

Daily Herald 20.1.21.

FORESTRY SCHOOL

AID FROM COMMONWEALTH

EMPIRE INSTITUTE PROPOSED.

Afforestation is a subject in which the States have a greater interest than the Commonwealth from the standpoint of particular benefits to be derived, but it is the desire of the Commonwealth Government to encourage the science to as great an extent as possible. With this end in view, the Government is contributing towards the cost of the establishment of a Commonwealth school of forestry which, according to present plans, is to be established at Gosford, on the Sydney-Newcastle line, halfway between those centres.

It was stated that the Department of Home and Territories had recommended the expenditure of £251 this year, of which £174 would be the Commonwealth's proportion of the cost of establishment, and £77 the contribution towards maintenance.

The proposal to establish a Commonwealth school of forestry was first mooted at a conference of forestry officers in 1917, and was revived at a similar gathering which was held in Hobart in April last year. Proposals made were subsequently adopted by the State Premiers at the conference held in Adelaide last May.

It was estimated that the cost of establishment should not exceed £25,000, and that the cost of maintenance would not be more than £6000 a year. At this rate the annual subsidy payable by the Commonwealth would be £657. One benefit, which the federal government expects to derive from the school is in the investigation and development of forest products, and in the fact that the services of expert forestry officers will be readily available when required for the purposes of advice.

Reference to the proposed Australian school of forestry was made by the Victorian Forestry Commission.

It was intended, said the commission, for the training of students in advanced forestry.

Provision was made for the training of junior foresters at a school established in Victoria. In Adelaide forestry classes were held at the university, while the distinct disadvantage of having no well-organised and systematically treated forest in the vicinity.

In Europe, the commission pointed out, as well as in the United States and in India, the tendency was to establish advanced schools of the type required in Australia for the training of students who would be competent to fill administrative posts. To such an extent was this recognised, even in India, that the Government was prepared to support financially the early establishment in England of a Central Forestry Institute for the Empire.

The present aim of all foundations, such as that proposed for Australia, concluded the commission, was to place practical training in forestry on a new basis, and at the same time to give due weight in the earlier career of the student to theoretical training in class at the university.

Mail 29-1-21

After four years of study at the Royal College of Music and with Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Merle Robertson, the South Australian Elder Scholar for 1916, left London last October for Continental experience in the company of her father, Mr. Arthur Robertson. They travelled by way of Copenhagen, and news was received this week that a concert given in that city on January 20 was a brilliant success. Miss Robertson was assisted in concerted numbers by the popular Danish conductor Paul V. Klenau and his orchestra. The remainder of the programme consisted of the artiste's own compositions.

Mail 29-1-21

PRINCELY GIFT

£40,000 FOR UNIVERSITY.

SIR LANGDON BONYTHON'S BENEFACTION.

At a special meeting this morning of the Council of the Adelaide University the Chancellor (Sir George Murray, K.C.M.G.) announced that Sir Langdon Bonython had intimated his desire of making a most generous gift to the institution, as outlined in the following letter which Sir Langdon had forwarded:—

My Dear Chancellor—For years past I have had it in my mind to provide the University of Adelaide with a great hall similar to the halls possessed by the Universities of Melbourne and Sydney. Whenever I have visited universities elsewhere their halls have always been to me places of special and peculiar interest. With the consent of the council I propose to make provision for such a hall forming part of the equipment of the University of Adelaide. As doubt exists with respect to the permanent location of the University, and as time must elapse before a final decision in the matter can be arrived at, no object would be served by making the money available now. I have therefore arranged with the Government of South Australia to pay the University on December 31, 1930, the sum of £40,000, to be spent in carrying into effect the purpose for which the money is given. You will receive from the Premier of South Australia on behalf of the Government an undertaking to pay the University £40,000 on the date mentioned.

To this communication the Chancellor has replied:—

My Dear Sir Langdon—I had the great pleasure this morning of laying before a specially summoned meeting of the council your letter—with an undertaking signed by the Premier—which I received yesterday. I need hardly tell you that the arrangement you have made with the Government for the payment to the University on December 31, 1930, of the sum



SIR LANGDON BONYTHON.

of £40,000 for the erection of a great hall similar to the halls possessed by the Universities of Melbourne and Sydney gave the utmost gratification and delight to every member present. The consent you asked for was immediately accorded, and I was desirous to convey to you, with the least possible delay, the profound thanks of the council for your splendid benefaction. On whatever site the hall may ultimately be placed

—and we hope that you will live to see it completed in accordance with your wishes—it must inevitably be not only the central ornament and one of the most useful adjuncts of the University, but a cherished memorial of the distinguished services you have rendered to South Australia in so many departments of education. I enclose a copy of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Such a munificent donation will be highly prized not only by the administrators of the University, but by the community of South Australia as a whole. Among Sir Langdon's other benefactions was one of £10,000 to the School of Mines, with the welfare and progress of which he has been intimately connected. Indeed, his personal and practical interest in the cause of education generally has been a marked characteristic of the honoured knight for many years, and his latest benefaction will be universally regarded as the crowning act of his beneficent contributions to the State.

