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Professor H. Darnley Naylor, who will be a passenger by the Orvieto to-morrow for London, is a Vice-President of the local branch of the International Peace Society, and has rendered excellent service in connection with the propaganda carried on by the society during the winter months. Besides addressing large congregations in the Glenelg Methodist and St. Peter's Presbyterian churches, the professor has at all times been ready to work for the cause of international harmony. He will take with him a letter from the Adelaide society to the peace societies of Great Britain and the Continent. It is in Esperanto, which is appropriate, for Professor Naylor was a Vice-Patron of the first Australian Esperanto Congress held here last month.

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### THE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of Mr. Ward, the newly-appointed Government Geologist, having certain work in Tasmania to complete before he can take up his duties in this State, the retiring geologist (Mr. H. Y. L. Brown) has kindly consented to continue at his post until the end of the present year.

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### UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

#### Faculty of Law.

The results in other subjects will be published later. The question of the recommendations, if any, for prizes, will be considered when the remaining results are ready.

##### —Pass List, in order of Merit.—

##### —Law of Property, Part II.—

First Class.—None.  
 Second Class.—Heuzenroeder, Rudolph Hermann  
 Third Class.—Roberts, Donald Arthur; Rankin, Henry Oliver Arthur and Smith, Frank Seymour, equal; Joyner, Max Frederick; Gelston, Hedley Ringrose.

##### —Law of Contracts.—

First Class.—None.  
 Second Class.—Nesbit, Hubert Gordon Paris; Kerr, Donald and McGee, John, equal; Ross, Dudley Bruce; Healy, Kevin John and Varley, William, equal.  
 Third Class.—Piper, Harold Bayard and Moulder Arnold Meredith, equal; Jones, Doris Egerston; Abbott, Charles Arthur; Bullas Lempriere and McDonald, Ross, equal; Davey, Robert Shannon; Sinclair, John Mitchell; Hunt, William Robert.

##### —Law of Wages.—

First Class.—Hannan, Albert James, B.A.  
 Second Class.—Badger, Robert; Schultz, Frederick Balfour.  
 Third Class.—McDonald, Ross; Ferguson, Angus; Saller, Pyne, William Ewart; Tucker, Reginald Merryn; Roberts, Donald Arthur; Marshall, George Steele; Regan, James William.

##### —Law of Evidence and Procedure.—

First Class.—None.  
 Second Class.—McDonald, Ross; Pinch, Allan Love.  
 Third Class.—Cowan, George Dalrymple; Campbell, Donald; Gelston, Hedley Ringrose; Thornton, Walter Archibald; Heuzenroeder, Rudolph Hermann; Smith, Frank Seymour; Giles, Mortimer; Rankin, Henry Oliver Arthur and Rollison, William Alexander, equal.

##### Latin, LL.B.—

Division I.—None.  
 Division II.—Ross, Dudley Bruce.  
 Division III. (In alphabetical order).—Kerr, Donald; Moulden, Arnold Meredith; Piper, Harold Bayard.

##### —English History, LL.B.—

##### —In Alphabetical Order.—

Division I.—None.  
 Division II.—Piper, Harold Bayard; Ross, Dudley Bruce.  
 Division III.—Kerr, Donald.

##### —Psychology, LL.B.—

##### (In Alphabetical Order.)

Division I.—None.  
 Division II.—Moulden, Arnold Meredith; Reed, Geoffrey Sandford.  
 Division III.—Yuill, George Ashwin.

##### —Logic, LL.B.—

Division I.—Moulden, Arnold Meredith.  
 Division II.—None.  
 Division III.—Healy, Kevin John.

## THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

### TWO IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The Executive Council yesterday morning appointed Mr. L. K. Ward, B.A., B.E., to be Government Geologist, in place of Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, who has resigned.

Mr. Robert Lockhart Jack, B.E. (Sydney), F.G.S. (Lond.), was appointed to be Assistant Government Geologist.

