"Register" 11th october 1900

opposed many of the sucrestions made by the writer on the ground that they savour ed too much of socialism. There was a grave danger that in their desire to bring the contents of the libraries within the reach of every one they would overreach themselves. They should also consider the injury that would be done to the book trade students in the country districts could obtain all the books they required from the central libraries. He did not wish to shut out any one who was entitled to the use of the books in the public libraries, but there was a limit beyond which it was not wise to extend those facilities. Other speakers objected to the proposal to post books to individual students, on the ground that by so doing a very much larger number of students in the central districts might be deprived of the use of them. On the other hand, it was argued that it would be a comparatively simple matter for the Librarian of a central library to keep in stock duplicate copies of works of reference that students would be most likely to reoure. It was pointed out that young State school tenchers who were stationed in outlying districts were often deprived of all opportunity for extending their studies, and that country students often required standard text-books and works of reference which were too expensive for them to purchase. One of the ludy delegates took exception to the proposal to grant increased fucilities for borrowing books, on the ground that it created a disinclination on the part of young people to make sacrifices for the purpose of acquiring a library of their own. She also expressed a doubt as to whether the opening of billiard and cord rooms in connection with country Institutes was an unqualified advantage. She admitted that by this means many men who would not otherwise visit the Institutes were attracted, but stated that she had found from experience that this class of student usually evinced more anxiety to cultivace the use of their hands than their brains. Mr. J. S. Battye agreed with the principle of circulating boxes of books among the country Institutes, but depreciated the auggestion that books should be sent out to individual students from the central reference library. These public libraries were supported by the taxpayers, and the books should be always available for every member of the community at the library. He agreed that it might be done by kepieng duplicate books of reference, but warned the meeting that it would prove a costly process owing to the number of books that would be lost. Professor Salmond expressed the opinion that the scheme of sending out books from a central horary was impracticable, and that it would be better to concentrate all their energies upon the object of perfecting the relations between the national library and the country Institutes. They should place before themselves the ideal of one great central reference library, with a branch circulatmg library in every town and village in intimate union and co-operation with the central institution. The country library should not be encouraged or even allowed to attempt to exist independently of the Central Library. Such an attempt must end in a precarious and inadequate condition, when by being associated with a common scheme of circulation every country Institute might be in constant receipt of new, good, and wholesome literature. A stationary collection of books soon became stale and uninteresting to the subscribers, but if the present system of circulating boxes of books could be more perfectly systematized they might find on the shelves of their Institute Library a constant supply of new books of

THE INSTITUTES' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH

all classes.

AUSTRALIA. Mr. T. Burgoyne, M.P., representative of the South Australian Instautes on the Public Library Board, read a paper on "The Institutes' Association of South Australia. The Assocration had barely emerged from its infancy, and had, therefore, no record of brilliant deeds to exhibit, nor had it any roll of illusizaous names emblazoned on its banners by which to claim attention, but he thought it was a suitable subject to bring before the Association. The formation of the Institutes' Association was really only an application of the principle of co-operation to the important work of promoting the education and mental culture of lacpeople after they had passed the schoolgoing age, and when lessons learned and habits formed at school or College were in danger of being lost through lack of exeretse. Situated as many of the country institutes were, far from the city, distant from each other, and weak in funds and membership, compelled under these disadvantages to do the best they could, each one for itself, the necessity for some system. of co-operation had long been felt. It was not, however, until about two years ago that any attempt had been made to give practical effect to any such scheme. In Augast, 1898, he brought the subject before a Parliamentary Committee for Institutes, and after a conference of delegates the Alsociation was formed. The roll of the Assonow contains 100 Institutes, warch have a total membership of thousand persons. MOVED In addition to this the Association had had the effect of inducing the Institutes to enter more freely into the spirit of co-operation, and the Executive had recently undertaken the publication of the "South Australian Institutes" Journal," one of the obits of which was to provide a channel of communication between those interested in the work, and who had any suggestions to offer for the general benefit. Already some valuable suggestions had appeared in the pages of the magazine. Only two monthly numbers of the journal had yet lesco published, but from the manner in which it had been received the Executive had every reason to believe that it would, in the near future, develop into a larger magazine, and take a prominent place among the serials of the day. They fully appreciated His Excellency's warning on a recent occasion, not to sacrifice literary eduestion to any golden call of utilitarianism, and one of the chief objects the Association and to view was the encouragement of tasce for the higher order of literature. Cheers.) Many persons in going over the note of books in the Institute libraries would express themselves greatly dealypointed at finding that these contained so many works of fiction, and so few which could be regarded as standard works of an educationnal character and of an elevating coloney, but he could not altogether agree with some critics, and ofter regretted to and that some who had reached the serand sellow less should seem to have hved ting enough its hirges that they ever were here. Indicates were among other things,

