the golden days of Florence? It is a favorite theory with the praisers of past times that only amongst a leisured class may those who pursue beauty or knowledge for the sake of art or learning find their Mæcenas. But the same popular enlightenment which makes for democratic government may be trusted to replace by the generous co-operation of the people themselves those public-spirited individuals who have contributed liberally from their private wealth to the promotion of the ends of science. The more modern democracy is true to its watchword, "the equalisation of opportunity," the more rare must become the enormous private fortunes from which science has benefited. It is for the savants to induce the people to see how much their material interests are involved in the adoption of a thoroughly sympathetic attitude towards science. The intense specialisation of research work may sometimes conceal its point of application from the public eye, and give color to the popular view that science is a much ado about nothing. That is an utterly false generalisation, as experience has often

shown. The most seemingly abstruse researches have a way of reaching results that become immediately applicable. Nothing could have seemed more unpromising, and perhaps to the average mind more unintelligible, than the investigations set on foot some years ago into the habits of certain microscopic parasites. Yet they led to an international war on the mosquito, and the promised wiping out of malaria. Rontgen, again, was far from thinking of surgery or its requirements when in his modest laboratory at Warzburg he undertook his research on the cathodic rays of Sir William Crookes. What is true with regard to industrial processes and medicine and surgery is also true in almost every department of human activity-that there is no possibility of saying what benefits to humanity may not accrue from research in the most unpromising field. All this tends to show that science must have a free hand, and that its apparent failures must not be judged too barshly. No doubt it will be greatly aided by such an organisation as the Guild, which, without displacing any existing body, will serve as a kind of intermediary between all, enabling all to class hands and compare notes on their respective labors. Above all, its aim is to secure for scientific discoveries and for the scientific aspects of national questions a measure of public attention which they now too rarely receive.

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## WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION.

The Rev. W. Temple, M.A., a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who will arrive at Adelaide by the R.M.S. Marmora on Saturday, will make a tour of the Universities of Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, under the auspices of the World's Student Caristian Federation. He will spend about 12 days in each centre, and will deliver a series of lectures and addresses upon Christian, apologetic, and social subjects. That Mr. Temple is qualified to impress his personality upon the university life of our land is evident from the fact that besides being a Fellow and Lecturer at Queen's College, Oxford, he is President of the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain, an association consisting of about 1,003 trades unions and clubs in affiliation for educational purposes; Secretary to the Council of the Oxford House Settlement, in Bethnal Green, London; and chaplain to the present Archbishop of Canterbury, During his student days he was a scholar at Rugby and an exhibitioner at Balliol, While at Oxford he was President of the Union, the highest distinction which can come to an undergradente. He was captain of the college Rughy football team. The lectures and addresses will for the most part be delivered under the auspices of the Autralasian Student Christian Union, but certain of them will be given under the direct control of the councils or extension lecture boards of the universities. A reception in Mr. Temple's holder will be held in the Elder Hall by the Chanceller (Sir Samuel Way), on Monday afternoon. Under the auspices of the Student Christian Union the visitor will deliver addresses in the

Prince of Wales Lecture Theatre on the evenings of July 25 ("Revelation and faith"), July 31 ("The social meaning of discipleship"). August 1 ("The world's Student Christian Federation"), and August 3 ("Individual responsibility for corporate sin"); and in the North Hall of the Conservatorium on the evening of July 28 ("The Person of Christ"). On the evening of July 27, under the auspices of the University Council, Mr. Temple will speak on "Education and democracy," and will repeat the address on the evening of July 29, if necessary. On Sunday afternoon, July 31, a service for graduates and undergraduates will be held at St. Peter's Cathedral, . About 150 students attend once a week at the union's meetings in Adelaide,

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## ADELAIDEAN ABROAD.

DR. H. BASEDOW'S RETURN.

Among the passengers who returned from Bremen by the G.M.S. Zieten on Saturday was Dr. H. Basedow, who had been absent from South Australia for three and a half years, prosecuting his studies in Continental and English Universities. Dr. Basedow gained his B.Sc. degree at the University here, and before leaving was on the staff of the Adelaide Museum. He was considered an authority on anthropological questions, and in 1903 accompanied Mr. L. A. Wells on his journey for the Government to the Musgrave Ranges. In 1905 he was in the Northern Territory with Mr. Brown for 10 months, acting as Assistant Government Geologist. The doctor has written several able articles on subjects connected with the Territory and the aborigines, with whom he came into close contact.

