

Advertiser 11th March 1901

Reg 18th March 1901

Reg 20th March 1901 184

ed feature of the Adelaide University. More than two hundred nongraduating students attended various lectures in the Science course, most of them, as might be expected, coming from the School of Mines, which maintains with its neighbor a close connection that is profitable to both. The University Council has even gone so far beyond its obvious functions as to apply for and obtain a yearly nomination for a South Australian cadet to the British Royal Military College at Sandhurst; and it is endeavoring to devise a scheme whereby students may compete in Adelaide for the rich rewards of the Imperial Civil Service.

A valuable addition to the general usefulness of the University is made by its establishment of permanent centres in which local examinations are periodically held. Six of the principal towns in this State, well removed from Adelaide, have been chosen as examining centres. A much more daring plan was that of extending a similar system to Perth, Albany, and Kalgoorlie. This has now had a thorough trial, and has proved a great boon in the present incomplete state of public education in Western Australia. How fully it is taken advantage of may be seen from the honor-lists of last year, which show that in the Junior Examination the first and third places were actually taken by boys from Perth. Senior candidates from the West were much fewer in number and much less conspicuously successful. The reports of examiners upon the performance of their studies are always interesting reading, and indeed, among the somewhat arid details chiefly characteristic of the Calendar they stand out prominently by virtue of the human interest they possess. The lot of the examiner himself is a somewhat monotonous one, and it must cheer his path wonderfully to find, for example, "arma virumque cano" translated as "the arms and strength of the dog;" yet it seems hardly credible that three-fourths of the junior candidates should have failed in translating these hackneyed words. As for the word "probo," it is a stumbling-block set now for three years in succession, and always with disastrous results—which seems to argue that candidates do not study these reports as carefully as they should. In Euclid, as usual, a mechanical knowledge of details was combined with a poor grasp of general principles. In Physiology there was to be observed the usual astonishing proportion of girls; of over sixty candidates, only one was a boy! It is really difficult to understand why questions concerning the vertebrae, the blood supply, and the waste products of the body should have appealed in so marked a manner to the gentler sex alone. The spelling of their own language is again mentioned as a thing that seems to have a peculiar difficulty for young Australians, and even among senior candidates there are signs that this weakness has not been

thoroughly overcome. It is probably true that the principles of orthography are acquired early in life or not at all, and even that one child acquires them almost without effort, while another may have a natural incapacity in this direction. Still, the apparent incapacity may be, to a large extent, overcome by a steady training, while the natural aptitude may, and indeed needs to be, fostered thereby. The old Preliminary Examination has just been abolished. The Primary, which replaces it, certainly retains the English language as a compulsory subject; but it is now only one among several points requiring attention, whereas it was formerly the backbone of this, the first attempt of the youthful student. There is an impression abroad among the children themselves that the change has been made with the idea of assisting those naturally deficient in spelling. The idea is almost certainly an erroneous one, and it is to be hoped that the examiners will continue to establish the position that one who does not know his own language thoroughly, though he may be an apt man of business and an excellent citizen, has barely laid the foundation-stone of a University career.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

The following is the pass list for the LL.B. examination, held earlier in the present month:—
 Law of Procedure.—Second Class—George F. Gunson.
 Law of Wrongs.—Second Class—George F. Gunson. Third Class—Samuel R. Heseltine.

Reg 20th March 1901

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY ON THE BENCH.

CONGRATULATIONS BY THE BAR.

A large and representative gathering of members of the legal profession attended at the Supreme Court on Tuesday morning for the purpose of congratulating the Chief Justice upon the completion of a quarter of a century's service as Chief Justice of South Australia.

When His Honor and the other Judges had taken their places on the bench the members of the Bar remained standing, and the Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Gordon, Q.C., who occupied a position at the centre of the barristers' table, said before the business of the day was called on he humbly craved permission of the court to present to the Right Hon. the Chief Justice, on behalf of the members of the Bar, their sincere congratulations on his taking his place in court for the first time after the fulfilment of a quarter of a century's service as Chief Justice. It would almost seem that time, which had stolen so much from most of them during that period, had been awed by the punitive powers of the learned Judge in his criminal jurisdiction, for it had left untouched those high qualities which had enabled him so long to adorn with wisdom and learning the distinguished office of Chief Justice, and which had also earned for him a place upon the bench of one of the two highest courts in His Majesty's dominions. The services of Sir Samuel Way to Australasia had extended in many directions, but it was as a lawyer and a Judge that his fame had become and would remain part of Australian history. It was peculiarly in those capacities that the members of the Bar desired to do him honour that morning, and to express the earnest hope that for many years to come the learned Chief Justice would continue his distinguished services not only to the advantage of the administration of justice and the science of the law, but also, as heretofore, to the general benefit of the State.