surveyes for the immature and partially

developed mental faculties, and while was necessary that they should provide strong food for the more mature and advanced minds, it was equally necessary to provide the milk required by those whose mental culture had not yet advanced beyoud the enjoyment of "moving accidents by flood and field and hairbreadth scapes in the imminently deadly breach." Keeping this aspect of the question in mind, it would be seen that they should endeavour as far as possible to make the Institutes attractive to young people, and this respect the Association might be of great advantage. The Executive Committee desired to contribute towards this result by means of suitable articles in the journal, by reviews of interesting and entertaining books, and eventually by organizing a series of lectures which should be at once both instructive and extertaining, and thus to open the eyes of young minds, so that all nature should be to them as an illustrated volume in which the student might find, in the words of our great dramatist, "Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, aermons in stones, and good in everything." By this means they might do much towards reinmg and elevating the people, for, as the father of English poetry had expressed it, "He is the gentleman whose life right gentle thoughts do grace." (Cheers).

Mr. Burgoyne's paper was listened to with deep interest by the delegates, and it was followed by a lively discussion. Mr. J. Eiwood referred to the inadequate and unreliable character of many of the reviews of new books which appeared. The librarian was compelled to rely upon these reviews to a greater or less degree in purchasing new books, but he had often found that utterly worthless and undesirable books were "boomed," even by the leading English library journals. It was most difficult for those to whom the management of provincial libraries were entrusted to purchase new books with confidence, and much money was spent to a disadvantage as a result. He thought that one of the most valuable services which an Association such as that described by Mr. Burgoyne could render to the Institutes was to make arrangements for them to secure from some central authority guidance in the choice of healthy and wholesome books. He looked forward to the time when they would he able to obtain advice on these matters from the great Federal Library of which one previous speaker had referred to as being among the possibilities of the future. -Professor Morris remarked that his experience had been that as a rule the local bodies responsible for the management of country libraries did not desire to be guided. In support of his statement he referred to

the refusal of the country libraries to support the journal which it was proposed two years ago should be published under the auspices of the Library Association .-- Mr. Burgoyne, in reply, said he had not found in South Australia any disunchination on the part of country Institutes to accept advice provided it was not tendered in a patronising manner. He had always found that the Institutes were ready to work in co-operation and to follow judicious advice from those competent to give it.

At 4 o'clock the Conference adjourned to allow the delegates to attend a garden party given by His Excellency the Governor at Government House. The guests, about 300 in number, were welcomed on their arrival by Lord and Lady Tennyson, and a pleasant hour was spent on the lawns. Refreshments were served in the diming-room.

