

But in addition to the lessons of sympathy and service, the college undergraduate learns the true meaning of patriotism. He loves his college, but he loves his university more; he loves his university, but he loves residential universities more. If the date of a college match clashes with the inter-university match, the college comes second; if the English XI wants him on the day of the inter-university match, he must play for England. The widest patriotism has first place. One need not labour the parable.

Our First University College.

Christ's College, Adelaide, is to open in 1924. The name recalls Milton and the Puritans. Seeing that so many Oxford men are on the committee, the choice of name is flattering to Cambridge. Perhaps it illustrates the fine spirit which has inspired the movement from the very start. There has been nothing mean or narrow about the business. It is true that Christ's is an Anglican college, and that Synod in 1921 gave its approval to the undertaking; but the meeting in the Town Hall on May 29 of last year, when the present Prime Minister spoke so eloquently of Trinity Hall, was attended by representatives of many denominations. An attitude of narrow aloofness was impossible when all were delighted that a dream was coming true, and that Adelaide University was to find herself within the family circle of those hoary parents, Oxford and Cambridge. The broadmindedness of Christ's is seen in the constitution, s. 3.d., where we read that there may be on the council as many as six laymen who are not members of the Church of England, and in s. 8, which runs:—"Students may be admitted irrespective of their religious belief or denomination." For all that, Christ's is an Anglican college, and the experience of Melbourne and Sydney has shown that a system of denominational colleges works without friction. Indeed, the greater the number of such colleges the greater the success of the system. As with nations, so with denominational colleges, healthy rivalry is not inconsistent with co-operation.

The Site of the College and the Cost.

The site of the college is the residence of the late Sir John Downer on Pennington terrace, together with the adjoining land, which extends to Kermode street. The position is ideal. It is near the University sports ground, and within easy reach of the University itself. There is room for expansion; and, in the vicinity, sites for other colleges may be found. If the University stays in its present situation, all is well; if not, the house and

THE CHURCH AND LAYMEN.

ELOQUENT APPEAL BY PROFESSOR STEWART.

Professor J. McKellar Stewart, of the Adelaide University, made a stirring appeal for a new outlook on life at the Men's League demonstration at Flinders-street Presbyterian Church on Thursday night. He pleaded with his auditors, as laymen of the church, to support the adoption of the ideals of Christ in dealing with the everyday problems of the life of the nation, both in relation to industrial and international matters.

The professor, who was given a cordial reception, said his topic was "The work of the layman in the church." He knew very little about the special conditions under which the church generally carried on its work in South Australia, but he knew something of the work it had done in establishing two first-class educational institutions in this State. (Applause.) They had first, however, to consider the internal economy of the work of the church. This could not be carried out on a satisfactory basis unless adequate stipends were paid to ministers. (Applause.) He knew ministers were the last to complain about this matter, so it was necessary for laymen to look into it. It was not fair that Christian ministers should be worried about their everyday expenses and provision for their old age and for the education of their children. This was a matter which every layman must take up. (Applause.) Candidates for the ministry should have their education paid for by the church. It was not fair that they should have to go to heavy expense to serve the church without being reimbursed. It was the church's duty to provide for such young men. (Applause.) Something should be done to educate thoroughly at least one minister every three years, and the funds required—not a very large capital fund—should be raised.

Turning to what he termed "the wider view of church matters," the professor said the laymen were the church's representatives in everyday life. As they lived and acted so would the spirit of the church be brought to the world at large. They should go back to the ideals of Christ—the ideal of the spirit, not material advantage—to find a sound philosophy of life. They had dwelt too long upon the idea of individual salvation. They must look beyond the matter of the salvation of the individual. They wanted men who would live and bring into practical use in everyday life the principles Christ had laid down. The first was to turn away from material treasures and lay up for themselves spiritual. They could not serve God and Mammon. Unfortunately to-day the pursuit of wealth was a fundamental principle of life. This was the exact opposite of what Christ had preached. Was not that the root cause that lay at the base of all industrial strife. Was it not the main cause that threw the world into the devastating war? Unless they replaced this method of doing things by some such principles as Christ laid down they would have no satisfactory solution of their industrial troubles. He wanted to know what they would do to bring ideas of Christ into the industrial activity of the age.

The great development of education had its perils in making men more clever. They might transform knowledge into an instrument of cunning. Scientific knowledge had put at the service of the nations weapons that could be used for diabolical purposes. He shuddered to think what the next war would be. A gas existed that could within five minutes blind every person in a city like Adelaide. God grant that there would be no next war. The knowledge of such things was a peril to civilisation. Until it was placed at the service of Christian ideals, such knowledge was a curse, and not a boon. Unless education instilled the ideal of seeking knowledge for its own sake, and not for material advantage, there would be no justification for it. The whole root of the troubles of the world to-day was selfish materialism. These troubles could never be remedied until the laymen of the churches saw to it that the ideals of Jesus Christ were adopted. (Applause.) The Moderator (Right Rev. J. M. Forsyth), who presided, in opening the meeting, said the secret of success in the church lay in their working together. He had a great faith in the men of their church. The laymen were its life, but they had not called upon them to participate in church work as much as they ought. He was glad to see so many men in the congregation, and hoped they would link up with the Presbyterian Men's League. The instruction they would receive at the league meetings would benefit them when they became officers of the church. (Applause.)

Professor Darnley Naylor spoke on the urgent need for increased stipends for ministers, and was supported by Dr. G. Duguid.