When seen by a representative of The Register after his arrival, he stated that his time had been occupied exclusively in study at some of the best-known and ordest Universities of the old world, more especially in Great Britain, Germany, and Switzerland. Leaving Adelaide in 1907 he studied successively at the Universities of Bres.au, Munich, Fleidelberg, and Gottingen. At Breslau Dr. Basedow passed the examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with high honours, and at Gottingen secured his M.D. with Similar distinction, after a rigorous and practical examination extending over several weeks. The doctor was able to make a careful selection of his subjects for the philosophy doctorship, so that his studies in connection with the M.D. were not interfered with to any extent. This was facilitated by the Faculty of Philosophy and the German Minister of Education allowing him to take anthropology as a philosophical subject, although under ordinary conditions it is a strictly medical subject. Two years of study at the Adelaide University were, of course, duly allowed by the foreign institutions, which exempted him from the science school for this reason. "I came into contact with most of the eminent scientific men of the old world," he said. "I acted for a time as assistant professor and demonstrator of anatomy at Breslau, but pressure of work forced me to abandon that." added that he had on several occasions lectured before some of the leading scientists of the Continent, and contributed several

papers to leading scientific societies. "On my lecturing before the Society of Geology at Hamburg, the members elected me honorary corresponding member, and at Gottingen the local Anthropological Society similarly honoured me. At Berlin the German Geological Society also made me a member. The Government appointed me honorary commissioner to enquire into geological matters, and the result of my researches will be made known later. In England I principally carried out original research work at the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and also at the British Museum." When questioned concerning his future movements the doctor said he would continue his anthropological work if possible. He has been appointed local correspondent for the Royal Anthropological Society in England, and the Geegraphical Society appointed him a Fellow. Two well-known scientific periodicals published in London and Zena have made him their honorary correspondent.

The doctor was not inclined to speak at short notice of the general condition of Germany, of which he saw a great deal, but expressed himself as highly impressed by the educational system there.

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SOLAR OBSERVATORY IN AUSTRALIA.

Dr. W. Geoffrey-Duffield, of South Australia, was recently effected a member of the solar physics committee of the Royal Astronomical Society, which met last month to discuss the arrangements for the forthcoming international solar conference in California. In a statement to that body last month, Dr. Duffield described the progress made towards the establishment of a solar observatory in Australia, and said that apparatus to the value of £4,000 had been offered towards the equipment. The donations include a pyrheliopleter, from Mr. James Fowler, or Adelaide: a coclostat, body, from Mr. Franklin Adams, which he had used at the eclipse of August 31, 1905, as well as £1.500, which had been subscribed for a spectroheliograph, and the Oddie and Farnham bequests, The Federal Government had afready promised to provide the annual upkeep, and he hoped it would go still further and give at least £1 for each sovereign privately subscribed. If this were done Australia would soon be able to provide the last remaining link in the chain of observatories situated around the earth, and to secure the fulfilment of the international scheme of solar research,

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The Rev. W. Temple, M.A., a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, arrived in Adelaide by the R.M.S. Marmora on Saturday. He is visiting the Universities of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, under the auspices of the World's Student Christian Federation, and will spend about 12 days at each centre, lecturing and delivering addresses on Christian apologetics and social subjects. On Sunday he preached twice at St. Peter's Cathedral. Mr. Temple will be tendered a reception at the Elder Hall of the Adelaide University this afternoon by the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way), and this evening will lecture at the Prince of Wales Theatre on "Revelation and faith." Mr. Temple is President in England of the Workers' Educational Association. He will leave Australia on September I for London, and upon his arrival in England will take the mastership of Repton Grammar School, one of the big public schools of Derbyshire.

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## THE ADELAIDE UNI-VERSITY.

In the House of Assembly on Tuesday Mr. Ryan asked-The total advanced by the Treasurer to the Adelaide University since its establishment? To what amount is the State committed for its upkeep! Has the Government any representation on the University Council responsible for the expenditure of such moneys? Has any representation been applied for? How many tree scholarships are offered by the University in return for the amount received from the Government? The Treasurer (Hon. C. Vaughan) replied-5 per cent. per annua subsidy on endowments; total from 1875 to 1910, £144,836 2/8. Donations to Medical School (in lieu of South Australian scholarship), total from 1888 to 1897, £4,300; Government contribut ons to build ings of University from 1879 to 1885, £18,014; grand total, £167,150 12/8; An annual grant of £5 per centum on the private tendowments of the University not Fitends in their sad bereavement, also tor / 1 bubl fig of SANAHT Heartfelt THANKS to all kind A RES JAMES WARLAND and FAMILY wish to

Dear is the grave where our mother is laid,
Sweet is the memory that never will Inde;
Though gone and torgotten by some she may be,
If others forzet her never will we,
It others forzet her never will we,
It others forzet her never will we,
bert, B.I.P.

Mt RFILY -In lowing mamour of our dear

And unblost good is ill; hood wrong most wrong had all is right that seems most wrong it it be ills sweet will.

Knowles, who died on the 20th July, 1907.

Macwies, who died on the 20th July, 1907.

Mi that He blesses is our good,