

to which he succeeded on the death of Sir Samuel Way. The distinction that has come to his Honor is richly deserved and not at all unexpected. The news will be received with the greatest satisfaction by every section of the community.

Sir George Murray is a son of the late Mr. A. B. Murray, a pioneer in the South Australian pastoral industry, and was born at Murray Park, Magill. The late Mr. J. L. Young was responsible for his primary education. The school at Parkside is a well-remembered institution, so many citizens having left its doors and gained prominence in public life. When his Honor attended the establishment the late Sir Robert Thomas and the late Mr. Kingston were also pupils of Mr. Young. Sir George Murray in early life enjoyed the advantages of a visit to Scotland, and during a sojourn in Edinburgh he pursued his studies at the High School. While yet a lad he returned to South Australia, and his name was inscribed upon the roll of St. Peter's College. He won the Pranker, Westminster, Wyatt, and Farrell scholarships, and when 18 years of age he secured a University matriculation scholarship. In 1882 he won the John Howard Clark scholarship, and in the following year he graduated B.A. The most valuable scholarship of the period—the South Australian—also fell to his lot. This was tenable for four years at £200 a year, and with it he went to Trinity College, Cambridge.

In England, as in his later life, the promise of his school days was fulfilled. Concurrent with his work at Cambridge he undertook a course of law at London. At Cambridge he passed the Law Tripos examination in 1887, being bracketed senior. The degrees of B.A. and LL.B. were further rewards of his studies. The world's metropolis now became the scene of his work. He read in Chambers with Mr. E. A. Wurzberg and Dr. W. Blake Odgers, K.C., the author of a frequently-quoted volume on libel and slander. Sir George Murray entered the Inner Temple in 1886, and he secured a studentship at the Inns of Court in jurisprudence, Roman law, and public and private international law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on April 25, 1888, and then he took passage for the land of the south once more. On his return to Adelaide he became Associate to the late Chief Justice, and retained the position until Sir Samuel Way visited England in 1891. Sir George then entered into partnership with Mr. W. A. Magarey, and he soon gained a high reputation in his profession. His great knowledge, his quickness to grasp every phase of a case, and his eloquence as a pleader gained him recognition as counsel, and his advice became sought after. In 1905 Mr. C. W. Hayward was admitted to the firm in the place of Mr. James Henderson, who died in that year. In 1906 Sir George was appointed a K.C., being the first graduate of the University of Adelaide to receive silk. In September, 1911, the Government asked him to accept the position of acting judge on the occasion of the grant of six months' leave of absence to Mr. Justice Gordon, to enable him to fill the position of chairman of the Sugar Commission. Sir George Murray declined the offer because Mr. Hayward was absent in England at the time. Since Sir George Murray's elevation to the bench in 1912 he has discharged the duties of his high office in a manner that has won him general respect and esteem.

Sir George Murray has always displayed a deep interest in the Adelaide University. In 1907 he established the Tinline scholarship for historical research, in memory of his mother's family. In 1891 he was made a member of the University Council, and one year, while Professor Pennefather was absent, he acted as professor of law. On April 30, 1915, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to the late Dr. Barlow, and he became Chancellor following upon the death of Sir Samuel Way last year.

HOWLERS.

The 1916 Crop.

The "Notes by Examiners" in the Manual of the Public Examinations Board issued by the University of Adelaide, apart from the assistance which they render to teachers, invariably furnish entertaining reading to the large proportion of human beings who rejoice in the errors of their kind. The crop of "howlers" produced by the recent examinations lacked nothing in quality and quantity. In the Primary English the examiner points out that "to throw off at" cannot be accepted as synonymous with "to jeer at." In junior French a candidate achieved "probably collected halfpennies the whole of the day" for paraissait affaïssé sans le poids du jour; and penche en avant appeared as "marching on before," or "pinched in front." "Gazouillant could be more picturesquely translated than by 'squawking,' and nearly half of the candidates translated son méchant chapeau by 'his merchant's hat.'" In junior arithmetic, "a certain amount of guiding commonsense could have kept out such ideas as are involved in the following:—A slow train cannot overtake a fast one. The day's rain on one acre is surely more than one-ten-thousandth of an ounce; on the other hand it would be less than a quarter of a million tons. The pedal revolutions for one lap would be more than 4, and certainly less than 36,000. The fastest runner has to be placed on the scratch mark, yet some took great trouble to frame a handicap by putting the limit man at scratch and penalizing the others. It was often disappointing to see excellent thinking thrown away by a complete vagueness about division of decimals." In junior commercial arithmetic, "as examples of utterly absurd results we may quote profit per acre as £14,000, when the profit on 5 acres was only £15; £17,000 for fencing a 6-acre paddock; 75,000 in. of rain to fill a household tank. For such a fall at the average rate in Adelaide we should have to wait more than 3,000 years."

