

ADV. 31-3-26  
**LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.**

**DR. RICHARDS AN ACTING JUDGE.**

A.31.

**MR. C. A. SANDERY TO BE PUBLIC SOLICITOR.**

It is expected that the Executive Council to-day will authorise several legal changes. Dr. F. W. Richards, K.C., will probably be made an Acting Judge, Mr. A. J. Hannan, Acting Crown Solicitor, Mr. C. A. Sandery, Public Solicitor, and Mr. E. L. Stevens appointed to the Crown Law Department to assist Mr. Hannan with court work.

The departure in a few days on leave of Mr. Justice Angus Parsons has made necessary the appointment of an Acting Judge during his absence, and it is probable that the Executive Council to-day will approve of the Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. W. Richards, K.C.) holding the position. While the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray) was abroad recently Dr. Richards sat on the bench, and the satis-



Dr. F. W. Richards.

factory manner in which he discharged his important duties left little doubt regarding his reappointment when another temporary vacancy occurred.

New legislation, giving the right of appeal in criminal cases, and the growth of ordinary litigation, have greatly increased the work on the Supreme Court bench, and the Government have had in mind for some time the appointment of a fifth judge. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Dr. Richards will remain on the bench, being appointed to a permanent seat at a later date. This belief is generally held in legal circles, especially as it is understood that Mr. Justice Poole, who recently went through a strenuous period as Acting Lieutenant-Governor as well as Acting Chief Justice, is contemplating a holiday overseas on the return of Mr. Justice Angus Parsons.

The preferment of Dr. Richards will meet with universal approval, for there are few more popular men in the legal profession in South Australia. He has filled the office of Crown Solicitor with distinction since 1915. Previous to that he was Parliamentary draftsman, in which position his work won him a place in the front rank of his profession. He was made a King's Counsel in September, 1921.

Mr. A. J. Hannan, who will become acting Crown Solicitor, joined the legal staff of the Government in 1913, as Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman. He secured the permanent position in 1917, and was promoted to be Assistant Crown Solicitor at the end of that year. He had a noteworthy career at the Adelaide University, where he was later lecturer in the theory of law and theory of legislation. He acted as Crown Solicitor previously when Dr. Richards was temporarily on the Supreme Court bench.

For some time the Government have had under consideration the appointment of a Public Solicitor, a position made necessary by the passage last session of legislation providing for free legal assistance for persons of limited means. Out of several applicants the choice has fallen upon Mr. C. A. Sandery, a solicitor in the Crown Law Department. Mr. Sandery, who is 27 years of age, is the youngest son of Mrs. E. Sandery, of Strathalbyn. He received his early education at the Strathalbyn Public School. In 1913 he won two scholarships tenable at

State High Schools, and he went on to the Strathalbyn High School at its inception. In 1915 he went to Christian Brothers' College, and later to the Adelaide University. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1921.

Another matter which will probably receive Executive Council approval today is the appointment to the Crown Law Department of Mr. E. L. Stevens, primarily to relieve Mr. Hannan of some of the court work. Mr. Stevens, who is a member of the legal firm of Vaughan, Kirkman, & Stevens, was admitted to the bar in 1913, after a brilliant academic career. At the Adelaide University he secured a first-class pass for every subject except one for which he sat. In his final year he won the David Murray Scholarship and the Stow Scholarship. To gain the latter it was necessary for the winner to secure the Stow Prize on three occasions.

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**GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.**

**Progress of New Works.**

On Thursday morning the Premier (Hon. J. Gunn), the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. Jelley), and representatives of the press, were conducted by the Architect-in-Chief (Mr. A. E. Simpson) on a tour of inspection of Government buildings in course of erection at North terrace.

The works included the Technical College, Teachers' Training College, Engineering and Physics School at the University, and hospital improvements. The list involves an expenditure of, approximately, £100,000, and marks an important addition to the public institutions of the metropolis.

Impressive features were the utilitarian plan of each building, the substantial appearance and spacious dimensions of the structures, and the details of the up-to-date arrangements and equipment to be provided. Attention was first directed to the Technical College and Teachers' Training College of the Education Department. They are on the northern side of the old police barracks at the rear of the Institute, and occupy the site of the ancient Destitute Asylum, abutting on Kintore avenue. The Technical College is to be an oblong brick building of two stories. At present the walls are being put up. The Training College, on the northern side of the other structure, is quadrangular in shape and of particularly pleasing appearance. It is almost ready for occupation, and will afford, with its two stories, ideal accommodation for the pupils, who at present are located in the police barracks block of by-gone days. The foundation is of Tapley's Hill bluestone, and the superstructure brick. The scheme there is such that quadrangular additions may easily be made to the eastward, where the available space will for the present be devoted to playing ground purposes. The class rooms, lecture halls, and other features are on a big scale, showing forethought for future requirements. A commanding panoramic view is obtainable of the Torrens, park lands, and North Adelaide.

