

Reg. 19/4/21

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

£12,000 for the University.

At a special meeting of the council of the Adelaide University on Monday afternoon the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) read a letter from Mrs. G. A. Jury, offering £12,000 for the purpose of endowing a Chair of English Literature, to bear her husband's name. The offer was accepted with the greatest appreciation, and it was resolved that the chair be called "The Jury Professorship of English Literature." Mr. George Arthur Jury, who resides at North Adelaide, was born in Rosina street, Adelaide, on June 16, 1851. His father, Mr. Robert Hartup Jury, at the time had an establishment in Hindley street—then the commercial hub of the city. After having been educated at Wunnam College, North Adelaide, Mr. G. A. Jury, in 1873, entered the employ of Messrs. G. & R. Wills, Rundle street, and in 12 years became a partner in the firm. When in 1919 the business was formed into a limited liability company, he was chosen as managing director. He was also on the directorate of numerous companies. Mr. Jury for many years interested himself in sporting affairs at Glenelg, where he resided prior to disposing of his home at the seaside for an Anzac Hostel. Both his sons went to the war. The younger of them, Lieut. G. E. Jury, was killed. The elder son, Lieut. Charles R. Jury, was severely wounded. He achieved distinction at Oxford, and is a poet of no mean worth. There are also three daughters.

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SCHOLARSHIP FOR EYRE PENINSULA.

The Minister of Education (Hon. G. Ritchie) stated on Tuesday that Mr. J. G. Moseley called at the Education Office on Monday and said he would be glad to assist the new movement for higher education on Eyre Peninsula by providing £100, to be offered in the form of a two years' scholarship to the brightest pupil at the Port Lincoln Higher Primary School. The selection he would leave entirely in the hands of the department, but he was prepared to place the money in trust with the Treasurer as soon as he was assured of the acceptance of his offer and on the completion of a satisfactory scheme for making the award. By this means a student from the Port Lincoln school would be able to attend an approved secondary school in the metropolitan area, where he would receive the best possible tuition in senior and higher work in order to qualify him successfully to enter the lists of competitors for a University scholarship. "This generous offer," added the Minister, "is the first scholarship donated privately to pupils attending a Government high school, and the kindly thought of Mr. Moseley in providing this means of advanced secondary education for a country child is much appreciated by myself and the officers of the department."

Adv. 20/4/21

INDIAN STUDENTS.

PERMITTED TO ENTER PERTH UNIVERSITY.

Perth, April 19. Some time ago publicity was given in India to the fact that the University of Western Australia is free, and about half a dozen applications from Indian students were received. The senate last night rejected the recommendation of the advisory committee that overseas students should be admitted on the payment of fees comparable to those charged by the universities in the eastern States. An amendment was carried that a limited number of third-year and advanced overseas students should be admitted on the payment of £40 a year, the equivalent of their cost to the university.

Dr. Saw, M.L.C., who moved the amendment, said the admission of Indians was a Federal Government matter. All over the Empire such students were admitted. It would be a bad thing for the university to close its doors and say it was going to draw a color line. He did not think such students would come here in any numbers. In fact, he did not think they would come at all, but it would be better not to give them a blank denial.

Reg. 20/4/21

BOTANY'S ONWARD MARCH.

Important Research Work.

Professor T. G. B. Osborn, who has the chair of botany at the University of Adelaide, returned to Adelaide last week after having been abroad for nine months. He left for England last July, and upon arrival at Durban went overland to Pietermaritzburg, and thence to Capetown. Professor Osborn spent two days at the University College of Natal with an old colleague, Professor Bews, who fills the chair of botany at that institution. It is some distance from the town, and is built on a campus of its own, so that there is abundant scope for expansion. The botanic garden there, however, does not compare favourably with ours. The professor was impressed by the Natal Museum, which has particularly striking groups of native animals, arranged in their natural surroundings. The ethnological collection, he declares, in spite of the wonderful field at hand, is not so extensive as is the wonderful lot that we have here in Adelaide. From Bloemfontain Professor Osborn went across the Karroo—a desert region somewhat similar to our saltbush country, and



