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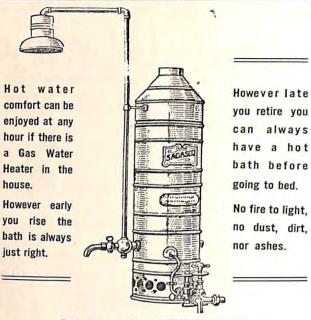
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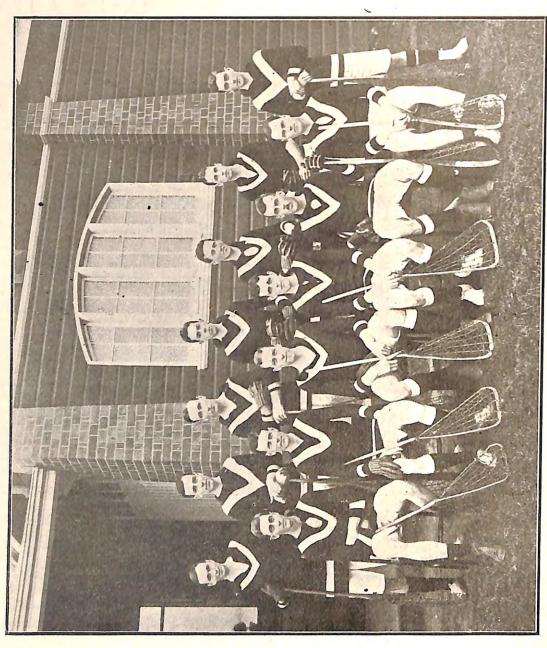
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## Adelaide University Magazine

Vol. II, No. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1919

PRICE 1s.

## Editorial.

The subject of greatest immediate interest to us all is the suggested removal of the University to the site at Parkside now occupied by the Lunatic Asylum, which is soon to be removed to Enfield.

It is fairly obvious that the present University grounds will some day be found too small and cramped for us. Even now we have little enough land surrounding the buildings, and as we shall assuredly before long need more lecture rooms, that land will soon be built upon. We are hemmed in by public buildings and have no room to grow. We have but two tennis courts, and there is no room for more, while for other games which require more space we must go down to the University Oval. We must move at some time, and the sooner the better.

There are, of course, many disadvantages to be considered. The greatest is that we shall no longer be in as central a position as our present one. Not only is it personally the most con-

venient for professors and students, but it is also an immense advantage for us to be near such kindred institutions as the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, while for the medical students the proximity of the Adelaide Hospital is very convenient. The loss of these will indeed be a hardship and a serious hindrance to University work, but it is not an insurmountable obstacle. We do not need to be running in and out of the Public Library all day to look up odd facts or study certain books for a spare half hour. As a rule one sees the University students spending a whole morning or afternoon in uninterrupted study, and if the lectures are so arranged as to economize time, the distance of the University from town ought to make little differ-For the medical students the disadvantage is certainly very great, and will lead, we fear, to much loss of time that can ill be spared from a long and strenuous course; but here again possibly lectures and practical work may be so arranged as to avoid unnecessary travelling backwards and forwards.

As far as sports are concerned, there will certainly be greater opportunities for frequent practice, for with grounds 25 acres in extent there will be room to lay out tennis courts and hockey and football grounds outside the doors of the lecture rooms. The sport that will suffer is rowing. It has been the custom of the devotees of this art to seize at lunch time and between lectures stray half-hours in which to submit to the stern discipline of "slides," and the removal of the University will undoubtedly mean that rowing must be relegated to a "lectureless Wednesday afternoon" or Saturday, when it will be difficult for all to get as much practice as they could formerly. The loss of the rowing men, as of the medical students, is much to be deplored. We can but cast them, as a crumb of comfort, that they will suffer in a good cause, that they will be sacrificed that the rest of the University may prosper.

The great advantage that overshadows all obstacles is that we shall at last have room for residential colleges. They have been the cherished ideal longed for by all past undergraduates, and it now seems as if they are within the grasp of the students of to-day. A University which has no residential colleges is scarcely worthy of its name, for it is the colleges that give it its special distinction, making it so different from any other institution. have bravely done our best to hide the imperfections of our present system, to "botch" them up with various societies, draw us closer together, but behind it all we have felt that we were not truly one, that we were missing the best side of University life. That feeling has grown stronger and stronger, so that now the desire for colleges becomes almost an overwhelming need, felt more keenly than ever at present because it seems to us that there is a faint hope of our attaining our heart's Only then can we develop strong traditions; only then shall we really begin to live.

## University Colleges for Women.

By Professor H. Darnley Naylor, M.A.

Four years at Cambridge, eleven years at Ormond College, and twelve years at Adelaide University have made me realize fully the value of the college life, and made me feel that what is good for men is mutatis mutandis good for women also.

Never have I understood so well what a college can do for the student as during my twelve years in Adelaide. Here, unfortunately, we have no university place of residence, either for men or for women. The result is that students regard the university as a place where, at fixed hours, certain mental pabulum is doled out and gathered into notebooks. This is crammed into the head at the last moment and after due ejection on exami-

nation paper is forgotten in part or entirely. Meanwhile the student, as far as character is concerned, may remain stationary. He goes into and out of the lecture room, an isolated atom, neither giving anything to nor receiving anything from the minds of fellow students. If he is angular, angular he continues to be. He is of necessity individualistic, self-opinioned, and full of prejudices.

The fact that the staff in Australian universities is small only makes matters worse. Even if a student learns to value the opinion of a teacher he has no other teacher with whom to make a comparison, and, as self-interest dictates that the teacher's views shall be absorbed for reproduction in examina-

tion, he becomes at best a feeble replica of his master. What then is the benefit which life in college can confer upon the student? The answer is simple. College life means close contact by day and night with fellow students. When the mind is still plastic it can learn sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men. Have you been born where money is plentiful, where motor cars are a commonplace? it is well for you if you meet those to whom tram fares are a consideration. Have you been brought up to believe that the safety of your poor soul depends on the colour of vestments or the aroma of incense? Then it is well for you to be acquainted with those who need no such aids to spiritual emotion.

Perhaps you have been trained to think that science and science only is knowledge. An acquaintance with someone of a mystic temperament will give you greater breadth of outlook. Perhaps you have learnt that "know thyself" is the oracle of God; if you have, you will find that the obverse of "know thyself" is "know thy neighbour." You cannot have one without the other. Life in college will give you both.

But perhaps the most valuable product of this life is to be found in those intimate friendships which are formed in undergraduate years. The heart is not yet indurated, emotions are easily stirred, and that warmth of feeling still exists which fuses together golden chains of unbreakable comradeship. Never again does the world provide such opportunities for cameraderie. University education is of no worth unless it brings together young souls into the closest and most intimate communion. The time for this may be in the quiet hours when the kettle sings on the fire after evening prayers, when the diurnal grind is done, and we are unwilling to yield up to Father Time the record of a day finished. We therefore steal some hours from a new day, and with the pathetic ingenuousness of youth discuss the riddle of the universe, debate and resolve the problems of this poor, tired earth, and so at last to bed. After all, no truer description of true friendship has been written than by that old Greek in Cory's haunting version:

I wept as I remembered how often you and I
Had tired the sun with talking, and sent him down the sky.

All that I have written is true no less of women's than of men's colleges; but the remainder of my remarks shall be devoted to women solely. What are the special advantages of college life for them? I would answer, in the first place, that women are inclined to overwork, and require the guidance and advice which the wise head of a college alone can give. My experience with Australian women students is that they tend to injure their health and to prejudice their chances by sitting far too long at their books. A lady warden who knows her business would impress upon students the fact that seven hours of good work are sufficient, that anything more than seven hours only means weariness and consequent injury. If Penelope sits up all night she will merely undo what she has woven in the day. As a rule, parents have not the knowledge to enable them to advise, and daughters have not the sense to accept the advice when given. The head of a college knows what to advise. and the student knows that she must submit. Then again, a parent cannot be expected to understand what course of study is best suited to his daughter. She may desire to be a doctor or a lawyer. Possibly she has the brains for either or both professions, but it may well be that her health can bear the strain of neither. If she is not daily under the observation of a lady don, serious damage may be done and health be permanently injured. In uni-

versities where both sexes attend there is obvious need of motherly supervision. I have seen many happy marriages between men and women students, but I have seen also some unhappy ones; and these latter might have been avoided if wise counsel had been given at the critical moment. The mention of marriage leads me to my last topic. It is obvious that, as the result of this horrible war, large numbers of women in the next two decades will remain single. They will desire to fit themselves for the new openings in business and professions. Our university class rooms will be crowded with women, and the question of their housing during the degree course will be forced upon the attention of the authorities. If girls remain at home during the course of study, domestic duties and social engagements will seriously interfere with the claims of work. On the other hand, it will never do for them to live unhealthy hermit

lives in some suburban lodgings. As I have said, they will work too hard; and there are other dangers which will at once suggest themselves to any thoughtful person.

But more subtle injuries may be There is a fear that what Plato calls "the money-making art" may begin to loom too large in the eyes of these women. I do not want to see them grow hard and self-seeking and callous. A cynical woman of the world is the devil's noblest work. If with women justice becomes nothing better than the interest of the stronger, then indeed we may despair of the age that is coming, for we shall all be Prussianized in a generation. I know no better corrective to this hardening process than the humanizing life of a college, above all when the head is a scholar and a gentlewoman. With her help

quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu.

## With the Women's Army in France.

Dr. Phoebe Chapple, M.M., has just returned to Adelaide after a very exciting two and a half years in the war zone, during which she won the Military Medal (the highest active service distinction given to a woman) for "gallantry on the field." She left Adelaide in February, 1917, proceeding to England at her own expense, to answer the urgent call for doctors there. Immediately on arrival she was appointed to the Cambridge (Military) Hospital, Aldershot, receiving the same pay as a military doctor, but ranking as a civil surgeon.

After nine months of this work there was a call for women to volunteer for service in France. Only nine doctors were accepted, including among them Dr. Chapple. She was despatched first to Abbeville, where was situated one of

the largest camps of the Women's Army. The work there was strenuous, and for many months they suffered from constant air raids. It was in one of these raids that Dr. Chapple "won her spurs." She happened to be spending the night at the camp instead of in billets, and when the bombing began all took refuge in the trench which was provided for this emergency in all A bomb fell actually in the trench, and caused dreadful havoc. Of forty girls nine were killed and eight more or less badly wounded. were cut off from outside communication, but Dr. Chapple and her helpers, whose nerves must be made of iron, did what they could for the sufferers, and waited in that appalling shambles for the raid to cease. All she has to say of it is that "The noise was the

worst." For their work that night she and the woman in charge of the camp both received the Military Medal. We are indeed proud that Dr. Phoebe

Chapple is one of us.

On leaving No. 2 Stationary Hospital at Abbeville, she took relieving work for a time, visiting Rouen, Havre, and Calais. Then the influenza epidemic claimed her as a victim, and she was sent to Roquebrune, in the south of France, a pretty place near Monte Carlo. (Unfortunately she could not enter the Casino in uniform, and she had no mufti, so was denied the pleasures of roulette, etc.) She was then for a time attached to a hospital at Dieppe (this was after the armistice, which was signed while she was at Roquebrune).

After a delightful fortnight's tour in Italy, she returned to England, and was demobilized Before returning to Australia she spent three months in London, taking a post graduate course

in Medicine.

EDITOR.

