

Register
23.9.12

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
Applications are invited for the following Lectureships:—
VETERINARY SCIENCE.
FRENCH AND GERMAN.
CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.
MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
In connection with the Lectureship in Mental and Moral Philosophy, preference will be given to Candidates who hold a Diploma in Education. The applications should reach the University, Perth, not later than 15th October, 1912. The salary will be £100 per annum. Conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Registrars of Australasian Universities, Perth.
J. W. HACKETT, Kt., Chancellor.
261, 3, 5, 7, 9

Register
25.9.12

UNIVERSITY NOTICES.
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.
DEGREE AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.
LAST DAYS OF ENTRY.
OCTOBER 1—For Junior, Senior, Higher, Angus Exhibition, and Commercial Examinations.
OCTOBER 7—For all Degree and Diploma Examinations.
Forms of entry and full particulars may be had from Secretaries of Local Centres; or from 263.5.9 CHAS. R. HODGE, Registrar.

Advertiser
23.9.12

An advertisement appearing elsewhere informs intending candidates for the University public examinations that October 1 is the last day of entry. The junior and senior examinations will begin on November 25, instead of November 11 as previously notified.

Register, Sep. 26/12

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S VISIT.
The preliminary work in connection with the proposed visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to the Commonwealth in 1914 was transacted at a meeting of influential citizens in the banquet room of the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when His Excellency the Governor (Sir Day Bosanquet) presided. His Excellency, after thanking the committee for inviting him to preside, said they were assembled as the committee for the reception in Australia of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1914. The object of the meeting was to select the various sub-committees for the different purposes. It was expected that the party would arrive at Fremantle on August 4, reach Adelaide about 9, and stay for five days in this State. The time would be occupied with sectional meetings, public lectures, receptions, excursions, and so on. The party would then proceed to Melbourne, and subsequently to Sydney. The Federal Government having provided £15,000, the expenses would not be heavy, but it was expected that the co-operation of the scientific bodies and the public generally would be necessary in order to provide for local expenses, and to do all things necessary to make the visit a complete success. Speaking on behalf of the State Government, the Premier had promised free railway travelling, and to meet the secretarial expenses of the local committees. The Premier and his Ministers had also consented to join the general committee. He regretted that he would no longer be Governor of South Australia in August, 1914, but he was sure he could guarantee that his successor, whoever he might be, would throw himself willingly and actively into the work of entertaining the members of the association, and making their visit a success. It was obviously a long time ahead to consider these arrangements, but it had been requested that all the details of organization for the visit should be communicated to the officials of the association in England before their August meeting of 1913. The proposals to be submitted to the meeting were based exactly on the procedure recommended by the Federal Government, and adopted by the Victorian committee in Melbourne. He asked Professor Stir-

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
Mr. Young is to be commended for the firm and reasonable stand he has taken in respect to the motion of Mr. Denny favoring the removal of Government House from its present convenient site on North-terrace. The Government have made known their intention to find accommodation for the inmates of the Destitute Asylum elsewhere. To this course no objection is likely to be offered, as it is recognised that better provision could be made for the aged and infirm away from the city than that afforded in the present institution. The Police Barracks, too, might with advantage be located on some more eligible site than North-terrace. Government House, however, is splendidly situated, and in every way the position is an appropriate one for the chief residence of his Majesty's representative in this State. It is sufficiently central to make it convenient for official functions, and is isolated enough to ensure the necessary privacy of a home, while the garden and lawns fulfil all requirements for private use and entertainment purposes. A useless comparison was made a few days ago of the distance from the General Post-offices of the several State Government Houses in Australia. Such a comparison would serve no good purpose in any event. But even if any rule could be deduced from the relative distances from central points of the different capitals, it would be necessary to bear in mind that in Victoria and New South Wales the original State viceregal residences were handed over to the Governor-General at the time of Federation, and new provision had to be made for housing the State Governors. Nothing of this kind has happened in South Australia. Nor has any good reason been shown for interfering with the existing satisfactory arrangement. The grounds are not required for any other purpose, and Adelaide is amply supplied with park lands. No doubt some of the suburbs would be all the better for additional reserve spaces, but this need would not be met by resuming the grounds attached to his Excellency's city residence. The building itself was designed and erected for the purpose for which it is used, and is convenient. But it would be unsuitable for almost any other object to which it could be applied. Mr. Peake the other day alluded to the possibility of utilising the fine pile as a residential block for University students when it should become too small properly to house his Majesty's representative. That time is far distant, and if ever the careless hint should receive consideration it will be found that the cost of adapting the building to the suggested new use would be too great to make the project practicable. Nor is the situation a good one for that purpose. The Government are taking a proper stand in refusing to be influenced by such a motion as that submitted by Mr. Denny, as the present site and building are alike convenient and suitable for the viceregal home.

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MOVING GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
Adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. DENNY—"That it is desirable that the site occupied by the Destitute Asylum and Government House should be made available as parks for the people."
Mr. YOUNG said so far as Mr. Denny's speech had affirmed the desirability of park lands and gardens in and about the city, the Government viewed it with great favor. They joined with him in excusable pride at the present attractions of their beautiful city in this direction. But in so far as the motion asked for the removal of Government House from its present site, and the use of the site of the Destitute Asylum for park lands, the Government did not consider the suggestion so seriously. It was true that the park lands in the city of London were twice as large as those of the city of Adelaide; but while the Adelaide park lands were embraced in, or surrounded one square mile of city, the park lands in London were scattered over 118 square miles. Adelaide was particularly happy in the proportion of its park lands to its size and population. (Hear, hear.) It was true in Colonel Light's original plan it was intended that the land on the north side of North-terrace should be retained as park lands, but it had been diverted from time to time for use as the site for Government buildings. Personally, although opposed to the alienation of park lands generally, he thought this was a happy diversion, for in the Public Library, the Museum, the Art Gallery, the University, the Exhibition, and the School of Mines, they had a magnificent row of buildings that were an ornament to the city, and were in the most convenient positions possible. (Hear, hear.) All members were agreed that better use could be made of the sites occupied by the Destitute Asylum and the Police Barracks. The former would be available at no distant date, but the use to which the land should be put would have to be considered later. The Government would not promise to allow it to return to its previous state as park lands. They would favor the application of the site to the purposes of institutions surrounding it. Last year the Verran Government had included in the Estimates a line of £20,000 for a new Government House, but for some reason, which was, no doubt, justifiable, the line had been removed. He believed most members considered the present position of Government House was an admirable one, as he certainly did. (Hear, hear.) The fact that viceregal residences in other States were some distance from the centre of the city did not prove that those residences were convenient. It must be of great advantage to the Governor to live on North-terrace, so close to his public and private engagements. Hon. members had complained of the wall, and perhaps if the residence were being built now a wall would not be put around it, but no case had been made out for pulling the existing masonry down. They must respect the domestic side of his Excellency's life and grant him a certain amount of privacy. (Hear, hear.) The substitution for the wall of an open iron fence would rob the viceregal representative of some of the privacy to which he was entitled as much as any other citizen. On behalf of the Government he ventured an opinion opposite to that expressed by Mr. Denny, and submitted that Government House should stand where it was, and the site should be used for some years. Neither should they commit themselves to the proposal that the site of the Destitute Asylum should be used as park lands. (Hear, hear.)
On the motion of Mr. SMEATON the debate was adjourned until Wednesday, October 23.