bermuda, 1917 (University).
 E. EVANS, Wisconsin, 1918 (Brasenose).
 J. F. W. NICOLSON, Natal, 1920 (Hertford).
 K. M. PENNINGTON, Natal, 1917 (Trinity).
 G. P. R. TALLIN, Manitoba, 1918 (Queen's).
- MODERN HISTORY.— R. L. CRANSWICK, Rhodesia, 1917 (Christ Church).
 B. M. HULLEY, Florida, 1917 (Christ Church).
 C. McL. MORALES, Jamaica, 1917 (Oriental).

FOURTH CLASS.

- LITERÆ HUMANIORES.— C. HOPKINS, Connecticut, 1917 (Balliol).
 JURISPRUDENCE.— E. W. IRELAND, Manitoba, 1916 (New).

V. SHORTENED HONOURS COURSES.

- NATURAL SCIENCE.—
With Distinction.— A. O. PONDER, New Zealand, 1917 (Balliol) (Chemistry).
- JURISPRUDENCE.—
With Distinction.— G. A. DUNBAR, Queensland, 1917 (Merton).
 A. A. HOPE, Transvaal, 1920 (Trinity).
Satisfied the Examiners.— A. B. GRAVEM, California, 1918 (Oriental).
 S. LETT, British Columbia, 1917 (Trinity).
 C. R. PALMER, Rondebosch, 1916 (Oriental).
- MODERN HISTORY.—
With Distinction.— F. S. BARR, Virginia, 1917 (Balliol).
Satisfied the Examiners.— R. W. ANDERSON, Minnesota, 1918 (New).
 T. O. McLAUGHLIN, Oklahoma, 1918 (Merton).
 E. B. NAUGLE, Texas, 1916 (New).
 G. W. H. NICOLSON, St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown,
 1914 (Trinity).
 D. M. WISWELL, Nova Scotia, 1916 (Christ Church).
- THEOLOGY.—
With Distinction.— A. K. BARTON, Maryland, 1916 (Christ Church).
- ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—
With Distinction.— L. W. FAUCETT, Tennessee, 1916 (St. John's).
Satisfied the Examiners.— J. M. SAUNDERS, Washington, 1918 (Magdalen).
 J. M. WILLIAMS, Illinois, 1917 (Oriental).

VI. RURAL ECONOMY AND FORESTRY.

- AGRICULTURE.—
Satisfied the Examiners.— J. F. FLEMING, Rhodesia, 1918 (Magdalen).
 V. L. ROBINSON, Rhodesia, 1918 (Keble).
- FORESTRY.—
Satisfied the Examiners.— R. G. ROSS-TOWNSEND, Rhodesia, 1917 (Queen's).
 W. C. DE C. WALSH, Rhodesia, 1914 (Wadham).

VII. HONOUR MODERATIONS (Mathematics):—

THIRD CLASS.

- H. E. DE SMIDT, Rondebosch, 1918 (Keble).
P. M. DIXON, Orange Free State, 1918 (University).

VIII. DIPLOMAS.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—

- With Distinction.*— O. ROCKEY, Pennsylvania, 1917 (Queen's).
N. McL. ROGERS, Nova Scotia, 1918 (University).
W. E. SANDELIUS, Idaho, 1918 (Wadham).
Satisfied the Examiners.—P. D. CROCKETT, Maine, 1919 (Trinity).
A. K. DAVIS, Virginia, 1919 (Balliol).
M. M. HOLLETT, Newfoundland, 1916 (University).
G. F. WILLISON, Colorado, 1918 (Exeter).

ACADEMIC DISTINCTIONS.

- P. E. CORBETT (Quebec, 1915), elected to an Ordinary Fellowship at All Souls' College.
A. EWERT (Manitoba, 1912), appointed Taylorian Lecturer in French, at Oxford, as from the beginning of the academic year 1921-1922.
W. G. PENFIELD (New Jersey, 1914), awarded a Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research.

APPOINTMENTS OUTSIDE OXFORD.

- J. J. TIGERT (Tennessee, 1904), United States Commissioner of Education.
F. AYDELOTTE (Indiana, 1905), President of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania.
R. SCHOLZ (Wisconsin, 1904), President of Reed College, Portland, Oregon.
K. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN (Western Australia, 1910), a puisne Judge in New Guinea.

In the course of the year the following proceeded to Degrees for which they had qualified:—

