

were fortunate in having Sir Henry Galway during the war period with his martial spirit, and high sense of patriotism to the Empire, as well as his faith in victory rousing us to action and buoying up our hopes. So in like measure we may safely count on his successor being abundantly helpful in advancing agriculture in this country just when the utmost production is called for, and in doing that he will promote our national welfare and the interests of this society, too. (Applause.)

—Praise for Staff.—

"We all miss Mr. Riley to-day. He is taking a well-earned rest, and has gone for a trip to India. I miss him very much, but no one who knows the strenuous life he has led during the last few years, especially since the beginning of the war, will grudge him his holiday. He did a lot of Red Cross and other war work, and those shows that had to be abandoned entailed much toil and worry. Presidents may flatter themselves that they are of great importance, but the secretary is half the battle, and his staff and the committee are the other half. (Applause.) At present we are rather a homeless society, but we are now definitely committed to plans that should establish us in the new quarters in a year or so. At least, such is our expectations. From thence I trust there will be no looking back. I thank the Minister of Agriculture on behalf of the society for his encouraging words, and you all for your hearty response." (Prolonged applause.)

Adv. 9. 3. 20.

CRAMPED FOR ROOM

THE UNIVERSITY TROUBLES.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The urgent need for increased accommodation at the University of Adelaide was brought under the notice of the Government on Monday, when a deputation, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell) and Professor Chapman waited upon the Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake) with a request for assistance to build a new engineering school. Accompanying the deputation were the Hon. F. S. Wallis, M.L.C., and Mr. H. B. Crosby, M.P.

The Vice-Chancellor said there had been a great increase in the number of students since the war ended, in some subjects as much as 100 per cent. The new Professor of Mathematics had no fewer than 111 first-year students, whereas in class should number more than 30. It was absolutely necessary to have a new building to house the departments of engineering and physics. In Sydney the Government had undertaken to provide £50,000 a year for six years on building at the University. The Victorian Government were finding nearly £200,000 for new buildings at the University of Melbourne. In Adelaide they asked that the Government should contribute half the cost of approved buildings. For engineering and physics a temporary structure was suggested, and if it were designed to have a life of eight or ten years they would be completely satisfied.

Professor Chapman said the University of Melbourne had a floor space of 27,000 square feet in its engineering school and there were 123 students. In Adelaide the engineering school, with 103 students this year, had only 3,000 feet of floor space. Even the new University of Brisbane had equipment and housing for its engineering school far ahead of Adelaide. Unless they could make a better show here it must inevitably react to the disadvantage of the students. They did not want the Adelaide degree to be belittled. The desire was that the men who held that degree should command as much respect as those who came from the other universities. At present the Professor of Mathematics had to lecture in the engineering room when he could get it, or go to any other place that might be available. The proposed new engineering school would give between 11,000 and 12,000 square feet of space, and it would probably accommodate the mathematical students, leaving the

present engineering room for much-needed extensions in the school of mineralogy, where Sir Douglas Mawson was severely cramped for space, also for an additional laboratory for chemistry. It was estimated to cost from £8,000 to £10,000. The total number of students this year was 1,149, of whom 364 belonged to the Education Department and paid no fees. A definite and immediate need was an additional lecturer in mathematics, at a cost of at least £400 a year. They asked the Government to provide that additional lecturer, as a small contribution towards the cost of the Education Department students.

The Premier in reply dwelt upon the straitened condition of the State finances. To a considerable extent, he was afraid, the war and its aftermath must mean arrested development in many quarters. That was greatly to be regretted, but it was no use shutting their eyes to the fact. The Government were carrying at the present time an overdraft of more than £1,000,000, and were being confronted every day with requests from more or less deserving bodies and institutions, apart from which the departmental claims were very heavy. Until the Government could put the needs of the day before the people, together with the need for them to carry much heavier burdens, he could not give a definite reply to the request. The Government had not permission yet to tax the community more than it was now being taxed. The University was poor, but so was the Government. He fully appreciated their difficulties, and the importance of extending rather than cribbing and confining the activities of the institution. The Government would have to consult Parliament and ascertain the extent the taxpayers were willing to be further taxed. He had just been informed that the decrease in railway revenue on the carriage of minerals amounted to £9,000 for the week, and that decrease had been running on for months. The deputation would realise how hardly the Government were pressed for money. They were coming to a time when the Government would have to put to the people a very plain statement concerning the financial position, the extent of their obligations, and the taxation necessary if they were to live up to what should be expected of the State in regard to many of their institutions and expenditure generally. He asked the deputation to supply him with an estimate in writing of the cost of the proposed building.