**Engineering and Physics School.**

The provision for the State of the new Engineering and Physics School nearby—to the eastward—for the University, is on most liberal proportions. There the party were met by Professor Chapman (engineering), Professor Kerr Grant (physics), and the Registrar of the University (Mr. F. W. Eardley). It is an extensive building (two stories), of brick, and is being equipped on modern lines. The professors were loud in their admiration of the generosity of the Governments concerned in its provision. The school was started about three years ago, but industrial troubles and shortage of bricks somewhat hampered the early operations. The main block has a frontage of 311 feet by a depth of 52 feet. From the back of it, an annexe leads from each of the two main staircase halls, each annexe being of two floors and 52 feet long by 42 feet wide. The building has reinforced concrete floors, staircases, and so on, the top of the walls carrying a cornice finished in light stone colour, and topped with a roof of red tiles, so as to be in harmony with the Darling Building, which is adjacent. In the portion of the structure allotted to the physics department, a large lecture theatre has been included, capable of accommodating approximately 300 persons, and equipped with a fireproof bioscope room and lantern screen. In addition, there are first, second, and third year laboratories, apparatus, preparation, and research rooms, and also workshops. A temperature room has been provided in the basement. The staff and students have also been allotted rooms, the students having a separate one for each sex. A small lecture room—capable of seating approximately 60 students—has also been included, and an optical room and optical laboratory. The large lecture theatre, lecture room, optical room, optical laboratory, and the dark rooms on each floor, have all been provided with special dark-

ening apparatus which will totally darken them when such a state is required. The engineering department includes a large lecture room to accommodate approximately 105 students, together with a smaller lecture room, also electrical laboratories on each floor, large hydraulic laboratory, engineering laboratory and workshop, surveying and metallograph rooms, and also for two drawing rooms and a museum. A flat roof on one portion of the building has been constructed for the purpose of survey observations. Each of the two departments has a main entrance from the north, with offices. The entrance halls have tiled floors and polished maple windscreen doors, glazed with bevelled plateglass panels. Private rooms and laboratories have been provided for the professors and lecturers connected with each of the departments. Some of the apartments are already occupied. In others the equipment is being fitted. There is not a better building of the kind in Australia, while some of the plant—all of which will be electrically driven—is on a moderate scale on the whole work, which cannot be done at any other university in Australia, will be possible there. In the past the professors in these—and other departments of the University—have been labouring under great disadvantages regarding lack of accommodation. Students have had to be divided into several classes. Now all that will be overcome.

**The Hospital Scheme.**

The party then proceeded to the Adelaide Hospital grounds, where extensive improvements have recently been made and others are in course of erection. Marked progress is noticeable at the Bice Building, which is located between the old Hospital and North terrace. Mr. Simpson said three other buildings (also four stories) are to be erected there for the accommodation of patients. One, on the corner of Frome road, will be for outpatients and special massage cases; another will be devoted to the reception of casualty cases; and the third will be next to the Bice Buildings, and comprise wards. The ground floor of the Bice Building is to be set apart for demonstrating purposes for medical students; the first and second floors will be used by medical students as quarters; and the top floor will be utilized as a ward for patients. Certain portions will soon be occupied.

The new steam laundry (with its modern plant), the water-softening apparatus, and the automatically fed boilers (which supply steam for the whole of the institution by means of underground ducts) were also inspected.

**Women's Hospital.**

It is intended by the Government to invite tenders at an early date for the erection of a women's hospital, which will be second to none in Australia. It will provide 150 beds. The site chosen is that occupied by the Government Workshops, Frome road, between the dental clinic and the Botanic Garden, and the plans are now being completed. Additional accommodation for nurses is to be provided later on. Tenders are to be called, probably within the next month, for a new kitchen and stores block alongside the laundry.

The Hospital scheme when finished will represent a big expenditure.

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**THE FORESTRY SCHOOL.**

**Victoria's Strange Attitude.**

**"State Jealousy."**

MELBOURNE, Thursday.