- B.C.L. J. H. BINNS, A. N. CARTER, A. F. MELDRUM.
B.M. H. L. RAYNER, W. F. SKAIFE.
B.LITT. R. P. COFFIN, R. E. FREEMAN.
B.Sc. P. H. BRODIE (in absence), W. G. PENFIELD, M. D. THOMAS (in absence).
M.A. W. H. ARNOLD (in absence), J. H. BINNS, A. N. CARTER, E. H. CLUVER (in absence), R. F. CURREY, P. V. CURTIS, L. W. FAUCETT, W. L. FINGER, P. F. GOOD, G. L. HAGGEN, R. HALE (in absence), W. H. IRVING (in absence), J. G. JOHNSTONE, J. H. KIRKPATRICK (in absence), W. M. MACMILLAN, T. F. MAYO, F. C. MERCIER (in absence), M. D. THOMAS (in absence), E. W. TURLINGTON (in absence), P. P. WERLEIN (in absence), S. N. ZIMAN.
B.A. J. H. BINNS, L. T. BUTLER, W. CALDWELL, P. E. CORBETT, R. F. CURREY, P. V. CURTIS, J. E. DE VILLIERS, W. DOWLING, J. L. FINGER, W. C. FORBES, A. H. GIE, A. K. GRIFFIN, R. B. HERSEY, J. H. HOFMEYR, M. M. HOLLETT, A. A. HOPE, W. B. HURD, R. N. KERSHAW, H. L. KINGSMILL, T. W. L. MACDERMOT, N. H. MACNEIL, N. W. MANLEY, C. A. W. MANNING, T. F. MAYO, L. R. MORGAN, W. NASON (in absence), V. H. NESER, A. F. PAYNE, H. L. RAYNER, L. C. ROBSON, N. McL. ROGERS, D. M. SANDRAL, J. M. SAUNDERS, D. C. SMITH, G. B. STOCKTON (in absence), J. A. TONG, H. N. WILCOX.

ADMISSIONS TO READ FOR ADVANCED DEGREES.

The following Scholars were admitted in the course of the year to read for Advanced Degrees:—

- Ph.D. E. R. BALTZELL, Indiana, 1919 (Queen's), in Modern History.
 K. G. BLAIKIE, Natal, 1918 (St. John's), in Natural Science.
 C. BRINTON, Massachusetts, 1919 (New), in Modern History.
 H. E. CLEFTON, Minnesota, 1919 (Magdalen), in Mediæval and Modern Languages.
 W. R. DENNES, California, 1919 (Corpus Christi), in Literæ Humaniores.
 W. Y. ELLIOTT, Tennessee, 1919 (Balliol), in Literæ Humaniores.
 P. H. JONES, Louisiana, 1918, Christ Church, in Pathology.
 S. C. LAZARUS, Victoria, 1919 (Balliol), in Literæ Humaniores.
 J. H. MENNIE, British Columbia, 1918 (Brasenose), in Natural Science.
 L. A. MILLS, British Columbia, 1919 (Magdalen), in Modern History.
 F. V. MORLEY, Maryland, 1919 (New), in Mathematics.
 P. R. NORTON, Scholar-at-Large, U.S.A., 1919 (Christ Church), in Theology.
 C. J. OVERMYER, Michigan, 1919 (Oriel), in Natural Science.
- B.Litt. C. R. BAGLEY, North Carolina, 1917 (St. John's), in Mediæval and Modern Languages.
 E. V. GORDON, British Columbia, 1915 (University), in English Literature.
 P. M. HAMILTON, Victoria, 1917 (Balliol), in Literæ Humaniores.
 W. J. HOLLEMAN, Oklahoma, 1920 (Merton), in Law.
 R. L. HUMBER, North Carolina, 1918 (New), in Modern History.
 S. T. McCLOY, Arkansas, 1919 (Pembroke), in Modern History.
 E. S. MASON, Kansas, 1919 (Lincoln), in Economics.
 P. B. MEANS, Nebraska, 1916 (St. John's), in Theology.
 D. P. MILLER, Colorado, 1916 (Lincoln), in Economics.
 D. M. SANDRAL, Victoria, 1916 (Balliol), in Economics.
 C. H. SCHMIDT, Stellenbosch, 1919 (Trinity), in Literæ Humaniores.
 S. S. SMITH, Oregon, 1918 (Lincoln), in English Literature.
 C. P. SPRUILL, North Carolina, 1920 (Exeter) in Economics.
 J. A. WEIR, Saskatchewan, 1914 (Merton), in Law.
 F. E. WILLIAMS, South Australia, 1915 (Balliol), in Anthropology.
- B.Sc. C. W. CARTER, Illinois, 1919 (Wadham), in Natural Science.
 W. C. FORBES, Newfoundland, 1915 (Balliol), in Natural Science.
 H. S. GLENDENING, New Hampshire, 1919 (Merton), in Natural Science.
 M. S. LOUGHEED, Manitoba, 1915 (Christ Church), in Medicine.
 T. F. T. MALHERBE, Stellenbosch, 1920 (Worcester), in Natural Science.
 G. S. WHITEHEAD, Georgia, 1916 (Balliol), in Literæ Humaniores.
 T. S. WILDER, Scholar-at-Large, U.S.A., 1919 (St. John's), in Medicine.

ATHLETICS.

The following represented Oxford against Cambridge:—

- In Rugby Football V. H. NESER, Transvaal, 1918.
 In Cricket V. H. NESER, Transvaal, 1918.
 In Athletic Sports B. G. D. RUDD (*President*), St. Andrew's College
 Grahamstown, 1913.
 G. A. FEATHER, New Mexico, 1917.
 W. S. KENT-HUGHES, Victoria, 1915.
 A. I. REESE, Nebraska, 1919.
 B. W. SMITH, Maryland, 1920.
- In Hockey W. M. JONES, New Zealand, 1914.
 In Lawn Tennis C. HOPKINS (*President*), Connecticut, 1917.
 A. B. GRAVEM, California, 1918.
 P. M. DIXON, Orange Free State, 1918.
 R. R. P. BARBOUR, Queensland, 1920.

ATHLETICS (*continued*).