The following is Dr. Chapple's account of the work of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (now Queen Mary's Auxiliary Army Corps):

The Women's Army made good in France. England was short of men, Russia was of no assistance, and the American Army was not ready. Women were asked to volunteer to take the men's places behind the lines, so that there would be more men for the trenches. It was reckoned that five women could do the work of four men, and if an army of 100,000 women could be raised there would be 80,000

more men to fight, at a time when every man counted. So the Women's Army was raised. They drove cars and ambulances, cooked, and waited in messes, made bread, camouflaged tents, looked after the graves repaired tents, helped make aeroplanes, were clerks in many offices, such as headquarters, ordnance, and records: were in the signal offices, where most important messages came through; and some of the most trustworthy were employed in the Intelligence Department. They mostly lived in camps in various kinds of huts. The camps had trenches built in them, so that if there were any air raids the women would have a place to go for shelter; and this was a wise precaution, for in the great retreat in March, 1918, the Hun came nearer and nearer, and bombed the towns where the women's camps were. bombs fell near, but on two occasions the camps were directly hit, and all the huts were destroyed; while on one occasion some of the women were killed and some wounded. This nightbombing went on for about six months, and was intensely nerve-wrack-But the women still stayed in France, and carried on with their work, fresh women coming over weekly to take the place of the men sent up the line to replace their fallen comrades. When the armistice was signed the Women's Army still stayed out in France, as the men were demobilized first, and there are still some in France now that peace is signed. They have so proved their reliability and usefulness that in future a standing army of 10,000 women is to be maintained.

P. CHAPPLE.

Contributors are requested to write clearly on one side of the paper only, and to mark on their contribution the approximate number of words which it contains. The Editors cannot undertake to return MSS.

The annual subscription to the A.U.M. is 3s. (posted 3s. 6d.). Subscriptions for next year may be sent to the Business Manager at the University.

## The Greater University.

By Harry Brown.

There can be no doubt that the University of Adelaide has been rendered unqualified to discharge the functions necessarily devolving upon it as the representative of the highest learning, by the enormous development of education in South Australia as a natural result of enlightenment during the last twenty years. The spired edifice, prominent for the excellence of its architecture, which looks over the tall iron fence on North Terrace, is no longer only the natural inheritance of the chosen few, for the modern conception of humanity, born of experience through the centuries, and helped by the spirit of progress, emphasizes universal culture and refinement. conservative and egoistic system that formerly prevailed is incompatible with that form of justice which is manifested in a right to a liberal education for the whole State to bring about that refinement; and the remedy lies not in the elimination of aristocracy, which is essential to the efficient conduct of any State's affairs, but in its expansion and development, until its borders are the borders of the State, until each constituent is of "the best." The initial stages of the education necessary to accomplish this ideal are effectively dealt with in the primary schools, secondary colleges, and high schools; but the institution which should put keener edges to the swords, which should strengthen the armour and equipment, which should engender the noble, chivalrous spirit, and provide for the comprehensive outlook of the warriors who go to face life's battles, the institution in this State is sadly deficient.

The founders cannot be accused of "casting their plans too far ahead," for they chose a site comprising four and a half acres. The erection of the first building at a cost of £40,000 probably

appeared an enterprise colossal enough in the seventies. Sir Walter Watson Hughes endowed a chair classics and one in English and mental and moral philosophy with £20,000. But the truth of changing times is not anywhere so apparent as in education, and especially marked in University education. The gradual accumulation of benefactions and endowments (which, however, totalling only a little more than £200,000, leave much to be desired) and the institution of Government bursaries have aided educational reform. The inability of the founders to see that the University must grow seems to have been inherited by the governors, who wait till difficulties are almost upon them before they take serious steps to provide for them. The oversight and negligence have given rise to a complication which now awaits a masterful solution.

There are four deficiencies in the present system of the University of Adelaide which prevent it from fulfilling the duties imposed upon it as a University and as the final authority on education in this State. Indeed, it is only the high standard of learning maintained by the scholarship of its professors and of those who have carried its name into distant lands, that meagrely justifies the name. Most urgent is the inadequacy of the space and material at the disposal of lecturers and the consequent inability to cope with the ever-increasing number of students. This question has come vividly before the Council during the last few years especially, and the prospects are discouraging.

The residential movement perhaps originated at the opening ceremony of the main building, when the founders possibly expressed a hope that one day the University should be a corporate body, with students who resided in colleges and followed a life as at Oxford. The sentiment has struggled through varying fortunes since then, being left for the most part to sleep undisturbed. Yet some have advocated it ardently and consistently, for, whatever features an institution may possess, it can scarcely be called a University unless it fosters the corporate life which tradition so stresses and which is so essential to the fullest discharge of life's obligations. From the earliest times, when men came together to pursue the study of philosophy, medicine, or law, not less important than the assimilation of knowledge at the master's feet was the direct influencing of the men among themselves. banded together for protection for progress, and for study. In this way have grown up the college system and the complete community claiming management within its own walls. Now the true University, as then, draws students from the whole State, and, once in it, they are of it.

Coupled with the provision for the life corporate is the provision for sports and sports grounds. Combination in sport, the basis of the esprit de corps, is not possible without combination in The libraries and lecture study. theatres of the University should look out upon the playing fields, wickets, and the oval, the courts, for sport is the necessary complement to study; it provides the student's exercise, and preserves his equilibrium and sense of proportion. And it is the part of the University to rectify any distortion in his perspective of life by associating him with his fellow-students in leisure and in sport. The coincidence of the vacation of the Parkside Mental Hospital buildings by the Government and the need for more space than is available at North Terrace seems to suggest a solution. With its one hundred and twenty-five acres the Parkside site presents an ideal University proposition.

Lastly of the four considerations is the modern and progressive demand for a free University, a demand which is justified to a degree. It is not without precedent. There are Universities which charge no fees. But insurmountable difficulties appear to make free education in science, and medicine especially, impracticable. But there is no reason why arts subjects should not be free to all who have the ability, recognized in the possession of the senior certificate, and the inclination.

All these questions seem inextricably bound together and to be dependent for their solution on money. But in this direction discouragement awaits us when we compare the endowments of our University with those of Sydney or Melbourne. So little are we indebted to public generosity that we wonder why the colony was originally designed for a rich man's home. By a will of August of this year the University of Sydney is to receive more than But the services of Sir £300,000. Thomas Elder, whose endowments total £97,500, must not be forgotten. The names of Hughes, Angas, and Barr Smith also rank high, and Mr. Waite's recent transfer will materially benefit the University. Nevertheless, the financial position will allow of no further disbursements, and to provide for more professors and a more comprehensive curriculum as a prelude to a University conducted on the lines indicated by tradition a great amount of money is needed.

How different is the thorough-going University from the University of Adelaide. How many students have really had a University education at all after a three years' course? Few, indeed, have enjoyed the benefit which should be the heritage of all. Those few went to Oxford or Cambridge as Rhodes Scholars, or otherwise, to complete their training. They did not cultivate the corporate spirit here.

These considerations and the fact that politicians and men in authority are stirring should strengthen the desire for a University proper. Doubtless there is approaching a period of great change, a period of reconstruction, and in the process the University of Adelaide must become the ideal which its name signifies. It will be a momentous time for students when

this Greater University is an accomplished fact, when students "reside," wear the toga, attend lectures, and have common interests. The realization of this aim is not so much a matter of uncertainty as might be supposed. The movement, which has derived so much support by the vacation of Parkside Mental Hospital by the Government, should soon reach fruition.

## Black and White.

Every year we have the formal University Ball, where fluttering debutantes make their bow to "certain people of importance," and students wear the academic gown, feeling most unnatural. It is an inevitable success. There is a certain thrill in the associations of the surroundings, but it is no more representative of the University than a crowd in Show Week is representative of Adelaide. We have often wished that there could be something a degree less formal and more comfortable, a function where those present felt themselves to be guests and not merely holders of half-guinea tickets.

This year has seen what may well form a precedent for every year to come. At Bricknell's on September 9, about sixty couples met to follow the mazy intricacies of jazz, and saunter, and the many steps of the one-step. The secretarial positions were held by C. Grieg-Evans and E J. Rowe, supported by an able committee, and the dance went with a swing all the even-Professor Osborne graced the proceedings with a winning smile, and was heard to enquire at supper time if there were any ladies whose pro-grammes showed blanks. We have it upon excellent authority that no one was left without a partner for more than the requisite time for applying extra powder. (Note.—The Editor has received several letters demanding a reliable method of removing powder from dress coats.)

The mad whoop of the jazz whistle resounded, Miss Dorothy Daley speeded up at the piano, the air was a mad whirl of flying streams, balloons, and black-and-white flowers. Some of the couples were so entangled in the streamers that they had perforce to retreat behind the conveniently placed screens for the purposes of disentanglement. It is understood that at next dance the committee intend either to secure larger screens, or to obscure the mirrors.

The balcony scene must not be forgotten. The moon, as of old, "tipped with silver all our tabletops" (abject apologies to W.S.), warm white arms were rested on cold white marble, and there was a reasonable interval between dances. Streamer after streamer whizzed across the street, making a gay arch across the electric light cable. To say that the Black and White Ball was all that such a dance should be is not enough; it was all that it could be. We hope that the strains of the 'Varsity Anthem, sung with clamorous accord at the smallest of hours, may hold something prophetic:

"The Black and White with all our might Upheld shall proudly be. . . ."

## Poetry.

#### Mathematics.

In sleep I wander down strange shadowed glades,
Whose paths are edged with xs
That Differential Calculus
My straying mind still vexes
Sharp Δ xs sit upon each tree
And laugh at me.

An integration sign, long-necked and thin Long time for me has sought; As it draws near, I seek to flee . But  $\Delta s = 0$  I just escape, the long, lean chaser trips On an ellipse.

The trees have gnarled and twisted boughs, Of strangest Derivation, I really cannot fit them with An adequate equation.
They bear for fruit, instead of pomegranates
Red lemniscates.

Parabolas all open wide their arms Hyperbolas watch with glee With asymptotes for walking-sticks, A most strange thing to see. Instead of birds, there flit across the sky Functions of y.

I saw the functions transcendental Come swarming down the sky, Then by a process purely mental I barked my shin on i. Happy I was to find the virtuous e Constant to me.

"SECOND YEAR."

#### Poetical Punderosities.

T

The hours I spent with thee, dear pipe,
Has meant many a bob to me;
I smoked you till you got quite ripe,
My fugarette, my fugarette!

TT

Each hour a bob, each bob a drink, To fill a pipe with stinking smoke: I've pawned each shirt unto the end And now, good lord, I'm broke!

III.

O, memories of Capstan plug! O Lucky Hit and Referee! I toss you up, and strive at last to mug My Botany, sweetheart! my Botany.

T.S.O.

Note.—If the reader is musically inclined, the above can be sung to the expiring strains of "The Rosary."

#### Street Encounters.

My Love, my lovely Love, I find
That as I'm walking down the street,
Sometimes some accident is kind
A girl like you I meet.

Some leaning in her loveliness
Some shape leads recollection through,
Some movement in her swaying dress,
Unutterable you.

The air between us two is clear; Swaying upon the singing street, Grandly and gay she passes near Moving on silent feet.

Yet, strangely, when we nearly touch
It never could be you, I know,
And I, who have expected much,
Wordless I let her go.

Her eyes, as yours, move languidly, Her lips for kisses are as ripe— I am afraid that you must be A very common type.

EDWARD MORGAN.

