

Adelaide—P. C. Fornachon, 10 st. 10 lb. (bow); F. F. Espie, 12 st. 6 lb.; T. M. Hardy, 12 st. 7 lb.; C. T. Madigan, 12 st. 7 lb.; R. M. Scott, 12 st. 6 lb.; G. H. Burnell, 12 st. 8 lb.; C. L. Abbott, 11 st. 3 lb.; A. L. Kennedy, 10 st. 8 lb. (stroke); G. M. Potts, 8 st. 7 lb. (cox).

Sydney—H. K. Denham, 10 st. 2 lb. (bow); R. G. Fitzhardings, 11 st. 4 lb.; W. E. Kay, 12 st.; A. T. Woodruff, 12 st. 2 lb.; C. R. Lucas, 12 st.; J. E. Donaldson, 12 st. 10 lb.; R. J. Amassie, 14 st. 4 lb.; C. W. Douglas, 10 st. 10 lb. (str.); E. Simpson, 8 st. 7 lb. (cox).

Melbourne—A. F. S. Dobson, 10 st. 6 lb. (bow); C. C. Halkyard, 10 st. 6 lb.; H. Ratling, 12 st.; S. Plittle, 11 st.; W. N. Abbott, 12 st. 8 lb.; H. Ross Sodeng, 12 st. 9 lb.; S. J. Campbell, 11 st. 12 lb.; F. A. H. Boynton, 12 st. 7 lb. (str.); J. S. R. Rowan, 8 st. 3 lb. (cox).

After the race the crew were entertained at dinner at the Vienna Cafe. The President of the Melbourne University Boat Club (Mr. Thomas Crosthwaite) was in the chair. The toast of the winning crew was proposed by Mr. Crosthwaite, who heartily congratulated Adelaide on their meritorious win. The Adelaide stroke (Mr. A. L. Kennedy) responded.

The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow), at the beginning and Professor Henderson at the end of the latter's lecture on "St. Francis of Assisi," at the University on Tuesday evening, announced that the Adelaide crew had won the inter-University boat race "all the way," and the joyful news was received with loud cheers by the crowded audience.

Advertiser, June 9th, 1910.

RHODES SCHOLARS.

SPORTS AND LEARNING.

LONDON, June 7.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, organizing representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, has toured the British colonies in South Africa to enquire why the South African Rhodes scholars sent to Oxford have excelled in sports and failed in work, whereas the Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Rhodes scholars have secured scholarships and prizes at the University during their course there.

Dr. Parkin reports that it is desirable that the South African student should spend a year or two at their own universities before being sent to Oxford, so that they may be able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the latter centre of learning.

Advertiser, June 9th, 1910.

UNIVERSITY AND ENGINEERING.

In connection with the Engineering School of the Melbourne University important changes have been for some time in contemplation. At the beginning of this year Professor Henry Payne arrived from South Africa to take up the work. The first and most urgent want of the University is more engineering appliances, and as regards these Melbourne has long had the reputation of being one of the worst-equipped schools in the world. Professor Payne wished to inaugurate a new era, and to begin with he intends asking the Government for a sum running in round figures to £30,000.

WHAT HAVE RHODES SCHOLARS DONE?

—o—

Though the Rhodes scholarship scheme has been in operation for only six years, numerous estimates of its Imperial utility and academic effects have been published by irresponsible critics. The conclusions presented in some instances have been obviously mere opinions unsupported by authentic evidence; in other instances worthless generalizations have been founded upon exceptional cases, apparently without regard to qualifying facts which might easily have been obtained from the trustees' reports. It is not the duty of the trustees to refute criticisms, and they have adopted a wise course in withholding their own opinions concerning the merits and defects of the endowment on the ground that "the time is not yet ripe for telling how far it is carrying out the objects Mr. Rhodes had in view." In these circumstances special interest attaches to Dr. Perkin's report upon a curious disparity in the average calibre of South African and Australasian students. The fact that an enquiry was deemed desirable suggests that though the trustees are reticent they are not fully satisfied with the results so far attained. In an article in The Oxford and Cambridge Review, by Mr. Behan—formerly a Rhodes scholar, but now a Fellow of University College, Oxford—various aspects of the scheme, including that of sport in relation to academic success are discussed from the standpoint of a critic whose present detachment is tempered by personal experience of the positions occupied by oversea scholars in the University. He does not claim for his conclusions "higher value than that which is usually attached to vague general impressions." There is, however, a wide disparity between impressions derived unconsciously from daily observation and experience in the ordinary walks of life and the superficial ideas engendered by casual investigation for specific purposes.

