

The Scheme Proposed.
Mr. Shephard said Australia had kept
back the best of its agricultural re-
search. Parliament should pass an act
to give the University of Adelaide the
appreciation of Dr. Richardson's ser-
vices. The Government should make a
step towards improving the quality of Aus-
tralia's agricultural produce.
Mr. Anthony said the measure would
assist in combating the low rainfall area
of the State. Although the Waite In-
stitute received £1200 a year for re-
search in the Department of Agriculture, it
cost the Institute £3000 a year. There-
fore the additional grant was necessary
to enable it to carry out its research
work. In 1923 it would be necessary to
create a new class in entomology, dealing
with the locusts, the codling moth, and
the dried fruit grub.
Mr. McMillan, who supported the
measure, said there had been a great deal of
friction in connection with the medical
course, he said, and that could not be taught
up to, or the method of examination was
wrong. He would like to see the amount
increased to £3000 a year.

all of which was supported from public
subscriptions. The Waite Institute's central
research station received £1300 a year
from public funds, besides its own con-
siderable revenues, for carrying out the
production of new varieties of cereals.
Conditions of Grant.
In view of the liberal and generous
financial support given in other countries
to agricultural research, not only for the
benefit of the State, but also for the sake
of the amounts recommended were the min-
imum necessary to make the work of the
University of Adelaide a creditable one.
The Government had not been asked to make
any appropriation for capital expenditure,
as the University had been able to pro-
vide for the purchase of land and buildings
through the generosity of Mr. John Melrose and
Mr. J. T. Mortlock, with additional grants
from the Empire Marketing Board and
the Council for Scientific and Industrial
Research. The conditions imposed
on the Government were that the Govern-
ment should be asked to provide out-
put researches in a number of subjects,
to furnish an advisory service in plant
pathology and entomology to the agricul-
tural community, to carry out any in-
vestigations required by the Minister of
Agriculture. Provision was made to
enable the University to employ market-
gardeners for service in the Government. One
clause empowered the council of the Uni-
versity to employ research assistants. The
Government not more than four persons
a year who had taken a course in agricul-
tural science at the University. The
University could not employ more than four
persons so nominated at a salary of not
less than £300 a year in one of the
departments of Agriculture. The Govern-
ment were required. In every State of
the Commonwealth, except South Australia
and Tasmania, provision was made to
enable the Government to employ in Agri-
culture and other kindred departments
from university graduates in agricultural
science. The Empire Marketing Board
could appoint six graduates annually for
a period of 10 years, and as a result the
Department of Agriculture would be able
to employ the best trained agricultural
staffs in the Commonwealth. It would
be four years before the first graduates
would be available for employment.
South Australia, he added, had already
reaped great benefit from agricultural
research, which had led to better methods
of farming. He had it been for the bet-
ter methods and greater intelligence being
brought to bear on farming, the
Government of South Australia would not
have given such successful results. Fifteen
or 20 years ago a rainfall as low as the
present would have resulted in heavy
losses to the farmers. Mr. Shephard said Australia had lagged
behind other countries in agricultural sci-
ence, and pointed to the fact that the
Government had not passed the Bill. Parlia-
ment should place on record its appreciation
of the services of Dr. Richardson. The mea-
sure was an important step towards im-
proving the quality of Australia's agricultural
produce.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association of the University of Adelaide was held in the Botanic Park on Wednesday. There were over 150 guests. The arrangements were in the hands of the secretary (Mr. D. H. Hollidge). In the absence of the president (Mr. E. W. Holden), the vice-president (Professor A. L. Campbell) occupied the chair. The speaker of the table was Mr. H. M. McIntosh, Dr. R. H. Pullen, Professor R. W. Chapman, Professor C. S. Hicks, Messrs. W. G. T. Goodman, and W. Fuller. The guests of honor were the director of the Gas Works, London (Dr. H. Hill), Dr. P. G. McAlister, Mr. A. H. Hill, and the newly appointed professor of physiology (Professor H. H. Woodland).