#### North Terrace.

Between the little hills and placid sea, There spreads our city. Like a cloth unrolled,

All stitched with delicate embroidery, With here a part embossed, and there a fold;

Like wild-flowers scattered on the fields in Spring,

Rioting colours, blue, and red, and gold, Mixed in strange patterns, ever-varying, The picture never twice the same, but yet No line drawn wrong, since all are following

Some great harmonious plan. We'll not forget

His work who made our city's symmetry.

There is a statue of a noble queen Looking to England, where she lived and died;

Stately she stands, imperial, serene, And gazes ever Northward in her pride. Be proud, great Queen! Here, from thy very feet,

Four blade-straight roads point to the

undescried

And utmost limits of thy rule; here meet The four great quarters of the world; the

Must, setting, bow to thee and, rising, greet,

And facing thee his daily course must run, And at high noon salute thee, oh! our Queen!

Our city is a wondrous trellised vine, With one dense square of closely-woven boughs,

And then green leaves, and grapes that swell with wine

And open spaces where the light endows Each leaf with lustre, and the dear blue sky Shows through in patches. Here, our space allows,

After the buildings grim and cold that be Motionless giants, formed in companies, A girdle green, and pleasing to the eye, With lawns and grass and flowers and waving trees.

Where men may breathe and suns unclouded shine.

The city's edge. No, say the blood that

About the very heart of her, the air That means her life! On all four sides she shows

A sweet impartial grace, and everywhere All is most beautiful. Yes, that is true, Yet gold is fine, and silk is soft and fair, And each one's beauty may be added to, With weaver's skill, and sumptuous design, With craftsman's art, and colours shimmering through.

And even so, in one exultant line The beauty of the Northern Terrace rose. There gardens filled with clustered flowers are made,

Like pleasant islands in a wide green sea, In quiet lawns, level and smooth, arrayed In ordered straightness, so that they may

A wall between the roadway's dusty heat And that wide path we tread. There many a tree

Throws grateful shade, where lovers sometimes meet,

And old men rest at noon, and children play

And little birds sing symphonies most sweet.

While hurrying students go their careless-

And the bronze soldier rides on unafraid.

Two grey stone arms embracing grassy

Lean over lovingly, and hold them fast; A spire, most like a rose's stem with thorns, Cuts the still air; and there beyond a mast Rises from that high dome they built to

Their loyal joy that fifty years had passed In peaceful rule of that great queen. Winds

Her flag still over it, and pigeons coo Like doves of peace, and clinging creepers grow,

Clothing the stern old walls with tenderer hue.

Sparkling in sunlight of November morns.

O Terrace fair! O heart of things! How

A poet sing thy charms with these mere words?

Thy lawns are bruised with little feet that ran,

Thy heart is gay with songs of happy birds. I'll take my lute and sing a softer strain: The voice of lambs, the lowing deep of

And pastoral pleasures, never try again To use mere words to tell thy majesty. It is a thing of beauty and of pain, Sorrow and joy, death, immortality, And man's work living, even after man.

REX BOUNDY.

Epitaph on the last resting place of a one time Rah! Rah! 'Varsity boy who stopped one while wandering in one of the great American forests.

"He was young, He was fair; But an Injun Raised his hair."

## Futile Floral Fructifications.

This article is written for the encouragement of first-year students. We wish to tell them not to worry if they find that they know nothing at the end of their first year. We did not. Indeed, it is an acknowledged fact that botany is to second-year students a closed book. That is what one does in one's second year—open closed books; and there are so many that one usually does not have time to do more than open them Some of us are Second Years, and—we know. It is another acknowledged fact that by the time one has been studying the subject for three years one ought to know some-

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Third Years are marvellous people—they know about things which are still in closed books to Second Years. What they do not know about heredity is not worth quoting—it will be found in any textbook on the subject. As ecologists they manage to get a certain amount of joy out of life. Mud flats and mountain scarps have no terrors for them; sand dunes stretch before their enchanted eyes—an open book; the depths of the sea can hide no secrets from them.

We should like to mention here that one of the Third Years has an unfair advantage over the rest of us. She is a mathematician. She can think in solid. Given a thin section, she can conjure in her mind a solid stem; even such a magical thing as an apical cell enclosed, in two sides does not confound her.

But it is at anatomy that Third Years really shine. Who would not, after three years of section cutting? Some of us are Third Years, and—we know. "But, after that," thinks the curious fresher, "is that all? What then?" Ask the "paleo"-botanist. We are inclined to call her that, though we

fear the shades of Dr. D. H. Scott, M.A., LL.D., D.S.C., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.—whose very instructive "Studies" we have perused with such pleasure (?) this term—might squirm thereat. We do not refer to her age or, as might be thought, to her occupation, for, judging from the way she speaks of one branch of the subject, we really should call her a fungicide.

But she is a Fourth Year. She spends all her time opening closed books. She is buried in them; they well-nigh overwhelm her. If you were to grasp a microscope in one hand and a scalpel in the other, and if you were to tread very softly, you might discover her at any hour of the day in situ in her native haunt up three flights of stairs. If you have studied paleontology you would at once know which was girl and which was books.

We are not starved here. Oh, no! Food for the mind is supplied to all who come, knowledge to the thirsty.

Last year the Third Years had great fun, under the camouflaged title of "Physiology," in baking little dinners of soursobs and chipped potatoes in the hot air sterilizing oven.

This year diet has changed somewhat.

"Cosmarium" announces the professor. And our mouths water as our minds feast on a glorious "penny bun with a waist." So real is it that we almost, as is our wont, begin to hunt for currants. Ulva, the sea lettuce, is delicate fare for the fastidious. Then there are the tiny cabbages served up as Fossombronia, the cake-like chromotophores of Anthocerous, the biscuit gemmae of Marchantia. Who can forget these?

Starch? We are satiated with it. Oils? The Algae abound in it.

We have heard rumours that the

First Years have "rea!ly truly" salads. We have even picked up tomato seeds, and found pieces of beetroot and potato in our glasses. One day we thought we saw a First Year smuggling an orange, half an apple, and an eighth of a banana into a pocket as we passed on the stairs. Perhaps this is why the Fourth Years are so plenteously supplied with castor oil seeds.

Their usual diet, we believe, is a mixture of broad beans (uncooked), wheat, and mouldy bread; but we did hear a rumour that once they had a whole lettuce each. We think the First Years

very greedy.

As for our work—perhaps we liked the Algae best. Oh! those days of diligent searching within the limited bounds of a cover-slip, with eye glued to the highest ocular, and the very strongest objective on! Oh, the hours we waited, only to see an infuriated speck, lashing cilia wildly, flash into sight—and out again

Oh, the arguments we had!

"Look! I've found a Polyblepharis." A rush to the fortunate one's place.

"That? Why, you Scytonema, that's a Chlorococcus!"

"It's not. I shall throw a diatom at you."

"Oh! Take a dose of xylol."

Then a voice from the other end—"Quick! I've found a Pandorina."

"Oh, how lucky you are! I never

find anything interesting."

Oh, those Algae! How they haunted us! Going down the terrace, we would clutch at each other wildly:

"Did you see that motor car? It had a Sienedesonis on the back of it!"

And: "Don't you think the Arts badge is like a desmid?"

"Yes, it's the very image of Closterium."

And the climax was reached when the Paleobotanist came in one morning sporting a Hydrodictyon veil.

Who will forget the Algae excursion to Marino? We set out well equipped

with tobacco tins, sandwiches, bathers, and cameras. After a strenuous walk from Seacliff we arrived at Marino, and there consumed penny buns in memory of Cosmarium. With lens in hand and wary eye, we searched each rockpool, each isolated lakelet. Oh, the joy in our hearts when we discovered some rare specimen-a blob of amorphous green jelly which might be a colony of Nostoc; or a tangled hairy mat which unravelled itself into Cladophora!. The chief feature of the afternoon was a thrilling exhibition of diving by two of our party. We held our breath as we saw them hurling, themselves from dizzy heights into the foaming brine, and come up wreathed in smiles; yet we knew how it must have hurt them, dashing upon the rocks below, carrying in their arms huge bouquets of Sargassum tied gracefully with Laminaria ribbons, with Corallina in their hair, and necklets of Hormosira. Truly, they were veritable mermaids of the deep. We thought of Wordsworth:

"I'd rather be

A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn; Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,

And hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

What he had missed!

Then we had lunch, and that and photography took up the rest of the afternoon.

We are glad to hear that even the fungi enjoy themselves in a reasonable way sometimes. After one of the usual discussions in lecture of the "to be or not to be" of Botany: "Now, do we really understand what this is? Is it a simple type that might evolve into something complex, or is it reduced from something complex into something simple? Is it what we have considered it to be, or is it something else? What are its affinities?" After we had discussed all possible phylogenetic relationships, and our poor heads were



MARINO ROCKS.
1919 Advanced Botany Class Excursion.

whirling with the puzzle of it all, there burst upon our notice the peculiar behaviour of some fungi nuclei. As usual there were several accounts of it. Harper considered that the nuclei rushed out pell-mell from a large cell, rushed hither and thither through a perfect maze of entangled Ascogmoushyphae, where after a kind of game of hide-and-seek or blindman's buff, found partners at the very end of the game.

Clausson, however, gives a more remantic account, and therefore, in our opinion, the more correct.

The nuclei wander into the large cell—a ballroom presumably—take partners, and saunter out into the maze together.

We consider Clausson made one mistake. Sauntering is not done much at present; and we are sure—knowing as we do the Botany Lab., its inmates, and characteristics—we feel sure that instead they must have fox-trotted. And that reminds us of a very wet Saturday at Belair, when the programme was changed at the last minute owing to the weather. We are sure

nobody minded—we did not. We caused a little confusion, nevertheless, when, on being asked how we enjoyed our visit to Belair, we answered:

"Oh, we had quite a jolly time—got wet through—and you should have seen one of the girls; she was swung rather too vigorously in the lancers, and fell into a puddle."

"What? Lancers? I thought you went on a botany excursion!"

Oh, Muse, come hither! Why desert us at this eleventh hour, when this article must be given to a relentless editor to-morrow? May we not finish before lecture? Hark!

A jingle of keys. The sound of manly strides. The door opens, and in staggers the Prof., his arms laden with huge volumes.

The Paleobotanist groans.

"The Annals and Phil Trans." whispers a Second Year.

"Proc. Royal Soc., Vol. XXXIX.," corrects a superior Third Year.

"I'm sure I saw a Zeitschrift," exclaims another excitedly.

As he passes the Paleobotanist he says in a sinister whisper: "These are only a few of the references for you." The Second Years giggle. The Third Years sigh, knowing that they are in-

cluded in the invitation "to be perused by all those who care to go further in this most interesting subject."

But the Paleobotanist has fainted.

## An Angry Man.

By S.E.J.

I had chosen "Mary Barton" because Mrs. Gaskell wrote it, and "Joan and Peter" because no blue stocking with a care for her reputation can afford to admit ignorance of whatever book happens to be Wells' penultimate (or at any rate antepenultimate), and I felt that I deserved some champagne after this solid-looking fare. I looked round the shelves gloomily, despairing of finding anything frivolous in the scanty stock from which in Petunia we draw for our week's entertainment. wick Papers"—delightful, but too old a friend. "Three Men in a Boat"also past its first youth. "Galahad Jones"-the very best of its kind, but then we only returned it last week. "Fatima"-um-m. Well, it had the plain cover of a self-respecting publisher; good print, plenty of conversation, titled folk, a yacht. It sounded

frivolous enough. I took it.
I do not regret my choice, though my pleasure was scarcely due to the writer. There is no need to tell you the story. It was about a French-Arabian young lady dressed (yes!) in a burnous and coins, who married a tuberculous Scotch peer, and fell out with a deep-dyed villain (also of the peerage), and loved a doctor, the Bayard of his profession, and the saintliest scientist who ever fell into the devilish hands of Arabian bandits agitating (apparently) for the eight hour day, only to be rescued by the lady in the burnous. No, the fun was not in the story, entertaining as its author's luxurious enjoyment of herself undoubtedly was; the fun was entirely due to reading in the wake of an angry

man with a pencil, who took the whole thing seriously.