—Eccentric Geography.—

In junior commercial geography "it was quite common to be told that a Mediterranean climate was the kind of climate enjoyed by the countries round the Mediterranean Sea. This is quite true, but hardly enlightening enough as to the state of the candidate's knowledge. There were many who omitted south-western Australia and the southern portion of South Australia from their list of regions, and their lists of typical Mediterranean products included economic plants whose habitat ranged from the tropics to the frigid zones. It may be said, in passing, that some candidates have a way of supplying the examiner with a plethora of instances in the hope that some may be correct. The replies to the question on the South Australian stock routes might well have been supplied by children attending London schools. It was plain that most of the candidates had never seen a map of our stock routes. In most instances there was practically no description, and the sketch map was drawn on the broadest lines. In fact, for some candidates the stock routes were a multitude of lines radiating outwards in all directions from round about Adelaide. Quite a number, too, said that stock is driven north to Oodnadatta and then to Queensland. One candidate, who unfortunately entered into details, said that the stock was driven "from Hergott Springs to Oodnadatta lower down, then to Burra, then to Port Pirie, and from there to Adelaide." Another asserted that in case of drought our South Australian cattle can be sent to Burringjuck in New South Wales. Question 1 was answered only moderately well. The examiner asked from what places South Australia is supplied with certain articles, and why from these places. One candidate said the important town for iron is Iron Knob, where it is manufactured into cutlery, and from where a large quantity is exported every month. The same candidate said that "Burra and Wallaroo are about the next of importance concerning cutlery." Another candidate told the examiner that "jarrah is a very hard wood grown at the Burra mainly;" while yet another said that "jarrah comes from France and Belgium because of the damp climate, which is one of the most important things about France." "It is strange what a fascination the Panama Canal has had for some years past on candidates in commercial geography. It was, therefore, without any surprise that the examiner read that 'the opening of the Panama Canal will facilitate the importation of cigars from Manila.'"

The junior history answers to the question on the growth of British power in India frequently contained references to the Boer war, to the death of Gen. Gordon at Khartam, and to Lord Kitchener's campaign in the Soudan, as events in Indian history. "If the candidates were as familiar as they ought to be with the map of the world these errors could not have occurred; and they would have a better idea of the Empire which they referred to so loyally and so vaguely." In senior modern history "many students called the Republic of Venice the Republic of Vienna, while one student called it the Republic of Venus! . . . The senior French examiner 'regrets not being able to accept 'book of ghost stories' for livre de bougies. The prepared work was not at all well done. Fécote and marche de cote were the occasions of much guessing, and buisson fourre was pretty generally translated 'an old worn-out porringer.'"

Advertiser 20.2.14

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

The "Manual of the Public Examinations Board, 1917," which has just been published, contains the regulations and syllabus for the present year, the examination papers for last year, and the report of the University examiners concerning the last tests, with much other information of value to those who propose to take one or other of the examinations this year. In their notes the examiners state that "a feature of the examination in primary English was the superiority of the papers contributed by country centres over those coming from Adelaide." The advice is given that teachers should place under a ban "nice" and a few like words. In regard to primary history it is stated that "Stephen Langton was confused with King Stephen by more than one candidate, and one said that he started printing works in England." Some of the candidates linked up Clive and Kitchener as contemporaries. In the junior examination the results in Eng-