PROFESSOR T. G. B. OSBORN.

used extensively for sheep-raising. The pastoralists are anxious to cultivate the saltbush there. At Capetown Professor Osborn was the guest of Professor Thoday, a former colleague at the Manchester University, who is head of the department of botany. He also saw Professor Compton, who is Director of the National Botanic Gardens, at Kirstenbosch, which embraces a large reserve on the north-western face of Table Mountain, and about 400 acres of flat country. The idea is to grow all the plants of South Africa there. They are principally wild gardens, and are a magnificent sight. "Except for Kirstenbosch," observed the Professor, "I saw botanic gardens in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, both of which are very like pleasure parks, and receive little financial support. All the gardens I saw in Africa have to add to their income by the sale of plants and cuttings. It is done on a large scale at Kirstenbosch, where they cultivate medicinal plants from which essential oils are extracted, and this is a prominent source of their revenue. On the whole, botany in South Africa appears to be much to the fore in the different universities. With only a million and a half white people, they have no fewer than six chairs of botany with a considerable staff engaged on research on South African flora."

—Money for Research Work.—

Professor Osborn arrived in England early in September, and went for a motor tour through Scotland and the lakes district, after which he settled down at his old university, Manchester, where he was given an honorary research fellowship. He did much work on South Australian plants—work that had been begun here, and in which one needed more time and more facilities before the results could be published. He found Manchester, like all the other British universities, much overcrowded, both by students and research workers. Most of the universities in Britain were very poor, and appealed for more money, often unsuccessfully. There had

been no such generous increases in grants as there had been to the Adelaide University during his absence. There was, however, a fair amount of money for research work. The Government was anxious to train up men in this branch, the lack of which had been felt during the war. Most qualified persons could get a scholarship worth £150 a year. In addition to visiting the principal English universities, Professor Osborn went to the Agricultural Research Station at Rothamstead to inspect the new department for plant pathology. He also visited the John Innes Experimental Station for genetics at Merton, near London, run by Professor Bateson, who was in Australia at the Science Congress in 1914. They are doing most interesting experimental work on the breeding of plants. "So far as plant pathology goes," remarked the professor, "there has been a great development since I left England. I think the difficulties of food production during the war have a great influence on that. When I left they were just beginning to realize the importance of the potato disease, known as black scab, or wart disease. The Government has created a hardly credit some of the changes which whole department to deal with this malady alone. At Rothamstead they have built up a research department for fungus work, which runs parallel with that dealing with the animal parasites of plants. These are entirely distinct in their housing and staffing from a new department for dealing with the routine work."

—Preserve Your Flora.—

"All the botanical world is much interested in the work of Professor Lang (in whose department I was at Manchester) on the earliest known fossil plants. These are throwing most important light on the general structure of the first land vegetation, and much interest is revived in the evolution of land plants, and their possible origin from the seaweeds. I lectured at a big meeting of botanists in London, and they were particularly interested in the effect of white man and his animals upon the native flora. We are profoundly modifying Australian vegetation, and that is why the establishment of national reserves at Morialta, Belair (National Park), and Flinders Chase, Kangaroo Island, is so vitally important. Australia ought to take care that representative bits of the flora should be preserved for Australians to look at in future. My London audience could have taken place on the sand-dunes in this country. They were also astounded to hear of the changes which have occurred in the mallee country since it has been cleared. They are just waking up to the importance in England of the effect rabbits have had in modifying vegetation there. A good many of the valueless heath-lands would, if the rabbit were excluded, become useful thickets. Owing to the constant grazing of rabbits natural shrubberies, and even forests, degenerate to bare heath. As a local example the change has been most marked at Morialta. In a few years after sheep had been excluded from the area, wattles and sheoaks have begun to grow where formerly was grass only. All this points to the need for careful research upon the natural growth and regeneration of native trees and fodder plants. In that respect some of the things I saw in South Africa was suggestive of useful lines of work to apply in Australia."