He began on the first page. "A baronet would not be called 'Lord,'" he reproves mildly. You could see his feeling; purely irritation with the printers. But as the story progressed it became clear that it was not the compositor who was at fault. authoress evidently does not understand titles," he snarls. "Earl Harben would not be referred to as 'Lord Eric.'" He slashes his pencil through "the Lady Eric," and bang goes "her grace." Fury nearly obliterates the gh in "straightened circumstances." Next he reasons with the misguided person who has been adjudged worthy of the dignity of print (my own idea is that a doting husband paid for the whole thing himself). "Not a burgomaster and a maire," he pleads; "not in the same town. One is German, the other Other anomalies he passes French." with a mere flick of the pencil, an exasperated sniff, as it were. I stuck to the yarn solely for the pleasure of savouring his hot fury, his cold despair. his pleading, his rage.

"The Presbyterians"—the infuriated man nearly dug through the page—"do not pray for the dead."

And then came the (for me) sad page whereafter comment ceased. He had pounced on an exotic phrase.

"Pure Yankee!" he exclaims triumphantly, and all is forgiven. I parted from him with sorrow.

His conclusion was wrong, of course, as I could prove if I met him. No one ought to accuse an American woman of not understanding the British peerage!

## The Humour of Physics.

Laugh!- Physics is not a serious subject; it is not even a difficult subject; it is monstrous, amorphous, grotesque. Even the blase fourth-year man would allow himself a tired smile if one of us came along North Terrace minus a shoe. Physics has no shoes at all; it runs about barefooted, its clothes are in rags, and incongruously small. This is not the fault of the scientists, for they try desperately to provide decent raiment, but the healthy infant grows so fast!

You who carry the heavy tome of one Watson with you in your wanderings, have you ever read the contents with a discerning eye? He has hidden away his jokes in careful places, and we must read the book as Ruskin advises—patiently and carefully. Seek not for specific heats, nor torsional rigidities, but expect "quips and cranks and wanton wiles," and you will find fulfilment.

In his preface he remarks that "the insertion of a considerable amount of additional matter has necessitated a slight alteration in the typography, as otherwise the bulk of the book would have been excessive." Please note the tense of the verb, and observe Watson, the trickster, attempting to persuade us that the book is no larger, although additional matter" has been added. Again, one can scarcely be serious over a remark that "it is impossible to imagine a body colder than one which is devoid of all heat"; nor can a smile be gainsaid to the learned W.W. when he relapses into the delightful phraseology of "Just So Stories," and tells us that "there are very large tracks where few determinations of the magnetic elements have been made."

We are indebted to our lecturers for further developments of this branch of science. It is interesting to think of the molecules in a gas as wandering across a plane surface (like students, arm in arm) or "diffusing" at the rate of one thousand miles per hour.

We have remarked that Physics is not difficult. We have never studied the romantic little grey books, but we suggest aids to memory. We give an example in note form, which is believed to be best:

Sound.—(i.) A girl singing. Liquid voice (a) waves or (b) liquid. A glass. Reflections. (ii.) An electric bell. Worked by a little magnet. Electromagnetic waves.

Most students are already familiar with the corkscrew rule about electric currents.

These examples could be multiplied indefinitely, but one more must suffice. When considering electro-static charges many things may be remembered by reading "male" for positive, and "female" for negative, as follows: A man and a woman are living in perfect harmony on an uncharged body, when there arrives a disturbing element in the person of another female (charged body). The man is drawn towards her, but in the meantime his former partner slides to Earth down a wire. T'other dear charmer then moves away, and he is left lamenting. This is induction.

Even as we write, finals approach with relentless tread, and the fingers of examiners itch for the feathers of their victims Let us cry with G. K. Chesterton:

"Bake ye the big world all again,
A cake with kindlier leaven;
Yet these are sorry evermore—
Unless there be a little door,
A little door in heaven."

To pass a Physics examination is not heaven, but to fail in it is—another year of it. So we long for a little door, and we shall find it, for the key of it is laughter.

"SECOND YEAR."

## Reports of Societies.

#### Adelaide University Science Association. Annual Report.

This year's programme opened up with a general paper on "A Trip to Newcastle," given by Mr. C. W. Blackler, in which he described the doings and seeings of a party of students who left to visit the electric power stations, etc., between Adelaide and Newcastle last August holidays. The slides

he showed on the screen were particularly interesting as we were able periodically to pick out a familiar face and form acting as a standard of length to give us some idea of the size of the machines. "Fog" and "Longy" figured very favourable in this ' figured very favourable in this

capacity.

This was followed three weeks later by a lecture by Mr. H. W. Dawkins on "The Manufacture of Paper." Mr. Dawkins opened up by telling us why this great industry came into being. (We have forgotten his actual reason, but believe it was to enable men to light fires easily. may be wrong, and so are open to correction.) Besides this, he told us of the various materials and processes involved. This brought forth a good deal of discussion, in which Mr. M. W. Padman dealt with the problem of establishing the industry in South Australia, in his own capable manner. He told us that the chief difficulties in the way were: (1) Lack of cheap fuel, (2) high price of labour.

The third meeting was held on the last night of the term, when Mr. E. T. Rowe dealt with the awe-inspiring subject of "Bacteria Evolution and Empires." Mr. Rowe, being a scientific man, dealt with his subject scientifically, and divided it under the five headings: Bacteria, Vaccines, Immunity, Evolution, and Empire, giving us little by little and bit by bit a detailed and illustrated account of each part. In this way and after a comparatively short time. he was able to give even the most ignorant of us a fundamental grasp of the subject. The natural result was, of course, a spirited discussion, in which a couple of the members carried on a very interesting dialoge.

At the first meeting of the second term, Professor R. W. Chapman delivered a very comprehensive and interesting lecture on 'The Tides of Australia." The Professor caused us to smile rather by quoting extracts from ancient books expressing the opinions of the scientists of the time concerning the cause of tides, but it is probable that some of us had equally crude ideas on the subject of tides before the lecture, and therefore could not afford to laugh. However, thanks to the lecturer, our ideas are now up to date.

Our next lecture was delivered some four weeks later by Mr. J. P. Wood, of the School of Mines. He, with the aid of slides, described the Naval College at Cape Jervis in a most entertaining way, and told as most of the things a cadet has to do in his four years' course before he goes to sea

to qualify as an officer.

The next lecture was given by Mr. W. H. lames, who chose as his subject "The Sun." The lecture embodied a discussion of the problem of the sun's heat and death, with the constitution of the layers of the sun's Discussion followed, from atmosphere. which much information concerning magretic storms and auroræ was obtained.

The last lecture of the second term was given jointly by Messrs. G. H. Eimer and E. A. Thrum on "Electric Oscillations." Mr. Eimer considered the elementary theory, illustrating it by means of some highly interesting experiments, while Mr. Thrum dealt with the practical application of this subject. In discussing the uses of high-tension current on animal life, he pointed out an attractive field for research for some youthful scientist along the lines of producing a hair restorer at so much per kilowatt instead of per bottle. The lecture was most interesting and spectacular, being the first of its kind we have had for many years, and the lecturers are to be commended for the success they made of it.

In addition to the above lectures, the Association has made excursions to the following five places of scientific interest, viz.: Kilkenny Bottle Works, Colonial Sugar Refinery Co., Port Adelaide, the Tramways Power Station, Port Adelaide, A. Walton's confectionery factory, and the X-Ray Department. At each of these excursions we were well received, and each proved to be

a success.

P.S.—There are still a few members who either do not know or have forgotten that Mr. M. W. Padman is treasurer to the Association.

#### Adelaide University Law Students' Society.

What with strikes and counter attractions the activities of the Society must be considered satisfactory. If you require to know what strikes have to do with the Law Students' Society it would be as well to ask some member as he trudges home after a meeting, wondering how long it will be before the cars run again. In fact, owing to the drastic lighting restrictions, our meetings had to be postponed for a time, but at the time of writing these notes we are rejoicing over the fact that we can once more continue them. As Mr. Angas Parsons, K.C., was unable to give his lecture—a fact which we regret, though we quite realize it was unavoidable—we are closing the 1919 session with the debates which were set down on the programme.

The meetings have been fairly well attended, considering the manifold evils of these present days, and it is pleasing to note the interest taken in the meetings by the younger members. We are certain they will not regret it. On June 11 the question before the meeting hinged on the much-debated principle enunciated in Fink v. Robinson. The counsel briefed were: for the plaintiff Mr. Gifford with Mr. Cheek, and for the defendant Mr. J. Michell with Mr. Davoren. Mr. Benham, who presided, held that so far as South Australia was concerned, the principle does not apply, and that the Real Property Act does not alter the general law in that a mortgage still has the right to sue the mortgagor for the mortgage debt after the registration of a foreclosure order.

On July 25 an interesting question on negligence was dealt with. The question was as follows: "A, driving a market gardener's van, and B, driving a motor-car, collide in King William Street owing to B's negligent driving at a speed of 50 miles an hour. The motor-car only touched the van gently and did no damage to it, but A was put in fear of his life and suffered from nervous shock, which permanently incapacitated him from doing further work. He claims damages from B." Mr. E. J. Hogan with Mr. Gibson appeared for A, and Mr. Sandery with Mr. Melville for B. Mr. Norton delivered judgment, and held that the facts showed that the terror was not merely temporary as would not affect an ordinary person. While he was not prepared to overrule the case of the Victorian Railways Commission v. Coultas, he found that the present case was distinguishable from it, and gave judgment for the plaintiff accordingly.

On July 9 members delved into constitutional law. The main point in the question was whether or not section 50a of the Commonwealth Income Tax Assessment Act, 1915-1919, was ultra vires the constitution of Australia or not. Mr. Ziezing with Mr.

Ward appeared for the party attacking it, and Mr. Brebner with Mr. Travers for the State Treasurer, and Mr. Wallace and Mr. Wright for the Commonwealth, who sought to prove that it was valid. Mr. Hannan adjudicated, and held that the section was an interference with State instrumentalities in that it diminished the salary of the plaintiff (who was a State servant), and further as it imposed duties on State officers. The interference was not cured by the State Servants' (Salaries) Act. Consequently the section was ultra vires and invalid.

On July 23 the following question was debated: "Jones buys a box of cigars from Smith for 30s. He pays for them by giving Smith a cheque drawn by Robinson for £5, and receives change to the amount of £3 10s. The cheque is payable to bearer and is not endorsed by Jones, and on presentation next day it is dishonoured. Smith sues Jones for £5."

Mr. F. E. Piper, with Mr. Ward, were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Paul Smith, with Mr. Rutter, for the defendant. Mr. L. D. Waterhouse held that Smith took the cheque for what it was worth and as absolute payment, and consequently gave judgment for the defendant.

The next question had to be adjourned owing to the lighting restrictions, and was taken on September 10. On August 27 the main point in the question was whether the following letter, written to Robinson, together with a letter of acceptance of the offer therein contained, complied with the provisions of the Statute of Frauds: "Esplanade, Henley Beach, 1st April, 1919. Dear Sir—I am willing to sell you my house at Henley Beach for £900—£100 cash within a week after the acceptance of this offer, and the balance within three months thereafter. Rates, taxes, and insurance to be adjusted to date of settlement, when you are to have possession. I will leave this offer open till 8th instant.—Yours truly, T. Jones."

