The Register September 23rd 1914
AN OLD RED.

Professor Hudson Beare Honoured.

A large number of Prince Alfred old collegians foragathered at luncheon at Bricknell’s Cafe on Tuesday to do honour to an old boy in the person of Professor T. H. Hudson Beare, B.A., B.Sc., M. Inst. E.E., M. Inst. C.E., who is now Dean of the Faculty of Science at Edinburgh University. He came from England with the overseas members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He will proceed to Victoria today, and return to England via America, which trip he very much enjoys. He was educated at Notley, in 1890, was educated at Prince Alfred College, and subsequently obtained the degree of B.A. at the University of Adelaide. He was the first holder of the Charles Brown Professorship of Engineering at the University of Adelaide. He was awarded to him in 1893. He proceeded to England under the terms of the scholarship in 1896, and entered University College, London, where he obtained the B.Sc. degree in 1898. He was appointed Professor of Engineering in Heriot-Watt College in 1897, and Professor in University College, London, in 1899. In 1901 he was appointed Regius Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh, where he has for many years been a leading light in the development of the department of Engineering and Mechanical Sciences. He has since been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science at the Edinburgh University. He has published a translation of Croce’s Graphical Statics, and is the author of several books and papers, published in the Transactions of the Institute of Civil and Mechanical Engineers.

Congratulations.

Mr. N. A. Webb (President of the Old Collegians’ Association), who presided over a company numbering about 70, said that Mr. Beare was one of the most distinguished scholars who ever went away from Australia. Scotland was the land that bred engineers. If they put their head down the stake of a steam engine or went to any engineering work in the country, the men on the job would put down their tools and ask what you wanted. (Laughter.) We might find it difficult to feel a pride in expressing their feelings of regard for their guest. (Applause.)

Mr. Beare said the influence towards Professor Hudson Beare were of pride and gratitude, pride on account of the good name he had had for the college and himself, and gratitude for the help he had given, and it was always ready to give, to the old Collegians when they went to England. No one who had attended the college had done more for the past than Professor Hudson Beare, and no one would do more in the future. (Applause.)

Mr. Vincent Clark acknowledged the kindness he had received at the hands of the old Collegians, and pressed the point of how much the old Collegians had contributed to the advancement of education in New South Wales. On behalf of the Government he tendered to their guest a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Mr. Peter Wood said he very much valued the professor as a small boy. He was a gentle, kind, and a friend for acquiring knowledge, otherwise he would not have continued to prosper. (Applause.)
An Interesting Reply

Professor Hudson Beere, who was warmly greeted when he rose to reply, made a speech of considerable length. He was not due to himself but to the training he had received from his headmaster at Missenden. He had taken part in three great expeditions of the British Association, to Canada and South Australia, and had been abroad extensively. Another visiting member of the association had told him that what had impressed him most was the extraordinary efficiency of the population. There were not five million people in Canada, but they had not been there a hundred years. Look at the growth of the country, the resources of the country, the wonderful increase of the population. It was a remarkable thing in the steadiness of the British Empire when her daughters are growing up in Australia.

—Then and Now—

He had been enormously impressed with the changes which had taken place since he left Adelaide in 1888. At that time, the railway in Australia, excepting the Great Northern, bore no comparison to the present type. He had recently been through the Kimberley, and admired the clever way in which the lines had been constructed and the reduction in the railway service. It was second to none in the character of construction and the smoothness of the track. He had had a great controversy at home with another person in an important engineering journal over the Australian railways. He said they had been so managed as to be in private control. He had already had experience of State railways on the Continent. He had heard that in Canada the railway was a public service. He got back he would be able to bring another argument in support of his case, and he expected that the State control of the railways in Australia could be improved upon. (Applause.)

Irrigation and Population

He had been struck by the way the State had been developing in regard to irrigation. He had seen the Burrajoock Reservoir, and had been particularly struck with it. He visited the Salisbury Bridge to see the effects of judicious irrigation along the Murray flats. Australians, he said, needed to realize that if they knew as well as he did, that large over-crowded towns and cities, where the resources of the country might be wasted, would never exist. Any one who had returned from immigration had seen that the whole of Australia was used in one way or another. On his return he was going to deliver four lectures in Edinburgh, and had been asked to address the principalities of Scotland and Scotland. He had been going to Canada because it was nearer, and it was easy to go back for a holiday. In recent years Scoto-men had gone to Canada in thousands, and although the flow of emigration had been reduced, the ingenuity of the Scotsman had not been closed. He had made his home a Scotch and a farmer. He had to make his home in a Scotch manner, and deal with the Scotchman. A Scotch and a farmer. He had been going to Canada in thousands, and although the flow of emigration had been reduced, the ingenuity of the Scotsman had not been closed. He had made his home in a Scotch manner, and deal with the Scotchman. A Scotch and a farmer.
AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT PROMISED.

Professor G. Elliot Smith, who fills the Chair of Anatomy at the University of Manchester, and is vice-president of the Royal Society of England, is one of the British scientists upon whom the Adelaide University conferred the ad eundem degree of D.Sc. a few weeks ago, has promised to deliver two lectures in Adelaide next week, and the public will be admitted free to both of them. On Wednesday Professor Smith will speak on "Asiatic Mummies and Burial Customs." The lecture will be delivered in the Prince of Wales Theatre, and his Excellency the Governor will preside. On Thursday afternoon, he will deliver a lecture on "Prehistoric Man." Dr. Smith, who is a native of South Wales, for several years occupied the position of Professor of Anatomy at the Egyptian Medical College, Cairo, and he was sent by the Government to investigate various mummification grounds in Lower Egypt and the Soudan. During his residence in Egypt he took advantage of his opportunities to enquire into the anthropology of the Egyptians and the art of mummifying, and he is regarded as one of the first authorities in the world on physical anthropology. He has taken a leading part in the controversy concerning the Piltdown skull which was recently discovered in Sussex and which has an important bearing on the physical and cranial characteristics of early man and the geological age. Professor Smith was born at Grafton, New South Wales, and graduated at the University of Sydney University before proceeding to Cambridge, where he became a Fellow of St. John's College. He has the reputation of being one of the leading authorities in the comparative anatomy of the brain. He fills the distinguished position of vice-president of the Royal Society of England.