Adv. 10. 3. 20.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Basic Itinerary.

Subject to Alteration by Even Weeks.

The proposed itinerary of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Australia was issued today by the Commonwealth organizer (Lieut. Gen. Sir Cyril White). Since the timetable was approved official information has been received that the sailing of H.M.S. Renown has been unavoidably delayed by an outbreak of influenza on board. It will be necessary to postpone the programme by one week, and further postponement may be necessary if fresh cases occur. For the present the timetable is published as originally drawn up. The original dates being zero dates, all postponements will be made by a week at a time, so as to avoid rearrangement of the days on which functions are to take place and other inconveniences. The public will be kept fully informed by the press in regard to arrangements. The following shows the period to be spent in each of the States by the Prince:—

—Zero Dates.—

Arrive Melbourne by H.M.S. Renown Wednesday, May 19. Twelve days in Victoria, May 19 to May 30; leave Melbourne by Renown on Monday, May 31.

Arrive Sydney Wednesday, June 2. Ten days in New South Wales, June 2 to June 11; leave Sydney by Renown on Saturday, June 12.

Arrive Hobart Monday, June 12. Four days in Tasmania, June 12 to June 17; leave Hobart by Renown, Friday, June 18.

At sea five days, June 18 to June 22.

Arrive Fremantle on Prince of Wales's Birthday, Wednesday, June 23; leave Perth by rail Tuesday afternoon, June 29; arrive goldfields Wednesday morning, June 30.

Arrive Adelaide Saturday, July 3. Five days in South Australia, July 3 to July 7; leave Adelaide by rail Thursday, July 8. Proceed by motor car and railway by a route to be arranged. Leave Wallamgarra by rail 7 a.m. Friday, July 10; stop one hour at Warwick. Arrive Toowoomba 2 p.m.; entrain Toowoomba 10 p.m. Friday, July 16.

Arrive Brisbane 11 a.m. Saturday, July 17. Nine days in Queensland, July 16 to July 24. Leave Brisbane by Renown at daylight on Sunday, July 25.

Arrive Rabaul at daylight on Thursday, July 29. Three days at Rabaul, July 29 to July 31. Leave Rabaul Sunday, August 1.

RHODES SCHOLARS.

The report for the year 1919, issued by the Rhodes Trust, London, states that "with the close of hostilities the revival of the university began. In that revival the scholarship system shared. Only a proportion, however, of the scholars were able to come into residence before the end of the academic year. Elections to the scholarships for 1918 and 1919, suspended during the war, were held in October, 1919. The scholars so elected were to come into residence in January, 1920, and October, 1920, respectively. In consequence, the numbers for this year were above the normal maximum. The number of scholars actually in residence for either the whole or some part of the academic year 1918-1919 was 87—66 colonials and 21 Americans. Of these, 31 came into residence for the first time. There were also in residence nine ex-scholars, of whom five were colonials and four Americans. Nineteen scholars went out of residence at the end of the academic year, although they had not in all cases completed the term of their scholarship." There were four deaths during the year. The following military distinctions were won:—D.S.O. (4), M.C. (3), D.F.C. (1), and 10 others. Mr. H. L. Rayner (1916), of South Australia, gained academic distinction during the year, having annexed the Theodore Williams Scholarship in pathology. In the final honours schools (first class), examination in natural science, the successful candidate was Mr. C. T. Madigan, of South Australia, 1911 (Magdalen), geology. During the year, notice was received of a book published by Mr. H. H. L. A. Brose, entitled "The Theory of Relativity." An introductory sketch based on Einstein's Original Writings (B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, 1919).

Reg. 4. 3. 20.

