

American Oct. 18th 1907.

Register Oct. 26th 07.

A graceful tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Andrew Scott, B.A., superintendent of students, University Training College, with an excellent photograph on toned paper, appears as a supplement to the "Education Gazette," which has just been published. The writer remarks:—"Whatever success I have attained as a teacher I attribute more to the personal influence of Mr. Scott than to any other agency. He was a living inspiration, and it was he that taught me what a teacher should be, giving me insight into the child mind. The work of this good man will endure long after generations of teachers have passed away." This is an extract from a letter written by a teacher, once a student under Mr. Scott, and it deals with the keynote of his work—personal influence:—"He was a teacher by nature and by art. He looked for, and gained, both progress and success. He desired that teachers should be cultured as well as learned. His time and energy were freely given in helping those who needed help, and no earnest student ever asked his aid in vain, whether close at hand or from the other end of the State. But above all this was the 'personal influence.' No one came into contact with him without feeling himself lifted higher and given a broader outlook. This came from his personal character. Impatient towards wrong, towards sloth, towards self-satisfaction, he had the tenderest sympathy for the honest worker who found himself overwhelmed. No trouble was too great to help such an one. Those who felt the fire burning and who were striving to press on found in him a steadfast friend. If office hours were too short for all that had to be done evening would find a little class in his study at home. His epitaph may be read in the 'Gleanings,' published in the 'Education Gazette' during the last six months, which were selected by him. They are characteristic of the high ideals, the lofty thoughts, and the true, sweet soul of him who has left us.

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong
would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Register Oct. 25th 07.
EXTENSION LECTURES.

THE PAST AND COMING YEAR.

At the last meeting of the Council of the University of Adelaide the report of the extension lectures committee in regard to extension lectures work for 1907, programme for 1908, and election of Chairman was adopted. The council expressed gratification at the result of the year's work and its indebtedness to the enthusiasm of the professors. The report stated:—

Your committee has the honour to report that four courses of lectures were given at the University during the second term. The attendances were most satisfactory, the sale of tickets being as follows:—"Hamlet" and the Shakespearean drama," by Professor Henderson, course tickets 512, second tickets 270; "The underlying principles of modern legislation," by Professor Jethro Brown, 113 and 106; "Life in classic times in Rome and Greece," by Professor Naylor, 569 and 39; "Low temperatures," by Professor Rennie, 140 and 171. In consequence of the demand for tickets Professor Henderson and Professor Naylor were obliged to duplicate their lectures. The year opened with a balance in hand of £90 and closed with a credit of £90.

During the year courses of lectures were given in the undermentioned places:—Semaphore, Strathalbyn, Mount Barker, Riverton, Narracoorte, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Petersburg, Jamestown, Laura, Broken Hill, and the Young Men's Christian Association. A further course is to be given at Broken Hill by Professor Henderson during the current month. The scheme for supplying the country centres with courses of lectures has succeeded. The attendances were satisfactory, and in all cases, except one, some surplus funds were left over for the use of country institutes. The Premier has expressed his hearty approval of the scheme for extending the influence of the University into the country by means of these lectures, and has generously placed a sum of £70 on the Estimates to assist the centres by relieving them of the lecturers' travelling expenses.

The following is the provisional programme of courses of lectures to be given at the University during the second term of 1908:—(a) "The principles of Government interference," by Professor Jethro Brown; (b) "The development of religious thought in Greece from Homer to Euripides," by Professor Naylor; (c) "Builders of Empire," by Professor Henderson; (d) three lectures on "Some of the latest developments in science," to be arranged between Professors Brazg and others. Professor Henderson has been re-elected Chairman for 1908.

IMPERIAL PROBLEMS.

A CANADIAN PROFESSOR'S MISSION.

Dr. Stephen Leacock (Professor of Political Science at McGill University, Montreal) is among the passengers on the steamer Geelong, which is now at Port Adelaide on the way to South Africa. Dr. Leacock, who is well known in Canada as a writer and speaker on public topics, is at present engaged on a tour of the Empire with a view to study imperial problems of trade and defence, and the relations of the colonies to the mother country. Incidentally, the professor is delivering public lectures in the chief cities of the colonies, and the University of Adelaide has arranged for an address by him to-night on the subject of "The Empire in the twentieth century." Dr. Leacock has already spoken in all the chief cities of Canada, at London, Oxford, Perth, Sydney, Melbourne, and all the principal places in New Zealand. Although the Canadian professor is an ardent Imperialist, he is nevertheless, as a colonial, fully in sympathy with the distinctive aspirations of the colonies as such.