The Chief Justice, in reply, said it was impossible that he could listen to the eloquent and heartfelt congratulations which had been expressed by the Attorney-General without feeling deeply moved. The path by which he had come during the 25 years which had elapsed since he was elevated to the bench did not appear when he looked back so long as it really was. But when he looked at the personnel of the bench and the Bar he could not fail to remember what great changes had taken place in the period under review. He had occupied a seat on the bench for a longer period than either his colleagues or his predecessors. Mr. Justice Cooper and Mr. Justice Gwynne had each filled a term of judicial service short of his by three years. Since the office of Chief Justice was conferred upon him the personnel of the judicial bench of Australia had been completely changed, and all the Australian Judges were now his juniors by several years. He had been singularly fortunate in many respects. When he looked back over the last 25 years he could honestly say that they had been the happiest of his life, and he felt proud to know that during the whole of that period the bench had enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public. He had been fortunate alike in the men who had been chosen as his colleagues and in his relations with the members of the Bar. It would be impossible for him to give adequate expression to the gratitude which he felt for the kindness which had prompted the members of the Bar to honour him that morning. No one but himself could know how much he had been indebted to the Bar for their learning, and for the way in which they had supported him on all occasions. Turning for a moment from his public relations with the members of the profession he must also express his thankfulness for the personal friendship which they had extended to him. He would never forget the kindly send-off which was given him when he left for England in 1891 and again in 1897, and also the warm welcome which he received on his return. He cherished the congratulations which he had received from the Bar on the occasion of his elevation to the highest judicial position to which an Australian Judge could aspire, but he had been even more deeply touched by their demonstrations of friendship and gladness when he resumed his place on the bench after he had recovered from a dangerous illness two years ago. He knew not whether his future tenure of the judicial office would be long or short, but so long as he lived he would never fail to remember with pride the generous compliment which had been so eloquently tendered to him that day by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Bar.

CONCERNING PEOPLE.

On Monday the Chief Justice, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Bart., P.C., completed a quarter of a century's service as Chief Justice of South Australia. When His Honor took his seat on the Bench in the Full Court on Tuesday morning he was greeted by a large and representative gathering of lawyers, who had attended for the purpose of congratulating Sir Samuel upon the fulfilment of his long period of service. The Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Gordon, in a brief and felicitous speech, conveyed to His Honor the congratulations of the Bar, and expressed the hope that he would long be spared to fill the office which he had adorned for so many years. The Chief Justice in reply thanked the Attorney-General for his generous and kind expressions of regard, and referred with pleasure to the support and friendship which he had received from the members of the profession during his long tenure of the judicial office.

Reg 21st March 1901

MILLIONAIRES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Among the oldest educational foundations of England a large number date back to the reign of the last King Edward. The grammar schools of Edward VI. did not owe their existence solely to the studious proclivities of the "boy king," but their roots grew out of social changes which profoundly affected the national history. The ecclesiastical establishments had for many generations taken the major portion of the wealth left by testators, and this tendency was checked by the statute of Mortmain, and in a more marked degree by the Reformation, which led to the abolition of so many monastic communities. Hence in the reign which came between those of Catholic Mary and Protestant Elizabeth a large proportion of the floating national wealth of England was devoted to purely educational objects. The money formerly given to the religious societies was used to assist clever young lads in studying the mysteries of Latin and Greek literature and of such rudimentary science as had then been established as the intellectual inheritance of Europe. In the present day a somewhat similar revolution, arising from a different cause, has begun to tell powerfully in favour of the giving of large sums of money by wealthy testators to universities and other seats of learning. The social fact which determines the new movement is sometimes supposed to be the more general spread of the philanthropic impulse among rich men; and this motive prompts some of the notable educational benefactions of the day; but another factor in the position which must be considered is the point which Governor Roosevelt put bluntly and forcefully when he said that in the vast majority of instances a father might better leave to his son a curse than a million of money. The chance of a young man having sufficient ability and power of application to enable him to handle so much wealth without doing himself harm is exceedingly remote; and there are comparatively few youths to whom the wholesome incentive of having to work for a better position in life is not beneficial.

The funds now being left by bequest to universities are to a large extent being diverted from the families and more distant relatives of the testators themselves. The millionaire is being compelled by the logic of circumstances and of daily experience to investigate not only the way in which his money will accomplish the greatest good, but also the more difficult problem of the means of preventing it from doing harm. In a country like America, where the largest fortunes are accumulated by men who have sprung from the ranks, and where "there are only two generations between the millionaire and the pick and shovel man," the disposition to divert huge wealth to educational institutions is peculiarly marked. A list of the most notable benefactions to American universities