The address of welcome to the new members of the association, who were to receive their degrees that afternoon, was delivered by the Minister of Education (Hon. M. McIntosh). He said they were to receive something pleasant. He, too, would probably receive a certificate, but he did not want to know, when he faced his fellow members, just what it would be (laughter). The State was proud of its graduates, and he hoped the new graduates would keep up the best traditions of those who had gone before. There was a good deal of controversy as to which of the various educational schemes were attaining all that was desired. Nobody expected perfection, but with more than the average determination, was given the chance to attain to the highest position in the State. The State made it possible, and the graduates would see that the money invested in the University would be a gifted investment. Given that service, the young country could progress on the lines desired. (Applause.)

Mr. A. H. Lenden, the Director of the University, spoke on behalf of the new graduates, and Miss M. M. Frost, the winner of the John Howard Clark prize on behalf of the University. Professor Woodland, for the six hundred graduates, expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome they had received from the association. Dr. Hill said he had been impressed with the most incredible strides made by man's agency in the past few years. He deplored the destruction of the forests and the natural vegetation. He referred especially to the fine work being done by the Waite Institute of Agriculture Research. Everybody looked to the expansion of the work there with the greatest interest and hope for the benefits which should result.

Professor Campbell, referred to the retirement of Mr. W. Fuller from the position of lecturer in histology. Mr. Fuller was one of the oldest identities associated with the association. He had been associated with many students, some of them famous and others not so fame. Among the former was one John Murray (laughter). He thanked Mr. Fuller for the labors that he had carried out on behalf of the University. Mr. Fuller dealt with the history of the University during his association with it since 1881. The vast majority of the lectures had been possible through the support of the Government, and the generosity of certain citizens. (Applause.)

The Attorney-General (Hon. H. Homburg) in the House of Assembly on Thursday, introduced a Bill to empower the Treasurer to pay certain money to the University of Adelaide for research in agriculture. The Bill was read a first time.

In moving the second reading the Minister said it was to provide for an annual grant to be made to the University of Adelaide in the current financial year, and in each of the succeeding three financial years. The amount proposed for the current year was £5,000, for 1928-1929 £7,000, and the amount increased by £1,000 in each succeeding year so that by 1936-1937 the grant would be £15,000. The money was to be used by the University to carry out re- searches in agriculture and allied subjects at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute.

In proposing the grant, South Australia was following the example of a large number of other States. Dr. A. E. V. Richardson, who had been engaged in agricultural research and education in other lands, set out in detail the extent to which other States were providing grants by Governments. Each of the forty-eight agricultural experiment stations in the United States received £18,000 a year from the Federal Government, and 24,000 from the State Governments. A new Act provided for an additional appropriation of £12,000 for the University of Adelaide. One of the 48 agricultural experiment stations, for the conduct of investigations in agriculture, was the University of California, a population comparable with that of Australia, the Government contributed £400,000 for capital to each of the two University of California, and in addition Stellenbosch and Pretoria, and the two Universities received an annual sum of £15,000 for the maintenance of the stations. There were 38 Agricultural Research Institutes, and they received appropriations varying from £100 to £220,000 a year from Government. The University of California Experiment Station received a grant of £28,000 for maintenance, apart from its endowment. The University of Cambridge to the Cambridge School of Agriculture. In Canada each of the provinces maintained a University School of Agriculture. Agricultural Research, and these institutions were supported from provincial funds by sums ranging from £20,000 to £100,000 a year. Other sources of income, in view of the liberal and generous financial support given in other countries to agricultural research, and for capital expenditure, but also for maintenance, the amounts recommended in the Bill represented the minimum appropriate for the work of the Waite Institute effective.

Generous Citizens.

To carry out the programme of researches at the Waite Institute required a capital sum of £200,000, and the Government £18,000. The Government had not been asked to make any appropriation for capital expenditure, as the University had provided for the purchase of land and buildings through the generosity of Mr. John Melrose and Mr. J. T. Mortlock, with additional grants from the Empire Marketing Board and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. He hoped it would be an incentive to other public-spirited citizens to act similarly. The evidence of the grant imposed on the Research Institute an obligation to carry out researches in a number of subjects, to furnish an advisory service in plant pathology and entomology to the Minister of Agriculture, and to carry out any investigations required by the Minister of Agriculture. The Bill provided a means whereby the Government might in the future secure scientifically-trained agriculturists for service in the Govern- ment.

