

Advertiser 7.12.20.

Register 9.12.20

The Rhodes Scholarship Committee met at Government House on Monday to select the Rhodes Scholar for South Australia for 1921. There were present His Excellency the Governor, who presided, Sir Joseph Verco, Professor Henderson, Mr. J. R. Fowler, and the hon. secretary (Mr. C. R. Hodge). Eight applicants for the scholarship were interviewed, and Mr. Howard Walter Florey was selected. He will not take up his residence at Oxford until January, 1922. He is the only son of the late Mr. Joseph Florey, and was born in Adelaide on September 20, 1898, and resides at Glenunga-avenue, Glenunga. He began his education at Kyre College in 1908, and after having passed the primary examination he transferred to St. Peter's College where, among other successes, he took the May Scholarship for chemistry, the Bowman Scholarship for physics and chemistry, the Young Exhibition as dux of the college, the Farr, the Elder, and the Davie Thomas Scholarships, in addition to passing the higher public examination in five subjects, with one credit. Mr. Florey is a splendid athlete, and has achieved success in all branches of sport. He played for St. Peter's College in several inter-collegiate cricket matches, and has also made one of the University eleven. His record in college sports is creditable, he having been particularly successful as a sprinter. An idea of the popularity and versatility of the new Rhodes Scholar is gained from the fact that he has held a commission in the Senior Cadet forces, captained tennis, gymnasium, and football teams, sub-edited and edited the A.M.S.S. "Review" and represented the Medical Students' Society on various bodies.

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## GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

### WELCOME TO NEW "GRADS."

A happy and novel gathering was held at the Botanic Park on Wednesday at 1 p.m. in the form of a welcome by the recently formed Graduates' Association of the University of Adelaide to the new graduates. It was an al fresco luncheon, served in the open-air, under the shade of stately trees, and was the first function of the kind in connection with the University. Among the 150 present were members of the Council of the University, and representatives of the professorial staff. The President of the association (Professor T. Braislford Robertson) occupied the chair. There are about 80 new graduates, principally from South Australia, but some from overseas, and 75 per cent. of them attend d.

#### —Value of University.—

The President said they extended to the new graduates the heartiest of welcome and congratulations. He was afraid they would find the work, worry, and trouble of life had just started. (Laughter and applause.) He emphasized the objects of the association. It was important, he added, that the University should enter into the daily life of the community. They were constantly meeting with problems to solve which brains, and trained brains, were needed. It was to provide those brains that the University existed. What ever type of civilization was going to prevail in the future it must be an intellectual civilization. Brains would have to be used to attain that end. To help provide those brains was the aim of their existence. They wanted to make the community feel the value of the University, and he asked all to contribute their quota of effort and work to bring about the aims to which they aspired. (Applause.)

#### —The Corporate Spirit.—

Professor Henderson, speaking in support, urged the fostering and extension of the corporate spirit by all connected with the University. The association, he said, could do much in that direction. It stood for the whole, and not for only part, of the institution. That spirit could well be helped on the sports field, or by team work, and he suggested that contests between the undergraduates should be held in that direction. (Applause.)

The Rev. E. S. Kiek (principal of Parkin College) replied for the ad eundem graduates. He thanked the University for its hospitality in admitting graduates from other parts. He hoped the fellowship of all in the institution would be long, happy, and faithful. (Applause.) Mr. W. R. Kelly, LL.B., in responding for the new graduates, also emphasized the importance of greater fellowship among all concerned. The secretarial duties were discharged by Mr. D. H. Holidage.

## UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION.

### ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES AND GRADUATES.

#### ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR HOWCHIN.

There was a large and representative gathering at the Commemoration of the Adelaide University, at the Elder Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The Chancellor (Sir George Murray) presided, and there were with him on the platform the members of the University Senate and Council, the deans and acting deans of the several faculties, and other members of the teaching staff, members of the Legislature, and others. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Archibald Weigall), who is Visitor of the University, was also present with Lady Weigall, and the Government was represented by the Treasurer (the Hon G. Ritchie).

