

the library buried in his books. Just the type for whom the mass of undergraduates have little time; but many of us now feel it a privilege to be able to say that we haunted the classic shades of the centre of learning on North terrace as contemporaries of Sir Thomas Hudson Beare.

REG. 31.7.26

UNIVERSITY JUBILEE.

FACTS ABOUT ORIGIN.

To the Editor.
 Sir—The origins of the University ought to be of interest to every Adelaide citizen who has any sense of civic pride. Perhaps the following will interest readers:—The "Adelaide University Association" was formed on September 23, 1872, and managed all the business of the University until the passing of the Act of Parliament in 1874. The final meeting of the association was held on November 11, 1874, of which I append an extract from the minutes. "The Very Rev. Dean Russell drew attention to the extreme self-denial manifested by the gentlemen connected with Union College in the steps which led to the formation of the association, and the Rev. J. Jefferis (Dr. Jefferis), having, on the invitation of His Lordship the Bishop of Adelaide, stated the circumstances, it was moved by Rev. W. P. Wells, seconded by Dean Russell, and carried with acclamation—"That the association take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of the disinterested manner in which the gentlemen connected with Union College gave up in 1872 in favour of the University the expectation which they had reason to entertain from Mr. Hughes's liberality." Since the human memory, and even the academic memory, is sometimes a little forgetful, it is perhaps well that at this juncture these things should be recalled:—I am, Sir, &c., E. S. KIEK.



SIR THOMAS HUDSON BEARE.

Possibly some prosaic people would like to know what use a very ordinary graduate has found in after life for his "Varsity training." Well, for one example, and keeping strictly to university matters, it has been a gratification to me, if not also of conspicuous advantage to anybody else, that, in turn, the University Senate of the State Parliament elected me to a seat on the Council of the University of Tasmania. That recalls a delightful little joke against myself made by the first Tasmanian professor of Classics at one of the council meetings. I was a little late, and the Chancellor rather grimly observed that they were very glad to see me because one more was needed to make a quorum. Meekly I rejoined that I had been summoned by telephone by the Registrar for that very purpose; whereupon Professor Williams pushed across the table a bit of paper on which he had scribbled, "Quorum pars magna fui" (1). If I was a great part of that meeting of the Varsity Council it is the only thing in which I have so conspicuously figured; but I am humble enough, I hope, to feel that in many ways I've had much more kindness and happiness in many departments of my life than I have deserved. And I am truly grateful for the pleasure and profit I have reaped from my association with the Universities of Adelaide and Tasmania, and hugely pleased that Sir Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G., our Tasmanian Chancellor, favoured my appointment as a co-delegate with himself to the jubilee of my own Alma Mater.

A Claim for Theology.

It is shocking to see how prominently the first personal pronoun bulks in what I have written; but good-natured folk will see that it has been impossible to avoid this if I obeyed my orders to be reminiscent. May I go a little beyond my text, and end on a serious note, in reference to a matter that seems to me to be of first importance to the highest development of the university life of the Commonwealth? To put it in the form of a question—How much longer are our universities to remain purely secular—in the common acceptance of the term? In the scientific and other domains of modern thought there is a growing recognition of God. That being so, is it logical to continue rigorously to exclude from university curricula theology—which, we know, used to be called "the queen of the sciences"? There are, of course the denominational colleges affiliated to the elder of our universities, and it is good to see that Adelaide is now supplied with one of these by the establishment of St. Mark's, but they do not meet the position, because the universities do not confer theological degrees. It would be a valuable preliminary step if, following some English precedents, they even did this by examination, without giving tuition in religious subjects. But ultimately it is to be hoped faculties in theology will be established as at London, Manchester, and Wales. The wretched sectarian bogey, which is always raised when this matter is discussed, by no means presents insuperable difficulties. A good B.D. and D.D. course would surely be framed by instruction in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, and French for languages; science, logic, mental and moral philosophy, ethics, criticism, higher and textual, of Old and New Testaments, comparative religion, history, sacred and profane; the fundamentals of natural and revealed theology; psychology, metaphysics, and other branches of learning bearing upon things spiritual. There is not space for going into details, nor am I qualified to do so, but while recalling my university memories, this supreme question of the divorce between Divine learning and higher education in Australia kept crossing through my mind until it seemed to me that it would be traitorous not to refer to it. How good would it be if Adelaide University some day took the lead in a movement which to some of us appears essential to the fullest development of our national life.

Sir—In connection with the jubilee celebrations of the founding of the Adelaide University, the Senate would be doing a graceful and appropriate act in conferring honorary degrees on some of the early Union College students whose high educational attainments and good services are well known in this State. I have in mind several gentlemen who have undoubted claims on our University. I am, Sir, &c., JUSTICE.

