WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

OMISSION AT WORK.

PERTH, June 7.
Professor Darnley Naylor, M.A., B.Sc., has, giving evidence before the royal commission appointed to inquire into the question of the establishment of a university in Western Australia, said that with four chairmen—history on the one side, English and dead languages, philosophy and science, and physics and chemistry—they would cover most of the ground that a university in its initial stages could hope to cover. It would cost £25,000 per annum to start with four professors. He did not agree with the decision of the national land associations that a scientific mining department should be established before the arts department.

EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

In the course of a chat concerning his recent visit to Western Australia Professor Darnley Naylor remarked:—"I visited both the state and private secondary schools. Speaking of the former, from what I have seen I believe that if anything they stand better than those in either Sheffield or Victoria. They seem to have successfully met the difficulty of religious teaching, and have been able to work in a way with the earnestness of purpose and high moral tone of the teachers in those schools. I hope that at an early date the Government will be able to provide a continuation of the educational facilities between the ages of 14 and 18, the period which is really the most valuable in a boy or girl's life from the educational point of view. At the same time I want to draw attention to the danger of isolating the state-supported boy or girl by confining him or her entirely in the surroundings of the State schools alone. By that I mean that if we have instead of small schools in Western Australia there should be an institution of continuation schools that shall not necessarily be the same as the State schools but which shall be independent of the State schools. If they are independent of the State schools they might look to the lawyers, doctors, and ministers of the future, and if he be sufficiently trained there he may find that he has never come in personal contact with any group of those who belong to his own particular profession, and that only one branch of it. I am, therefore, not quite sure whether the system of providing scholarships under which boys over 16 may be sent to duly accredited secondary schools and not directly run by the State, but, of course, under the same supervision, is not better. When we come to New South Wales the Victoria, I trust that all who are to be State school teachers will be compelled to go through a university course, and thus mix freely with the various other professions. Thus, when the teacher is transferred to some up-country station he is put on equal terms with the doctor, lawyer, bank, and minister of the township, and not only that—he will find also his university friends in these men."

GREEKS AND A CLASSIC LECTURER.

While in Western Australia recently Professor Darnley Naylor was the guest of honour at a supper given by the friends of Professor Darnley Naylor there were a large number of business men of Greek nationality present, and the chair was occupied by the Greek Consul. Speeches delivered in both English and Greek showed how widespread the influence of Greece is in Western Australia. The speeches delivered in English and Greek showed how widespread the influence of Greece is in Western Australia. It was the occasion of the presentation of a statue of Lord Byron to the Greek community of Perth, on the occasion of your visit to this State for the purpose of lecturing on Byron. The statue was presented in behalf of the Greek community of Perth (signed), J. J. Dossas, J. Michailides, V. H. Louria.

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR NAYLOR.

Professor Darnley Naylor, during his recent visit to Western Australia, was interviewed by the Times and was asked to discuss the question of a Western Australian University. When seen by the Times on Wednesday, Professor Naylor said on Thursday:—"In giving evidence before that commission I expressed my pleasure in the coming of a university in the western State. I was in the University of Adelaide at the time the error committed in Melbourne of cramped university in the murgue space of five acres. They impressed me that the Government had promised them with several hundred acres, including some of the best situations in Perth. This would provide an admirable place and in the fact that they have a very strong source of endowment. I strongly urged the necessity of doing this before the others and read. The members of the commission seemed to realize the danger of being satisfied with a mere institution and pressed that they had not got a university by the name of a university but as far as I am able to do so I think the real aim of a university was to turn out the ideal and that the best means of doing this in the beginning was to establish institutions with the aim of doing so. The majority seemed to agree with me that the students selected by Queensland of commencing with the best institutions and pressed the desirability of a university in the west. One of the strongest urges for the establishment of a university was the necessity of giving more attendance at lectures seems to me a very small advantage. Far more important is to go to the students in the university and the personal contact. The main feature must be to adopt a method which is model or something like a model of the best institutions in the world. Furthermore, they group the universality of Greek nationality more and more failure have no relation merely to the study of literature, but to the institution of a form which they form a part. They also lose sight of the meaning of literature. This means the success of their uni-