University of the scholarships she would be the head of the system of education also provided. The scholarships have a tendency to draw out into the public parts of the University the children of the poorer members of the community, more than difference had been the case. No one wished the University to be maintained for the benefit of the rich only. All classes should have a fair and equal share in the advantages, and manifestly if some provision were not made to enable the children of persons who could not afford to pay the University fees to avail themselves of the advantages of the higher education to be obtained there, would be a cause for great regret, and he trusted funds would be forthcoming for the continuance of the scholarships.

Professor Rawlin emphasized the fact that great advantages were conferred on the scholarships by his experience in connection with evening classes. He believed that the scholarships were necessary, because the students could not afford to pay the fees. He knew of instances in which students who were unable to attend during the day attended the evening classes and passed through two years of their curriculum. Some of the best of the students had had to discontinue attending the evening classes because the fees were too high, and the E.U. scholarships would have covered the fees.

Mr. Merritt (representing St. Peter's College) also supported the request. He mentioned that two-thirds of the students at St. Peter's were in evening classes, and he believed that the scholarship should be extended to them.

The resolution, in reply, expressed the pleasure in making so many distinguished sons of Alma Mater. He was glad to know that the council and senate of the University had agreed to a joint proposition, which had received the support of the assembly and corporation of the presidencies of secondary schools. He recognized that there was a continuity of presence throughout the whole educational system, and that scholarships were really some of the last vestiges of the continuity without which all connection between the highest institutions and the more important secondary schools would lose that bond which at present united them. He also recognized the fact that the scholarships were an advantage to others than those who were given them, because they were an incentive to young people to study. The proposal he understood was for the continuance of the scholarships and a better situation of the money. The extension of the scholarships was a great boon to those students who were unable to attend the University during the day, but were able to attend in the evening. He thought, if possible, to see them free, but it would be unwise, if such an idea were carried into effect, that other branches of learning had to be paid for. The grant was too little - one portion was for scholarships and the other for the medical school. He would like to know what the medical school had to do with the present plan.

The Chief Justice - "I think it necessary for the scholarships and it will be £300 less for the medical school." After that, he understood that the purpose really meant that the total assistance to be granted would be reduced by £300. (The Chief Justice - "For the year.") He had been asked by the Member from the printed view of the Estimates. It was the first time that the matter had been presented in the light in which it had been put by the deputation. He could not have been given them a definite reply that day, as he would have to consult the Treasurer. He assured them, however, that in the way in which it had been placed before him there was every chance of a successful issue to their proposal.

The Chief Justice, in answering the Minister for his advice, explained that they had not troubled to gain any assistance from the general public in connection with this deputation, but if they had they would not have been upset. They recognized how richly the Minister's time was occupied and had accordingly confined the deputation to its present character.

Anything that will tend to popularize the University and increase it in the eyes of the public is worthy of serious consideration. Though higher education is not sought by all and cannot be provided for the many in an important factor in the development of our national character and life. The deputation which waited on the Minister of Education yesterday to bring under his notice certain matters connected with the University scholarships came with a carefully prepared scheme and was able to make a strong case. They had the advantage for such a deputation that their proposals did not involve any further drain on the national exchequer. It was described as being that the modest sum which has been devoted to encouraging students by the method of providing University scholarships should be continued and applied in a somewhat different way. The plan as unfolded by the Chief Justice in his capacity of Chancellor of the University, the merit of distributing the stimulus of competition more widely and of rendering a larger amount of assistance without any additional cost. It was described by his Honors with the ability of a practiced advocate, and it was a clear and justifiable perception of the various aspects of the case. Little, if anything, was left for succeeding speakers to add by way of explanation, but from various points of view they clearly showed that the new method had been much in favor. Though it involves a reduction in the value of the three prizes which have heretofore been awarded, they will still be of substantial usefulness to those who are so fortunate as to obtain them, and it is not likely that the diminution in the cash amount will materially lessen the pressure on the part of students to which any graduation in the amount will have the effect by the application of a new kind of pressure of keeping scholars fully up to the mark during their University course. At the same time the establishment of six scholarships of £20 per annum for students at evening classes should have the double effect of increasing educational facilities and helping the University. The complaint that no provision was made for that young men who have passed through the secondary schools drop the work of education just when they are best fitted to go on with it. With some of the probably learning is not very highly valued for its own sake, but there are those who can afford the slight indulgence and suitable opportunity to continue their studies. Both of these will be provided by the arrangements that are recommended. The Chancellor may be somewhat sanguine in his estimate that the scheme will enable the university to pay the expenses of the evening classes and there can be little doubt that it will exert a powerful influence in the right direction. The willingness of the teaching staff of the University to render such assistance as may be required from them, without any addition to their salaries, has been gratefully recognized and proves that the scheme commands itself to their judgment. It is in fact an argument so strongly in favor of the view of the University as to be almost irresistible that well might all the parties directly affected be closely agreed. With the exception of expectant scholars who have not been heard from in this dissatisfied voice. A plan which has the approval of the Council, Senate, and tutorial staff of the University and the heads of the principal colleges must have very much to commend itself. The public generally will certainly be in favor of whatever will bring higher education within the reach of the children of non-wealthy parents. The Minister of Education could hardly be expected to go further than he did in his reply to this deputation, but the scheme is one to which both the Government and Parliament may very wisely give effect.