#### —Chancellor's Speech.—

The Chancellor said:—In opening this congregation my first duty is to thank His Excellency the Governor for honouring us with his presence this afternoon. We welcome His Excellency, in the first place, as the representative of His Majesty the King. What that imports needs no developing, I think, on this spot, where His Majesty and his son and heir, the Prince of Wales, were admitted to membership of the University of Adelaide. (Applause.) We welcome His Excellency in the next place as the visitor of the University. He is probably aware of the duties attached to that high office, but if he has any doubts he will find them laid down in black and white in the University Act in these simple words—"He shall have authority to do all things which appertain to visitors as often as to him shall seem meet." (Laughter and applause.) And lastly, we welcome His Excellency for his own sake. (Applause.)

He has only been in South Australia for six months, but he has already won a place of extraordinary influence in the community. He has never been known, I believe, to refuse any reasonable request. A few weeks ago he delivered an address to the recently formed Graduates' Association in the Prince of Wales lecture room. Unfortunately the date chosen was one when very few were able to attend. We can do better, and I venture to hope that on some future date he will consent to give an address in this hall. (Applause.) We also extend a very cordial greeting to Lady Weigall, whom, if I am not mistaken, we have the pleasure of seeing for the first time at a ceremonial meeting of the University. (Applause.) The presence of the Minister of Education gives me the opportunity, which I desired to have, of expressing in public our profound gratitude for the splendid addition to our resources that on the motion of the Government was voted by Parliament this year. I have been connected with the University for about 40 years, and have seen the wonderful growth it has made during that time. In 1881, when I entered as a student, there were but 15 undergraduates and 59 non-graduating students. To-day, including the Conservatorium, there are 1,828. Even compared with 1914, when the war broke out, the numbers have increased by nearly 400. The council has done what it could from time to time by way of erecting new buildings and adding to the staff; but it is long since we felt the pressure of our tether. For years before the war we had to reject requests for further teaching assistance, to limit expenditure on library and equipment, and to refrain from expansion. Since the war, our difficulties have been intensified by the general advance in prices, the large influx of students, and the greater attractions offered by the wealthier universities of the neighbouring States. We laid our case before successive Governments, and always received a sympathetic reply. The justice of our claims was never denied. No one more frankly admitted it than the late Premier, whose untimely death during this year was so universally deplored. The one obstacle was want of funds.

#### —Extensions.—

The present Government, however, realizing the desperateness of the situation, decided that the money must be found, and they placed £20,000 on the Estimates for annual expenditure, and included £10,000 in the Loan Bill as a first contribution towards the cost of erecting new engineering and physics laboratories. (Applause.) Their proposals were approved by Parliament without demur. I have said that we are profoundly grateful. I use the words in no selfish sense. The University is a national institution. Our principal task, as I understand it, is to provide the youth of this State with the means of acquiring the most advanced knowledge, to teach them how to use their faculties to the best advantage, and to train them to live earnest, sober, and useful lives. (Applause.) But that is not all. We wish also to add

to his sum of human knowledge and achievement. Student and teacher alike therefore must have opportunities and facilities for original work. In a word, our object is to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of this State, and it is because we shall be enabled to make further progress in that direction that we are so sincerely grateful. (Applause.)

must now briefly refer to the private benefactions we have received during the year. There are two of outstanding importance. The late Mr. Barr Smith, while a member of the council, gave £1,000 a year for nine years for the maintenance and improvement of the library. His family, inclusive of the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell), have now presented us with the sum of £11,000, to be invested for the same object. (Applause.) The value of this splendid endowment, particularly in these days, when the price of books has risen in sympathy with the cost of all other commodities, cannot be exaggerated. The other gift is of a sum of £7,000, contributed by gentlemen interested in pastoral pursuits, for the establishment of an animal products research laboratory, under the direction of Professor Braislford Robertson. Very valuable results may be confidently expected from this interesting and important foundation.

#### —Changes in the Staff.—

Time will not permit me to say much more, but I cannot conclude without mentioning with sincere regret the retirement of Drs. Poulton, W. T. Hayward, and J. A. G. Hamilton from the lectureships in surgery, materia medica, and therapeutics, and gynecology, which they have held with great advantage to the Medical School of the University for so many years. To mark our appreciation of their services we have appointed them honorary lecturers in their respective subjects, honoris causa. (Applause.) Professor Howchin, who is to deliver the annual address, is also, I regret to say, withdrawing from the staff at the end of this year. He wishes to devote the remainder of his life to the work of geological research, in which he has made such remarkable discoveries. The retirement of so distinguished a scientist is a serious loss to the University, but we have benefited much from his teaching and reputation that we have no right to complain. Rather do we rejoice that he will now have the opportunity of prosecuting his investigations without the distraction of other responsibilities, and while he is still in possession of good health. His successor, I am happy to mention, will be Sir Douglas Mawson, whose career is too well known to call for any special eulogy. (Applause.)