Mr. Newman with Mr. Cole, represented Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Frisby Smith, with Mr. Roberts, Mr. Jones. Mr. Kerr, who presided, held that on the facts stated "my house" was not sufficient description of the property to comply with the provisions of the statute. The plaintiff may have been entitled to bring extrinsic evidence to show what house was meant, but he had not done so. Consequently the action failed, and judgment was given accordingly for the defendant.

The law reporter to the society, who, by the way we believe gets one vote of thanks per annum for his arduous duties, has not yet been able to secure the report of the

final meeting. The question was a complex one, turning on the necessity of filing an agreement under the Companies Act, where other than a money consideration is given and accepted for shares, and the liability to contribute on such shares in winding-up. . The results of the marks awarded for prizes is not yet known, but the competi-tion has been keen. At this stage it seems fitting that mention should be made of the appreciation of members for the practical aid the members of the legal profession have given during the past year. They help us year by year, and while they, we know. look for no reward, we would not have them think we do not realize the benefits which we derive by their presence at our meetings, and the valuable suggestions which they often give us. We deeply appreciate all that they do, and can but thank them for having helped us one more step towards the profession which we aim at entering.

E.L.S.

## Adelaide Medical Students' Society.

The meetings held during the second term have been most successful, both from the standpoint of the Society and the student.

To the student the evenings have been instructive, interesting, and even humorous

at times.

The June meeting was addressed by Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Cudmore on "War Experiences," in which he dealt with his last trip to the theatre of war last year. Dr. Cudmore spoke on the various points of interest on the voyage, and such as were specially interesting to medical students. He then took us through various hospitals in France which he had visited, and gave us the outstanding features of each and its special lines of work. The discourse on fractures of the femur was most helpful. and it was encouraging to hear that the methods we learn have been used with such great success, and were being widely adopted towards the close of the war. Mr. D. Sumner then gave a very able paper on "Urinary Secretion," in which he dealt fully with the theories and mechanism of secretion, the effects of drugs, etc. The paper Summer is to be complimented on his initial

The meeting in July was addressed by

Dr. W. Ray, B.Sc.

Dr. Ray set an example which it would be well for all students to follow, by giving an original paper based on clinical experience. The subject was "Vomiting," and though concise the paper was quite com-

prehensive, and embraced all the main causes grouped in a practical basis and general lines of treatment. Dr. Ray said that students had the anatomical dissecting room and the Adelaide Hospital from which to draw, and that students ought never to be stuck, seeing all the material which was available to those who were only sufficiently keen to use it. This perhaps was the best advice given the students of this society this year. We know that most of our papers in the last couple of years at least have savoured rather of the text-book, and the facts were not necessarily the experience of the writer. After all, the text-books and such are within reach of all students, but some particularly interesting, instruc-tive, and debatable points form such tive, and debatable points form such cases, and it surely behoves those whose future it is to investigate these cases fully to pass on some of the experience gained. I have tried during this year to resurrect the old idea of papers which were previously read before the Society, which were based on actual cases and experience, but so far only with partial success. My successor might do well to stress this same point.

The students' papers for the evening were postponed until the next meeting.

At the August meeting a paper was given by Dr. A. A. Lendon, who headed his remarks "An Historic Novel." Dr. Lendon based his paper on Laurence Sterne's book, "Tristram Shandy." This address combined both literary and medical interest, and even to the most superficial listener it could not be other than amusing. It certainly showed us whence many names with which we are familiar came. Papers of this description ought to help students to see that there is more to be done at a University than to annex an M.B. at the earliest possible opportunity, and to help give them a fuller realization of what the practice of medicine in the fullest sense means.

Mr. B. Beveridge Jones gave a good concise treatise of the much discussed subject of auricular fibrillation, mentioning the notes of several cases seen at the Adelaide Hospital to exemplify his points.

The Society is unfortunate in losing the services of the Editor of "The Review" (Mr. H. K. Pavy). Mr. Pavy, who resigned from the position in August, has done much to keep the standard of our publication so high and in extracting papers from reluctant students. Mr. H. W. Florey, the assistant Editor, was elected Editor.

The Society is once again honoured by the fact that Mr. L. C. E. Lindon has been chosen to be the Rhodes scholar for 1918. This is the third successive occasion on which the Rhodes scholar has been chosen from our ranks. Mr. Lindon is to be complimented upon his tine record, both on the scholastic and athletic side, and it should prove a stimulus to members to see that by honest endeavour and hard work in the classroom and playing fields they annex their share of the Rhodes scholarships.

The last meeting of this year will be held in September, when Acting Professor Chas. H. Kellaway will address the Society on the subject of "The Adaptation of Man to High Altitudes." Mr. Kellaway did some experimental work in this interesting subject while in England, after the signing of the armistice. This should be a subject of absorbing interest, seeing the part that aviation will play in the near future, when no doubt we may expect new diseases and new types of old diseases which will come into being on account of the new environment and the great velocity.

Looking back over the year's work, one feels that much more might have been done, but that those who have availed themselves of opportunities offered have gained much from the standpoint. At least, the year has been a successful one.

## Adelaide University Engineering Society.

The engineering students of this University have long felt the need of a purely engineering society, which would bring them into line with other Universities.

Accordingly, a meeting was held on June 6 to discuss the formation of such a society. It was then decided that it would be more advantageous to form a branch of the South Australian Institute of Engineers than to form an independent students' association.

The advantages of forming such a branch are, that in addition to their own meetings, students may attend the meetings of the Institute, and, further, that when the S.A. Institute federated with the other State engineering societies to form the Institute of Engineers of Australia the members of our student branch became student members of the Federal society automatically. This will be a great advantage, as in addition to receiving printed copies of the papers read to the S.A. Branch, students will receive the more interesting of the papers read to other branches.

A large number of the engineering students accordingly joined the S.A. Institute to form a student branch, which has its own meetings and elects its own officers. On August 1 these became automatically student members of the Federal Institute.

The students' branch holds meetings, which are conducted much in the same way as the well-known University Science As-

sociation, and although the lateness of the formation of the society has prevented students being ready to read papers this year, it is to be hoped that they will come up to the scratch in future.

Two meetings have been held this year. At the first, on July 18, Professor Chapman gave an inaugural address, and at the second, on August 8, Mr. Corbin gave an interesting paper on "Australian Timbers."

second, on August 8, Mr. Corbin gave an interesting paper on "Australian Timbers."

Judging from the attendance at both these meetings, one may hope that the meetings of the Students' Society will become exceedingly popular.

R. C. ROBIN, Hon. Sec.

#### Women Graduates' Club.

The postponed meeting of the Women Graduates' Club was held at The Cottage on September 23, when Miss Kitson spoke on the English Education Act. She showed that before the war there had been a worldwide desire for educational reform, but that on the outbreak of the war a reaction followed, owing to the part played by education in the Prussian military system. This again was succeeded by a return towards the idea and ideals of the reformists, and in 1916 we get Mr. Herbert Fisher's Bill, which was to secure, if not wholly, a great measure of the idealist ideal. Broadly speaking, there are three types of education, with their corresponding effect on the nation and society.

They are the militaristic, which produces a narrow patriotism; the commercial or technical, which is distinctly utilitarian; and the humanistic, which aims at the full development of the child as individual, worker, and citizen.

The strongest criticism urged against Mr. Fisher's act is that it tends to foster or promote the militaristic ideal, for it gives the State vast control. Miss Kitson ventured to think, after studying the Act, that it was towards the last of these ideals, the humanistic, that the Act tended. She then outlined the Act, showing that it was a national scheme of public education; that it secured to every child a school life unimpeded by the competing claims of industry, by compelling attendance between the ages of 5 and 14; that it establishes continuation schools, which must be attended 320 hours per year up to the age of 18 years; that it consolidated the elementary school grants; that it provided adequate training of teachers, and sought to bring private educational institutions into a closer and more convenient relation to the national system.

An animated discussion followed Miss Kitson's speech, in which many points of comparison and contrast of our own South Australian scheme of education with that of the English Act were developed.

C. M. DAVEY.

#### Women Students' Debating Club.

In the second term we found time for three meetings. At the first we discussed "Some Aspects of Modern Literature," when Miss Somerville spoke on "Modern Oratory," and traced its evolution from the time of the Athenian orators to the politicians of to-day. "Modern Poetry" was dealt with by Miss Crampton, who roused the audience to some lively discussion. Finally, Miss Naylor gave a resume of the history of modern drama, from Pinero's

comedies of 1881 to our present plays. On July 11 three short debates were arranged: Miss Hollidge and Miss Murray wranged over "Travelling Scholarships," Miss Grosvenor and Miss Cheadle over the question whether "All schools should come under Government control" (from this there arose a discussion of a heated and even a personal character!), and lastly the query, "Should Women be Architects?" was fought out by Miss Batchelor and Miss Southcott. The last meeting was given up to an explanation of our present voting system by Miss Menz, and of the suggested proportional representation system by Miss Kentish. The speakers demonstrated their methods by mock elections, with the assistance by Miss Davey.

## Sports.

#### Inter-'Varsity Football.

Inter-'Varsity contests in the field of sport are being revived after a lapse of five years. and both the Adelaide lacrosse and football teams journeyed to Melbourne to play the first matches since 1914. Keen interest has been shown by members of the football clubs from the Universities in the Inter-'Varsity match, and as the record of the Adelaide University team has been extraordinarily good this season a great match was expected ,and certainly resulted. Unfortunately our team was handicapped by the absence of several prominent players, who were unable to make the trip, and also by being on strange grounds, and a visiting team. With a fully representative team I have no doubt that a much closer game would have resulted, and possibly even a win for Adelaide.

Weather conditions on August 20 were not ideal for football. A strong southerly wind blew almost straight down the oval, and lasted right through the match. Rain fell in the first half, and consequently the ground was slippery and the ball hard to handle. Our team was weakened, too, by the absence of A. F. Hobbs, who sprained his ankle, and was unable to take part in the game. In spite of these conditions some good football was indulged in by both teams. Melbourne took the lead straight away, and maintained it throughout the match, though we were close up several times. The weight of the Melbourne team told against Adelaide right through, and they played with first-class system, while our play was more or less individual.

Melbourne, kicking with the wind, scored five goals nine to Adelaide's two goals one. During the second quarter Adelaide played better, and scored four goals two to Melbourne's two goals three.

After half-time the rain ceased, though the wind still blew hard, and the ground was still slippery. With a new ball, which kept fairly dry, some good football was seen, both teams doing their level best. Melbourne scored freely, and added five goals six to three goals, and led at three-quarter time by 33 points.

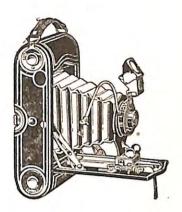
With the wind in our favour, Adelaide expected to do great things, and made a determined effort. Melbourne's backs, who played splendidly throughout, saved, and the ball travelled quickly to the other end, and Rush scored a goal. Melbourne added another quickly, and though Adelaide responded with two straight off, they could not keep it up, and Melbourne ran out victors by 45 points. The final scores were:

Melbourne, 16 goals 21 behinds (117 points).

Adelaide, 11 goals 6 behinds (72 points).

