

ordinated to divine law, was loved and cherished by God. Solomon had pleased God by his choice of wisdom before material goods. During the centuries of the Church's existence a long succession of great men had sanctified and elevated great natural gifts and profound learning with supernatural lights. The patient labors of monks had saved the remnants of ancient civilisation and raised Europe out of barbarism. The medieval church had been the nursing-mother of universities. Up to the year 1500 some 80 universities had been founded in Europe by Papal (or occasionally Royal) charter, during ages when the population of civilised Europe was not equal to that of France at the present day, and not six times that of Australia. Were Australia now as well provided with such institutions as medieval Europe her provision would be incomparably richer than it was. By the year 1623 Spanish America could boast of eight or nine universities. In that year was founded Harvard, the first established by English Protestantism, and not till 1700 came the second—Yale. In Europe ancient foundations had often been ruthlessly pillaged and destroyed, and false liberalism and nationalism had tried to draw education from the lines of Catholic tradition. The world must return to Christ, to the one fold of the one Shepherd, if it was not to sink back into darkness and barbarism.

REG. 16.8.26.

THE UNIVERSITY CELEBRATIONS.

"A University," Disraeli once told the House of Commons, "should be a place of light, of liberty, and of learning." It is a definition which can be applied with justice to the University of Adelaide, which, though a mere infant beside many of the institutions of the Old World, has exemplified the finest traditions of those ancient haunts of learning, and has already won a place and a modest fame among them. During the 50 years of its existence, the University has exercised a potent influence in the life of the State. No austere and exclusive centre of culture, but a people's university in the fullest sense of the word—literally a "studium generale," or centre of instruction for all, in the mediaeval designation—it has provided for, and has frequently anticipated, the ever-growing needs of a democratic community. Under enlightened and progressive governance, the University, from its earliest years, has been a living force in the affairs of South Australia. Its foundations, like the foundations of the State itself, were laid by men of vision and resource, and, like the State in this also, it has prospered abundantly, not merely in the expansion of its material equipment, but in the growth of its influence and fame. It has won a prestige of which many an older university might well be proud; its graduates have earned distinction in every walk of life; and its professorial staff, which has included some of the most famous names in the world of science, is to-day the envy of institutions much more richly endowed. All this is the fruit of a mere half-century of effort. To what great achievements in the advancement of learning and knowledge may not the University of Adelaide, looking forward as well as backward, aspire at this memorable juncture, when it pauses to celebrate the jubilee of its foundation?

South Australia has been singularly fortunate in the number of its wealthy men who have devoted their surplus riches to noble and beneficent ends. The establishment of the University, with all that it has meant to the advancement of the State, would hardly have been possible, or at least would have been delayed for many years, in default of the benefactions of increasing numbers and wealth, the demand for the best that education can give is becoming keener, and the University will be expected to provide for the public needs, as it has done in the past, in a generous and progressive spirit. In their turn, the University authorities may fairly look for an increasing measure of support from the State and from wealthy citizens. If Australian universities have a weakness compared with

yet have failed to progress had it lacked the driving force of such men as Sir R. D. Hanson, Bishop Short, and, later, Sir Samuel Way, to whose pioneering work fine tributes will be paid in the course of the jubilee celebrations. The story of the struggles and vicissitudes of the University in its earlier days, and of the triumphs of more recent times, has been recounted in *The Register* by Canon Poole, Archdeacon Whittington, Mr. C. R. Hodge, and others. It is, indeed, a romance of education. Immense obstacles—including at first a persistent dearth of students, now replaced by an almost embarrassingly large army of graduates and non-graduating students—were overcome by the energy and courage of the first Chancellors, members of the council and staff, who were daunted neither by hostile criticisms nor by the apparent lack of interest on the part of the public. Success was slow in coming, but, once it became fairly established, the University never looked back; and during the past quarter of a century its progress has been phenomenal. Its expansion has not been due solely to the modern demand for education, and to the increasing numbers of people who are able to afford for their sons and daughters the advantages of a University career. In large measure, it has been attributable to the enlightened policy pursued by the governing authorities, who have omitted no opportunity, as funds have permitted, to extend the facilities for teaching, and to increase the practical usefulness of the University to the State. Ample provision has been made for commercial and technical studies, and the resources of the research departments have readily been placed at the disposal of the community. It was in keeping with the traditions of practical service that the University of Adelaide led the way in recent years in establishing a degree in forestry, while the facilities which have been provided for agricultural education and research, the Waite Institute being a special attraction for visitors from other States and abroad, are unequalled in the Commonwealth.