—The Future of the Empire.—

"Any reasonable scheme for the future government of the Empire," said Professor Leacock to a representative of The Register, "must be so contrived that it will not in any way trespass upon the proper sphere of colonial autonomy. I believe keenly in some form of reconstruction which will bring us, especially Australia and Canada, into closer touch with the mother country. I think we need a united system of naval defence, a joint organization of immigration, and something more definite in purpose and more frequent in its assembly than our existing Colonial Conference. In my opinion, if we do not enter upon arrangements of this kind, we shall find the greater colonies drifting away from the Empire rather than towards it. On the other hand, any scheme which would in the least degree place the outer dominions of the Empire in the position of subordination to the mother country from which the institution of responsible government removed them, would run counter to the strongest public sentiment of Australia and Canada. We have got before us in the coming century the very difficult problem of reconciling what one may call colonial nationalism with the just claims of Imperial unity. I think we shall solve it. We have encountered harder tasks in political construction in the past than this one. But I think that it will be necessary for us all over the Empire to take earnest counsel together as to how best we can arrange these various matters of trade, defence, immigration, and so on which begin to clamour for settlement. The situation to-day is very different from that of our grandfathers' time. In those days the vast distances and the lack of communication rendered the colonies really and truly separate communities, cut off from one another by the physical barriers of time and space. But to-day, with the rapidity of transit and communication, we find ourselves, as it were, next door to one another. As a result, we have all acquired a common interest in a vast variety of things which can only be properly dealt with in common. It is for this reason that I am strongly of opinion that the coming era will be one of deliberate, though cautious, political construction.

—Intercolonial Knowledge.—

"One great difficulty in our way is the lack of information in each colony in regard to its fellows. This was inevitable a generation ago, but there is no reason for it now except sheer inertia. Take the case of Canada and Australia. These two colonies are badly in need of a formal introduction to one another. Your Australian papers contain only the most meagre information about Canada, and our Canadian papers are equally reticent about Australian affairs. Now, newspaper paragraphs, like everything else in this sadly commercial world, are very much a matter of supply and demand. If we could get the Australian and Canadian public interested in one another's doings, we should find at once that the cable syndicates and the press agencies would respond. Indeed, it ought to be considered a matter of obligation for right-minded citizens of the Empire to inform themselves about other dominions than their own, and to follow the general current of Imperial affairs with a sense of participancy and responsibility."

—The All-Red Route.—

"Do you not think that the development of the all-red route might help in this direction?"

"I certainly do," said Dr. Leacock. "If the project is taken up in earnest, we can shorten the time from Halifax to Liverpool to four and a half days, and that across the continent to four days, so that with a quickening of the Pacific service, the most natural and at the same time the most interesting route for an Australian going to London will be that by way of Vancouver. Some of our leading men in Canada, not only the political people, but the capitalists as well, are determined to make a fast all-red line an actuality. Lord Strathcona, as you know, is specially interested. When I was in London, I had the advantage of discussing the project with him, and of hearing him speak upon it in public. There is no doubt that he thoroughly believes in it, not only for its sentimental value as a bond of Empire, but as a plain commercial proposition as well. Now, in Canada we have learned to estimate Lord Strathcona's opinion very highly. He was one of those, for instance who had the foresight to realize the possibilities of a Canadian-Pacific Railway at a time when its present route was marked on the map as the Great Desert of the Saskatchewan. If Lord Strathcona says there is money in anything, you may take it as an absolute certainty that there is. So that when I read in the press cables that Lord Strathcona had offered to invest half a million pounds in the All-Red Company, I was quite prepared to do the same, and was only prevented by reasons of a detailed character which would not interest you."

—To-night's Lecture.—

Professor Leacock will speak to-night at the Adelaide University, and the meeting will be open to the public. In view of the wide attention which his speeches elsewhere have created, he is certain to attract a large audience here.

Register 28th Oct. 1907.

THE EMPIRE OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR LEACOCK.

An entertaining and illuminating address on "The Empire of the twentieth century" was given at the Prince of Wales Theatre, University of Adelaide, on Monday evening by Doctor Leacock, Professor of Political Economy in the McGill University, Montreal.

The chair was occupied by the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way), and there was a good attendance. The speaker, who was cordially received, said the twentieth century was destined to see great changes in the structure, the organization, indeed, in the general aspect of the British Empire, which exercised a dominant influence in the counsels of the world. The future of the Empire hung upon the attitude adopted by the self-governing colonies. It remained for them, then, to see that it stood for peace, truth, and justice the world over. At present the Empire was disunited rather than united. They took off their hats and shouted for it, but did they ever realize the anomalous, precarious, and insecure footing upon which the organization rested? Out of the lack of harmony, however, they saw certain symmetrical forms asserting themselves. The self-governing colonies had developed into huge political communities, which would soon rival in power and wealth, if not in historic greatness, the splendour of the mother country herself. It was their duty not merely to wish for the permanence of the Empire, but to work towards that end. Responsible government—one of the great political conquests of the age—had come to stay. He held no brief against it, but if responsible government was to be taken as a sort of collective name for the present system, it was inadequate. It wanted amplifying, expanding, a reinforcement to make it consistent with the needs of the century. Responsible government was granted with the expectation that the colonies would inevitably separate from Great Britain and become independent nations. In respect of defence, there was absolutely no system, excepting an Act of 1860, forgotten as soon as it was passed, that made it permissible for the colonial Parliaments to pay for the service of ships belonging to the Imperial Navy. As regarded trade, it was recognised that not only the colonies, but every country, would adopt a system of free and open commerce. It was taken for granted that Imperial trade would mean a united form of Imperial free trade. He was glad to note the