Best players and goalkickers were: Melbourne—Rush (6), Lear, Mackay, Flemming (each 2); and Oldham (1). Adelaide—Sinclair (3), Prest (2), Tassie (2), Gurner, White, Jones, and Sumner (1). Best players: Melbourne—Rush, Heatley, Collopy, Lockwood, Lear, Lockwood, O'Hara, Lennon, Mackay. Adelaide—Prest, Tassie, White, Harbison, Jones, Sumner, Fox, Jeffrey, Johncock, and Sinclair.

One remarkable feature of the match was



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the splendid kicking of the Adelaide team. On such a day and under such conditions eleven goals six is splendid, and would be

very good for a dry day.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking the members of the team for turning out to practice so well in Melbourne, and in aiding me in every way to make their trip and stay a success, and for respecting my orders in a sportsmanlike way.

Next year Melbourne visit us, and we hope to avenge our defeat, so keen practice, with regularity, is necessary, and if we get

that I'm sure we can win.

A. H. WHITE, Hon. Sec., A.U.F.C.

#### Adelaide University Footaball Team.

Season 1919.

The season for 1919 ended last Saturday, when we met Semaphore Centrals in the

final match, and were beaten.

Altogether this season has been extraordinarily successful for the 'Varsity team. We have played 14 matches in all, and have won 11. Two forfeits were given by us, due to the vacations and for other reasons,

and one given to us.

For eleven matches we scored on an average twenty goals per match, which I think speaks for itself. One match only was lost, against East Adelaide, and that was due to our putting out a very weak team. I would like to draw the attention of readers to the fact that only once during the past season were we able to put a full team into the field. This seems to signify that interest in football at the 'Varsity is not as keen as it might be, and as Inter-'Varsity contests are now restarted, I would like to urge everyone in the 'Varsity who can kick a ball, to show some enthusiasm about their own team, and come out to practice, so that the committee can see whom they have to pick for a team.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the committee for its able support during the

past season.

A. H. WHITE, Hon. Sec., A.U.F.C.

## Critique of University "A" Football Team.

By "Capt."

Ashton, J.-Ruck and forward. Good kick and mark; plays with judgment; splendid ruckman; has played some fine games this season.

Barker, A.—Forward right. Recent acquisition to team; fair mark, good kick; wants

to try a little harder.

Fox, R. O .- Half-forward right. Good kick, fair mark; plays with judgment; always gives his man a good run; has been responsible for some good goals; inclined to run with ball a little too much.

Harbison, E. J.-Left wing. Good mark, splendid kick; played some excellent games; always gives his man a good run, and is a

hard man to beat.

Hobbs, A. F.-Back left. Good mark and kick; clears well, and generally gets his Has sympathy of team with reference to his unfortunate accident.

Hone, G .- Ruck and half-forward centre. Highest mark in team; splendid kick and ruckman; always a consistent player, with

plenty of dash.

Howard, S.—Ruck and half-forward centre. Fair mark and kick; will improve with practice; good ruckman; inclined to play a little too much handball.

Jones, A. B.-Right wing. Good kick and fair mark; plays with plenty of dash, and uses his pace to advantage; should learn

to bounce the ball while running.

Jose, G. E. (vice-captain)-Roving and forward right. Splendid kick; good mark; roves and dodges well; has been responsible for a number of goals this season.

Leditschke, F.-Back right, Fair mark,

good kick; clears well.

Marshman, W.-Forward left. Fair mark and kick; wants to get into it more, and get rid of ball quicker; played better towards end of season.

Jeffrey, G.—Half-back left. Good mark and kick; clears well, and uses his head while playing; has played some fine games; always gives his man a run, and plays with

plenty of dash.

Kneebone, C.—Forward left and rover. Good mark and kick; plays with plenty of dash; roves and dodges well, and can be relied on to give his man a good go; has the sympathy of the team over his unfortunate accident.

Prest, H. G.-Forward right and rover. Splendid high mark and kick; one of our most consistent players; roves splendidly. and always gets his kick; has kicked 40

goals this season.

Sinclair, R.-Goal sneak. Splendid kick and mark. Plays with judgment; very hard man to beat when he gets the ball; dodges well, and can snap shots quickly. Has kicked about 40 goals this season.

Streich, C .- Half-back centre. Best high mark in team; good kick; clears well, and uses his weight to advantage; can always be relied on to give his man a run.

Sumner, D.—Half-forward left. Good mark and splendid kick, either left or right foot; plays a dashing, solid game; has been responsible for some fine goals this season.

responsible for some fine goals this season. Tassie, T.—Half-back right and ruck. Splendid mark and good kick. Makes a fine ruckman, and has been very consistent throughout season; clears well when back, and uses his pace and weight to advantage.

Vawser, A. J.—Goals. Splendid kick, good mark; displays good judgment in running out; clears well, and can be relied on to guard his goals well

to guard his goals well.

Johncock, N.—Ruck and half-back right.

Good mark and kick; clears well; makes splendid bullock in ruck; uses his weight to advantage, and is very consistent.

Pellew, L. V.—Half-forward right. Good mark and kick; very fast, and uses his pace well; always gives his man a good run, and is a hard man to beat.

White, A. H. (captain)—Centre. Fair kick and mark; inclined to hold ball a little too long; can generally be relied on to give his man a good run; has pace, and uses it.

#### By "Long 'Un."

White, A. H. (captain)—Good mark and kick; has pace, and uses it to advantage; dodges well; inclined to hold ball a little too long. Allows responsibility of captain to weigh too heavily on him, but in spite of this has played consistently well, at times brilliantly, throughout the season.

### Inter-'Varsity Lacrosse.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and although the cessation of hostilities has to a large measure spoilt the profiteer's little game, it has vastly improved that of the lacrosse team. At the beginning of the season it looked as if we would not be able to get a team together for the inter-Varsity contest, but we finally ended up with a fairly strong combination. The team included five men who had never played the game before the beginning of this year, and they all acquitted themselves like Trojans.

The trip was a huge success socially, and we have to thank the Melbourne men for the ripping time they gave us. Everyone enjoyed themselves to the full, and some to the fullest. The match itself was easily the best of the season. Up to half-time the scores were even, and every inch of the game was keenly contested right up to the last bell. Melbourne came with a bit of a rush in the third quarter, and scored three goals in rapid succession, and established a lead which we could not catch up. The game ended eight goals to five in favour of Melbourne, and there's no doubt that the best team won. For Adelaide Pat Bennett,

in goal, played a splendid game, stopping and relieving with excellent judgment. Doc. Gault was as sound as ever in the back line, some of his work being brilliant. Dowling and Wilson held their men well right through. Grant deserves special mention for the faultless way in which he kept Doyle, an interstate man, from doing any damage. Othams was pitted against the best centre man in Victoria, Laughlin, and played a rattling good game on the defensive. Fisher also played a solid game as defence wing. The two attacks, McGee and Rees, worked solidly, but were well held by the Melbourne defences. Of the forwards. Healy was most conspicuous, and secured the whole five goals for us, a brilliant performance. His stickwork and shooting were excellent.

After the match came the dinner. There is no doubt that the Adelaide team won this, and lived up to the privileges of the visiting team. The dinner was an excellent one, and the speeches and songs were very ably rendered and interrupted. "Dad-a-da" was told and re-told. "Boomerlacka" and "Yap-yap-yap" were tellingly sung at the most inappropriate moments. Obstacle races and potato fights were provided for the ataxic, all combining to make the dinner a huge and jolly success. On the lobster massacre, the three-legged race, the piestalls, the triumphant return home, and "Talky" we must draw the curtain.

We made many friends among the Melbourne men, and we are all looking forward to giving them as good a time over here next year as they gave us.

#### Tennis Notes.

The Tournament has continued to arouse much interest, especially during the first part of the term, although lately the prospects of the Inter-'Varsity contests overshadowed it as a topic of conversation. In the Doubles, the finals only remain; while the Singles have both semi-finals and finals still to be played. Some interesting sets in both have been contested, with some unexpected results.

After a lapse of four years, women's

After a lapse of four years, women's inter-University tennis was resumed in 1919, though at first it seemed as if the influenza epidemic would emphatically protest.

The last contest (1914) was held in Melbourne, and Sydney was to be the 1915 meeting-place. So Sydney it was in 1919. Influenza postponed the matches from May till August. The dates were fixed for 18th-23rd, and coincided with those of the hockey matches, which were also played in Sydney. This meant that it would be impossible to play the same girls for both

games, a fact that caused every selection

committee to ponder deeply.

The practice team was chosen early in the term, and as the weather was unusually good, regular practices were held. The team was finally selected about a month before leaving for Sydney. Mrs. Rowe very kindly consented to coach the practice team and also to act upon the selection committee

The team chosen to go to Sydney included the following: Miss Dolly Walsh, Miss Lorna Bollen, Miss Eileen Reed (captain). Miss Lyndell Morris.. Emergency, Miss

Gypsy Good.

It is customary for the home team to draw the bye and play the winner of the match between the visiting teams. But, as it was impossible for the Melbourne team, on account of examination, to arrive early enough, Sydney played Adelaide on Mon-day and Tuesday, August 18 and 19. Three Miss E. Reed played an excellent Single v. Miss Nosworthy (S.). She was in fine form, and both forearm and backhand strokes could be relied upon. She kept a very good length throughout, and combined accuracy and hard hitting; this proved too difficult for her opponent, who lost 2-6, 3-6. Miss Morris was clearly at a disadvantage in her first game on grass, and her Single against Miss Hardy (S.) was valuable only in so far as it afforded the needed practice for the next day's play.

Miss Bollen had an easy win against Miss Sams, jun., 6-2, 6-5, who was evidently not playing her usual game and could not hope to win a set from so "live" a player

as Miss Bollen.
The last Single, Miss Walsh v. Miss S. Ross, was played early on Tuesday morning, and though the game was hard and close, Miss Ross won, 2 sets straight. Her forceful left-handed driving and welljudged placing were the chief features of her play. This left the scores: Sydney, 2 rubbers, 4 sets, 36 games; Adelaide, 2 rubbers, 4 sets, 32 games.

The second aternoon provided a splendid contest, the scores being close throughout and the games contested with sportsmanship of as high a standard as the play.

Misses Walsh and Reed were unfortunate in not securing a rubber, for they seemed always equal to their opponents, who had no easy win. In the rubber against Misses Sams and Nosworthy (S.), some fine driving by Miss Walsh proved very effective. and the victory of the Sydney girls was undoubtedly due to the fact that both played

The last rubber to finish was that of Misses Bollen and Morris (A.) v. Misses

Ross and Hardy (S.), the score standing at: Sydney: 4 rubbers, 8 sets, and an unknown number of games (nobody having counted them carefully up to that time); Adelaide, 3 rubbers, 7 sets. The first set went to Adelaide, 6-4, and amid intense excitement Sydney managed to capture the second, 6-4. The final set was won by Adelaide, 6-2, their opponents fighting to the last point. Miss Bollen played beautifully throughout, and combined brilliant hard hitting with judgment and accuracy. Their opponents thought to take the easier course by giving Miss Morris most of the play, but they struck a "snag," as she proved "impassable." Nothing was too difficult, and her returns lobbed over the netplayer's head, or else safely out of her reach. Miss Bollen made the winning shots, but Miss Morris made the recoveries from their opponents' winning shots.

The end of the match provided still more excitement, as it was known that rubbers . and sets were now even, and that games would have to be taken into calculation. A systematic search could discover no more than 80 games for Adelaide; therefore the match went to Sydney with 86 games to her

credit.