LECTURE ON "CAPTAIN FLINDERS." A large andience assembled in the Elder Hall in the evening, when Professor Morris, Litt.D., University of Melbourne, gave a Jecture on "Captain Flinders." His Excellency the Governor, Lord Tennyson, presided. Professor Morris has gained a high reputation in Victoria as a lecturer, and his address on Wednesday evening was worthy of that reputation. He spoke for nearly un hour and a half, practically without notes, and his graphic and masterly description of the principal events in the life of the great explorer of the Australian coastlines were repeatedly cheered by the audience. In introducing the subject, he remarked that it was probable that at least two of the cloctoral districts for the Federal Parliamentone in Victoria and one in Queenslandwould be named Flinders. He had often been told that the people of South Australia knew all about Matthew Flinders, but from one or two attempts which he had made to ascertain whether this was true he had been inclined to doubt the statement. Most people knew that Flinders was a great explorer, but he was afraid that was as far as the knowledge of many of them extended. By a series of graphic and terse word pictures the lecturer then traced the career of his hero from the time of his birth at Donington, Lincolnshire, on March 16, 1774, until he secured an appointment as midshipman on H.M.S. Rehance-thevessel in which Governor Hunter, the second Governor of New South Wales, smiled for Australia. Incidentally, he referred to his association with Blyth, who was so often represented as a tyrant and a scoundrel. "If," said the lecturer, "the mutiny on the Bounty stood alone we might acquit Blyth, if the various other rebellions and attempted mutinies with which his name is associated stood alone we mucht acquit him; but in view of all these it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, although he was a brave men-as is shown by the fact that he was thanked by Nelson on the latter's own quarterdeck after one of his buttles-yet he was undoubtedly a tyrant." The lecturer then related the incidents connected with Finders's first voyage of exploration, which was performed in the Tom Thumb, a boat 8 ft. long, his only companions being George Bass, who was ten years Flinders's senior, and a lad, and mentioned that Governor Hunter was so much struck with the success of this expedition that he induced the two friends to undertake a second voyage in a whaleboat, and they were subsequently associated in the Norfolk, a sloop of 26 tons, which was sent out with the object of ascertaining whether Tasmania was an island, or whether it was connected with the mainland. He also described in detail the incidents which led to Finders being appointed Commender of the investigator in 1801, and his successful voyage of exploration in that vessel. He called attention to the fact that one of Flinders's midshipmen on that voyage was John (afterwards Sir John) Franklin, to whom the family of Lord Tennyson was related by marriage. He exhi-

hited a unique chronological document, which showed that Captain Flinders's 12ther was twice married. His second wife was a Miss Ellis, whose sister married Tho-mas Franklin. They had a large family, one of the sons being Sir John Franklin. One of the daughters, Annie Franklin, subsequently married Mr. Selwood, whose daughter became the wife of Lord Tennyson. He also referred to the fact that the only monument that had been erected to the memory of Flinders in Australia was that erected by Franklin at Port Lincoln. This bore the following inscription:-"This place, from which the Gulf and its shores were first surveyed on February 26, 1802, by Matthew Flinders, R.N., Commander of H.M.S. Investigator, and the discoverer of the country now called South Australia, was on January 12, 1841, with the sanction of Lieutenant-Colonel Gawler, K.H., the Governor of the colony, set apart for and in the first year of the Government of Captain G. Grey adorned with his monument to the perpetual memory of the illustrious navigator by John Franklin, Captain R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land." After referring to the wreck of the Porpoise, by which Flinders was returning to England, and his determination to make a second attempt to return home in a cutter of 29 tons, Professor Morris remarked that they could not but admire the wonderful men who were willing to risk their lives by making long voyages in such un-seaworthy craft. The incidents which led to the imprisonment of Flinders at Mauritins were recounted in a delicate and discriminating manner, and sympathetic reference was made to the sadness and disappointment which finally broke the great navigator's heart. It was said that while he was in New South Wales, Flinders was known as the "indefatigable," and this was the quality which stood out most prominently during his life. "Let us in these new lands," said the lecturer, in conclusion, "always remember our pioneers. I venture to suggest that it would be a good idea to change the name of this colony, so that not only two electoral districts, but one of the States in the Australian Commonwealth, might bear the name of Matthew Flinders."

(Loud cheers.) The Chief Justice, in moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, and to Professor Morris for his able lecture, said they had been told' recently that Judges should not take part in politics-not even in the federal politics of the Commonwealth, which had no existence-but, in spite of this warning he ventured to state that, in his opinion, the suggestion made by Professor Morris at the close of his leeture was worthy of the serious attention of the Legislature. (Cheers.) The motion was

carried with acclamation.

