

Advertiser, March 6/13

great plains of the Murray. If public opinion could be consulted it would sweep the Government Printing Office right off North terrace altogether, and not allow it to get a tighter grip of a valuable and commanding city site. It is utterly, almost shamefully, out of place. You may just as logically have a flourmill on the spot or a pipemaking plant, as this workshop. The Government ought to stay its hand here. It ought, in fact, to remit the whole question of the disposition of the North terrace lands right away to a commission of expert men, and perhaps save Adelaide from obloquy. This is certainly no time for precipitate action. Men in public positions need vision.

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## UNIVERSITY SOLDIERS.

## THE CAMBRIDGE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, February 28.

The proposal of a section of the Senate of the University of Cambridge to make the conferment of degrees dependent on the candidates attaining a certain efficiency in the Territorials or the Officers' Training Corps is commented on in the current issue of the "Oxford Magazine." The journal declares that soldiering is as irrelevant to University degrees as rowing or football, and the proposal referred to could only be enforced by a formidable usurpation of the right of Parliament.

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## FROM ADELIE LAND.

## Dr. Mawson and a Wireless Message.

SYDNEY, March 4.

Professor David to-day received a wireless message from Dr. Douglas Mawson from the latter's headquarters at Adelie Land, Antarctica, via Macquarie Island. It reads:—"Aurora arrived January. (The Macquarie Island operator states that about 50 words follow here which he was unable to decipher.) At Hut 6 the men here with me left to prosecute the search are Madigan, Bage, McLean, Bickerton, Hodgman and Jelleries. The Aurora intends to return from the west, and it is expected in a few days, when attempts will be made to get off; but on account of heavy winds we are unlikely to get off. Regular wireless communication may be expected in future."—Douglas Mawson.

Professor David expresses the belief that the undecipherable 50 words probably related to the death of Lieut. Innis and Dr. Mertz, as there is no doubt that the leader would attempt to first transmit the news of their demise.

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Dr. J. L. Glasson, of University of Adelaide, has been appointed lecturer in physics to the Tasmanian University.

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Mr. Harold Parsons, Mus. Bac., of the Adelaide Conservatorium staff, intends shortly to take a trip to Europe for the purpose of continuing his musical studies. The University authorities have granted him a year's leave from the end of the current term. He has booked his passage by the R.M.S. Malwa, which leaves on May 8.

## PROFESSOR NAYLOR'S TOUR.

## TWELVE MONTHS ABROAD.

## AN OBSERVANT TRAVELLER.

During his 12 months' trip abroad Professor Darnley Naylor, of the Adelaide University, who returned to Adelaide by the Melbourne express on Wednesday, spent the greater part of his time in England and on the Continent. In an interview at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday with a representative of "The Advertiser" the professor gave some interesting particulars of his travels. "Accompanied by my wife and daughter," he remarked, "I reached England on January 5, 1912. Immediately on landing I was greeted by rain, storm, and snow, and I did not see the sun for more than ten minutes at a time till the following April. First I went to Cumberland, and for 10 days it rained. I might as well have been in Timbuctoo, for I never saw the tops of the mountains once.

## Imperial Universities' Congress.

"My chief object in visiting England was to attend the Imperial Universities' Congress, held in London in June. I was one of the representatives of the Adelaide University, the others being Professor Bragg, of Leeds, and Professor Lamb, of Manchester. The latter was the first professor of mathematics at the Adelaide University. It was the first congress of the kind, and another will be held in London in 1917. Meanwhile, a permanent committee has been formed, with representatives from all the Dominions, whose function is to arrange for the formation of a central bureau of information in London. This bureau is, among other things, to publish a year-book, giving detailed information of the work done by the various universities of the Empire. The bureau will assist in bringing about exchanges of students and teachers. Dr. Parkin, secretary of the Rhodes Trust, expressed the hope that the congress would be broadened in its scope so as to include ultimately American and Continental universities. It was felt that universities were essentially international, and that none of the conventional lines should be drawn as far as they are concerned. It is obvious that Dr. Parkin's hope met with the approval of the majority of delegates. The result of the British Congress will be that undoubtedly at least two congresses of Australian universities will be held before 1917.

## The English Universities.

"I travelled with other delegates to Oxford and Cambridge, and also to the newer provincial universities, including Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. Professor Bragg is now being assisted in his work at Leeds by his eldest son, who has just completed his course at Cambridge, and, greatly to the delight of his father, he has published a paper which, containing new discoveries in regard to radium, in some measure upsets the theories that Professor Bragg himself had hitherto held. All the Australian visitors were greatly impressed by the personality of Dr. M. E. Saddler (Vice-Chancellor of the Leeds University). The public will be delighted to learn that in all probability Dr. Saddler will visit Australia with members of the British Association in 1914. He is immensely popular with all classes of the community in Yorkshire—business men, University men, and the workers. He makes it his practice during term time nearly every Sunday night to stand upon the steps of the Leeds Town Hall and discourse upon the value of the higher education, which for Dr. Saddler includes religion and Christianity. It is said that the agnostics, the extreme Socialists, and the like, are unable to obtain a hearing on Sunday nights. Dr. Saddler has had a varied career. He has been second in command on the Board of Education, then as professor of education in the University of Manchester, and, finally, as Vice-Chancellor of the Leeds University. This last position is equivalent to what the Americans call principal of the University. Such a position is of the utmost value to the University concerned when filled as it is by Dr. Saddler, but if badly filled it may become a pernicious influence, as may be seen in the case of certain American universities. I represented the South Australian Presbyterian Church in the meetings of the Assemblies in Edinburgh in May—both United, Free, and Established. I was able to plead the cause of South Australia in

home missions in the United Free Assembly.

## On the Continent.

"Owing to my wife's ill-health I spent a month in Austria, in the southern Tyrol at Gossensass, and then another month in Geneva and Chamouix, with a further month in Italy. Most of my time in Italy was spent at Rome, where I attended an international archaeological conference. Out of some 50 papers I regret to say that only two were by Englishmen. I spent a most interesting day in the new excavations at Ostia, upon which the Italian Government have spent £500,000 in two and a half years. Ostia is now three miles from the sea, owing to the delta formed by the river Tiber. The excavators have recently disclosed a considerable part of the ancient sea wall. The iron rings to which the Romans tied up their boats are still visible. The excavations in the Forum by Professor Boni have been carried on to a greater depth than ever, and a cemetery has been reached dating back to a period before the kingship was founded—about 700 years before Christ. In the market place Mosaics have been discovered—all within the last year or two—on which are inscribed the names of the various shipping agencies of the Roman Empire, including the agent for Libya, the modern Tripoli. Although in works of art Ostia is not comparable with Pompeii, its buildings, for solidity and massiveness, are greatly superior. I was invited to read a paper before the British Classical Association at Sheffield in January, but owing to my wife's illness I was unable to fulfil the engagement."