In Lacrosse	....	....	W. S. KENT-HUGHES, Victoria, 1915. S. LETT, British Columbia, 1917. C. B. CLARK, Saskatchewan, 1918. J. H. MENNIE, British Columbia, 1918. F. V. MORLEY, Maryland, 1919. E. B. PITBLADO, Manitoba, 1920.
In Water Sports	....	....	J. M. SAUNDERS, Washington, 1918. K. A. BURTON, Western Australia, 1919.
In Boxing	....	....	F. B. CARTER, Delaware, 1918.

The following represented Oxford and Cambridge (combined team) in America in July:—

In Athletic Sports	....	B. G. D. RUDD, St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, 1913. W. S. KENT-HUGHES, Victoria, 1915. A. I. REESE, Nebraska, 1919.
In Lawn Tennis	....	C. HOPKINS, Connecticut, 1917. P. M. DIXON, Orange Free State, 1918. R. R. P. BARBOUR, Queensland, 1920.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year, notice was received of the following books published by Rhodes Scholars:—

R. CARPENTER	....	"The Land Beyond Mexico" (Richard G. Badger, Boston).
L. H. GIPSON	....	"Jared Ingersoll." A study of American Loyalism in relation to British Colonial Government (Yale University Press, 1920).
W. C. GREENE	....	"The Spirit of Comedy in Plato" (Harvard Studies in Classical Philology).
J. H. HOFMEYR AND T. J. HAARHOFF	} }	"Studies in Ancient Imperialism" (Published by the Council of Education, Witwatersrand, Johannesburg).
C. MARTIN	....	"Lord Selkirk's work in Canada" (Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Vol. VII.).
G. V. PORTUS	....	(1) A chapter in "The Labour Movement in Australia" (Macmillan, 1920). (2) "Marx and Modern Thought" (J. E. A., of N.S.W., 1921).

In the course of the year 1922, appointments will be made to the 1923 Scholarships. The Scholars so elected will come into residence in October, 1923.

The value of the Scholarship has been increased for the present by the addition of an annual bonus of £50. Even with this addition, however, the Scholarship is not ordinarily sufficient to cover the expenses of a full year, including vacations. The holder of a Scholarship must be prepared to supplement it slightly.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the offices of the Trust. In the United States application may be made to President FRANK AYDELOTTE, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; in Canada to J. M. MACDONNELL, Esq., National Trust Company, Ltd., 18-22, King Street East, Toronto, Ontario; in Australia to J. C. V. BEHAN, Esq., Trinity College, Melbourne, Victoria; in South Africa to P. T. LEWIS, Esq., South African Chambers, St. George's Street, Cape Town.

THE RHODES TRUST,
SEYMOUR HOUSE,
WATERLOO PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Cable Address:—"Augury, London."

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Cable Address "Montgibb"

McGibbon, Mitchell, Casgrain, McDougall & Stairs

Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.L.
A. Chase Casgrain, K.C. *Errol M. McDougall, K.C.*
Gilbert S. Stairs, K.C. *Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., M.P.*
Leslie S. Bell *P. C. Demers*
E. J. Waterston

Royal Trust Chambers

4.B. *Montreal* October 27th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I am writing as Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee for the Province of Quebec as I wish to bring to your personal attention the fact that though there will be an election towards the end of November, and applications are not usually received after the 20th of October, I have so far received only one application for the next scholarship. I am giving notices in the French and English press and also writing to the Registrars of each of the Universities in the Province, informing them that the time for receiving applications will this year be extended till the 11th of November.

The Rhodes Scholarships seem to me to offer an opportunity which should be brought to the attention of the young men who are eligible, and I am afraid that the fewness of the applications this year results from ignorance of the advantages offered by the Scholarship. Mr. Beatty and the other members of the Committee would, I know, appreciate very much anything that you would care to do personally to see that McGill men know about the coming election and what it means.

Yours sincerely,

Gilbert S. Stairs

320 Prince Arthur St. West,

Montreal, P. Q.

October 19th 1923.

The Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee,

Province of Quebec,

Montreal.

Gentlemen:-

I have the honour to make application for the appointment of Rhodes Scholar from the Province of Quebec.

As I understand that the selection for this appointment is based on the scholarship, athletic ability, and general character, of the applicant, I submit herewith a short resume of my qualifications under those headings. If any further information is required, I shall be pleased to furnish same.

In support of my statements and of my application, I enclose letters from the following gentlemen:-

Rev. D.B.MacDonald, Headmaster St. Andrew's College.

Dr. Edward Archibald, Professor of Surgery, McGill.

Dr. A.T.Bazin, Chief Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital.

Dr. A.B.Macallum, Professor of Biochemistry, McGill.

Professor John Tait, Professor of Physiology McGill.

W.F.Emmons M.Sc. President Medical Undergraduate Society.

Trusting that my application may receive your favorable consideration, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

801, Royal Trust Chambers,
M o n t r e a l.

February 13, 1924.

Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the Statement issued by the Rhodes Trust concerning the Rhodes Scholarships for the academic year 1922-1923. This no doubt will be interesting to you and if you would like any further copies for circulation among your Faculties I can let you have them.

We had a good number of applicants for the Scholarship at the last election - some fourteen in all. There seems to me, however, to be a lack of general interest and knowledge about the Scholarship amongst students throughout the Province. Apart from this, which bears on the supply and perhaps on the quality of the candidates, the work of the Selection Committee is generally hampered by the fact that the students do not submit their applications or get together their documents sufficiently in advance. In the last two years I have had to extend the time for receiving applications and have had to give many men

Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G.

