

Sir Douglas Mawson.

None of the Birthday honors will give greater pleasure to residents of South Australia than the knighthood which has been conferred on Dr. Douglas Mawson, the intrepid and resourceful leader of the Australian Antarctic expedition, which, according to English expert opinion, has been the most fruitful of all such expeditions from a scientific point of view. Sir Douglas Mawson is at present in London, arranging for the publication of his journals in connection with the expedition, and after lecturing in England and on the Continent he will return to Australia in time to take part in the meetings of the British Association towards the end of the year. He was born in Bradford (England) in 1882, and came to Australia at an early age. He graduated as bachelor of mining engineering at the Sydney University in 1901, and as B. Sc. in 1904. In 1905 he became lecturer in mineralogy and petrology at the Adelaide University, and in 1908 he was appointed to the scientific staff of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition. In 1909 he graduated as doctor of science. In 1911 he led the Australian expedition to Adelie Land, from which he and his party returned early in the present year. During their long sojourn in the Antarctic the explorers endured extraordinary hardships, and unfortunately two brilliant members of the band, Dr. Mertz and Lieutenant Ninnis, were lost. Prior to his departure for England Sir Douglas Mawson was married at Balaklava to Miss Paquita Delprat, daughter of Mr. G. D. Delprat, general manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company.

Dr. W. Barlow, C.M.G.

Dr. William Barlow, C.M.G., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1834, and is the son of the late Mr. Peter Barlow, Q.C. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1855. He also obtained the gold medal for oratory at the Trinity College Historical Society, and was called to the Irish bar in 1858. He subsequently came out to Australia, and was admitted to the South Australian bar in 1870. On February 15, 1873, he entered into partnership with the late Sir (then Mr.) Richard Chaffey Baker, and formed the firm of Baker and Barlow, with which he continued to be actively associated until October, 1909, when he retired.

It is perhaps in his connection with the Adelaide University, however, that he is best known. He was the first registrar of that institution, being appointed to that position on December 18, 1874, and he filled the post of executive officer at the most important period in the history of the University. He held the reins throughout the formative period, and when he resigned, in 1882, the University was well established. Upon his retirement, the council ordered it to be recorded in their minutes that they felt the warmest appreciation of the zeal and ability with which Dr. Barlow had discharged the duties of his office and the deepest regret at his retirement. From the position of registrar Dr. Barlow stepped straight into that of a member of the Council of the University, and he still retains that position. He was elected vice-chancellor on September 25, 1896, in succession to the late Mr. J. A. Hartley. He has watched the University develop from its infancy upwards, and he has always taken and still takes the very deepest interest in all that pertains to its welfare. Dr. Barlow gained the LL.D. degree of the Dublin University in 1884, and for some time he was Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Adelaide University. He has always been a keen churchman, and is still a representative of Christ Church, North Adelaide, on the Anglican Synod. For many years he was chancellor of the diocese, and he has also held the position of solicitor to the Synod. His name is well known in Masonic circles, and he has held many high offices in that craft, in which he has always taken a very keen and active interest. He is now Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and the representative in South Australia for the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

MR. GLYNN'S KINDLY APPRECIATION.

The Minister for External Affairs (Hon. P. McM. Glynn), when spoken to regarding the honors which had been conferred upon the Prime Minister and the Federal Attorney-General, stated that these distinctions came upon one without any special warning. He personally had no knowledge that there was a likelihood of an honor being conferred upon his colleagues. But there was no doubt about them being deserved. He spoke not only with unconscious prejudice that one might have as a colleague, but from a personal intimacy of some years' standing. He had been associated with Mr. Cook since the first meeting of the Federal Parliament, and he could sincerely say no man had been more devoted to his political duties, more regular in his attendance, or had approached political questions with a more alert and attentive mind than had the Prime Minister. It had been said that Mr. Cook was a born fighter, but he had what he (Mr. Glynn) thought every fighter must have if he was to be effective and to maintain his place in the confidence of the people—a kindly disposition underlying all. In political and private life no man was more loyal than the Prime Minister to those associated with him. They regarded his word as his bond. He knew that, as Minister of External Affairs, he had to acknowledge indebtedness to Mr. Cook for his sympathy in the very difficult matter of framing the policy for the Northern Territory. Mr. Irvine was known well to the people of Australia both as a lawyer and a politician. He was a man of strong temperament and clearness of conception and speech, with the necessary strength of backbone to support the decisions which he had assumed on the basis of a strong conviction. He had had the acceptance of a seat on the judicial bench of his State, but had refused it with a view to his taking some part in the early Federal life of Australia. Every University man would realize that there was a strong bond of sympathy between those who could claim the same Alma Mater, and Sir William Irvine being, like himself, a T.C.D. man, he was pleased that he had been given the opportunity to be one of the first publicly to congratulate him.

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BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

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THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH COOK, P.C.

The Right Hon. Joseph Cook, P.C. (Prime Minister of the Commonwealth) was born in England in 1860. He worked as a coal-miner at Lithgow (N.S.W.). Then he was elected to the Parliament in that State, and represented Hartley for 10 years in the Legislative Assembly. For some time he was leader of the Free-trade section of the Parliamentary Labour Party, but later severed his party associations. As Postmaster-General in the Reid Ministry in 1894-8, and later as Minister for Mines and Agriculture, he showed much ability, and won success. He has represented Parramatta, N.S.W., in the House of Representatives since the inauguration of federation. In the Federal Parliament he succeeded Sir George Reid as Leader of the Free-trade and Anti-Socialistic Party, and in June, 1909, uniting forces with Mr. Deakin, formed the first purely Liberal Administration in the Australian Parliament. As Minister for Defence he did much to shape the Federal defence policy. The last member of the Commonwealth Parliament to be similarly honoured by the Imperial Crown was Mr. Andrew Fisher when he was Prime Minister.

SIR T. P. ANDERSON STUART.

Sir Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart has been Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Fellow of the Senate of Sydney University since 1883. He is Chairman of directors of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and President of the Immigration League. In 1893 he married Miss Dorothy Primrose, who is a relative of Lord Rosebery.

A COLLEAGUE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

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CONGRATULATIONS FROM UNIVERSITY.

The Chancellor of the University of Adelaide (Sir Samuel Way), in reply to enquiries, stated that all connected with the institution were delighted at the news that Dr. Barlow and Sir Douglas Mawson had been honoured. Dr. Barlow had rendered an enormous amount of valued service to the University from its foundation. The knighthood to Sir Douglas Mawson was a thing in which the whole of Australia could, through his work in the Antarctic, take peculiar delight. In each of those instances, and also in the case of the Prime Minister and the Federal Attorney-General, the honours were well deserved. Sir Samuel concluded:—"As has been the case ever since federation was introduced, the list of honours is a very meagre one. It might well have been extended to other prominent and worthy Australians."