It empowered the Council of the University to nominate to the Minister of Agriculture not more than four persons a year who had taken a course in agricul- tural science at the University. The Government were required to employ any persons so nominated at a salary of not less than £300 a year in one of the Govern- ment departments where agriculturists were required. In every State of the Commonwealth, except South Australia and Tasmania, provision was made to re- mit officers of the Department of Agri- culture and other kindred departments from University graduates in agricultural science to Victoria the Government might appoint six graduates annually for a period of 10 years, and as a result the Department of Agriculture in Victoria had now one of the best-trained agricultural staffs in the Commonwealth. The present year had demonstrated the value of the application of science to agriculture. The dry weather would have been regarded as a rank the year, whereas a harvest of 30,000,000 bushels which was expected was highly

The Hon. T. Butterfield commended the Government for introducing the measure and for the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Carter, who also supported the measure, suggested that private persons should be subsidised to carry out their researches in agriculture.

The Bill was read a second time and taken into Committee. Mr. R. Laffer said much could be done to eradicate pests by the establishment of scientific research stations. A great deal of work had been done in connection with the pest that was appearing in the eastern suburbs. It also threatened to menace cherry trees.

Mr. R. Richards also supported the measure, which was reported without amendment.

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AGRICULTURAL EDUCA-
TION
Grant for Waite Institute.

Grants to the Adelaide University, ranging from £5,000 to £15,000 in nine years, to extend agricultural education, are embodied in the Agricultural Education Bill, which was introduced in the House of Assembly on Thursday.

In moving the second reading, the Attorney-General (Hon. H. Homburg) said the Bill would provide an annual grant to the University of Adelaide, the amount of which would be £5,000 for 1928-1929 £7,000, and being increased by £1,000 in each succeeding year, so that by 1936-1937 it would be £15,000. The money would be paid to the University to extend researches in agriculture and allied subjects at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. In proposing the grant, South Australia was following the example of a large number of other States.

In Other Countries.

Dr. A. V. Richardson, in his re- port on agricultural research and educa- tion in other lands, had indicated that each of the forty-eight agricultural ex- periment stations in the United States received appropriations of £18,000 a year from the Federal Government, and 24,000 a year from the State Governments. A new Act provided for an additional appropriation of £12,000 for a 10-year period to each of the 48 agricultural experiment stations. In South Africa, with a population com- parable with Australia's, the Govern- ment provided £15,000 a year for the main- tenance of the two university faculties of agriculture at Stellenbosch and Pretoria, and £400,000 a year for the University of California, which received appropriations varying from £10,000 to £26,000 a year from the Federal Government. The Uni- versity of California Experiment Station received £23,000 for maintenance, apart from its endow- ment, and a smaller grant from the Government for the University of Cam- bridge to the Cambridge School of Agri- culture. In Canada, each of the provinces main- tained a university school of agriculture, and agricultural researches were sup- ported from provincial funds by sums ranging from £20,000 to £100,000 a year, apart from other sources of income. The University of Sweden the same active financial support was given in agricultural research. In Java the sugar plantations of the Government had an appropriation of £114,000 a year for researches on one crop. In Japan there were three Imperial agricultural research stations, each of which re- ceived more than £40,000 a year from the Government for maintenance. In addition, there were 20,000 Government agricultural universities, and in each of the 48 Prefectural Governments

that way it should be ascertained by the Government whether the expenditure was necessary. Every one knew that there was friction in the medical course. The University had either set a standard of examination to be taught, or its method of examination was wrong. The amount should be increased to £3000 a year. Mr. Anthony said the grant would assist in developing new areas, especially those with low rainfall. Although the Waite Institute received £1200 a year for research in the Department of Agriculture, these services cost £2300. In 1923 the institute would have to establish a new department in entomology, dealing with the locusts, the codling moth, and the dried fruit grub. Mr. McMillan supported the Bill, but he hoped to see the amount increased to £3000 a year. He hoped to see the amount increased to £3000 a year. He hoped to see the amount increased to £3000 a year.

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Mr. Geoffrey S. Reed, of the legal firm of McCoshin, Reed, & Guthrie, has been appointed Lecturer in Private International Law at the University of Adelaide.