(2)

additional time to get their material together.

When the Selection Committee undertook the work we were informed by the Trustees that it was not within our province to advertise the Scholarships, but possibly the Universities and the Committee could usefully work together to make known the advantages offered by the Scholarships, and, at any rate, to ensure that impending elections were called to the attention of likely candidates, sufficiently in advance to enable them to give proper consideration before deciding whether or not to apply, and to get their material together in the event of their wishing to do so.

The Committee would greatly appreciate any suggestions that you might care to offer in the above connection.

Yours faithfully,

Silbert S. Stairs

Secretary Quebec Selection Committee.

Cable Address "Montgibb"

McGibbon, Mitchell, Casgrain, McDougall & Stairs

*Victor E. Mitchell, D.C.L., K.C.
A. Chase Casgrain, K.C.
Gilbert S. Stairs, K.C.
John W. P. Ritchie.
L. C. Demers*

*Errol M. McDougall, K.C. 4/G
Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., M.P.
Leslie G. Bell
E. J. Waterston*

Royal Trust Chambers

Montreal

June 27, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., L.L.D., etc,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I have had before me for some time your letter of February 15th last asking me to let you have a statement of the requirements in connection with the Rhode Scholarships. Colonel Bowden told me some time ago that the matter was not urgent or I should have replied before.

I have not any one statement which covers all the particulars you mention but I am enclosing copies of the following:-

(1) Memorandum issued by the Trustees with the application blank.

(2) Instructions to Committee of selection issued by the Trustees.

(3) A statement which I prepared for the press in 1919 when the system of election was changed from election by Universities to election by general committees.

There is considerable duplication in these three documents, but you could easily have put into one memorandum as much information as you want.

Yours faithfully,
G. S. Stairs
P. E. M.

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

Room 801, Royal Trust Chambers,

4/WB.

MONTREAL, September 20th, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Sir,

I have the honour to remind you that the annual election of a Rhodes Scholar from the Province of Quebec to go into residence at Oxford in the autumn of 1925, is to take place between the 20th October and 25th November 1924. I enclose a few application forms.

One difficulty in the past has been that intending candidates often do not appear to learn of an approaching election until immediately before the date by which papers should be in. The Selection Committee would therefore appreciate anything that you can do to see that any likely candidates from all departments of your University have early notification of the approaching election. If you need further forms, they can be obtained from me.

I shall of course, be glad to give intending candidates any information that I can.

Yours faithfully,

G.S. Stairs

Secretary.
Rhodes Scholarships Selection Committee
for the Province of Quebec.

April 14, 1925.

Lawrence Tombs, Esq.,
28, St. Mary Axe,
New College, Oxford.

Dear Mr. Tombs:-

I was glad to have your letter of the 25th inst. I quite realize that you had not any particular candidate in mind when you wrote about the Rhodes Scholarship. You understand, of course, that the reason why the University was completely disassociated from the Rhodes Committee was so that there would be no question of any University imposing its own particular ideas and that the Trustees could ensure continuity of policy. What that policy is is entirely a matter for the Trustees and their Committee.

You can probably guess that this is not the objection on which various people have disagreed upon the award made; I can recollect at least two, many years ago. If people agreed on all points then committees would be of no use.

As far as your entering into the discussion is concerned, I hope you will not mind and that you will attribute it to my friendship for yourself if I say to you 'Do not write letters unless you have to'. I have seen endless trouble made by people writing things down when they could quite well have waited an opportunity of saying them; in fact, my own motto about writing what one might call critical letters is 'Write them, think about them for three days and then tear them up.' You will be interested to hear of our new exhibit

You will be interested to hear of our new exhibit for Wembley. We have arranged for a special booth and we are sending a large color panorama of the University - 10 X 4 ft. We expect to be shipping this shortly.

I have not yet heard what disposal you have made of the pictures but I am leaving this entirely to yourself. I think the authority you already have is quite enough to enable you to get possession of them, but if not just let us know.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

28, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.3.

6, East India Avenue,
London, E.C.3.

19

New College, Oxford,
25 March 1925.

Col. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University, Montreal.

Dear Col. Bovey:-

I should like to make it clear that I did not write the letter to Mr. Stairs in the interest of any particular candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship. I have never applied for the Scholarship myself, as you may know. I still feel that the award was an unfortunate one.

What grounds, definite or otherwise, there are to explain the award, I do not know. I have received two pieces of information - from Montreal and from Oxford - which I do not intend to make use of now or at any future time. This information may be greatly exaggerated.

I fully appreciate the fact that the Chairman of the Committee is one of the most trusted men in Canada and that the Committee is as impartial and as sound a body as could probably be found.

At the same time I think it fit and proper that the Committee should know of the feeling of disappointment which many share.

When I wrote to Sir Arthur Currie two days ago I told him I should like to discuss this question with him later on. I should like to say at this moment that I will not discuss it now or later on with anyone whatever.

I should be grateful if you would kindly show this letter to Sir Arthur and have copies of it sent to Mr. Stairs and Mr. Macdonnell.

Yours very truly,

Lib. Tombs.