Mr. F. Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., C.M.G., has arranged to leave Adelaide on a voyage to England on Thursday of next week. Mr. Chapple, who is in his 75th year, was for many years head master of Prince Alfred College and Warden of the University of Adelaide. He is a native of London and a graduate of the London University. He arrived in South Australia in 1876, and has always taken a keen interest in religious, educational, and philanthropic movements.

Mail. 6. 3. 20.

DR. DOROTHEA PAVY, C.B.E.

A BRILLIANT ADELAIDEAN.

BY "COUSIN KATE."

South Australia has more than held her own in her contribution to the galaxy of brilliant men and women who have scintillated in the scientific firmament, and of these none is more worthy of a high place than Dr. Dorothea Pavy, C.B.E. As Dorothea Pavy, she was awarded the first Catherine Helen Spence Scholarship for Sociology, the qualifications for which are that the recipient must be a woman between the ages of 20 and 35 who has lived for five years in South Australia. The candidate need not necessarily be a university graduate, but Dr. Pavy had the honour of a Bachelor of Arts degree of the Adelaide University, in addition to which she had done a fair amount of work in sociology and economics. In 1915 she went to London armed with her scholarship, her vivid personality and that broad and sane outlook upon life which stamped her for all time as a "live wire." At the completion of her studies she had gained the degree of D.Sc. (Econ.) London University, which being interpreted means Doctor of Science in the department of economics. The only other Australian woman with the same degree is

Dr. Marion Phillips, of Victoria, who has remained in London in the position of chief woman officer of the Labour Party.

WELFARE CONDITIONS.

Dr. Pavy had just finished her course at the London University when munition factories sprang up like mushrooms all over England. Having in view the work



DR. DOROTHEA PAVY, C.B.E.

she might be called upon to do with regard to factory hands she, before leaving Australasia, worked personally for a while in a factory as an unskilled worker. Thus she was fully conversant with conditions as they really were, could see at a glance where improvement was necessary, and so, even more fully equipped with this first-hand knowledge, she set out for parts beyond the seas.

A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOUR.

Her great store of information enabled her to write a book on "Welfare Work," which she offered to the South Australian Government, to be published by them as a textbook for students in sociology. It was refused—lack of funds being the reason given—and the book then came under the notice of Mr. Lloyd George. So tremendously impressed was the British Prime Minister with the value of Dr. Pavy's thesis that he wrote a preface to it, the book was published in England, and was so absolutely a "boom" that it has already run into three editions, and an edition in Japanese is also in course of preparation.

LLOYD GEORGE'S INTEREST.

The ever-increasing number of munition factories naturally brought with it an enquiry into the conditions under which the hands were working, and Mr. B. S. Rowntree (of chocolate fame), who had been spending a week-end with the Prime Minister, suggested that a department should be instituted for this purpose, and that a woman should be appointed as chief supervisor. He recommended Dr. Pavy, and Mr. Lloyd George asked him to bring her to Downing Street to see him.

"The Prime Minister was having breakfast," said Dr. Pavy, "and after the necessary introduction had been made he said to me, 'Have an apple?' He then personally asked me to undertake the task of improving the conditions of women munition workers, and when I consented he said, 'You've undertaken a big task. Go ahead, and England will never go back on you. Fail, and it will be the biggest failure you have ever had in your life.' Nothing daunted, Dr. Pavy went ahead, realising that the special object of the work was the supervision of woman by woman.

BETTER CONDITIONS.

Dr. Pavy's staff comprised chiefly University women, and under her organisation and guidance they made systematic visits to very many munition factories, and were instrumental in securing better sanitary accommodation, improved dining rooms, a supply of first-aid appliances, and the establishing of a law forbidding any factory to be without pure drinking water. The department subsequently was extended from intra-mural to extra-mural welfare, the latter including recreation, the institution of creches, and, on the signing of the armistice, the training of the hands to work at new trades. Many of the workers entered the factories at the age of fourteen and left at eighteen, and here was much scope for securing suitable trades for them. "What do you think of Mr. Lloyd George?" I asked. "He is a most delightful personality," said Dr. Pavy. "He is frightfully energetic, and his optimism is most infectious."