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THE ANGAS SCHOLARS.

No Inducements Locally.

Their Present Whereabouts.

Only Three in South Australia.

When the late Hon. J. H. Angas founded the "Angas Engineering Scholarship" in 1888, he did so to "encourage the training of scientific men, and especially civil engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia." Of the 16 men to whom the scholarship has been awarded, only three are located in this State, the remainder being spread over the countries of the world.

There is one redeeming feature. All 16 are pursuing their work in English-speaking countries. (One, the late Mr. Laurie Birks, passed away recently. He was one of the most famous of the scholars, being the chief electrical engineer for New Zealand. Shortly before his death, he was chosen to represent the dominion at the London Powe Conference. It was in Adelaide that he was informed by his medical advisers of the state of his health,

In a conversation on Wednesday morning, Professor R. W. Chapman (Professor in Engineering) at the University of Adelaide, through whose hands the majority of the scholars have passed, expressed regret that so many of them had chosen other countries as the scenes of their labours. He suggested that engineering firms in this State should make offers to the scholars that they should study certain branches of engineering while abroad, and then come back to them in South Australia at salaries that were sufficient to entice them to stay.

List of the Scholars.

- The full list of scholars with their present vocations is as follows:—
- 1889.—C. C. Farr, now Professor of Physics at Christchurch University, New Zealand.
- 1892.—Alex Wylie, Engineer-in-Charge of Electric Supply Works, at Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1895.—Late Laurence Birks, late Chief Electrical Engineer to the Dominion of New Zealand.
- Alfred Chapple, Tutor for Mechanical Science at Cambridge.
- 1898.—F. V. Clark, Lecturer on Electrical Engineering at Adelaide University.
- 1901.—W. G. Duffield, recently Professor of Physics at Reading (England) University. At present Director of the Commonwealth Observatory at Canberra.
- 1904.—H. W. Gartrell, Lecturer on Mining Engineering at Adelaide University.
- 1907.—H. W. Smith, ex-Chief Electrical Engineer to the Commonwealth. Now connected with one of the biggest of the United States of America Electrical Corporations.
- 1908.—R. W. Tassie, Electrical Engineer in Cuba; President of the Cuban Institute of Engineers.
- 1910.—L. F. Burgess, representative of Metropolitan Vickers in Sydney.
- 1912.—H. T. M. Angwin, Resident Engineer in charge of lock construction, River Murray.
- 1914.—W. A. Potts, Engineer to the Electrical Commissioners, Victoria (associated with Sir John Monash in the Morwell Electrical Works).
- 1916.—Cyril W. Goodman (son of the General Manager and Engineer of the Adelaide Municipal Tramways Trust), Electrical Engineer in England.
- 1920.—H. J. G. Nicholson, representative for Metropolitan Vickers, in Melbourne.
- 1921.—R. C. Robin, Engineer in Reinforced Concrete, in Boston, United States of America.
- 1922.—W. M. Anderson, Civil Engineer in United States of America.
- 1924.—C. Gibb, present holder.

Our London cable correspondent announced last week that Professor Horace Lamb, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., had been appointed President-Elect of the British Association for the Advancement of Science Congress for 1925. Dr. Lamb was the first appointed Professor of Mathematics at the University of Adelaide, having arrived in South Australia from England to take over those duties in 1875—a position which he retained for 10 years. Dr. Lamb came to Adelaide after a highly successful scholastic career in England. He was educated at Stockport Grammar School, and Owens College, Manchester, and then went on to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second Wrangler and second Smith's prizeman in 1872. From 1872 until



PROFESSOR HORACE LAMB.



PROFESSOR R. W. CHAPMAN, through whose hands the Angas scholars since 1910 have passed.