#### —Admission Ceremony.—

The admission to degrees of candidates of this University and graduates of other universities was conducted in the usual formal manner. The following is a complete official list of those admitted:—

Presented by the Vice-Chancellor, for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.—Ad eundem gradum—Phillipson, Coleman, M.A., D.Litt. (University of Manchester).

Presented by the Acting Dean of the Faculty of Law (Professor Coleman Phillipson), for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws—Burns, William Middleton; Hogan, Esmond John Campbell; Harris, Ernest Wilfred; Kelly, William Raymond; Mellor, Thomas Reginald; Morgan, Edward James Rantomb; Olsson, Athol Julius; Travers, Joan Leo; Tucker, Howard Erskine.

By the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Sir Joseph Verco), for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.—Burnell, Glen Howard, M.B., B.S.; Le Mesurier, Frederick Neill, M.B., B.S.; Southwood, Albert Ray, M.B., B.S. Ad eundem gradum—Dawson, Joseph Bernard, M.D. (University of London); Riechbieth, Harold, M.D. (University of Cambridge). For the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.—Hetzl, Kenneth Stuart; Hills, George Ridge; Hone, Frank Raymond; Hussey, Percival Francis Leitch; Steven, Walter Edward; Walmesley, Robert Leitch Eric; Watson, Arthur Harrison Edward; Wucm, Bertram Eric. For the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.—Ad eundem gradum—Dawkins, Sydney Letts (University of Edinburgh); Duzuid, Charles, M.A. (University of Glasgow); Swift, Brian Herbert (University of Cambridge).

By the Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Professor Wiltton).—For the Ordinary Degree of Master of Arts.—Mander, Linden Alfred, B.A.; Oldham, Wilfrid, B.A. For the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Arts.—Walt, Marthe Lucy; Naylor, Margaret Mary Jessie Darnley (in absentia). For the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts.—Bills, James; Brown, Henry; Hill, John Holroyd; Higginbottom, Edwin Corlett; Kelly, Eric Gordon; Leslie, Jean; McBryde, Frederick Balfour, LL.B.; Rayner, George Percival; Pitt, George Henry; Priest, Amy Grace; Sanders, Grace Annie; Stribley,

Edwin John; Ward, Harry Lancelot; Browne, Philip (in absentia); Tixee, Edward Waldemar (in absentia). For the Degree of Master of Arts.—Ad eundem gradum—Bickersteth, Kenneth Julian Faithfull; Kiek, Edward Aldrey; and Price, Arnold Grentel (University of Oxford); Hill, Thomas Benjamin (Clark University). For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.—Ad eundem gradum—Gratton, Norman Murray Gladstone (University of Melbourne); Holtham, Richard (University of Queensland); Klek, Winifred (University of Manchester); Robjohns, Leonard (University of Sydney); Roupell, Arthur Norton (University of Cambridge).

By the Dean of the Faculty of Science (Sir Douglas Mawson). For the Degree of Doctor of Science.—Bagster, Lancelot Salisbury, B.Sc. (in absentia). For the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Science.—Reed, Ellice Ruth Lathlean, B.Sc.; Simpson, Hugh Denney (in absentia). For the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Science.—Davey, Roy Herbert; Paull, Alec Gordon; Rowe, Ernest Thomas. For the Degree of Doctor of

