The Rhodes Scholars.

How They Have Fared.

From our Special Correspondent.

London, February 26, 1914.

The annual Rhodes Scholarship Trust issued this week, shows that so far this year, of the six successful candidates, all the principal Dominions, the United States, and Germany, entered the University of Oxford, as two of the six others completed their course, in most cases, within the last five years; two of them were invited to return to their own countries.

The number of candidates for the Rhodes Scholarship is increasing, and the number of scholars resident in the United States has already been doubled. The 1914 list contains 128: six Scholars continued in residence for the third term, although the first two terms had been

continued. They have, however, five more had temporary leaves of absence, arranged during the second term, and the rest three have been abroad.

Altogether the system would seem to have introduced the University about 400 Rhodes Scholars. The Rhodes Scholar is an individual body, and the scholars are, it seems, the class of young men who best suite the Rhodes character, and above all, their ambition is to do good work for their home countries, colleges as well as the whole University. It seems to offer abundant opportunities, for to all sides for the University and colleges on a common bond of good work, for an interest in the educational work of the University and College and University. Of the extent of influence it is impossible to judge as yet.

Home and Class Lists.

In the statistics given in the Trust publication thirty three scholars are engaged or have been engaged as working for a pass degree. This is perhaps too narrow a list, but the figures show nearly to those obtained by the ordinary holders of open scholarships at the University.

As regards the competition with home students, it is, as pointed out, rather narrow, and it is not unlikely to appraise comparative merit. The University scholar has, generally speaking, the advantage of prolonged training in a regularly organized preparation for secondary and secondary schools; the Rhodes scholar has usually one or two years advantage in arts, the former is, as a rule, better prepared for experience, but his education generally has been on a more select platform than that of Oxford students. On the whole, the two will not be standing the test of the Oxf ord competition fairly well in all subjects except classics. Only one first class was obtained in Latin, a second in English, and one by an American scholar. On the other hand, the Oxford scholars have a goodly list of prizes, and all the five firsts were gained in the summer of 1913 and are a satisfactory indication of the amount of work. The prizes the scholars at Oxford have apparently affected this school more than any other. In a very large majority of the cases the first was taken by one German, two Americans, one Australian, and one Canadian.

The University prizes won by Rhodes Scholars are: the Charles Oldham prize for an essay on classical literature, the Ramsden fellowship to attend the University of Sydney, the Charles Oldham prize for an essay in English literature, and the Gaisford research stipend. None of these can reasonably be reckoned among the major prizes of the University, they are the prizes that are taken a share in the intellectual competitions of the institution.

Social and Athletic Distinctions.

An object of undergraduate ambition valued quite as much as University prizes at the time of the presidency of the late Prof. C. F. G. C. to the Civil Service of the Empire. The University of Adelaide, medicine, 15 to business, the same number to the Church, and smaller numbers to