1875 he was Fellow and Assistant tutor at Trinity College, and relinquished those duties to come to the Adelaide University. He was an associate while here with Professor Chapman, the present Professor of Engineering at the University. When he left Adelaide, Dr. Lamb went to Manchester, where he assumed the Professorship of Mathematics at Owen College (later Manchester University). He retained that position until 1920. Dr. Lamb secured the Hopkins prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1890, the Royal medal of the Royal Society in 1902, the hon. degree of LL.D. from the Glasgow University, 1899, and St. Andrew's University in 1911, hon. D.Sc. degree from Oxford University in 1904, and the hon. Sc.D. degree at the hands of Cambridge and Dublin Universities in 1908. He is an hon. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a foreign member of the Accademia dei Lincei (Rome). He also occupied the position of President of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, was President of the London Mathematical Society, 1902-4, De Morgan medalist in 1911, President of section A of the British Association at Cambridge in 1904, a member of the Council of the Royal Society from 1894-96 and from 1908-10, and Vice-President of the Royal Society, 1909-10. Dr. Lamb has several publications to his credit. The best known are his "Infinitesimal Calculus," published in 1897, and which reached its third edition in 1907; and his "Hydrodynamics," first published in 1895, which reached its third edition in 1916. Other publications are on "Motion of Fluids" (1878), "Dynamical Theory of Sound" (1910), "Statics" (1912), "Dynamics" (1914), and "Higher Mechanics" (1920).

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NORMAN LINDSAY'S PICTURES.

Professor Coleman Phillipson writes:—Will you allow me to thank those who have written to me or have otherwise sent me communications in regard to my brief article on "Art and Norman Lindsay"? I cannot reply here to those who have made adverse comments, which I find are generally due to extracting a few words from the article and disregarding the rest. However, at my public lecture on August 21st, I shall reply to the main relevant points, and shall give an opportunity to the champions of Mr. Lindsay's work to justify their view.

and in consequence, had to cancel the trip. Two others—Professor C. C. Farr, now Professor of Physics at the Christchurch University, and Mr. Alex Wylie, engineer in charge of electric supply at Auckland—are now in New Zealand.

Successes Overseas.

So far as high salaries go, Mr. H. W. Smith, the 1907 scholar, is perhaps the most successful of all the Angas scholars. For some time he was the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Commonwealth Government. He is now connected with one of the biggest electrical corporations of America, and his annual remuneration runs into five figures. Those who have turned their attention to lecturing, comprise Mr. Alfred Chapple, now tutor for mechanical science at Cambridge; Mr. E. V. Clark, who is a lecturer on electrical engineering at the Adelaide University; and Mr. H. W. Gartrell, the present lecturer on mining engineering at the University. Mr. R. W. Tassie has made a name for himself in Cuba, where he was recently appointed to the Presidency of the Institute of Engineers. Mr. G. W. Duffield, until recently Professor of Physics at Reading University, and now Director of the Commonwealth Observatory at Canberra, was the 1901 scholar.

Work in Australia.

Several of the scholars in doing good work in Australia. H. T. M. Angwin, the 1912 scholar, is now the engineer in charge of lock construction on the River Murray, a highly responsible position. The Melbourne and Sydney representatives of the huge English firm of Metropolitan Vickers, are both old Angas scholars. Messrs. H. J. G. Nicholson (1920), and L. F. Burgess (1910) respectively. Mr. W. A. Potts, the 1914 scholar, is now engineer to the Electrical Commissioners of Victoria, and was associated with the founding of the Morwell electrical scheme, in conjunction with Sir John Monash. Mr. Cyril W. Goodman, son of Mr. W. G. T. Goodman, General Manager and Engineer to the Municipal Tramways Trust, is following his avocation of civil engineer in England, while Mr. R. C. Robin (1921), and Mr. W. M. Anderson (1922), are now both in United States of America.

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ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac., the newly-appointed teacher of singing at the Conservatorium, will arrive here by the Osterley about September 20. The latest London papers announce a farewell song recital to be given in the Aeolian Hall prior to his departure for Australia. Mr. Carey's great ability as a teacher and exponent of the art of singing, and his experience in opera production, are generally recognised, and his advent to Adelaide will give further impetus to artistic work in this State. The director (Professor Harold Davies) is desirous that students who wish to enrol with Mr. Carey should enter their names without delay.

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PROFESSOR HORACE LAMB.