The musical portion of the programme consisted of hymns sung by a male quartet, composed of Messrs. A. E. Bailey, S. Martin, N. Baily, and F. Bartlett. Mr. Soble Grevell at the organ rendered beautifully the solo, "Shepherd King."

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

THE RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.

In connection with the establishment by the Church of England of a residential college in association with the Adelaide University, the general committee appointed at a public meeting in the Town Hall on May 29, 1922, to make the arrangements appeals to the general public of South Australia to support the college on the following grounds:—

The college, which it is proposed to name Christ's College, will be the first residential college for students of the University of Adelaide. The college aims at assisting in the University training of undergraduates by providing the most suitable moral, educational, and social surroundings. The student whose home is in the country will avoid the uninspiring and sometimes unpleasant life in lodging houses; the student whose home is in the city will profit by the broadening influence of life in the constant society of young men of his own age. The advantages of University residential college life are fully recognised both in England and Australia. Oxford and Cambridge are entirely residential universities. Sydney now has four residential colleges, Melbourne four, Brisbane three, and Hobart one. In other words, New South Wales and Victoria have a college for every 400,000 people, Queensland and Tasmania one for every 200,000. It cannot be argued that South Australia, with 90,000 people, is too small to support the proposed establishment.

The college has been founded under the Church of England because it has been proved that the denominational system is the most satisfactory system in Australia. It gives the colleges so founded a permanent body of interested supporters, creates no friction, and leads to healthy co-operation in work and games. Like the great residential colleges in England and the other Australian States, Christ's College will be open to men of all religious denominations.

The council of governors of the college will consist of the Bishops of Adelaide and Willochra, four clergymen of the diocese of Adelaide, six laymen of the Church of England, and six laymen not necessarily members of the Church of England. This council will make all rules of college government, including the appointment of the master of the college. Subject to the proportion of lay and clerical members mentioned above, the first council will consist of:—The Bishops of Adelaide and Willochra, six nominees of the Church of England Synod, six nominees of the present Executive Council, four nominees of the donors of £10 and over, a nominee of the Council of the University of Adelaide, and a nominee of the council of governors of St. Peter's College.

The committees, after a careful examination of suitable localities, have purchased two excellent properties—the residence of the late Sir John Downer, on Pennington-terrace, and a large block of land owned by Messrs. D. & J. Fowler, which joins the former property and runs northward to Kermode-street and eastward to the Cathedral. The house is of considerable size and may be made available for students immediately. It is near the University and University Oval, and is in a quiet and academic locality where future expansion appears possible. In this district land is rising rapidly in value, and a similar opportunity may not occur again, while if, in future years, the University moves, the college property can be advantageously disposed of.

A strong finance committee has been formed, consisting of Sir Langdon Bonython, Mr. Justice Poole, Mr. Harold Fisher, Dr. H. S. Newland, Mr. H. W. Hodgetts, and Mr. H. Thomson. A sum of £3,700 is required to cover the purchase of the properties, and £200,000 more is needed for building alterations, furnishing, and staff. Within the last month over £5,000 has been given or promised to this fund. A detailed list of contributors will be published in a few days.

MR. McCOY IN ENGLAND.

SELECTING YOUNG TEACHERS.

MANY APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Mr. W. T. McCoy, the Director of Education, who is to attend the Imperial Education Conference in London in June, is selecting 60 young teachers in England for South Australia.

LONDON, April 19.

The South Australian Director of Education (Mr. W. T. McCoy), in addition to attending the Imperial Education Conference in June next, is engaged in enquiring into certain aspects of education in Great Britain and on the Continent. He has also been commissioned to select 60 young teachers for South Australia, and he has already had many enquiries, many of which awaited his arrival.

Mr. McCoy intends to select only young male teachers fresh from the training colleges and not to take older men, as this would be unfair to those in the South Australian service. As the number to be chosen represents but a small percentage of those in the service it is considered that the new contingent will bring a leaven of fresh ideas which will benefit the State.

During his investigations Mr. McCoy learned that 160 ex-service men have recently emerged from the training college. Therefore he has decided to allot thirty places to this class of teachers if their qualifications reach the required standard. The officials of the Board of Education are affording Mr. McCoy sympathetic and cordial help.

"It is good news," remarked the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. T. Pascoe), when shown the above cablegram on Friday. He said he had received no information on the subject, but was pleased that Mr. McCoy had already received many enquiries. The Acting Director of Education (Mr. Charlton) also characterised it as good news.

Register 21-4-23.

It is understood that Mr. T. R. Bright, S.M., who is at present acting as Magistrate for the Adelaide Local Court, will shortly be appointed Acting President of the State Industrial Court during the



MR. T. R. BRIGHT, S.M.

absence of Dr. Jethro Brown, who has obtained six months' leave, and will sail for England at the end of the month. If Mr. Bright is appointed to the Acting Presidency it is expected that Mr. H. K. Paine, S.M., will have charge of Local Court work.



Sir Douglas Mawson.

ing in the meantime made a geological exploration of the New Hebrides. He was appointed lecturer in geology at the Adelaide University in 1905, and in 1908 he accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton on his Antarctic expedition. In 1909 he graduated as Doctor of Science, and was leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition which began in 1911 and concluded in 1914. He has been awarded the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the King's Polar Medal (with two bars), and the gold medals of the American and Chicago Geographical Societies. Sir Douglas Mawson, who was knighted in 1914, is the author of several publications on