

University Eight in 1906. He has played tennis regularly with the Glenbrook Club for six years. He played lacrosse for the University in 1903 and 1904, and he was one of the University delegates on the junior association board in 1904. He ran in the college sports, and was a member of the St. Peter's athletic team in 1900. He was one of the first to enrol as a cadet. He was color-sergeant of B Company for two and a half years. He was a member of the Cadet Corps Rifle Club during its existence, winning the Morris tube championship and the gold medal offered by the S.A. National Rifle Association for cadet shooting. He was captain and top scorer of the team which won the Basse shield, and captain of the team which defeated the Narracoorte team, this being the only occasion upon which they had been defeated on their own range up to that time. He established a non-official record at 400 yards by securing 12 consecutive bull's-eyes, that is, scoring 60 out of 60 at four separate targets. He has been a member of the Hrdmarsh Small-bore Rifle Club since its inception in 1903. He was elected an hon. member of the West Torrens Hockey Club at the beginning of 1906, and a member of the gymnasium during the whole time at Queen's and St. Peter's.

those for the B.A. degree, and The Times, in a review of the work accomplished up to the end of last year, stated that "On the whole, in so far as any of them have yet been tested in the schools, they have achieved a very high degree of success."

The Ireland and Craven scholarships, the blue ribbons in classical work, have been awarded to Mr. H. J. Rose, of Quebec, who has also secured a first class in honour moderations, and has been made an honorary scholar of Balliol. Mr. J. C. V. Beban, of Melbourne, passed first class in jurisprudence and in the B.C.L. examination in the same term—a most unusual performance—secured the Vinerian and Eldon law scholarships at Oxford, and, it is believed, narrowly missed securing an All Souls' Fellowship. He also passed first class in the final examination to the Bar and first class in criminal law procedure and constitutional history, winning two £50 prizes. In all, this one scholar has won close on £1,000 in scholarships during the past year. Six other scholars secured first classes, and fully 20 have achieved distinction of some sort or another in examinations.

Other Australian scholars who secured prominent positions at examinations were Mr. W. Barton, of New South Wales, and Mr. N. W. Jolly, the first South Australian candidate. From a purely scholastic point of view this record is eminently satisfactory, and Australians have good reason to feel proud of the brilliant achievements of their representatives.

The fact that Rhodes scholars from the United States, despite their preponderance of numbers, have been completely outclassed in academic examinations by Canadian and Australia competitors suggests that America has not sent her best students to Oxford. Probably the prospect of spending three years in one of the great English universities is less alluring to American than to colonial youths, owing to exceptional facilities which exist for securing the most complete academic equipment in their own country. In 1905 eight of the American States failed to furnish a qualified candidate, and Dr. Parkin complains that "in several other States the competition was very slight, and scarcely sufficient to justify the award of so valuable a scholarship." The committee in Rhodesia has also experienced difficulty in securing capable candidates, but in that colony the apparent apathy was attributable mainly to social and economic conditions which will not be permanent. Some German scholars cannot spend the full term in England owing to the necessity of complying with the military laws of the Fatherland. It would be a pity if this great scheme should be marred by lack of interest in any of the countries which Mr. Rhodes sought to benefit, because its ultimate success will depend upon the co-operation of all the beneficiaries. Even if the international part of the scheme should prove a partial failure, present indications justify the belief that the primary object which Mr. Rhodes had in view when he established the endowment will be realized. In the preamble to his will he stated:—"I consider that the education of young colonists at one of the universities of the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them for giving breadth to their views, for their instruction in life and manners, and for instilling into their minds the advantage to the colonies as well as to the

United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire." Much will depend, however, upon the use which the Rhodes scholars shall make of the knowledge and spirit they acquire at Oxford. It was not his intention that they should become merely successful lawyers, doctors, or scientists, but that they should "esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." Those who are permitted to enjoy the singular benefits of this munificent scheme should never forget that the privilege of being a Rhodes scholar imposes upon them a great responsibility, which cannot be adequately discharged by merely striving after personal success.

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Register 1st Mar 07

RHODES SCHOLARS.

The time for appraising the full results of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes's great Imperial scheme of University scholarships is necessarily far distant, but the selection yesterday of the fourth South Australian Rhodes scholar indicates that the initial stage of the experiment has been almost completed. The committee may be congratulated upon having in their choice of Dr. Ray a student of great promise who otherwise is well fitted for the honour. At the end of the present English academic year the pioneer scholars will finish their course of study at Oxford under the endowment, and the records of their scholastic achievements will supply valuable data relative to the efficacy of the measures adopted by the trustees and by the local selection committees appointed to carry out the provisions of the generous Empire builder's will. Not until after several generations of Rhodes scholars shall have taken their places in the public life of the British Empire, and of those foreign countries which are entitled to participate in the endowment, will it be possible to decide whether the objects which Mr. Rhodes desired to accomplish are practicable; but on the whole it appears that the men selected by the various committees have made good use of the privileges they have won. There are now 161 Rhodes scholars at Oxford, of whom 71 were drawn from British colonies, 79 from the United States, and 11 from Germany. The studies chosen by the successful candidates are indicative of catholicity of taste, "though the proportions in which different honour schools are selected by them differ considerably from those chosen by the product of the public schools in England." Dr. Parkin's last annual report, issued in November, 1906, states that "the work of the scholars, selected by themselves in consultation with their college tutors, is distributed very widely over the different courses of study organized in the University." A number of the older scholars have devoted their time to courses more speckalized and advanced than

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

COMING OF AGE SOCIAL.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Institute of Accountants of South Australia was celebrated at the South Australian Hotel on Thursday evening by a smoke social. There was a full attendance, presided over by Mr. O. A. Reinecke (President of the Institute).

The toast of "The King" was honoured. Mr. G. R. Annells (Vice-President) submitted "The Parliament of South Australia." The present Legislature was a reflex of a few of the people, because so few had exercised their prerogative.

The Premier (Hon. T. Price), who was well received, responded. He had been pleased to hear some one state that the Parliament of South Australia as far as conduct was concerned was in the front rank. He would like to claim that it was intellectually on the same plane. He had been connected with Parliament for 17 years, and he was glad to say he had no knowledge of any dishonest or corrupt practice on the part of any member. Parliament desired to assist such societies as the Institute of Accountants. All men who had taken the trouble to make themselves efficient in any way should be protected. He would like to see the day when there would be amalgamation of accountants. The institute had existed 21 years, and while that was time for many societies to become defunct, this one had become stronger. He congratulated it. He would like the institute, however, to be not so "close." The public should have easy access to all institutions of the kind. He was a unionist, but would welcome every one who desired to join the union, for he believed in freedom and justice for all.

Mr. W. Storrie proposed the "University of Adelaide," coupled with the name of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Barlow. He believed the toast had peculiar significance to the members of the institute, as its members had done valuable pioneer service in connection with the University. The novelist Zangwill had asked why it was that the fighting class alone had the motto "England expects every man to do his duty." Such a phrase might easily be applied in matters of commercial enterprise and practices. The Institute of Accountants was striving to imbue that spirit into the rising generation, and the University was preparing youths and men for the stern battles of life. He hoped the University would be enabled to go on with the work it had started. What had been done could be improved upon. He trusted that the University would establish a Faculty of Commerce and make it possible for a man to take his degree as Master of Commerce.

Dr. Barlow, in reply, said the University started in 1874, had steadily increased in public favour, until now it was one of the foremost educational institutions in the Commonwealth. The authorities had long desired to establish a Faculty of Commerce, and had for that reason asked the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a delegate to deal with the matter. He was agreeably surprised that not only did the members of the chamber offer their services, but appeared to think the request