Science.—Ad eundem gradum—Foster, Charles Albert Edward (University of Melbourne); Wood-Jones, Frederic (University of London). By the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science (Mr. J. P. Wood). For the Degree of Master of Engineering.—White, William John, B.E. For the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.—Altmann, Arthur Richard; Anderson, William Moffat; Messer, Keith Santo; Robin, Rowland Cuthbert; Schneider, Walter Hermann; Tilemann, Carl Norboy; Tuck, Harry Playford, B.Sc.; Kneebone, Christopher Stephen, M.M. (in absentia); Melbourne, Henry Eoin Sydney (in absentia). For the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.—Ad eundem gradum—Winton, Louis Joseph (University of Sydney). For the Diploma in Applied Science.—Altmann, Arthur Richard; Anderson, William Moffat; Messer, Keith Santo; Robin, Rowland Cuthbert; Schneider, Walter Hermann; Somerville, Hugh Norman, B.E. (in absentia); Tilemann, Carl Norboy; Tuck, Harry Playford, B.Sc.; Berriman, Robert Harold, B.E. (in absentia); Kneebone, Christopher Stephen, M.M. (in absentia); McCloughry, Edgar James (in absentia); Melbourne, Henry Eoin Sydney (in absentia).

By the Dean of the Faculty of Music (Professor E. Harold Davies). For the Degree of Bachelor of Music.—Riedel, Melita Wanda.

By the Chairman of the Board of Commercial Studies (Mr. J. R. Fowler). For the Diploma in Commerce.—Battye, Rose (in absentia); Cattrell, John; Ledam; Higgin, Harry Coote; Kinloch, Florence Maud; Painter, Edward Webdale; Wassner, Leeson William; Whitridge, Gladstone Keith.

#### —The Annual Address.—

The annual address was delivered by Professor W. Howchin, whose subject was "The physical sciences in relation to mental culture." Examining the influence of science on modern thought, he referred to the fact that applied science was quite a recent phase in human affairs. The outstanding achievements in pure science during the past century included such subjects as the indestructibility of matter, the correlation and transmutation of the physical forces, wireless transmission of electricity, spectrum analysis, the structure of the atom, radio-activity, inductive geology and its kindred subjects, embryology, mutability of species, antiquity of man, and the uniformity of natural processes as distinguished from the cataclysmic or revolutionary. Therefore the world to-day, in its intellectual, material and social conditions was very different from what it was even a century ago; and, if human nature were responsive to changes of environment, then it would follow that the individual had also been more or less modified by the changed conditions. In medieval and even later times, what was known of the world of Nature was largely based on the senses, and was therefore perceptual and empirical. It was only when they compared the mental attitude of the present day with respect to hoary institutions and popular beliefs that they realized how greatly the point of view had changed. Science, for instance, had been the great teacher of tolerance, and had to a large extent eliminated ecclesiastical strife and the odium theologium. The uniformity and impartiality of Nature's laws had powerfully influenced the popular views of human rights and had been an impelling force in the democratization of our modern life. The newer universities were becoming increasingly scientific in their scope, in response to the demands of the age, and would probably grow more so as the demand increased. There was a danger that applied science might unduly usurp the place of pure science, and the economic aspect obscure the value of science, for its own sake, as a means of culture and intellectual attainment. The ideas associated with culture took a wider range than either knowledge or scholastic education.

#### —A Late Product.—

They were apt to overlook the fact that a self-conscious and deliberating mind was a late product in the animal world. A well-defined brain, as distinct from the simple nerve cord and distributed ganglia, made its first appearance in the higher invertebrates many millions of years subsequent to the beginning of life on this planet, and was a departure in anatomical structure of the greatest moment. The animal brain, at first small and of simple construction (even in the gigantic reptiles of the Mesozoic age), had developed with ever-accelerating measure of progress in the animal world to the present day. It was the development of mind along the lines of instinct, cunning, and resourcefulness which showed itself superior to brute force, so that as the brain increased in efficiency the relative bulk of the animal organism decreased in size and weight. The ascendancy of mind over the material had begun, which gave the promise of unlimited progress. According to the standards of geological time, man had but recently arisen from the purely animal stage of irresponsibility and instinctive impulses. The recognition of the higher standards of culture, as current in our present social conditions of public order, equitable governments, and altruistic principles, was of still more modern date, and, as yet, but imperfectly established in human experience and institutions. Science was knowledge. Knowledge was power. The proper use of this power conferred by knowledge supplied the conditions for a higher culture. The evolution of the race in the future could only be along those lines which had made man the pre-eminent type of life on earth—only along the lines of psychical development, which meant the increasing ascendancy of the spiritual ideals over the lower animal impulses. Herein lay the essential principle of a mental and moral culture and towards which the physical sciences, as the interpreters of cosmic laws and processes, must supply an important contribution.