Next the winner of the Adelaide-Sydney match-Sydney in this case-played Melbourne, the result being an easy win for Melbourne, who also beat Adelaide at the end of the week by the incontestible margin of 8 rubbers to nil. The play was very poor, and it was difficult to imagine that it was the same team that had played against Sydney. However, the Melbourne team was certainly the best of the three, and deserved once more to carry off the cup.

In conclusion, a word of praise and appreciation is due to the Sydney Women's Sports Association for the excellent arrangements made for the comfort and entertainment of their visitors. Those of us who know, think that Sydney 'Varsity girls are charming company and good

sports.

#### Critique of the Team.

Miss Dorothy Walsh.-Clean, forceful hitting characterizes her game. When in form she is hard to beat, but her service can be improved.

Miss Lorna Bollen .- Has a tricky serve. and an attractive and valuable backhand stroke, while her forearm is just as strong. Her determination to win stands her in good stead.

Miss Eileen Reed .- Reliable on the forearm and backhand. Keeps an excellent length, but should cultivate a more effective

second service.

Miss Lyndall Morris.-Has improved very much since the beginning of the year. Safety and activity mark her play, while her volleying was a feature of the Inter-'Varsity games.

Miss Gypsy Good (emergency).—Very reliable and recovers well, but needs to place more and put more force into her strokes. Plays a better double than single.

The absence of a strong net-player in the team calls for comment. Special attention should be paid to this form of play before the next Inter-'Varsity match.

#### Scores of the Inter-University Tennis Matches.

Sydney v. Adelaide.—Won by Sydney by 6 games. Sydney: Rubbers, 4; sets, 9; games, 86. Adelaide: Rubbers, 4; sets, 9; games, 80.

Sydney v. Melbourne.—Won by Melbourne by 4 rubbers. Melbourne: Rubbers, 6; sets, 12; games, 92. Sydney: Rubbers, 2; sets, 6; games, 62.

Melbourne v. Adelaide.—Won by Melbourne by 8 rubbers. Melbourne: Rubbers 8; sets, 16; games, 96. Adelaide: games, 22.

#### Results.

Melbourne won two matches. Sydney won one match. Adelaide, nil.

The Cup awarded to Melbourne, to be held till 1920.

### Hockey.

The thought of Inter-'Varsity has been a big incentive to practise this season, and Mr. Siebert's valuable services as coach have gone far towards making our team. Early morning practices have been regular, and it is to be hoped that they will also be a prominent feature of next season's hockey. Both "A" team and "B" team secured second place in the premiership list, and both played off in the finals. Neither team happened to carry off the cup, but throughout the matches the play was good, and nothing was to be regretted on that score.

The "A" team played the Arohas for the premiership. The Aroha team had not lost a match for the season; moreover, no goals had been shot against them. Throughout the year 'Varsity has been determined to break this splendid record. The Arohas are a fine team—they know the meaning and value of playing a combined game—and deserve their success. 'Varsity "A" have also done good team work, and their organized play, although it did not score a win for them in the finals was nevertheless responsible for the first two goals against the premiership team.

As Inter-'Varsity has been the biggest thing of the year, a few words about it would not be out of place. From the very start our luck was right out. Both captain (Rae Miller) and the vice-captain (Edna Davidson) were unable to play. That was a considerable blow to the expectations of the team. Two girls were brought up from "B" Grade to fill their places, and Veta Macghey was elected captain and Maisie Gault vice-captain. After a most enjoyable journey we arrived in Sydney. On the following Monday we were taken along to the 'Varsity and shown around. Altogether we played three matches, the first being against the home team, the second against Melbourne, and the last against Brisbane. The scores each time were 3-nil against us. Two of our players managed to get the 'flu, and in the interests of the team it is only fair to state that it was owing to the disorganization of the regular team work that we met with so little success. The Sydney girls were very quick with the ball; their Oval is much faster than ours, and throughout the game they made the The Melbourne team was certainly the strongest. They know the game, and their organized play was a feature worth watching. The Queensland players were new to Inter-Varsity, and, like Adelaide, they were at a bit of disadvantage in having to abide by rules which did not permit practices which their own tions allow. Queensland's "goalie" was splendid, and had it not been for her fine clearing they would have fared much worse than they did.

Throughout the matches our girls tried hard to play their old game, and next year, if we have the luck to have our regular eleven, we hope to have the Cup in Adelaide.

During the hockey season each player has worked consistently and well for the success of the team, and a word about the individual members of the team may help to convey an idea of the play on the whole.

"The Goalie."—Dorothy Adams has occupied the position of "goalie." She has done some fine clearing and sure hitting; but it would be worth her while to take into consideration the fact that the "goalie" is permitted the valuable practice of "kicking" the ball out of the circle.

The Backs.—Rae Miller and Olive Cape are 'Varsity's full-backs. Their long, sure hits have been the despair of opposing forwards and the bulwark of the team's defence.

The Half Backs.—Maisie Gault plays on the left wing. Her stick work and her steady persistence make her work very valuable. Veta Macghey is the centre halfback. Her "stick-lifting" and "scooping" contribute much to her game, but perhaps it would be better if she did not go too much forward. Edna Davidson is on the right wing. She has played a steady, consistent game. She stops well and hits well.

The Forwards.—For the first half of the season Annie Stanton played centre, and for the last half Veda Stoate occupied that position. Veda is sure and steady, and has done much to organize the play of the forward line.

Phil Coulthard and Annie Berriman play on the right wing. Their combined play is a prominent feature in a match. They change over splendidly, and are fairly quick on the ball. To Annie is due the honour of scoring the first goal against the Premiers for the season. Phil would do better to be a little less unselfish with her passing and shoot for goal herself.

Florrie Kleeman and Myrtle Grubb occupy the left wing. Florrie has plenty of speed, but her play is not always effective. Her position as left-outer is difficult, and she has her work cut out to pass centre. Myrtle plays steadily and consistently. She is sure, but her pace needs quickening up. She shot the second goal against Arohas, and is our representative in the Inter-State team which is visiting Western Australia next Tuesday.

We wish the Inter-State team every success, and hope that they will have a pleasant stay in Western Australia.

### Women's Rowing Club.

Rowing has progressed as usual during the second term; but a slackening of regular practice is only to be expected in the third, as the realization comes over us that finals are creeping on with relentless pace.

The only event of importance this term

was a meeting of the committee and members to discuss a proposal to affiliate the Women Students' Rowing Club with the Sports Association.

Our club has hitherto been an independent branch of the association, and that, probably, is one cause of the lack of enthusiasm. It will mean that one subscription

is paid for tennis, hockey, and rowing together, which will rejoice the hearts of allround sports, though it is a little hard on those whose only sport is rowing. It may also be that "blues" will be awarded for rowing!

But, taken as a whole, it should benefit the condition of the club considerably.

A motion was therefore proposed and carried that the committee of the Sports Association be approached on this question. We hope for satisfactory results.

# Lacrosse. By "Stick."

On Saturday, August 9, the annual match between the 'Varsity "C" team and the Blind School took place on the latter's ground. Our team just managed to win by 99 goals to 1. We were ably represented by Messrs Benaylor (captain), McFynn (vice-captain), Patrine, Georgeowl, Garone, de Neufville Gevans, Wheelmann, Rurdon, Gouty, and Clookum. The runaway result was due mainly to our goalsneak snatching umpteen goals while the other goalie was not looking. The resemblance between the nets and certain pockets enabled him to pot the red" with great accuracy. literally "mowed down" the opposition, and was responsible for several goals which weren't too "dusty." The "sweeping" victory of the students was due in large measure to his efforts. Gevans, who was pro-moted from the "B" team owing to his good work the previous Saturday in helping the other side to score 23 goals, played a splendid game in the back lines, and was solely responsible for the one goal our opponents secured. Rurdon, our goalie, calculating the precision of the pill with great judgment, materially helped to keep down their total. The rest of the team ably backed up these players, and the form shown augurs well for the next match. This will take place next Saturday against a certain Parkside institution, on their grounds. Volunteers for this match are urgently needed. Please apply to the Hon. Secretary. CHARLES R.

#### The Trail of the (Journalistic) Serpent.

One of our visiting actresses, who tells us that she is a trained journalist, is reported by the interviewer to have said: "We played to the American

doughboys. They were rough diamonds waiting to be moulded." Apparently they have an equivalent for Brummagem jewelry even in America.

### Reviews.

A Causal Geography of the World, by A. Grenfell Price (Rigby, Ltd., Adelaide; 2/3). Mr. Price has probably endured, as most of us have, the stupid and disconnected cramming of facts that so often passes under the name of geography; but he has endeavoured to save the present generation of school boys and girls from such boredom. His Causal Geography is so sane and so delightfully logical that it should be a pleasure to teach from it. He treats the subject as a science, without losing sight of the romance that lies behind it. Facts are correlated and explained, instead of being merely stated, and are, besides, judiciously pruned. Wherever possible comparison is made between conditions in Australia and elsewhere. Trade and commerce and defence are made a vital part of the subject. The book is, of course, small, and one could easily find omissions; it is, however, not a reference book, but a text book, for children just awakening to an interest in their own country and in the rest of the world. It is a little disappointing to find no mention of Australian history in a book of this kind. The growth of the settlements and the reasons for their formation are so closely connected with the geography of the country, and even a slight reference to our history in a book so full of interest would have stimulated enquiry. hope that Mr. Price will some day write a causal geography of South Australia in a form that will have more bulk and no less interest.

Khaki and Cassock, by Kenneth T. Henderson, M.A.C.F. (Melville and Mullen, Pty., Ltd., Melbourne). The Rev. Kenneth Henderson says of the sketches that made up his work that "they are mainly a record of personal

experiences, though as I have been interested in psychology since my University days, I have made an attempt to describe how the minds of some other people work in the cut-off world of war. It is not easy to do this for the general public, for between the civilian and the fighting man there is a great gulf, fixed, impossible to bridge in words. Because most soldiers will not attempt to express their experiences coherently the public has been given what it is supposed to want. Humour and heroism have been exalted, but one cannot appreciate the humour of the line without entering into the sufferings, nor the courage without entering into the physical fear. All I would claim for my work is that it is a consistent effort at exact truth." And in that he presents to the reader some of the facts of life under war conditions, neither varnished as an inducement to read, nor in support of any axe to grind, he has given the civilian population a new insight into actualities. Though it is the padre that speaks, we forget that it is so, and see moving about under totally new conditions man long trained in arts other than war. And while the old life, the old ideas, still-cling, we can see the outlook of the individual changing as an entirely different aspect is brought into prominence by the changed environment of war. To the casual reader this book may not be more than a number of interesting and amusing thumbnail sketches of life in the war zone as seen by a padre on active service, who keeps himself largely out of the footlights. But to the more observant reader there is much that will give material for serious reflection. first part of the book mainly consists of vivid little pictures of what goes on in and around the line; but one

sees, not so much the surface of things, as the realities that lie underneath. It may be but a chance sentence of a mud-covered private or a simple act of self-preservation, but it is enough to open up a vast sphere for speculation. They are descriptions not only of what men do but what they think. But even apart from their value as a psychological study, these sketches are interesting, amusing, and often pathetic. In "Notes on War Psychology" the writer has endeavoured to deal directly with the workings of men's minds under the conditions of war. When a man enters the war zone there is forced on him the terrible uncertainty of everything. All planning and forward thinking are conditional on the big "if," and the great "perhaps" looms very near and impressive when it is split into a series of blazing, thundering, crashing queries. As a relief to this the tendency is toward fatalism, whether it be in the doctrine of "If your number isn't on it, you're all right," or in God. As an antidote to the sickening horror of war comes a callousness, but a callousness with a limit. It paralyzes the emotions, but it does not, for example, prevent everything possible being done for a wounded man. But such callousness, the writer finds, is merely temporary, and as soon as the environment is changed this outer skin is shed.

