supplying the need that lies in the New South Wales system. A record is kept of the boys who leave these high schools and their choice of careers is shown as follows:—

- Three hundred and eighty-five boys and 109 girls become shop assistants.
- 140 boys become carpenters, 299 miners, 53 mechanical engineers, and 211 boys and 69 girls into factories; 964 boys were returned as having left school to become laborers, and 211 became messengers. It is somewhat curious that 14 boys were returned from the high schools as having left school to become "paper boys," while one lad from the high school left to become a basket. One lad left school to become a domestic help, 1 to become cooks, 2 to become barbers, and 1 boy elected to become a barrister; 651 girls out of a total of 409 left school to take up domestic service, 21 took up domestic science, and 126 became "housemaids." These boys and girls were returned as domestics.

- A day nursery, 1 as a waitress, and 1 as an assistant in an office.

So, after all, it is to trade rather than to the academic side we shall have to look in the future, for our proposal for the establishment of trade schools: (2) compulsory school leaving age of apprentices; (3) fuller recognition of manual work; will do much to alter the present image of the State and bring about the State contributory school, for the purpose of making a lawyer, doctor, or making a literary man, £23 towards a chaperon, and £8 35s. towards making a blacksmith. Of their value to the community I think we are agreed.

"An important recommendation is that dealing with leaving certificates. It is indeed necessary that something shall be done at this stage of the State and to the immense race for examinations, which have turned the high schools into hothouse-brightening institutions. In fact, to-day the only way to escape from the examination craze is to become an examiner. So, we see that the boy who is able to pass the Standard Examination shall be given a leaving certificate which will give him the right to continue his education, his day job and government service as a railway porter, or policeman, while the boy who passes the Special Exam will be allowed to take further examination to get into such branches of the State Service, Federal and State, as today demand the Public Service and Civil Service examinations. But we go further than that. We say that the schools themselves shall be declared to be efficient and the boys who pass, the standard in our high schools will not need to go through the farce of university, primary, or secondary examinations under no new scheme. It has long, been in force in the Scottish universities, and although I think I may claim to be among the pioneers of this scheme, I only advocated it when premier of the Melbourne parliament, getting on for 20 years ago. It was for the New South Wales Labor Ministry to be the first in the Australian Commonwealth to put this scheme into effect.

"This brings me to the apex of our educational institutions—the Adelaide University. An examination of the register shows that it is not without good reason—let us glad to have been spared long enough to say today this after having seen something of every university in the Commonwealth. I have visited many of them two and three times, and, I think, represent the work of the Adelaide University.

Their greatest asset was their poverty, but through the broad-mindedness and high-spirits of its staff they are living nearer to the heart of the community than can be said of any university in this Commonwealth. When I tell you that this university came into existence it was the most powerful of any institution in Adelaide, that it is a united whole, all the departments, were getting £400 to £500 a year salary, and the fellows of the university, in the manner of their work.

And it seemed to me as if the power governing the university was going to great extent, they should have written over the doors of the university professors' rooms. Your wisdom will keep you humble and your council will keep you poor.