

Registered Feb. 24th 08

THE RHODES SCHOLAR.

MR. REGINALD JOHN RUDALL CHOSEN.

THE FIRST LAW STUDENT.

South Australia's fifth Rhodes scholar has been chosen, in the person of Reginald John Rudall, LL.B. The Rhodes selection committee met at Government House on Thursday afternoon, and three hours were spent in considering the merits of the candidates who had presented themselves. His Excellency the Governor (Sir George Le Hunte) presided, and there were also present Professors Bragg and Henderson, Messrs. G. J. R. Murray, K.C., and J. R. Fowler, M.A., and the secretary of the committee (Mr. C. R. Hodge). An apology was received from the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way), who was unable to attend. Last year the committee was required to make its selection from among eight applications. On the present occasion there were seven candidates.

Mr. Rudall is the first law student to become a South Australian Rhodes scholar. Mr. Norman W. Jolly, the first scholar (1904) was a science man. So was Mr. Roy Lister Robinson, who was chosen in the following year; and the scholar for 1906—Mr. Walter Rupert Reynell. Last year's scholar was Mr. William Ray, M.B., B.S.—the first medical choice. So far, although the arts course is so popular, there has been no representatives of that department among our Rhodes men.

The following is a brief account of Mr. Rudall's scholastic and athletic career:—

Reginald John Rudall.—In the firm of Messrs. G. & J. Downer, solicitors. Date of birth, September 27, 1885. Education.—1895-6—Dux Miss Burton's private school, Gawler. 1897—Queen's School, remove form, third in class. 1898—Fourth form, first in class preliminary exam., form prizes for June and December, languages prize. 1899—Fifth form, first in class, form prizes for June and December, junior examination. 1900—St. Peter's College, McCulloch history scholarship; sixth B form, second in class; prize for divinity. 1901—Sixth A form, special prize for church history; prox. acc. Prankerd scholarship modern languages. 1902—Sixth form, first call over and second in school; won old collegians' scholarship. Blackmore special prize for Scripture, prizes for divinity, and German set I, prox. acc. Young exhibition, Prankerd scholarship, special prize for church history.

University Course.—1903—Modern European history, second class, first on list; Latin, first class, first on list. 1904—Law of contract, second class; law of property, Part I., second class, second on list; psychology, third class. 1905—Constitutional law, first class, first on list; property, Part II., second class, first on list; law of wrongs, second class, second on list. 1906—Jurisprudence, first class, bracketed first on list; international law, first class, second on list; Rowan law, second class, third on list; evidence and procedure, second class, second on list; logic, third class; Stow prizeman; December, admitted degree Bachelor of Laws. 1907—November, 1906—March, 1907, managing father's office at Gawler; March, admitted as a practitioner of the Supreme Court; March-November, English language and literature, first class, essay "Hamlet's sense of humour," first class, final examination; prox. acc. John Howard Clark scholarship; from December, office of Messrs. G. & J. Downer.

Literary Society Work.—1900-7—Member St. George's Literary Society, Gawler. 1903-7—Member Congregational Young Men's Class. 1905-8—Member Gawler Union Parliament; 1907, Attorney-General. 1907—Member Adelaide Union Parliament. 1907—Attorney-General Gawler Union Parliament.

Outdoor Sports.—Cricket—1897-8-9, Queen's School eleven; 1903-8, Union Club and Gawler Association team; December, 1904, member team representing North of Adelaide. Tennis—1900-7, First single player Tourist Tennis Club; 1903, Follett trophy; 1905, Byrnes trophy; 1907, winner handicap singles University tournament, member University team (S.A. Tennis Association). Football—1904-5-6, Gawler Central Club (Gawler Football Association); 1906-7, University team (Adelaide and Suburban Association); 1907, member Adelaide and Suburban team. Hockey—1897-1901, Queen's School team; 1904-7, captain Gawler Club, member North Adelaide Club; 1907, centre forward Adelaide Club (premiers of association). Leadership and Popularity—1904-7, captain Gawler Hockey Club; 1907, manager of the University football and lacrosse teams.

credit was recorded, yet there is nothing definite in the report to indicate what the examiner required, or to help teachers to prevent similar results in the future. Evidently the precis work was largely responsible for the poor results, but I cannot help thinking that the examiner was unfortunate in the choice for precis of so terse a passage as Lord Brassey's letter to The Times. Why does the examiner not imitate the example of the Commonwealth Civil Service examiners and set a series of business letters for precis writing, and thus allow some scope for intelligent work on the part of candidates? To limit the precis of a passage to 15 words, as is done in question 7, is not only educationally unsound, but is demoralizing in its effects upon young candidates in the examination room. I notice with pleasure a great improvement in the standard of the type-writing papers set, and the report, though short, is helpful. I cannot see, however, why the commercial student should be penalized for taking more than five subjects by having to pay extra fees for shorthand and typewriting."