Sir—In the very interesting account in The Register of the jubilee of the Adelaide University, the name appears of Selby, one of the early students at the University. He was my brother, Charles Selby, who died suddenly 10 years ago, at Talmage, California, U.S.A. He and Professor (now Sir) Thomas Hudson Beare studied together at the University. After my brother's University career was over, he took up the study of architecture, and was soon elected an associate of the Melbourne Institute of Architects; but he decided to go to England; then he went to Canada and the United States, following his profession. He never returned to Australia.

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SCIENTISTS IN ADELAIDE.

"Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science: Report of the seventeenth meeting, held in Adelaide, August, 1924," edited by L. Keith Ward, B.A., B.E. (R. E. E. Rogers, Government Printer, Adelaide.)

A monumental volume, over 800 pages of small print, yet skilfully arranged so as not to be too bulky, this record of the Adelaide meeting of two years ago has only just been brought out. It was a great occasion, with clever men from all Australia, and beyond, gathered here, with Professor Chapman as Chairman, Mr. Keith Ward as secretary, and a brilliant committee of local men to carry the thing through. The President of the gathering was Gen. Monash, a scientist who had been engaged as a skilled adviser at the building of The Register Office long before war was dreamed of, and he succeeded Sir George Knibbs as President. The papers reprinted here have an amazing range, from stagers in sheep to milk diet for children, from shothole disease to mosquitoes, from Queensland volcanoes to the ideal sewage system, from impurities in copper to "ideas of space and time." There is something here for every (scientific) taste, and the whole volume is a most valuable collection of facts and of the theories based on them; the theories may be indisputable or brilliantly fanciful—and it might be difficult to say which class are the more valuable. One of the most interesting papers to the general public is that by Mr. A. Grenfell Price on the settlement of South Australia.

There were serious discrepancies in the reports of navigators, particularly in regard to Port Lincoln and Nepean Bay, and, although the colonization of the region was mooted in 1829 or 1830, little advance was effected. Very different was the case when Sturt made his great voyage down the Murray and brought to England the story of his own expedition and that of the ill-fated Barker, whose geographical examination connected the great features of the Rift Valley, Central Highlands, and Murray basin. Sturt, who was a scientific geographer of the first rank, urged the importance of his discoveries with great ability, both in his book, and in a private letter to the Colonial Office, dated February, 1834. He fully saw the importance of the close relation between the gulfs and Murray, and appreciated the fertility of the central highlands with their westerly wind rainfall. Furthermore, he foretold, with

extraordinary brilliance, the location of the Adelaide site, near the inlet which we now know was first entered by Barker. Sturt's views undoubtedly convinced the Colonial Office that the region was a satisfactory one for colonization, and led to the adoption of South Australia as the position of the Wakefield experiment. After the Foundation Act was passed in 1834, the selection of the actual site of the settlement was fortunately entrusted to another great geographer, Col. William Light, who possessed experience both of military surveying and Mediterranean conditions. Light's opinion agreed with that of Sturt, and, despite bitter and influential opposition, he selected a location on the eastern edge of the Rift Valley, a position commanding fertile soil, the water supply of the ranges, and fair routes to the interior and Murray basin. Subsequent histories proved that the field of choice was far narrower than the founders anticipated, and that, had Light chosen Encounter Bay, Nepean Bay, or Port Lincoln, the settlement would have ended, for the time being, in complete ruin.

The next congress of the Science Association is due within a week or two, at Perth, and the following one will be at Hobart. Bathurst having again, but vainly, urged the scientists to cross the Blue Mountains and visit it. Incidentally, one notes with interest that New Zealand is restive about being taken for granted in the word "Australasian." A majority opinion was against making the title A.N.Z.A.A.S., but, on Mr. Keith Ward's suggestion, the word "Australia and New Zealand" are always to be added "in brackets, below the main title." A fine distinction!

REG. 31.7.26

MORE MEMOIRS.

By Glenelg.