The large number of visiting delegates to the jubilee celebrations, who will be officially welcomed by the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) this afternoon, will be enabled to observe how amply the work of the University enters into the life of South Australia, and to understand the pardonable pride of the people in its activities and achievements. To delegates from overseas it may come as a surprise to notice the extent to which private endowments in aid of the University's work are supplemented by Government assistance, in the form both of annual subsidies and grants for building purposes. Ministries, irrespective of their party complexion, realize that the money so allotted represents one of the best forms of national investment, and that it is of little avail to lavish funds on the elementary branches of education, if the usefulness of the higher branches is restricted for lack of financial support. The latest testimony to official appreciation of the value of the University to the State, is the erection by the Government of the new physics and engineering building, the opening of which by the Premier to-morrow is one of the most interesting events on the jubilee programme. Rapid as the expansion of the University's equipment and activities has been in recent years, it is certain that the pressure upon its resources will grow heavier every year. The population is increasing in numbers and wealth, the demand for the best that education can give is becoming keener, and the University will be expected to provide for the public needs, as it has done in the past, in a generous and progressive spirit. In their turn, the University authorities may fairly look for an increasing measure of support from the State and from wealthy citizens. If Australian universities have a weakness compared with

Old World institutions, it is that, however admirable the teaching facilities may be, less provision is available for research, which is an essential aspect of university work. That, however, is a deficiency which time will remedy. Meanwhile, the jubilee celebrations—which included largely attended devotional and thanksgiving services, official and voluntary, in the principal church edifices of Adelaide on Sunday—will emphasize the wonderful progress which has been made by the University of Adelaide in the space of 50 years, and will accentuate the pride of the community in its already famous centre of learning.

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CANBERRA OBSERVATORY.

What Is Being Done.

Among the visitors to Adelaide in connection with the University celebrations is Professor W. G. Duffield, D.Sc., B.A., Director of the Commonwealth Solar Observatory at Canberra.

He has come as the representative of the Reading (Eng.) University, and on Thursday will proceed to Perth to attend the Science Congress meetings in that city. As the public are naturally interested in the work being performed at the Canberra University, a representative of *The Register* sought some information from Professor Duffield, who is a South Australian native, his family having been connected with the State from its earliest days, and members of whom live at Glenelg.

Professor Duffield expressed his pleasure at being home again—for Adelaide is home to him—and remarked that he did not



PROFESSOR W. G. DUFFIELD,
Director of Canberra Observatory.

notice much difference in the temperature from the Federal capital, which he had just left, and where the surrounding mountains were covered with snow.

"Canberra," he said, "is a very beautiful place, and I like it very much. Of course at the present time it is rather isolated, but that trouble will soon be cured. Great progress is being made in the residential areas, and houses are going up on all sides. The climate, although cold, is delightful, and the capital is destined to be a very charming city."

The Observatory Work.