Adv. 1-2-21

HIGHER EDUCATION IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSITIES

Melbourne, January 31.
Sir William Irvine, the Lieutenant-Governor, referred at the A.N.A. banquet today to the gift by Sir Langdon Bonython of £40,000 to the University of Adelaide, and went on to speak of the University of Melbourne as an institution which was practically starved and unable to meet the vast and natural demands which numbers of young people coming from the primary and secondary schools had a right to make on the community. Some time ago, he ventured, in connection with one aspect of the industrial unrest, to express the opinion that the great factor in the production of wealth was not muscle, but mind. (Hear, hear.) If it were not so a horse would be at least six times as valuable as a man. Any man, whether poor or rich, in a community that claimed to stand on an advanced basis of democratic government, ought to be able to say that no matter what disadvantages he might have had, his son should start in life from scratch and should have the opportunity of reaching the highest point that trained thought could bring him. There should be no toll bars on the high road of education. Why had Victoria permitted its University to be reduced to a state of semi-starvation? It had not the necessary classrooms. In the other States generous donations and support were given to the Universities. Not only in the Australian States, but in America, and in every community that called itself civilised it was always recognised that the first vitalising influence and vitalising factor in every community must be a University. (Cheers.) He commended the subject to the A.N.A. (Cheers.)

Advertiser 2-2-21

SIR LANGDON BONYTHON'S GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

At the meeting of the Adelaide City Council on Tuesday the Lord Mayor (Mr. Frank Moulden) said:—"It affords me great pleasure to take this opportunity of referring to the munificent gift to the University of Adelaide of £40,000 by the Hon. Sir Langdon Bonython, K.C.M.G., for the purpose of erecting a great hall similar to those possessed by leading universities in other parts of the Empire. By his splendid benefaction Sir Langdon Bonython has earned the profound thanks of the whole of the citizens of the State, and more especially of those of Adelaide, where the seat of learning is situated, and to whose credit he has added. The University has been fortunate in the public-spirited men who have from time to time assisted it." The council endorsed the Lord Mayor's remarks, and decided to send a letter of congratulation and thanks to Sir Langdon Bonython.

Reg. 3-2-21

Dr. A. A. Lendon has been reappointed President of the Medical Board of South Australia.

Register 3-2-21

A PRINCELY ENDOWMENT.

Worship of the "almighty dollar" and disregard of interests other than their own, have won for many American millionaires an unenviable reputation; but Mr. John D. Rockefeller, like the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is evidently utilizing the bulk of his vast wealth for the benefit of mankind. A cable message this morning says that during 1920 he gave £14,000,000 to promote education in the United States. This was in addition to various other munificent benefactions. To him the world is indebted for the establishment of the Rockefeller Foundation which recently made a presentation of £1,100,000 to University College and the University College Medical School, London. The Foundation, as its President (Dr. G. C. Vincent) stated in The Times recently, was established in 1913; and, receiving an initial endowment of £20,000,000, obtained a charter from the Legislature of the State of New York. Since 1913 the endowment has been increased to £35,000,000. A self-perpetuating board of trustees, consisting of 15 members, with authority to increase their number, controls the expenditure of funds, and has power to distribute principal as well as income in "the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world." To date the Foundation has created the International Health Board, the China Medical Board, and the Division of Medical Education, which bodies act as agents for carrying on various phases of its work. The chief activities of the Foundation are concerned with public health and medical education; and, in co-operation with Governments and educational institutions, demonstrations are held and funds contributed for development of their programmes. "The aim," says Dr. Vincent, "is not permanently to assume public functions, but, either to convince established agencies that certain policies and procedures are both effective and feasible, or to aid them to extend and strengthen their work." Attention is given to the control and prevention of hookworm, malaria, and other tropical diseases; the improvement of local and national health; the training of health officials; and to many other branches of medical science. During the war Belgium received early relief from the Foundation; tuberculosis dispensaries were organized in France; army medical officers received instruction; and investigations for the production of sera were made at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Altogether the aggregate expenditure on war services totalled £4,500,000. Hookworm disease, however, was the first malady to receive attention from the Foundation, and a vigorous campaign against it is still being conducted. In Egypt, Ceylon, British Guiana, Jamaica, British Honduras, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Brazil, portions of Australia (notably Queensland), and various of the Southern States of North America active programmes of sanitary measures and the issue of preventative medicine have greatly reduced the ravages of the disease. The Foundation undertakes the pioneering work in this connection on the understanding that, if successful, it shall be taken over gradually and supported by the authorities of the localities concerned. Another important aim is the eradication of yellow fever. In 1916 the Foundation equipped and supported a Yellow Fever Commission led by Gen. William C. Gorgas, to make investigations in Central and South America. The work done by the commission resulted in the discovery that the breeding grounds of the yellow fever germ were confined to only a few centres. These were Guayaquil in Ecuador, and Merida in Yucatan; and areas suspected were between Pernambuco and Bahia, in Brazil, and certain portions of the west coast of Africa. Although steps for destroying these infectious areas were postponed by America's entry into the war in 1917, later activities