October 21, 1935.

G.H. Estabrooks, Esq.,

Dear Mr. Estabrooks:-

I am much obliged for your letter of the 13th inst. I will tell you quite frankly that I know that there has been a good deal of discussion about the Rhodes situation, but that I have not the least idea what is wrong. However, I shall certainly discuss the matter with some of those who are trying to get in touch with it.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



15 Oxford St.
Cambridge.

14th Nov.
↙

Dear Col. Bovey:-

I am afraid this letter is no masterpiece but I find it very difficult to think and typewrite at the same time. Please understand that I am not blaming any individual and I am trying to keep my own personal feelings out of this as far as possible.

However, I cannot help feeling that just as things stand, for the purposes of international harmony it would be much better for the Rhodes Scholar from America to stay home. He arrives with a determination to live up to the spirit of Rhodes & leaves with the realization that it is one thing to have an ideal but another to carry it out. That this is so in the case of such a man as Pipkin I am convinced.

As to the other point of having an all Canadian team visit England there are very definite difficulties. Any team which can bring home

to the Britisher the point of view of the colonies
would do just as good. Not a team to arrive
there in the pink tea attitude, determined to
make a good impression, but a team willing
to say exactly what it thinks on the subjects at
issue.

As I know the Englishman he is
perfectly willing to be dealt with in this
fashion and respects the people who treat him

so.

It seems to me that with the aid of such
men as Sir Michael Sadler & P^r Hill of the
Universities Union much might be done. All that
is wrong is misunderstanding and all that is
needed is frank discussion. As I know the
Britisher he is perfectly willing to listen to
our point of view if we just have the courage
to "talk up".

Sincerely yours,

G. H. C. Stalroot.

November 13, 1925.

J.M. MacDannell, Esq.,
National Trust Company,
St. James Street.

Dear Major MacDannell:-

In accordance with the suggestion received from Professor Stanley I asked Mr. Estabrooks to write his views in some detail. I am sending you the result for what it is worth. You will, of course, understand that this does not represent anything which either officially or unofficially has come to my own ears. Whether it has any connection with Tombs' letter of last year I do not know.

I am sending you another enclosure which may interest you. We began to speak on the subject after the last meeting of the Programme Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

801 Royal Trust Chambers,
Montreal, Que.
October 24th, 1925.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that as only a very few applications have so far been received for the Rhodes Scholarship to be awarded this autumn, the Selection Committee, in consultation with the representative of the Trustees in Canada, feel that possibly the advantages and opportunities offered by the Scholarship have not recently been called to the attention of the young men in attendance at the Universities of the Province. In the hope that something in that direction may still be done, it has been decided to extend until the 15th November, 1925, the date within which applications for the Scholarship to be awarded this year must be received.

The Committee would therefore be obliged if you would see that notice is given to the students in attendance at your University that applications for the Rhodes Scholarship to be awarded this year will be received up to the 15th day of November, 1925.

Will you therefore be good enough to see that notices to that effect are posted where they will be seen by the students of your different faculties and that publicity is given to the announcement in Student Journals and in any other way that suggests itself to you.

I enclose a few copies of the Form of Application now in use. I can supply more if necessary, or would be glad to hand or send them to individual candidates if they are referred to me.

Yours faithfully,

G. S. Stairs

Secretary,
Quebec Selection Committee.



THE YORK CLUB
TORONTO

Nov. 20. 1928

My dear Sir Arthur,

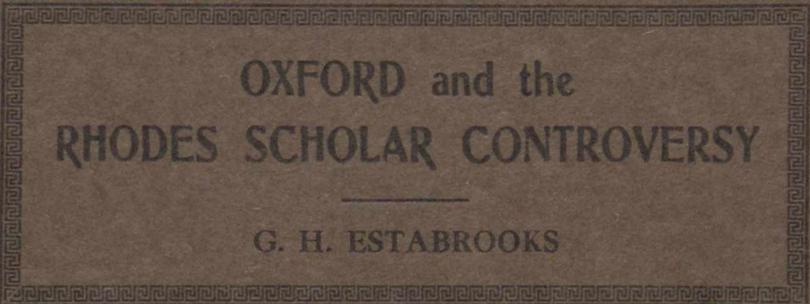
you asked ^{at Vancouver} me to remind you
that I am traveling round the Empire
for the Rhodes (Scholarship) Trust & am
accompanied by two young Oxford men,
now in their third year as undergradu-
ates.

We hope to reach Montreal on the
2nd of December & to stay till the 7th.

It will be a great pleasure if I am
to see you again.