Mr. Jack is a married man, 33 years of age. He was born at Townsville, Queensland, and is the son of Dr. R. Logan Jack, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., M.Q.M.M., chairman of the Royal Commission on Mines' Lung Diseases, and formerly Government Geologist of Queensland, and was engaged for 11 years on the geological survey of Scotland. The new Assistant Government Geologist in this State owes much of his training in geological work to his association with his father. He was educated at Townsville and Brisbane Grammar Schools. During one of the school vacations he accompanied his father and Mr. A. Gibb Maitland (now Government Geologist Western Australia), while they were mapping the outcrop of the artesian water-bearing beds in Queensland. In 1895 he became a student at the University of Sydney, and entered the engineering school. During the first year in the school he was awarded the Slade prize for practical work in chemistry, and took the B.E. degree in the Department of Mining in 1898, with honors in mining and metallurgy. During the courses he visited Wallaroo and Moonta, Broken Hill and Ballarat. On leaving the University he went to London to assist his father, who had charge of the Queensland section of the Greater Britain Exhibition. He was specially attached to the mineral department. While on this visit to London he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, his nomination being supported by Sir Archibald Geikie and Professor Hilary Bauerman. After five months in London, his father accepted the leadership of an expedition, sent to China by the Eastern Pioneer Company of London to investigate the mineral possibilities of the province of Szechuan, and Mr. Jack accompanied him as first assistant. Early in 1900 the expedition went up the Yangtse River to Szechuan, where its members spent several months before the Boxer rising put an end to their work, and forced them to cross Yunnan into Burma. After returning to London Mr. Jack was for two years in partnership with his father as mining engineer and consulting geologist, and had occasion to visit several European mining districts. Among others he saw the molybdenite mines in Sweden; apatite and iron mines near Kragero, Norway; brown coal and lignite mines in Croatia; oil and copper fields in Roumania; and an iron mine in Spain. In 1903 he was elected an Associate of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, and for six months was engaged in the Transvaal. At the conclusion of this work he came to Western Australia and rejoined his father, who was then Royal Commissioner on the Collie coalfield, and acted for six months as his assistant. Later he made an extensive series of locomotive and stationary boiler tests of Collie and Newcastle coals. After visits to Western Australia and Queensland, Mr. Jack, in 1906, was appointed to the position of geologist to the Golden Horseshoe Estates Company, which he is now relinquishing. The work was of a detailed character, and gave him an excellent opportunity to study the organization and methods of Western Australian practice, as exemplified in the largest of its mines.

### —University Bill.—

The University Bill, which was finally sent to the other Chamber without amendment, was taken upon the clause giving the University an extra grant of £4,000 a year. The Minister of Education, who on the previous consideration of the measure had rather heatedly moved for progress to be reported, explained that the grant was mostly to increase the salaries of professors and lecturers to put them on somewhat the same status as their colleagues in other parts of Australia. It was the recommendation of the royal commission, and he did not think Mr. Homburg had been quite fair when on the previous occasion he had asked if the money could not have been better devoted to paying increased salaries to State school teachers. Such a remark, Mr. Coneybeer said, might convey the impression that the Minister was niggardly in regard to the school teachers and lavish concerning the University, but such was not the case, because he had done much to increase the pay of the men and women in the Education Department. Mr. Homburg, however, stuck to it that the grant was being made each year, and there might be times when the money could be better expended. Mr. Coneybeer got a cheer

when the Bill was sent to the other Chamber, because members recognised that he has worked hard for his department.

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### THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Mr. T. Ryan, M.P. (chairman of the Education Commission) stated on Tuesday that his proposals for the constitution of the University Council of 25 were as follows:—"Seven members (one of whom shall be a woman) elected by graduates; four elected by Parliament; four elected by and from the professorial staff; four elected by the whole of the State, two to retire every three years; one member elected by the undergraduates; one appointed from the Trades and Labor Council; one appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Manufactures; one appointed by the Director of Education; one appointed by the School of Mines; and one by the Mayor of Adelaide." Mr. Ryan said he had submitted this scheme to University witnesses in the other States, and it had been favorably commented upon. Professors Anderson, Stuart, and David had strongly supported it. It had been rumored that Mr. Ryan proposed a scheme for the re-arrangement of the Education Department. When questioned on the point he said he favored the appointment of a permanent head of the Education Department, who would be secretary to the Minister of Education at a salary of £1,450 per annum. The government proper of the Education Department should be—(1) By a board of three, each one with a special function, namely, the control of primary, secondary and technical education, each with access to the Minister; or (2) by a secretary to the Minister of Education, with a governing council consisting of at least five selected members of the Education Department, two of whom would retire each year and go back to their school work. While it was an excellent thing to have the administration of the Education Department, or any other department, in the hands of a man who came from the ranks, he said it was more important that such a man who framed regulations to-day should be given an opportunity of going back into his school and carrying out the regulations which he inaugurated. He was sure that if that were done there would be fewer fanciful schemes and impossible regulations forced upon the teaching community of South Australia. There must further be an allocation of a certain revenue as the minimum to be spent on education for each of the next ten years.