Before there was an Adelaide University any one aspiring to enter the legal profession had first to be examined by a Judge of the Supreme Court as to his academic acquirements. After obtaining a certificate, the candidate had to be articulated for five years to a lawyer, and finally pass fairly stiff examinations in some 10 subjects, embracing every branch of the law. He was then entitled to be admitted by the Supreme Court Bench to practice at the Bar, by signing the roll. The late Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Way, Bart., worked hard to get the University founded. Among the original founders were also Sir Walter Watson Hughes, Sir Thomas Elder, and Mr. R. Barr Smith. The first professor appointed, the late Rev. John Davidson, M.A., was a great friend of the Chief Justice and Sir Thomas Elder. He and Professor Read had only a classroom to start with. Professor Davidson was a Scotch minister, who till he went to the University was pastor of Chalmers Church, North terrace. My father was an elder of that church, and associated with him as elders were the late Thomas English, Sir Thomas Elder, and the late A. B. Murray (father of the present Chief Justice), and others; the church was attended by nearly all the leading Scotchmen of Adelaide. Sir Thomas Elder had a seat at the back of the church, and regularly drove from Glen Osmond every Sunday. I think it was his and the Chief Justice's influence that secured for Mr. Davidson the professorship. So that historic old Presbyterian Church, Chalmers, had a lot to do with the foundation of the University. The Hon. A. B. Murray was a fine tall gentleman, and a very hard-working, industrious early pioneer of the pastoral industry. He was a regular attendant at the church with his wife and family, driving from Magill. The small boys were very neatly dressed. Their pew was just in front of ours, and I little thought then that one of the boys would become a distinguished lawyer, Chief Justice of the State, and Chancellor of the University. He had as charming a manner then, as he has now. Professor Davidson spent many social evenings at my father's house, and was a friend of mine till his lamented death. He had a very pretty and charming wife, daughter of a noted Scotch professor. The statues of Sir Walter Hughes, and Sir Thomas Elder, outside the University, give a very good idea of what a fine stamp of men, physically and mentally, they were; and I am glad the late Chief Justice's statue has been unveiled alongside these other founders of the University. To say anything eulogistic about the present learned Chancellor would seem like trying to paint the lily; but long may he occupy his exalted office.

RDV. 2.8.26

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 30.

The new High Commissioner for New Zealand (Sir James Parr) has been appointed a member of a committee to draw up a programme for the Imperial Education Conference to be held in London next June or July, and at which many special Dominion problems, including that of post-primary education, will be discussed.

REG. 2.8.26

UNIVERSITY REJOICINGS.

The Cathedral Service.

Statement by the Bishop.

The Bishop of Adelaide (Right Rev. Dr. Thomas), when seen on Sunday by a representative of The Register regarding the controversy that has arisen relative to the holding at the Cathedral of the commemorative service in connection with the University jubilee celebrations, said:—"Early in May I was approached by the University authorities and asked if I would be willing for the commemorative service in connection with the University jubilee celebration to be held in the Cathedral. I at once expressed my readiness. I ascertained that, in 1906, the University of Melbourne held a similar service in St. Paul's Cathedral, when the service was conducted by the Cathedral ministers, two professors read the lessons, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. A. G. B. West, Vicar of Essendon. In our case the Chancellor of the University (Sir George Murray) will read the first lesson, and the President of the Council of Churches (Professor J. R. Wilton) will read the second lesson. The University authorities have asked me to preach the sermon. There has been no desire on my part, in the matter of the celebrations, for the Cathedral to have any precedence over any other churches, and I can assure my brethren of the Free Churches that their presence will be cordially welcomed."

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A distinguished scholar at present in Adelaide is Professor G. E. M. Jauncey, who, with his wife and daughter, is visiting relatives, and will attend the forthcoming jubilee celebrations of the University. Professor Jauncey is a native of Adelaide, and having graduated with first-class honours in physics at the Adelaide University in 1910, he proceeded to Europe and America, where he has done valuable work in X-ray research. He was associated with Sir William Bragg at the University of Leeds in this connection in 1913, and subsequently joined the staff of the University of Toronto, Canada, as a demonstrator. A year later he took a position at the Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1916 as a physics instructor. He occupied a similar position in the Missouri University for two years, and from 1920 to 1923 he was assistant professor of physics at the Washington University, St. Louis. His principal work has been done at that university in connection with the scattering and the quantum theory of X-rays. When in Sydney and Melbourne recently the professor delivered lectures on his work, and will probably do the same here. He has given some interesting comparisons on the American and Australian educational systems.

MAIL. 31.7.26

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Government Aid

Investigations to be made by the re-organised Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research will cost £35,300, according to the supplementary estimates for 1926-27, tabled in the House Representatives this week. The principal amounts to be spent on investigation are:—Prickly pear, £1,000; stock diseases and pests, £5,400; ant diseases and pests, £4,400; horticultural problems, £4,000; food preservation, £1,500; fuel, £1,000; forestry and forest products, £5,300.

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Mr. Frederick Bevan, teacher of singing at Elder Conservatorium, has left London for America and Canada, where he will visit New York, Toronto, and Vancouver. He will return to Adelaide by way of Honolulu, arriving about October 1.