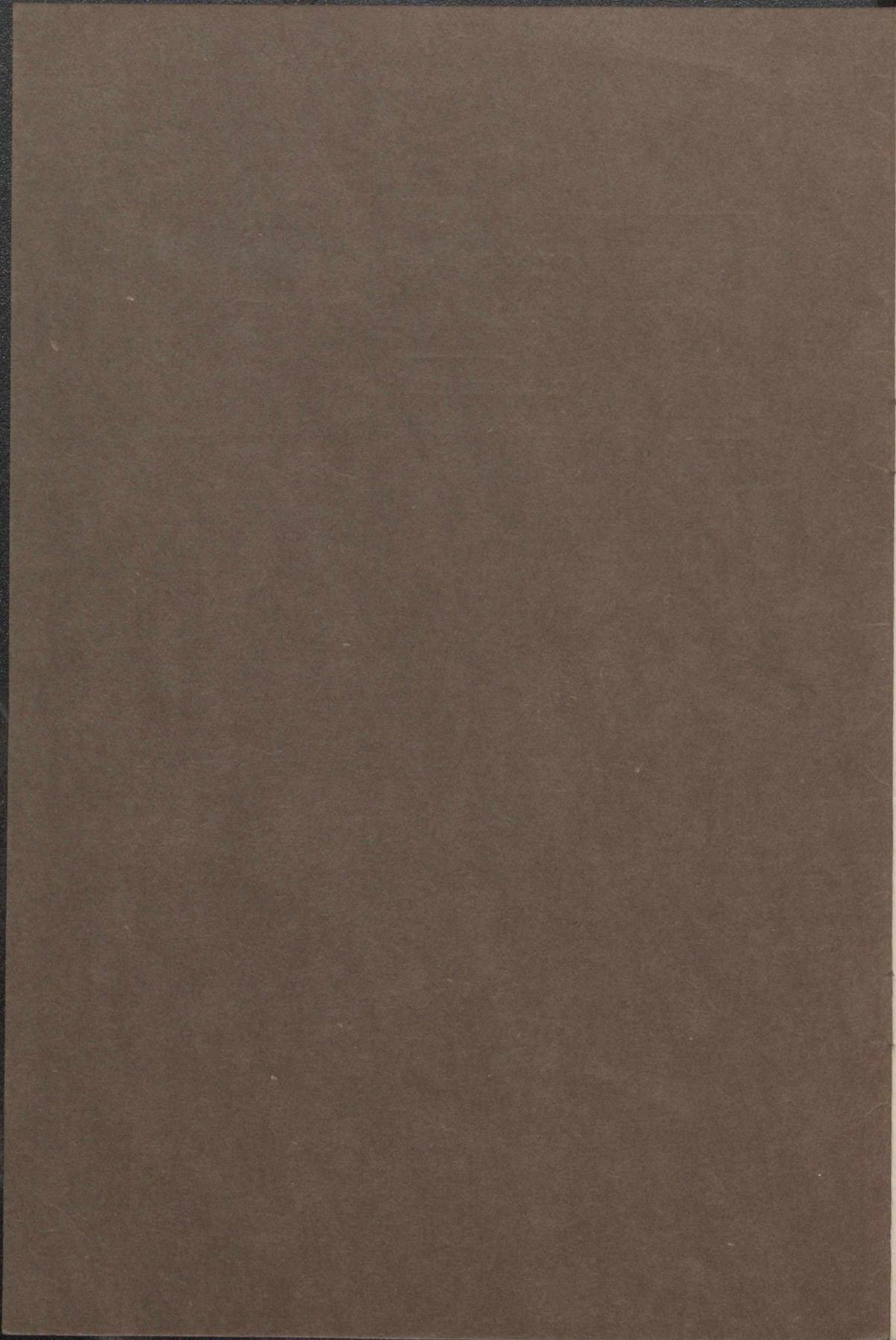
I may mention that I was Headmaster
of Winchester until last summer:

Y. very truly
M. J. Pebody



OXFORD and the
RHODES SCHOLAR CONTROVERSY

G. H. ESTABROOKS



[Reprinted from EDUCATION for December, 1927.]

Oxford and the Rhodes Scholar Controversy

G. H. ESTABROOKS, HAMILTON, N. Y.
COLGATE UNIVERSITY

TO the American Rhodes scholar, Oxford is just Oxford, the same as Yale is Yale or Stanford is Stanford. Just plain simple university. There are several hundred of them in America, more or less, and he has them all pretty well catalogued. Faculty, football team, frat. houses, student societies, and a few thousand students all striving for an education and all with lots of "pep." Oxford is just another one of these. So let's hit it the same as we hit the alma mater back home! That's simple.

It looks even more simple when you realize who the Rhodes scholars are. Chosen for character, counting among their numbers the best college athletes in the U. S. and boasting some of our most brilliant intellects. But above all leaders, aggressive, determined, and with plenty of past experience in American college life. Small wonder, you say, that they should lead Oxford by the nose, remodel many of its ancient customs and generally modernize and civilize the old place. And from our point of view it is the most natural thing in the world that they should do so. There is only one little flaw in the whole perfect scheme—they don't.

Oxford has been exposed to this acute inoculation of Americanitis for over twenty years. Strange as it may seem, she hasn't caught the disease. Quite the contrary, she seems to be building up a decided immunity to it and the American is becoming even less of a leader in her life than he was fifteen years ago. He arrives prepared "to make his contribution," in fact determined to thrust his contribution down her throat if necessary. Three years later he departs—and his gift is still with him.

Now obviously all this is not as it should be—and I have not the least doubt that a dozen or so committees have been formed at various times and in sundry places to say so and to devise means of remedying this state of affairs. And yet, it persists, while some of us are becoming more and more thankful that it does so and that Oxford insists on remaining Oxford and not becoming a vest pocket edition of Harvard or Yale.

I think as we analyze the situation we will see pretty clearly just why this state of things is perfectly natural. Oxford has only one resemblance to Harvard or Yale—they are both called universities and both try to educate men. But the type of men are quite different, the type of education is not the same, in internal administration the English and American institutions are distinct, while the social life, athletics, clubs, and living conditions have very little in common.

