

The Register September 23rd 1914

1914

AN OLD RED.

Professor Hudson Beare Honoured.

A large number of Prince Alfred old collegians foregathered 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 Regius Professor of Engineering at the Edinburgh University. He came from England with the overseas members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He will proceed to Victoria to-day, and return to England via America. He was born in South Australia, at Netley, in 1859, 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 South Australian Scholarship, which was awarded to him in 1879. He proceeded to England under the terms of the scholarship in 1880, and entered University College, London, where he obtained the B.Sc. degree with honours in 1882. He was appointed Professor of Engineering in Heriot-Watt College in 1887, and Professor in University College, London, in 1889. In 1901 he was appointed Regius Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh, which chair he still occupies. He has since been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science at the Edinburgh University. He has published a translation of Cremona's Graphical Statics, and is the author of several papers published in the Transactions of the Institutes of Civil and of Mechanical Engineers.

—Congratulatory.—

Mr. N. A. Webb (President of the Old Collegians' Association), who presided over a company numbering about 70, said Professor Hudson 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 stokehold of a steamer or went to any engineering work in the world, and called out "Mac," half the men on the job would put down their tools and ask what you wanted. (Laughter and applause.) His old school fellows felt a pride in expressing their feelings of regard for their guest. (Applause.)

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

The Attorney-General (Hon. H. Hornburg) said Professor Hudson Beare must see a great change since his absence of 35 years, and must feel pride and pleasure in the fact that old Prince Alfred boys were doing their share in taking prominent places in all departments of life in the State. On behalf of the Government he tendered to their guest a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Mr. Vincent Clark acknowledged the kindness he had received at the hands of Professor Hudson Beare when he went from and to University College, London.

Mr. Peter Wood said he well remembered the professor as a small boy. He was always at the top. He was studious, energetic, and had a genius for acquiring knowledge, otherwise he would not have attained the eminence he had. He hoped he would continue to prosper. (Applause.)

—An Interesting Reply.—

Professor Hudson Beare, who was warmly greeted when he rose to return thanks, made a speech of considerable interest. He said that anything he had done was not due to himself but to the training he had received from his headmaster at college, Mr. John Hartley. (Applause.) He had taken part in three great expeditions of the British Association, to Canada, South Africa, and Australia respectively. Another visiting member of the association had told him that what had struck him most about Australia was that it was absolutely British in character, the foreign element being almost entirely absent. His friend had been impressed with the extraordinary efficiency of the population. "There are not five million people here," he said, "yet look at what they have done in 100 years. Look at the growth and the extraordinary way in which the resources of the country have been opened up. I shall go back with a firmer belief in the steadfastness of the British Empire when her daughters are growing up like Australia." (Applause.)

—Then and Now.—

He had been enormously impressed with the changes which had taken place since he left Adelaide in 1880. At that time there was no railway to Melbourne, and the boats bore no comparison to the present type. He had recently been through by rail to Queensland, and as an engineer he admired the clever way in which the lines had been constructed and the remarkable efficiency of the railway service. It was second to none in the character of construction and the efficiency with which it worked. (Applause.) He had had a great controversy at home with another person in an important engineering journal over the Australian railways. His opponent had a great objection to the State control of railways, and said they would have been better managed if they had been under private control. He had already had experience of State railways on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, and when he got back he would be able to bring another argument in support of his case, because he did not think the management 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 work of irrigation. That was a direction in which the energies of engineers should be particularly applied. He saw the Burinjack Reservoir, and was particularly delighted in crossing the river at Murray Bridge to see the effects of judicious irrigation along the Murray flats. Australia required more population. They would realize that if they knew, as he knew, large over-crowded towns and cities, where a great many people led a miserable hand-to-mouth existence. Any one who retarded the flow of immigration to Australia was doing an injury to the Commonwealth and every one in it. On his return he was going to deliver four lectures for the Royal Geographical Society in the principal cities of Scotland, and he was going to try and turn some of the Government tide of emigration which had been going to Canada to Australia. Thousands went to Canada because it was nearer, and it was easy to get back for a holiday, or permanently if an emigrant did not succeed. The principal objection that had been raised against Australia was that it was too far away, although many who went to Canada said they believed the climate was better. They could not have a better type of colonist than the Scotman. He was by instinct an engineer and a farmer. He had to make his living in a land where Nature was hard to deal with. In recent years Scotmen had gone to Canada in thousands, and although the flow of emigration had been temporarily checked he believed it would be resumed as much as ever when the war was over.

—Training of Officers.—

He was extremely proud to have been appointed a few years ago by the war office as a Scottish representative on the Shortage of Officers Commission. The

Commissioner drew up a scheme called the officers' training corps, and in every university and public school at home there was a cadet corps for training young fellows to be not soldiers, but officers. During the past four years about 100 officers had been supplied from Edinburgh to the regular army, the territorials, and the reserve. He had under him about 600 cadets who were supplied with the latest arms and equipment. He had never seen a finer body of men than those who marched through the streets the previous day, and he was sure they would uphold the honour of Australia and South Australia wherever they were sent. (Applause.) If the German Emperor had tried to devise some scheme to weld together the British Empire he could not have conceived a better plan than the declaration of war he made. (Applause.) After the war had passed away and German militarism was in the dust, the British Empire would not be known as the motherland and daughter States, but as a band of sister States, with one Sovereign, speaking one language, and having one literature and one past history. (Applause.)

The Advertiser

September 26, 1914

Advisory
26/9/14
AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT
PROMISED.

Professor G. Elliot Smith, who fills the Chair of Anatomy at the University of Manchester, and vice-president of the Royal Society of England, who was 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 "Ancient Egyptian 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 speak on "Prehistoric Man." Dr. Smith, who is a native of New 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 burial-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 his geological age. Professor Smith has had a distinguished career. He was born at Grafton, New South Wales, and graduated at the 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 on the comparative anatomy of the brain. He fills the distinguished position of vice-president of the Royal Society of England.