The first point upon which he lays stress is that a great deal of nonsense has been written concerning the alleged influence of new scholars upon Oxford. "Consider for a moment," he remarks, "that the Rhodes scholars in residence at any given time number 180 out of a

total of more than 3,000 men; remember, in addition, that this small group cannot gather strength by acting in a body, for they meet together only at the Rhodes scholar banquet once a year. It is obvious that as Rhodes scholars their influence can be practically nil, whatever may be their influence as individuals." Yet by indirectly strengthening the movement, which began before their advent, towards the democratization of the University "they are contributing, in a very minor way, to the promotion of a tendency which is radically transforming the character of Oxford." This change is not limited to modifications of the University's social exclusiveness. It is most conspicuous in the new attitude of a large and increasing section of the undergraduates towards academic life and

study. "The Rhodes scholars are pre-eminently men of the new type; they look upon their Oxford career as a means to a greater end; they hope to lay in Oxford the foundation of a successful political or professional career in the broader world to which they must ultimately return." Not all of them are able to live up to their own ideals; neither are all British students of the same type; but in the corporate life of scholastic institutions ideals rather than achievements determine the "tone of the academic atmosphere." Colonial and American scholars found at Oxford a congenial atmosphere, the existence of which is attributable to almost world-wide social and educational influences. Perhaps the chief significance of their position among the reformers is the implied evidence it affords of the advancement of educational ideals in their native lands.

Under the heading "The Influence of Oxford upon the Rhodes Scholars," Mr. Behan has gathered together especially interesting information, some of which will surprise Australian readers. He believes emphatically, for example, that "Oxford is imparting to the Rhodes men a higher conception of sport." He does not predicate for British undergraduates a higher sense of honour or a greater capacity for unselfish co-operation in games than are exhibited by the newcomers; but he attaches supreme importance to the fact that "at Oxford the game is played principally for its own sake, as a form of manly exercise, whereas in American and colonial colleges and universities the game is played above all for the sake of victory and the downfall of one's opponents." To some extent the alleged lack of enthusiasm for athletic honours, except in historic contests, may be only the survival of a once fashionable pose, but at any rate it is, according to Mr. Behan, sufficiently pronounced to astonish men who have been accustomed to American rather than Oxford conceptions of the worth of trophies. If this be true the Rhodes scholarships may ultimately furnish a medium for the diffusion of salutary correctives for one of the baneful concomitants of most popular sports. The writer concludes his criticisms with timely words of warning to candidates concerning the need for more concentration of purpose and of energies than some past and present scholars have attained. There have been fine individual performances in the highest branches of scholastic work, and on the whole the Rhodes scholars have probably held their own in competition with British undergraduates; but Mr. Behan reasonably argues that, being picked men, they ought to outstrip rivals of ordinary capacity. "As a body they have not done justice either to themselves or to the countries they represent." Various causes for this lack of brilliancy have been suggested, such as weakness of elementary training, the obstacle of compulsory Greek, and enervating climatic changes. Probably the writer of the article under notice points to the chief factor in the problem—"What with the diversions of college life in term and the delights of Continental travel in vacation, many a Rhodes scholar finds that he has fallen between two stools when the fateful hour of his trial in the examination room approaches. . . . The chosen