Oxford is a university of colleges and this fact is at the basis of many of those differences which distinguish it from an American institution. There are, I believe, twenty-six of these and each is a distinct entity. The average student strength of each college is about one hundred twenty-five, some being considerably larger. Each college has its own group of buildings and these buildings are separate and distinct from all other colleges. They form a very compact "home" for the college and include dormitories for both students and faculty, as well as a dining hall, lecture rooms, chapel and college offices.

You will see that this must affect the student life very definitely. In the matter of athletics each college has its first and second football team, soccer team, cricket eleven, crew, and track team, together with others which I have overlooked. Naturally there are athletics for all as a result. Indeed every man is expected to do something in the line of bodily exercise, and as the Englishman plays for the love of the game and not primarily to win, these second and third college teams have a very important role to play. The Oxford man trains in moderation and regards the rigid rules under which an American athlete lives with something akin to horror. Why eliminate all the joys of life and out-Spartan the Spar-

tans in rigidity merely to win a football game! All very nice for the professional, if he wishes it, but not for the college man.

Again this matter of college life as opposed to university life does away with the necessity of the fraternity. The college is a comparatively small institution. Men are required to live within its wall, at least for most of their school days. One does not feel lost in a maelstrom of humanity under these circumstances and seek a haven in fraternity life. The college itself is one large fraternity and is about as homey an institution as one could wish. The Englishman cannot understand why the American is not perfectly satisfied under these conditions to stay at home and become a real college man. But the American has different ideas. He establishes his American club or other extra-college group and seeks to become cosmopolitan. He only realizes after he has left Oxford that he has lost a golden opportunity in not putting a damper on his ceaseless energy and learning to know the men of his college.

Those small colleges are also bound to result in something else—but a something which is very difficult to express. Each college has its faculty, its traditions and its present-day rivalries. Moreover the Oxford "Don" is also a tutor, and resides in the college dormitories. He is responsible for a certain number of men in the institution and is expected to exercise a guiding influence upon them. The head of the college likewise has a much more personal touch with the students, generally lives in the college buildings with his family and is a charming host. Result—something which Harvard or Yale can never attain to, but something which is almost indefinable. The instructors have an intimacy with the students which is quite wonderful, while the student respects the instructor as much for his personal qualities as for his intellectual attainments. There is a certain warmth to it which the American cannot understand. To him Mr. X— is just an instructor rated solely on the basis of ability to instruct. To the Englishman Mr. X— may be admittedly a total loss as an instructor, but personal qualities and athletic prowess may more than make up for the deficiency. Consequently

the American judges the Oxford "Don" on a basis which is frequently resented by the English undergraduate,—he expects something different, that is all.

Oxford, I think, rather resents the Rhodes scholar, and by the law of action and interaction the said scholar may build up rather a strong anti-English complex. And yet, a little thought will show us how absurd our American attitude is. To understand Oxford you must bear in mind more than the peculiarities in organization, differences in athletics and lack of fraternity life. These, while important, are almost side issues. The crux of the matter lies in the social life of the country which this institution embodies and expresses.

We must bear in mind that England still has a very strong feeling of caste. The gentry are still the gentry and very definitely stand on their dignity. England has a semi-democratic form of government and may be drifting more and more towards democracy. Be that as it may, England's social life at present embodies the idea of "noblesse oblige" to a striking extent. There is no free access from class to class. The aristocracy are socially aloof and regard themselves as the cultural leaders of the country,—which they probably are. The middle and laboring classes accept this leadership and show a spirit of deference and respect which the American cannot understand. To him, brought up as he is on a diet of democracy, liberty, freedom and equality, this subservience is something which is to be discouraged and fought in every possible way. The Rhodes scholar, owing his position to his own initiative entirely, is of course the flaming champion of Americanism, just as the Englishman who is at Oxford is the bulwark of the more conservative old-country attitude.

I am convinced that this difference in social background is at the basis of all the differences and squabbles which dog the trail of the American in Oxford. He is aggressive, determined, energetic and noisy, an avowed champion of a newer and to him better era. He wishes to spread the light among the fogs of Oxford,—and by the way there is only one thing foggier than a real Oxford fog, that is a London fog. He

comes from a country where equality is a watchword—if nothing more—and liberty is the right of everyone, criminals included. Pep, energy, aggression, and noise are his contributions to be placed on the altars of Oxford.

But the Englishman has his own ideas on a great many points and only his innate tact and courtesy, which renders him respectful and tolerant of any point of view, enable him to maintain his position so consistently and good-naturedly in the face of our cheer-leader tactics. But maintain it he does, and Oxford is still Oxford.

This great University, together with Cambridge, is the center of English cultural life. Its student body is unique and prescribed by social dictums which are entitled to our respect, if not our emulation. To the Englishman a gentleman is a man of leisure who can spend his time in intellectual and cultural pursuits. Manual labor, above all things, is beneath him. Should he, by any chance, have to earn his living he can enter various professions as law, medicine or church, and still keep caste.