In the course of an interview to-day the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) referred to the opening at the Adelaide University on March 15, of the first sessions of the Australian Forestry School. He said:—

"The number of students attending the course is 12. There are two free lance students, one officer of the South Australian Forestry Department, and the following numbers of nominated students from the other States:—Queensland, 5; Western Australia, 2; New South Wales, 1; Tasmania, 1. The Victorian Government undertook to nominate students annually, but it has decided not to send any student this year, on the ground that the school is temporarily located at Adelaide. It was not possible to erect the permanent building at Canberra in time for use during the present academic year, and the need for higher forestry training was obviously so urgent that the Commonwealth Government gladly availed itself of facilities offered by the South Australian Government and the Adelaide University, which enabled the school to be located there for one year. To-day Victoria is failing to take advantage of the higher forestry education offered by the Australian Forestry School because the institution was temporarily located at the University of a sister State. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail, and that no question of State jealousy will bar the road when the question at issue is the education of Australia's future foresters."

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**"WHY I READ HORACE"**

**Lecture by Professor H. Darnley Naylor.**

Professor Darnley Naylor lectured at the lecture room, Institute Building, North terrace, on Tuesday evening, on "Why I read Horace." The lecture was under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Institution, whose President (Mr. W. Cheary) occupied the chair.

"Why do I read Horace?" asked the lecturer. No, the answer is not because I am compelled to lecture on him. I read Horace, first because I love the man. He is one of the few real poets who do not disgust you with their vanity, their selfishness, their coarseness, or their sensuality. If a man comes with a "message" his voice should not be impregnated with whisky; if he has no "message" at all, his powers of roses should not reek like the bar of a third-rate hotel.

Horace moralises, no doubt, but he gives the impression of one who unostentatiously lives up to his standards and asks no more of his neighbour than he asks of himself. We bowdlerize him for our schoolboys, it is true, and yet I cannot think of many lines which, considering the age in which he lived, should cause him to be beaten even with few stripes. He likes the fair sex (who does not?), but no man has spoken more severely against adultery; he can admire a woman of intellect and charm and forget that women are also most attractive animals. I'm sure he could tell stories well, for he tells them well even in verse. Altogether if I were choosing a companion for a walking tour, Horace would be my man. He was cheery, unselfish, and not too energetic. He loved the mountains, rushing torrents, and peaceful lakes. He was affectionate and loyal at all costs. He could be silent too, and blessed, thrice blessed, is a silent friend. Had he married he would have made a woman's life happy, in spite of being, as he tells us, somewhat hot tempered.

And now let us examine him more in detail. He was born 65 years before Christ in the township of Venusia, up there among the Southern Apennines. Near by zigzagged the Roman road to Brindisi, and from his father's cottage could be heard the roar of the River Aufidus as it crashed down the valley in noisy cataracts. These are the places where your poet is born and made. I remember in my childhood hearing an old lady of 95 describe a visit to Wordsworth at Rydal. She was looking out of the window, and as she turned her head back to her host remarked, "Well, Mr. Wordsworth, any one could write poetry here." She must have been a very "forward" young person, but there is much in what she said. It was no mere coincidence that Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, deQuincey, Ruskin, and Wilson lived so long and wrote so well in Lakeland.

**A Good Son.**

Dr. Gow says that Horace may have been a Greek. I feel certain that he was. Remember, his father was a freedman, i.e., had been a slave. Southern Italy was full of slaves captured in continual wars, and no country had supplied more than had "conquered Greece." Moreover, these southern States, as every one knows, had been occupied for centuries by Grecian colonists of the best type. They had made money in the towns or in the country, prospered on poor soil, owing success often to the patient labour of their enslaved countrymen. We may reasonably imagine that the father of Horace had been freed by such a master as these. Like all Greeks, then, he believed in education, in the civilizing effect of art and literature, and what he had lacked himself he determined to give to his son. Perhaps he saw some promise in the boy; perhaps some touch of superstition prompted him. In a well-known ode, Horace tells how once when a mere baby he wandered into the woods and was lost; how the kindly birds brought leaves and made for him a bed, soft and warm, until he was discovered at last by his heart-broken nurse. Such a child was manifestly saved for some high destiny; like little Thomas Huxley, on whose cradle a swarm of bees settled that he might become a great prophet in Israel. At any rate, the father of Horace sent him to the best school to make friends with the sons of country families and be cut by them when they reached years of discretion. The shrewd father realized this, and later took the boy to Rome, going to school with him every day and bringing him home from school—quite a Greek habit. He knew the moral dangers which threatened a boy even in so select an academy as that of Plagiosus Orbilius. He determined to save him if he could; and, on the whole, he succeeded. The widower surrendering everything for the one beloved boy is an old story, only made more beautiful by re-enactment in an ugly world. That the father was a widower seems probable. Horace never once mentions a mother. Had he known her it is incredible in one so warm-hearted that some phrase of loving recollection should not have fallen from his pen.