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PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION .-SEPTEMBER, 1900. PASS-LIST.

Annie Florence Adams, Edgar Allen, Isabel Elizabeth Allen, Lois Waveney Allen, William Britton Angwin, Kathleen Monarto Armstrong, Albert Amberley Ash, Ada Mand Mary Atchison.

Lancelot Salisbury Bagster, Eleanor Gladys Bakewell, Florence Katharine Barnard, Florence Marion Barnes, Walter Reginald Barritt, Edmund Stanley Bartholomaeus, Olive Annie Constance Bartlett, Felix Kingston Barton, Doris Barugh, Maude Gladys Batchelor, Herbert Pearson Bateman, Elizabeth Bell, Frank Norman Bennett, Frederick Norman Bennett, Lulu Mary Benson, Pauline Hilda Berthold, Gertrude Edith Bignell, James Marshall Biggs, Edith Margaret Bills, Mary Ann Binnie, Eustace Couper Black, John Wesley Blacket, John Coleridge Blackmore, Eric Wilham Bleckly, Donald Argyle Blue, Rossiter Stanford Bluntish, Bruce George Bott, Reginald Charles Bott, Edith Jane Bottrell, Marion Agnes Boucaut, Elsie Alice Bowden. Percy Bowering, John William Archie Bradford, Catherine Forster Bradley, Myra Braidwood, Rene Brailey, Ada May Brandt, Wilfred Ray Broad, Edmund Alfred Drake Brockman, Herbert Johnson Bromilow, Esther Ethel Brooks, Constance Marion Brown, Leonard Sawtell Brown, Millicent Mary Brown, Thomas George Barret Carl Brown, James Christopher Burke, Isabel Brenda Stewart Butterworth, Frank Jenner Buttheld, Artnur James Buxton.

Ida Florence Campbell, Jessie Campbell, William Riche Campbell, Herbert Victor Carter, Margaret Hada Caterer, Mary Issbel Catt, Ellen Maude Chandler, Gertrude Helena Channon, Constance Muriel Chennell, Frederick Gruham Spower Cherry, Stella Clarke, Eva Beatrice Annie Claughton, Lucy Helen Clement, Gerald Talbot Clindering, Mercy Laura Close, Percy Thomas Cockrum, David Meikle Conochie, Jean Millicent Connor, Harold Victor Conrad, Annie Coombe, Ada Marie Coombs, Gladys Mary Cooper, Harold Moore Cooper, Victoria Agnes Couch, George Dalrympte Cowan, Elizabeth Olive Cowan, Florence Ada Cowell, Hilda Cassie Maude Cowling, Winnifred Maud Cowperthwaite, Leila Isabel Cox, Cecil Harold Lindsay Craigie, Joseph Aubrey Crawcour, Horace Crawford, Violet McCulloch Crawford, Ernest Crook, Louis Henry Crosby, John Patrick Joseph Cur-

Vera Constance Dann, Albert Alan Darke, Errol Raffael Henry Darwin, Arthur Leonard Davidson, Daniel McLaren Davidson, Mary Eleanor Davidson, Roy Laidlow Davidson, Else Mahala Issut Davis, Herbert Roy Dawson, Enzabeth Deady, Joseph Arthur Deakin, Lillian Mary Deakin, Helen Joy Dix, Amy Beatrice Donald, William Duffy, Nell Betteridge Beeching Dunjey, Mary Elizabeth Dwyer, Mabel Edith Dyer.

David Stanley Livingstone Edwards, Elizabeth Mangaret Titt Ellis, Vera Madge Ellis, Alice Marie Gladys Everard, James Edward Everard, Blanche Maria Ewens. Sydney Gordon Felstend, Angus Salier

Ferguson, Duncan Ferguson, Eva Fisk, John James Flannagan, Vittoria Foss, Con-rad Frederick Franck, Margaret Braser, Isabella Freeman, Margherita Mahy Free-man, Sidney Fricker, Norman Percy Wiltshire Fry, John Ritiche Fullarton, Annie Blanche Furner.