Reg. 20/4/21

COLOURED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Western Australian Decision.

PERTH, April 19.

Some time ago publicity was given in India to the free University of Western Australia, and about half a dozen applications from Indian students were received. The Senate last night rejected a recommendation from the advisory committee that overseas students should be admitted on the payment of fees comparable with those charged by the universities of eastern Australia, in favour of an amendment that a limited number of third year and advanced overseas students should be admitted on payment of £40 a year—the equivalent of their cost to the university. Dr. Saw, M.L.C., who moved the amendment, said that the admission of Indians was a Federal Government matter. All over the Empire such students were admitted. It would be a bad thing for the university to close its doors, and say it was going to draw a colour line. He did not think that such students would come here in any numbers. In fact, he did not think they would come at all, but it would be better not to give them a blank denial.

Herald. 21/4/21

PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL REFORM

Under the auspices of the Women's Non-Party Association, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, M.A., lectured to a large and attentive audience at the Institute, North terrace, on Wednesday evening on "Psychology and Social Reform." Miss O. V. Whitham, president of the association, occupied the chair. Miss Jackson dealt with the usefulness of psychology in many phases of social reform, and spoke of the absurd prejudice of some people to psychology because they could not see just exactly how it worked. She explained how it could be applied to social reform problems and particularly to physical, mental and moral deficiencies. The lecturer also touched upon one of its most useful and interesting phases in how it was successfully used in curing blindness, stammering and other physical defects. Miss Jackson dealt mainly with the application of psychology to the reformatories, gaols, and homes for the feeble minded and showed how necessary it was to have mental tests, especially in connection with the feeble minded, in which there should be five classifications, each having separate treatment. In South Australia there were no classifications, and that was a state of affairs that should be immediately remedied if they were to do their best for the feeble minded children of the community. The State and the community provided the institutions, and surely it would be worth their while to go a little farther and provide the trained personalities who could give the inmates the treatment suited to each particular case.

Herald. 21/4/21

THE UNIVERSITY IDLER.

Who is the keenest student at the university—the son of the wealthy man or the son of the poor man? The question was touched upon this week at a meeting of the Melbourne University council, when certain regulations of a disciplinary nature, proposed by the professional board, came up for consideration. These regulations were to the effect that if a student failed to pass his examinations after a stipulated number of attempts he should not be allowed to continue his course or to proceed to any other course, except with special permission. Professor Osborne said it was not the struggling student who gave trouble in this way. It was rather the student or well to do parents, and such student was occupying a seat which should be given to some other candidate. Sir H. Allen pointed out that the trouble was that there were loafers in some of the large classes, and the question was how to eliminate them. Mr. Justice Higgins said he remembered one student who had failed 13 times in one subject and afterwards got his degree. (Laughter.) If the university had some idle men they would be much better out of it. Dr. Bride referred to the case of a student who had presented himself 11 times for matriculation and had afterwards become a medical man. (Laughter.) The regulations as proposed were finally withdrawn, and the professional board is to give further consideration to the question of dealing with the lazy student.

Critic 20/4/21

Events of the Week.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM

The second concert of the 1921 series of concerts in connection with the Elder Conservatorium is announced for Monday evening next in the Elder Hall.

The programme to be presented will be by advanced students—Misses Sylvia Thomas, Winifred Hill, Helena Fisher, Cora Wescombe, Edith Lucas, Violet Boyce, Minna Lucas, Kathleen Meegan, A.M.U.A., Alice Meegan, Jean Renou, Mrs. Langford, Messrs. Fred Gibbons, and Arnold Ashworth. In commemoration of Anzac Day, Miss Maude Puddy, Mus. Bac., will play the Funeral March from the B Flat Minor Sonata op. 35 by Chopin. Plan of reserved seats now open at S. Marshall & Sons' Music Warehouse.