Coming to the question of the Observatory, Professor Duffield said that residences were being erected for the staff, and a beginning had been made with the laboratory workshops, which, however, were not quite ready for occupation. At present they were occupying quarters at the Hotel Canberra, where they had one of the pavilions, consisting of about eight rooms, and it was there that the bulk of the work was being carried on. There was a building for the telescope on the top of Mount Stromlo. The telescope had been donated for the work by Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat, and it was used for taking sights of the spectra of stars on every fine night. Owing to the great brightness of some of the stars, by means of the spectra, they hope to deduce their distance. At the laboratory in Canberra observations were being made upon

atmospheric electrical conditions, with a view to trying to correlate those conditions with the sun spots' variation, and also with the amount of solar radiation. Observations were made of the total amount of energy received from the sun upon the earth's surface during the 24 hours. For this purpose a pyranometer, which was an automatic recorder, was used, and a pyrheliometer as a standard instrument for comparison purposes. Observations were also made of the luminosity of the night sky, in order to find the amount of radiation corresponding to that emitted by the aurora. This was part of an international scheme instituted by Lord Rayleigh with a number of observing stations, which co-operate with him in this work.

The Personnel of the Staff.

Regarding his staff, Professor Duffield said that Mr. W. B. Rimmer, formerly of the Norman Lockyer Observatory, England, was mainly engaged upon the determining of stellar parallaxes. Mr. A. Kennedy, who would be collected as a member of the Mawson Antarctic Expedition, and who was afterwards Deputy Astronomer in South Australia, was another member, as was Mr. C. Allen, formerly of the Perth University and a Research Fellow. He was undertaking an investigation into the variation of the intensities of spectroscopic lines. In addition to these gentlemen there were two mechanics. The senior mechanic, Mr. B. P. Clark, was at one time mechanic at the Adelaide University, and Mr. H. J. Bauham, the other mechanic, was with the Cambridge Instrument Company for a number of years. A recent addition to the staff was Mr. H. J. Higgs, of the Sydney University. Mr. Higgs was on the observing staff. He was formerly engaged in research work in Sydney with Professor Vonwiller at the university there. Further additions to the staff would be made in the near future. The observatory shortly expected to receive a Reynolds telescope, which had a 36-in. reflector. It had been presented by Mr. J. H. Reynolds, of Birmingham, a distinguished astronomer, who had made a special study of nebulae. It was hoped to start work with this instrument within a few months' time.

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THE UNIVERSITY JUBILEE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

From "ARDENT ANGLICAN":—A noble cathedral, small yet sublime, crowded with leaders of thought, old and young, resplendent with robes and significant hoods, made memorable by music that uplifted and inspired—all this, and yet thoughtful worshippers left with a sense of something lacking! It was good to have been there, but it could have been so easily made better. When one analysed the whole matter, the irresistible conclusion was something like this:—A great opportunity came, and was pointed out by *The Register* in a leading article and in news and correspondence columns in time for action to be taken. A candle could have been lit in the interests of the reunion of Christendom that would have shone long in Adelaide, and cheered many earnest Christian souls far away. Instead of that, the darkness of disunion was more felt than ever, by reason of the deliberate exclusion of non-Anglicans from vital participation in the conduct of the thanksgiving service at the jubilee of the Adelaide University, a seat of learning which owes its existence, humanly speaking, to the generous catholicity of "our separated brethren." An opportunity so complacently ignored will not occur again for 50 years!

REG. 14.8.26

UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The following matches will be held on the University Oval, under the auspices of the Australian Universities Sports Association:—

Lacrosse.—Combined Universities v. S.A. State team, Wednesday, at 1 p.m.

The following lacrosse players are selected to represent South Australia against a combined Melbourne and Adelaide University team on the University Oval next Wednesday:—A. R. Martin, L. Matthews, H. Tilemann, S. Caporn, H. Watt, A. Tonkin, M. J. Martin, A. Smith, J. Reed, S. Pearce, F. Sutherland, and G. Flavel.

Emergencies.—W. Clayton and E. Selth.

Football.—Combined Universities v. State Amateur League team, on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

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The Very Rev. J. M. Murphy, S.J., rector of Newman College, Melbourne, since April, 1923, arrived in Adelaide by express on Friday to attend the Adelaide University jubilee celebrations as a representative of the National University, Ireland, where he graduated. He is a native of Ireland, and arrived in Australia in May, 1920. He was attached to the staff of Xavier College, Kew (V.) for some time.