From CANON F. SLANEY POOLE:—Your account of the remarkable career of Professor Lamb, and the reminiscent letter of Mr. G. G. Newman, prompts me to make a draft on my own personal reminiscences, and I do so because I think what I have to say will not only be of interest to your readers, but because the exceptional eminence to which Dr. Lamb has attained tends to show that, given ability, it is possible, as has been shown over and over again, for a man, without any advantages of birth, social position, or rich parentage, to make for himself a niche in the temple of intellectual honour, which very few have been able to obtain. Mr. Newman speaks of his first acquaintance with the professor, which dates back to 1881, i.e., 43 years ago; I can go back to a very much earlier date than that, for I formed his acquaintance as early as 1866, i.e., 58 years ago, and the circumstances were as follows—I had just taken my degree at Cambridge, a few months before my twenty-first birthday, and, as my first appointment, I became a junior master at Stockport Grammar School, where Lamb was head boy. He was, I imagine, some three or four years younger than myself, and although, as every one who knows me, will readily understand, I had nothing to do with that branch of study, which has made him famous, viz., mathematics, I had occasionally to teach him in some other subjects. After about a year at Stockport, I decided to come out to Australia, and not only lost sight, but touch also of my former pupil. It was after he graduated as second wrangler that his name came before me again, and I believe I wrote to him a letter of congratulation.

When in the early 'seventies it was decided to found the University of Adelaide, there were at the outset but four professorships, one of which was that of mathematics. I ventured to write to Mr. Lamb and suggested his making application for the post. He did so and arrived to take up his professorship in 1875. He married shortly before leaving England. A few months after this Professor Read resigned the Chair of Classics, and by this unexpected event, I was brought into close relationship once more with Professor Lamb, as I was appointed Lecturer in Classics temporarily until the appointment and arrival of Professor Read's successor. I held a seat on the Professorial Board without the power of voting, the other professors were Tait and Davidson; Davidson seemed to me to be somewhat lethargic and indifferent, the other two, Tait, who was of maturer age than Lamb, decided between them for the more part on the general course of action, not seldom without considerable conflict; this was not without interest to myself as an on-looker, as may well be imagined, for Professor Davidson took little part in the discussions. I believe that Professor Lamb and myself are the two oldest graduates (ad eundem gradum) of the Adelaide University. Professor Lamb was, I believe, an orphan when I first knew him, and was brought up by an aunt, whose circumstances were but moderate, so that his success was largely due to his own ability and industry and furnishes a brilliant example for aspiring youth, and it is for that reason that I have said so much about him. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, if not before his thirtieth year, yet very shortly afterwards. Only last year he obtained the highest distinction which that society confers, viz., the Copley Medal. Among those who have received this are Charles Darwin, Robert Brown, Huxley, Hooker, Frankland, and Kelvin; and next year he is to be President of the British Association. It makes us, who are members of the University of Adelaide, proud that such a man should have been associated with us.

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UNEMPLOYMENT.

Detailed Remedial Scheme.

(Summary of an article by the Principal of Parkin College, Rev. E. S. Klek, M.A., B.D., who is President of the Christian Sociological Society, and expresses the views of that organization.)

Unemployment is, of course, a question which involves large issues of economic and political science. But we have not studied it merely as an academic problem; we realize that it is a human issue. The prevalence of unemployment involves a deplorable wastage of our economic resources. But we venture to stress, above all, the misery and demoralization that it inevitably promotes. Unemployment tends to the degrading of manhood and the dishonouring of womanhood; it means sadness and starvation for little children; it shatters many homes, and it shadows many homes that it does not actually shatter. We refuse to think of this issue as a mere pawn in the game of party politics, but we think of it from the human end and face it as an issue of human brotherhood and duty. The Bill we have drafted is the fruit of lengthy and exhaustive discussion. It was finally endorsed by the society without a dissentient voice. We do not claim to have solved the problem. All we offer is a contribution towards its solution. The Bill is not the outcome of merely theoretical discussion. It is based on the experience of other States, especially of Germany, Great Britain, America, and Queensland, where similar laws have been in operation for a considerable time.

Permanent Unemployment Board.

First of all, the Bill contemplates the setting up of a permanent Unemployment Board, of which the Minister of Industry is to be Chairman. On it will also sit a representative of the Public Works Department, and a representative of the municipal and district councils. These bodies will, of course, have much to do with the working of the scheme. The board will further include two employers' representatives and two workers' representatives, appointed respectively by the Employers' Federation and by a joint vote of the trades unions. Throughout the Bill we have recognised the matter of unemployment as a joint concern of the State, the employers, and the employed. That this principle is a sound one will hardly be disputed. The board is required to investigate the causes and extent of unemployment, to consider what measures can from time to time be taken to reduce or eliminate unemployment, more especially through the working of the Government Labour Bureau. We further propose to adopt the principle of insu-