Oxford, as it happens, draws in two large varieties of British students. First, and by far the most important both in numbers and influence, are the sons of the upper class. They have a very fine cultural background. Moreover they almost invariably are drawn from the great English public schools or from institutions built on these lines. The English "public" school is, of course, a very exclusive private boarding school. The curriculum at such an institution is quite different from that of the present day American high school. These public schools are conservative in the extreme, still cling to the classical tradition and are Episcopalian in religious affinities. Latin, Greek, mathematics and literature form the background of the studies although of late a certain amount of science is slowly finding its way in. But the outlook of a student prepared in such a school must of necessity be wholly different from that of the American, trained in the American high school, which is what the English would term a "day" school. Here every conceivable subject is taught and the student rubs shoulders with boys from all nationalities, faiths and social strata.

These men come to Oxford with the traditions of the English aristocracy behind them. It could not very well be otherwise. They are from the higher walks of life and very naturally feel themselves socially superior to men with a "day" school backing,— of which the Americans are examples. Moreover, being good Englishmen, they feel quite convinced that their institutions are about the best in the world, which is quite as it ought to be. Moreover, Oxford of all places is the embodiment of their ideals and has a thousand years of tradition to back it. This man is the typical Oxford student and he sets the pace, socially at least.

There is, however, another very interesting British group in Oxford. These are the "scholars," and they are there because of ability. They may come from some of the better known "day" schools, but mostly they are drawn from the smaller private institutions. These men come from a class which is economically not as well-to-do as the first group. Generally, also, they come from a lower social level, from the middle or even from the laboring class, although this is by no means a hard-and-fast rule. They are there because of their scholarship, are naturally a picked group from the intellectual point of view, and feel it a great honor to be Oxford students. Moreover they have a profound respect for their social superiors and for the traditions of the institution to which they belong.

The ambition of the Oxford scholar is to fit into the structure in which he finds himself and to become a true Oxford man. Obviously there are and must be exceptions. Clear-cut boundaries do not exist even in Oxford and we must generalize. But broadly speaking all the students from the British Isles have the highest respect for the institution just as it stands and are politely insistent that its traditions be observed.

Into this setting the late Cecil Rhodes made possible the injection of the American. Worse still, by the terms of his will Oxford gets the most American of all Americans, picked as the dynamic representative of liberty, equality, fraternity and Americanitis. The Englishman is willing to die for lib-

erty and will admit the possibility of equality and fraternity when pressed, but he balks at the last. The American student is loud, he is aggressive, he is absolutely certain of his ideas. He hits Oxford to the tune of "See the conquering hero comes," and, like Alexander of old, he gives a whoop of joy over the prospect of another world to conquer.

Result—trouble, but really not as much trouble as one would expect. The Englishman has tact, the American has common sense, and the Rhodes interests are represented by a man who has both. Greek meets Greek, but nothing very serious happens. In general they agree to disagree and go their separate ways. The Americans and Colonials do not as a rule mix freely with the English. Both sides are rather anxious to do so, and try the experiment. But in general the effort dies a natural death. Purely a case of incompatibility.

The American wants to try the English games but finds cricket deadly monotonous. English football, "rugger," is quite different from the American brand, and Oxford regards baseball as a disease. Besides, there is no noise at an English game. No cheer leaders, no bands, no college yells, no excitement. The whole thing just hasn't got any "pep," and what is far worse, can't be inoculated with the pep bug. It simply won't take. So the American and Colonial, with a few outstanding exceptions, loses all interest in games after his first year.

And then there is the matter of the Union and debating. The American tries that—once only. The Oxford Union debater is a polished orator, witty and entertaining. The American debater is forceful, logical, fearfully in earnest, a good pleader before a judge, but no one can accuse him of being polished and his wit is of the memorized variety. I have heard a number of good American teams debate in the Union, and the contrast was painful. The English more or less made monkeys of them. The whole Union sympathized with the Americans but were appalled at their crudity, even in the case of Bates College. So the American just doesn't debate. All my time there I heard only one American speak in the Union and he was "flat."

Finally you have social life. But it just doesn't go. You can't mix Oxford students and Rhodes scholars consistently at tea and continue to have tea. And why? Because five o'clock tea is a social event, a period of relaxation. The American wants to discuss the political situation in China, the recent progress in aviation, or "talk shop" about his university work. The Englishman yawns, does his best and decides it isn't worth while. He will discuss the most recent productions in literature and knows all the latest operas by heart. He can and will yarn for hours about wandering in the fen country, or talk about local English customs and traditions. But who the devil cares what is happening in China, or in aviation! As for his courses in college he knows he can get a pass—anyone can—so why worry? And the tea falls flat. Wisdom comes with experience and in future the host takes care that his guests are all of one frame of mind.

But the English really are wonderful hosts and I think the average outsider realizes his deficiencies. He does his best to appreciate the hospitality that is shown him and gives up with a feeling of regret, for he realizes that it is very genuine and that the failure is because of his own shortcomings.

And so you have the setting. A natural feeling of resentment on both sides. The Oxford man resents the driving, energetic, cocksure apostle of Americanism. The American is puzzled to find that he cannot swing his college as he did back home, and very naturally resents taking a secondary place. There is a little friction—it could not be otherwise—but the American generally finds his place in Oxford life and thoroughly enjoys it.

There are of necessity a few malcontents and irreconcilables. As in all such situations their voices are heard high above the average. But to the great majority Oxford is a place of happy memories and — unfortunately — of lost opportunities.

