

religious deportment of the student ; which conduct, application, and deportment might safely be left to the determination of the Dean of the College selected, and be by him reported upon from time to time to the Board of Examiners in the Colony.

If the view I have previously expressed be the correct one,—that scholarships should not have relation to the University education alone, but also to the preparatory education leading to it,—then those scholarships should be made available for education at one of the public schools, as Harrow, Rugby, or the like, preparatory for Oxford ; or Cheltenham, Marlborough, or the like, preparatory for Cambridge. And in the final selection of either school preparatory for either University, a system of education could readily be obtained on application, whereby the comparative merit of either school for the purposes desired would appear. So also with regard to the College selected in either University : the superior advantage of one College over another in the open exhibitions or scholarships can be seen by reference to either University Calendar.

5.] There are many advantages in either University held out to deserving or painstaking students, with the view of lessening their expenses at the College.

At some Colleges there are exhibitions tenable for three years, of £20, £30, £50, or even £60.

There are sizarships attainable by examination at or previous to matriculation, whereby at least half the expenses of College life is saved. Many of our celebrated men commenced life as sizars. They are, too, the men who carry off the highest prizes.

Every year, at the annual examinations, there are additional scholarships to be competed for, and held cumulatively with the others, as well as pecuniary advantages offered for good conduct ; and so greatly have these benefited some students, that the whole of their expenses during their career at College have been defrayed thereout.

Still, it is possible a student may be deserving yet not successful. At any rate he can be frugal, and abstain from all expenses that are not necessary for education.

Personal and College expenses may be provided for in ..	£150	0	0	a year.
Purchase of books and payment of fees	50	0	0	
Private tutor	40	0	0	
Loss on the use of furniture carried over the three and a half years of residence, say	20	0	0	
	£260	0	0	a year.

Travelling and other expenses according to circumstances.

I think the annual value of the scholarships should not commence with less than £300 a year, and might be reducible during the term of residence year by year, whereby the stimulant of necessity would be given to the student for earnest application.

As for the furniture, scholarship rooms could be obtained in or by means of the College, which, once adequately furnished, could be made available for every successive student, and the books too allowed to accumulate for the like advantage. This would go in reduction of the expense.

6.] Presuming that the scholar would be selected at an early age, not so much for his present attainments as for the prospect of future development of considerable talent, I apprehend that the subjects selected should be rather of a general and leading nature than particular and limited,—especially when regard is had, as I suppose there would be, to the examinations and ordeals through which in his University career he would have to pass.

I would then expect to find him well grounded in grammar, the absence of a familiar acquaintance with which leads to a continual hindrance to progress in after life ; the English, the Latin, and the Greek : the English because it is his native tongue, and he cannot too early be expected to speak correctly, if it be expected of him to be a correct and fluent speaker in after years ; the Latin and the Greek because these form the chief subjects of study at the College, in the early course of College life especially, without a knowledge of which sizarships and exhibitions would be out of reach.

With the aid of a dictionary, he should be able to render a fair translation of any easy passage. Add to this a little parsing and reading ; and if he acquit himself satisfactorily herein, I should believe he would do well.

But Language is not all. I would have him show an intimate acquaintance with Arithmetic—so far, at least, as Proportion, with a sound knowledge of the tables, and some evidence of a power for mental calculation ; a slight acquaintance with Algebra, as far as but not including fractions ; the first book of Euclid, understood as well as learnt ; and such an acquaintance with Trigonometry as will enable him to convert the trigonometrical functions of an angle into their reciprocals.

Then, too, I would have him show some knowledge of History, ancient and modern : Ancient, slight yet sound ; Modern, fair and good, and particularly as affecting the Colonies.

French and German in England are considered parts of a liberal education ; but for Colonial purposes, I suppose these could be taken up, if necessary, at some later date.

Geography should not be forgotten ; nor should he fail to show some knowledge of the chief countries, cities, mountains, rivers, and seas.

These subjects may be added to as occasion may require ; yet I suppose that these embrace a sufficient amount whereby to discover a boy likely at College to do well. Even in these, few