lish were satisfactory, both as regards passes and the standard of the work, and the history papers were better than those of the previous year. Some of the candidates, however, referred to the Boer war, the death of Gordon at Khartoum, and Kitchener's Soudan campaign as events in Indian history, and others made the French responsible for the Indian Mutiny, which they confused with the Seven Years' War. Battles of the great Civil War in England were confused with battles during the Wars of the Roses. The junior chemistry papers were considered "the least satisfactory for years," and junior botany was "disappointing." Senior English showed "no conspicuously good work." In history some papers "were very illegible; in fact, the number of badly-written papers was unusually large this year." There were excellent papers in ancient history, but senior Latin was poor and 227 failed out of 371 candidates. In the higher public examination one or two of the candidates in English were "brilliant," and higher modern history showed "a fair average of work." One candidate stated:—"Napoleon was born from a station far down the ladder of society." The higher applied mathematics papers showed that the subject had been well taught, but "a very large number of the candidates who presented themselves for higher physics were utterly unfitted for examination." In the junior commercial examination the mental arithmetic was well done, but the standard in commercial geography was "far too low." One candidate said "the important town for iron is Iron Knob, where it is manufactured into cutlery and from where a large quantity is exported every month." He also declared that "Burra and Wallaroo are about the next of importance concerning cutlery." The senior commercial geography was also poor. In the primary examination 276 entered and 130 certificates were issued. In the junior there were 890 candidates, in the senior 650, in the higher public 176, in the junior commercial 128, and in the senior commercial 17.

Advertiser 21.2.17

THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

The Calendar of the University of Adelaide for the year 1917 has just been published. Its contents are throughout strictly utilitarian, and its 463 pages are all devoted to the work of the University. In a preface is given a history of the rise and the progress of the institution since its establishment by Act of Parliament in 1874. It was the first University in Australia to grant degrees to women or degrees in science. The number of graduates admitted by examination since the University was founded is 845, and 318 graduates of other universities have been admitted ad eundem gradum. The number of under-graduates last year was 284, and 17 graduates were proceeding for the master of arts degree, and there were 207 non-graduating students. The Elder Conservatorium had 207 pupils. There are eleven professors and 30 lecturers, with 13 teachers at the Conservatorium. The annual report contains an interesting section concerning the war work of the University by the professors and the students. Three members of the council, one professor, ten lecturers, 146 graduates, 42 students, eight Rhodes scholars, and five members of the administrative staff have taken up active service either at home or abroad. Of these 306 members and students three have been twice mentioned in dispatches, two have been awarded the Military Medal, three the Military Cross, two the Distinguished Service Order, and one the Victoria Cross. Eight graduates and twelve students have been killed in action. A site has been granted at the University grounds for a statue to Sir Samuel Way, Bart, who was Chancellor of the University for 33 years, and a mural tablet has been erected to the memory of the late Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow).

Register 23.2.17

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[Space cannot be found in this column for letters which exceed a maximum of 500 words.]

EXAMINATION "HOWLERS."

From "Not a Candidate":—"In Tuesday's Register it was shown how the examiners in the University Manual have pointed out the 'howlers' of some of the candidates at the University examinations. No doubt some of the mistakes are very amusing; but then we have to consider the youth and inexperience of most of the candidates, from whom mature judgment, especially in mathematical problems, is hardly to be expected. We are, however, told nothing about the 'howlers' or absurd questions set by some of the examiners. It would be interesting to have the comments of the candidates and their tutors on some of the papers. I notice that there is a great silence concerning the algebra and trigonometrical paper in the higher public, in which a problem impossible of solution, as stated, was set, and a couple of other bad blunders made by the examiner. In one case, at least, a candidate for a University bursary was seriously affected by loss of time on the problem, and probably lost a bursary through the examiner's error. The name of the bright genius who set the paper has not so far been disclosed. Is it not time that the practice of other universities was adopted, and the name of the examiners printed on all papers? Solutions of mathematical problems should also be required in advance from examiners. Some reparation to students affected by the examiners' blunders is also undoubtedly due."

Register 26.2.17

HOWLERS.

From "Parent":—"My sympathies are to some extent with the public, who if 'Not a Candidate' is right in regard to algebra, do not always get a fair deal, and not only in algebra but in geography also. The wonder is that the Education Department should utilize such information (?) as is contained in a commercial geography used in our State schools. I have not perused this work except so far as it refers to Australia, and only that portion because my boy left it on the table after 'home work.' From it I cull the following, some of which is new to me, although I have a penchant for geography. On a small map in the book is Kyra (not a bad name) Peninsula and Oodnadotta. These may be printer's errors. It is said 'there are pearling stations at Rockbourne and Broome in Western Australia, and, after dealing with the western half of the southern coast of Australia, the book goes on to say:—"The eastern half is much more broken, Spencer's Gulf, the Gulf of St. Vincent, and Port Phillip being really valuable harbours; but abrupt cliffs, a heavy swell, and sunken islands make navigation dangerous.' I never quite realized that before. Then this is almost prophetic:—"Port Adelaide has a good natural harbour under the lee of Mount Lofty, and is more important than it would be if the