Mary Beatrice Gardner, John Aloysias Gatzemeyer, Elizabeth Grunt Geddes, Wilham Gemmell, Hilda Constance George, Mildred May George, Frederick Charles Herbert Gibson, Isabel Marjorie Cockborn Giles, Thomas Flinders Gill, Leslie Ma-Ellister Glosson, Alfred Henry Laucelot Goode, Georgina May Soode, Ethel Helmes Gorrie, Gertrude Constance Gosse, John Lewes Davison Gower, Audrey Lenore Grant, Emily Jane Grant, Frank Charles Murray Gray, Effic Madeline Green, Margaret Cecilia Green, Ethel Annie Elizabeth Maud Greenwood, Charles Greif, Clement Frederick Grundy,

Reg" 11th Och.

Harold Roy Haining, Leslie John Haining, Ethel Crawford Hall, Ida May Hall, Elsie Blanche Ida Hantke, Prescott Henry Harper, Olive Fima Harrington, Edward Noel Harris, Hubert Lacell Harris, Thomas Jeffrey Hartley, Arnold Bernays Harvey, Gilbert Aberdein Harvey, Thomas Hayes, William Thomas Healy, Irene Marguentta Herbert, Loveday Mary Higginbottom, Mildred Cheetham Hocking, Gertrude May Hodge, Vonce Bowman Hogarth, Dors Emily Holland, John Homburg, Horatio Reginald Hopkins, Johanna Horgan, Les lie David Howlett, Charles Archer Hudson, Irene Gertrude Hunter, Roy Allan Hunter, Mary Anastasia Hynes.

Fred Inglis, Allan Grenville Ireland. Fanny Edith Jackson, Ross Blyth Jacob, Cecelia James, David Sydney James, Gus tay Hermann Jansen, Lewis Wibmer Jeffries, Barbara Jessop, Dorothy Frances Jessop, Frederick Ernest Johnson, Theresa Johnson, Frederick Marshall Johnston, Judah Leon Jona, Ansell Britten Jones, Grace Evelyn Jones, Percy Harold Jones, Caroline Olivia Jorgensen, Margaret Jowett, Alexander Juctt.

Laurie Ronald Keene, Eather Mary Kelly, Sidney James Kelly, Alice Ken-nedy, James Kennedy, John Kennedy, Daniel Kennedy, Joseph Patrick Kenny, Ernest Horwood Kentish, Henry Arthur Kinnish, Eva May Dalwood Kite, John Emil Alfred Kloss, Laura Margaret Knill,

Pixie Emilie Sophie Kruger. Blanche Muriel Laffer, Clarice Lane, Muriel Minnie Lang, William Hollard Lang, Sydney Charles Laurence, Robert Kerr Laurence, Rollo Hazleton Leggoe, Lillian Kate LeLievre, Alfred Roy Le Messurier, Louise Marie Leschke, Frank Erskin Lester, Minnie Levy, Ada Clayton Lewis, Irene Gwendoline Lewis, Kathleen Frances Lewis, Marion Elizabeth Lewis, Leith Ligertwood, Beat rice Annie Lilleerapp, Marion Elisabeth Lindschau, Elsie Agnes Linklater, William Archer Longbottom, Hettie Lovering, Charles Garrett Lucas