Advertiser Feb. 19th 08.

Mr. H. S. Dettman, of Sydney, has been appointed professor of classics at the Auckland University College.

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Mr. W. Geoffrey Duffield, B.Sc. (Adelaide), B.A. (Cambridge), has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mr. Duffield strongly advocates the erection in Australia of an observatory devoted to solar physics. Climatic conditions and geographical position, he considers, render Australia specially suitable for the study of solar activity, and he expresses the opinion that it is desirable that Australia should co-operate with the other great solar physics observatories in this branch of science, which has such an important bearing upon rainfall, weather, and crops, as is practically recognised by the Governments of India and of America.—Mr.

Advertiser Feb. 26th 08.

A SCIENCE GUILD.

The address of the president of the British Science Guild, Mr. Haldane, at the second annual meeting of the organisation, held at the Mansion House, London, a few weeks ago, is replete with admirable suggestions. The institution, as explained by Mr. Haldane, aims at "organising interest in science," and at assisting persons who have scientific objects to accomplish to find the means of doing so. That there is abundant scope for the energies of such a society is evident. In advancing the world's knowledge all possible help is needed. There is no means of computing the extent to which progress has been retarded as the result of the withholding of opportunities for original work from isolated men of talent. A few there have been in every progressive age who by sheer force of merit have risen superior to adverse circumstances, and have worked out their theories or discoveries to successful issues. But it is not too much to suppose that mankind's losses through lack of congenial condition amongst obscure but gifted men have been enormous. If the British Science Guild is able to achieve its purpose by assisting those who have the capacity for valuable scientific work to find the means of fulfilling their mission, it will play a useful part in the affairs of the nation. The time has gone by for any community to look with indifference on the advancement of knowledge. There is no department of life in which it is not of ever-growing moment.

Industrial systems are each year becoming increasingly indebted to the research of expert workers in the wide realm of science. As Mr. Haldane pointed out, "in these days science is becoming more and more of moment in the race between nations. No industrial community can retain its place unless it has got the highest science at its disposal." At Armstrong College, Newcastle (part of the University of Durham), he had seen the scientific foundations of the shipbuilding industry illustrated in a way which was beyond praise, and the great firms of shipbuilders at Tyneside were sending their young men to learn the principles of construction there. The practical value of this Mr. Haldane was not slow to realise. At Sheffield, too, he had been present when a portion of the University "looked very much like a steelworks. There were places with great crucibles, and all the apparatus for the purpose of casting steel." Brawny workmen and University students were toiling together, and Mr. Haldane wished God-speed to the new enterprise. It is pleasing to learn that in this regard Great Britain is at last showing signs of a great awakening. Technical schools, in limited number, have of course existed there for years past; but unfortunately they have not until very recently found the degree of favor which has been accorded them in some other countries. Science is now coming to be recognised as of paramount importance in its application to the great industrial processes, and it is only by bringing the fullest knowledge of underlying principles to bear that a foremost place can be maintained. It is science in its highest demonstrations which is really needed. The pseudo-science which in a past generation was too often associated with technical schools has done much towards discrediting such institutions, but that is a thing of the past. In this State the School of Mines and Industries is doing similar work to that which elicited eulogies from Mr. Haldane.

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Mr. Harold Whitmore Smith, B.Sc., the Angus Engineering Scholar, writing from Cornell University, United States, mentions that his work is progressing well, and that he is deriving great benefit from his studies. At Cornell there are splendid engineering laboratories, and the professors are mostly practical engineers. "In Saby College we have every week a lecture bearing on some outside topic to broaden us. We have had a course on American law, and present-day conditions in Russia, while the study of economics under Professor Jenks has broadened my views considerably." In order to be kept informed on Australian matters, Mr. Smith asked if he could secure copies of Mr. D. J. Gordon's books on the "Central State" and the "Nile of Australia," and arrangements have been made to supply these.

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UNIVERSITY AND CONSERVATORIUM.

The attention of intending students is directed by advertisement to the fact that the first term of the Elder Conservatorium will begin on Tuesday next, and intending students are asked to enrol at once. The University term will begin on Tuesday, March 10, and intending students are asked to enrol by that date.