Laurence Charles McCarthy, Archibald Dongald McColl, Elizabeth McColl, James Watson McDonald, Mary Magdalen McGovern, Augustine Tracey Duncan Mc-Grath, Charles Norman Mackennie, John Stephen Malone, Ada Constant Malpas, Allen Martin, Archibald Edward Martin William Thomas Martin, Jessie Edith May Alexander Clifford Melbourne, Leslie James Mellowship, Cyril Menkens, Duncan Menzie, Ralph Mercer, Frederick Merton, Arthur William Mettam, Frederic Hubert Metters, Edith Esther Miethke, Minna Octavia Miethke, Hannali Chrissa Mil-bourn, Harold Miller, Raymond Joseph Becker Miller, Rosie Muriel Miller, Ernest Joseph Millhouse, Clive Gordon Milne, Edward Whitheld Mills, Arthur Onslow Mitchell, William Stanley Mitchell, William Joseph Mizon, Sissie Moloney, Arthur John Monks, Elizabeth Mary Morney, Bessie Harriet Barker Moore, Ivie Moore, Lilian Maud Moore, Spencer John Moore, William George Morcombe, John Stephen Moroncy, Josephine Margaret Mary Moroney, Ermyn Alice Morris, Archibald Moseley, William Frederick McMullen, Christina Mary Murdoch, Evangeline Murphy.

Ernest Hillary William Neale, Adrian Nelligan, Olive Hay Norman, Robert Hayes Norman, Louis Raymond Nowland. Augusta Mary O'Brien, Clifford Harry Ockenden, Justin Leyden O'Dea, Olive Isabel Ogden, Joseph Humphrey Emmet O'Leary, Maurice Aloysius O'Loughlin, Cornine John O'Mahoney, Elizabeth Irene Opie, Ada Oswald, Cecil William Orlando Oswald, George Harry Oswald.

Catherine Emma Padman, Edwin Charles Palmer, Josephine May Palmer, Ernest Frederick Murray Pamment, Arthur Edward Paris, Guy Carleton Parker, Thomas Suter Parry, Frederick Leslie Pearse, Alberta Penrose, Irwin Ernest Phillis, Fran-ces Veronica Philpott, Christina Campbell Playfair, John Morton Playne, Philip Henry Pickering, Arleigh Vance Pitt, Marjory Vera Poole, Kathleen Naonn Powell, Isaac Horace Clatworthy Puddy.

George Henry Read, Leslie Cecil Reedy, Jean Lindsay Richardson, Lillie Marion Richardson, Mary Louisa Richardson, Sydney Beresford Robertson, Leonard Chartress Robinson, William Henry Rockliff, Hilda Blanche Roe, May Victoria Roediger, Wilfrid David Rosengarten, Aubrey Upton Rundle.

Allan Lockhart Quin.

John Warwick Sabey, Arthur Lyndsay Sage, Eva Mary Sage, Hilary Frances Sheldon Sanders, John Curthew Sanders, Percy Warwick Sandford, Kathleen Annette Scammell, Rachel May Scarborough, Douglas Dickerson Schild, Adolf John Schulz, Leslie Allen Schulze, Minnie Schulz, Richard Oscar Segerlind, Clement David Edward Sells, Arthur William Senior, Wilham Orlando Sewell, Jessie Cordelia Shanks, Henry George Shepherd, Olive Constance Sherwood, Thomas Bernard Shiels, Albert Vincent Simpson, Hugh Denney Simpson, Mervyn Garnham Skipper, Arthur William Smith, Ellen Smith, Eva Holly Smith, Ha-rold Victor Smith, Vera Lisnagore Smith, Lee France School, School Donales Solo-Ivy Frances Solomon, Samuel Douglas Solomon, Carola Charlotte Sperber, Margaret Hannah Stacy, Felix David Dill Stapley, Harold Leopold Stanley, Alice Beeching Stephens, Bernard Emerson Stevens, Hilda Margaret Steward, Grace Irene Stockdale, Wimfred Stockham, Elizabeth Emilie Stole Emma Amelin Stone, Arthur Howard Swan, George Gordon Swann, George Symmone, Elizabeth Margaret Symon, Laky Krimeny Symon.

Ethey May Tamblyn, Willis Wayte Tap ley, Nelson Tapper, Arthur Cecil Tasse, Robert Wilson Tassie, Frank Emerson Thomas, Harry Teomson, Gilbert Thomas Thwaites, Florence Tildesley, Florence Sosannah Toomba, Alice Mary Townsend, Romald Trimmer, Everidge Stanley Trueman,