But to the tragedy of war there is a lighter side, and while much has been made of this by writers who write what it is thought the public wants, it is a wondrous thing that humour can assert itself under such conditions. And yet, perhaps, it is not so very wonderful, for under great stress nature must find a safety valve, and the ability to see the humorous side of things has been the saving grace of sanity. To quote many of the number of humorous stories would, we fear, take more space than we can allow, and to do so would detract from the value of reading the book. But we cannot pass over this gem: A soldier wrote describing life in the Australian Bight. "Dear — . We are being well looked after. We have six meals a day—three down and

three up."

But the book has a far more important purpose than that of relating the humours of the soldier. The writer has thrown out a challenge to Christianity, to the leaders of Christian thought. If he arouses the consciousness of those who profess to be guiding the spiritual life of this community, his book has been well worth writing. One may not agree with all his conclusions, but he has at least laid his finger on vital weaknesses. Many of our comfortable, respectable churchgoing citizens would do well to read Chapter XVIII. It will give many of our ministers of the Gospel much material for reflection. And the writer not only contents himself with laying bare weakness, but suggests the way of reform. "Our appeal," he says, "to men must be to live, for the fine and heroic in life, to live dangerously for the faith that is in them-not to live in the fear of death, or to worry overmuch about 'getting to heaven' (vile phrase)." The book is not a religious tract, nor is it written merely to amuse. It is a book with a high purpose and of wide appeal. It is a book that every serious-minded citizen should read. For the University student, and especially for those at all interested in psychology there is much of intense interest.

E.L.S.

Labour and Industry in Australia, 1788-1901. 4 vols. Oxford University Press, 1918. By T. A. Coghlan, 73/6 net. After the release, about five years ago, of the early despatches between Downing Street and the colonies, new histories of Australia were to be expected. No masterly general history has yet appeared, but Sir Timothy Coghlan's chapters introductory to each industrial period would in themselves, if bound separately, consti-

tute an advance on those generally used as text books. In fact, the scope and perspective of this history of labour and industry make it practically a general history as well, and that without the plan being a distorted one. The book is conceived with the breadth of view of a man who knows that the origin and development of Australia being unique; its history too must be valuable for its own sake. Hence he presents it with a clarity, a vigour, and a dignity that eschews the adventitious interest of gossip, and we do not get the usual painful impression of a provincial history written by a provincial historian. For this reason it is to be hoped that Higher Public students will be encouraged to make use of the work. They will find unsuspected mines of interest in a subject they

too often despise. The plan of the book is such that it can be treated as one story or, by omission of the non-relevant chapters in each period, as a history of land and settlement, of labour and wages, of prices and currency, of public works, and so on, and of these in Australia as a whole, or in any separate state. It is astonishing that one man should survey so large a field, and from so many angles, without becoming perfunctory in his treatment of any one of them. On the contrary, Sir Timothy is always eager and interested, even though to have dealt concisely with the enormous amount of data would have taken many years and only two-thirds of the space. In some chapters Tinline Scholars will be amused to find sins like those of their own youth reproduced in print. We are apt to hear all about the agitation for a bill, and against it, its various readings and committee stages, and the opinions of deputations and public meetings and newspapers, its withdrawal and reconstruction, all this with date and circumstance, and then as likely as not that bill lapses! One recognizes the feeling of the researcher

that the fruits of his work should be preserved in full; not simply distilled. This makes it an invaluable reference book, though sometimes the ordinary reader will be annoyed at having to make his own deductions from what should have formed only the (unprinted) data for the author's synthesis. The chapters which are too diffuse in data are generally too diffuse in style too, and much is said in a way that suggests unrevised writing at high speed. Yet one always feels that the very lavishness of the detail is almost as much due to love as to haste, and to the real student it is a source of delight.

The statistics, as is to be expected from the writer's official position, are very full, and some of the chapters are, of course, for reference rather than for consecutive reading. Even so, it would have been useful had tables or graphs been used to enable the reader to compare at a glance conditions in the separate States in the same period, and to correlate all the periods.

But by no means all the book is of the dry statistical variety, and Sir Timothy's style of recounting or summarizing is impartial without being colourless. One feels the vividness with which a warmhearted (but not mawkish) historian realized the plight, of the "cheap and helpless" labour of convicts and coolies, and the greed of the men whose moral vision was blinded by material interest. The chapters on Kanaka and Chinese labour analyse every occasion for forming the White Australia opinion in the continent, and insist that the argument that has had most weight with the workers has been not so much moral or ethnic as economic. "Unfortunately for Australia's reputation, the agitation against the coloured races has been accompanied by some cruelty and much vulgar vituperation of the great Asiatic peoples . . . but behind the agitations are the convictions of the great mass of the people. Australians are

little given to sentimentality, yet there is a great deal of sentiment in their attitude in this matter. They conceive that in holding their territory against the Asiatic peoples they have a nobler ideal of their Imperial responsibilities and a truer sense of ultimate values than those who claim, in the interests of the world policy of the Empire, the free or restricted admission of the

Asiatic to Australia."

The South Australian will appreciate the care given to his own State (despite the exotic sound of "Fitzwilliam Street" on p. 1545), and the principles underlying the Labour movement in the different colonies are admirably discriminated. In the earlier years New South Wales was opportunist and calculating, and productive of ameliorative measures. Queensland was romantic and idealist; in Victoria there was a "dull commonplaceness." "The peculiarity of the South Australian Labour movement is its character as an incident in a general turmoil of political agitation of a Liberal character, its excellence consisting in its willingness to compromise;" and the lesson it had

to learn "was the common one that a general interest, even enthusiasm for a social policy, is more likely to issue in exhaustive debate than in vital action." The learning of it in the Baker-Kingston controversy is most entertainingly set out. Opponents of the party system will find a good deal of food for thought in the action of politics in Australia before the rise of party, and with regard to the present position Coghlan points out that "the rise of Labour Parties made for the unity of . . . the growth of a Labour Party in every State brought about a great unity in political aims, and gave the Federation a political reality which it would have been difficult to ensure before the Labour Party came into existence."

It will require the lapse of many years, and the evolution of new guiding principles, before a re-survey of

1788-1901 will be worth while.

S.E.J.

Magazines received: Hermes, Queensland University Magazine, Unleian.

### In Absentia.

The Vice-Chancellor is reported to have arrived in England on June 25, in the very nick of time for the London peace celebrations, after which he went on to Aberdeen. Professor Mitchell is expected back in Adelaide at the end of February.

Letters from one or another old Adelaidean can give a personal touch to most of the world's events. Australian grain has been exported to India to help supply her wheat and rice shortage. Miss Valesca Reimann, M.A., on the staff of Trinity (boys) College, Kandy, writes of the distress in Ceylon when the rice failed to arrive. "In Kandy the Social Service League got control at once, and managed to obtain

about 100 bags. Then we all had districts allotted to us, and visited every house and hovel, distributing rice tickets according to the size of the families and their several capacities. Of course 100 bags soon ran out when the whole of Kandy and the villages round about were being fed on them. The day it ran out we expected some up from Colombo, but it didn't come; nor the next day—till about 7 p.m.; and if it had gone on there might have been food riots. The League had opened selling depots, and that night we started one at the College. It was awfully interesting. Bright stars and only the flickering lantern to give light; then the hosts of bare-footed people in their different dresses, hurrying along noiselessly to get their tickets checked. Then they passed on to the selling counter, paid their money, and spread their cloths, or handkerchiefs, or turbans on the ground before the bags, had their quantity measured out, and departed noiselessly as they had come. And so it went on until all the people of Kandy were served."

Sister Ida Brummitt (an undergraduate of Adelaide) writes from Rawal Pindi in Northern India, near the border, where, as she points out, she is "nursing in the next war."

Mrs. Ashbee Warren (Ella Stephens, B.A.) is living in Samarai, British New Guinea. The shipping strike cut them off from the mainland for seven or eight weeks. "Food is getting short. No butter, no potatoes, no onions, no sugar, no flour, no kerosene (though I do not consider that so much a food as a flavouring). We shall not starve, as there are plenty of cattle in the country." She writes of the confusion of tongues in Papua. "You start an entirely new language about every ten miles. Now the Government is trying to make Motu the official tongue, but they say Motu has changed since the Government began to learn it (not cause and effect, exactly), but the official tongue will soon be among the dead languages at this rate." chaplain to the prisoners has to preach in "horrible pidgin English." A sermon runs somewhat as follows: "God, he big fellow chief, all time walk about, look long New Guinea man. you bad feller, he sorry," etc.

Miss Millicent Proud, M.A., has left Orange High School, N.S.W., and gone to England to join her sister, Mrs. Pavy (Dr. Dorothea Proud). Her plans are uncertain, but she hopes to do some teaching and gain an insight into the up-to-date methods of modern English schools. Miss Lois Allen, B.A., is also in London.

Miss Hilda Walter, M.A., is classics mistress at the Dubbo High School in N.S.W.

Mr. Stephen Kessell, B.Sc., who is enjoying social and scholastic Oxford, was present when Convocation conferred degrees on the various war leaders, from Joffre and Haig to Monash. The freedom of Oxford was also conferred upon Admiral Beatty, who remarked that "all present have to thank the Navy that no foeman's hand had set foot in England." Mr. Kessell expects to be back before Christmas.

From Mr. Stephen Montgomery, editor of the "Black Swan": It may interest you to learn that I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Kessell on the transport "Orontes," en route to England. Our work continually threw us together; we used to chase one another all over the boat, each trying to extort medical history sheets and such from the other. Both of us, too, had our share in the publication of the ship's paper, a four-page volume, issued once, and once only. I will be very glad to hear any further news of Mr. Kessell, and will watch your publication with interest for it. I left him at Fovant Camp, near Salisbury, and have not heard of him since. In case you have not had news of him, it may be of interest to add that we sailed by the "Orontes" from Sydney, touched at Wellington, passed five days at Tahiti, went through the Panama Canal, and had six days in New York. We finally landed in Liverpool. I met Kess, in New York at the top of the great Woolworth Building, 770 feet above Broadway. As a matter of fact, one could almost count on meeting any of the "diggers" from the ship if one waited for a little time at the top of the Wool-

Professor Horace Lamb, once of Adelaide, but now of Manchester, has lately been elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mrs. Gordon Pavy (Dorothea Proud) has since the armistice been using her organizing powers to help the Ministry of Labour. She and her husband are returning to S.A., and hope to leave England in November.

From Miss Lois Allen in London: On Monday I went to the Student Movement House to meet Miss Rouse. She evidently had the day filled with appointments, and had very little time to spare. I had lunch with her and Miss Overton and two Swiss secretaries. They mentioned an International Training School for women student Christian Federation workers and Y.W.C.A. workers, to be held in Paris from July 15 to October 15. . . . The course will be in English and French. There will be members from many European countries, and a few Anglo-

Saxon. It seems to me it would be thrillingly interesting, and it would bring the longed-for sojourn in Paris.

From a letter of July 10: I am writing in a passport office. I came yesterday, but was rejected because I needed extra photographs. I am going to the Paris school, and we start next Tuesday, July 15. There are several going from here—Russian, Polish, Swissbut I think not any English.

Miss Eleanor Cowperthwaite, M.A. (honours classics) was, on the outbreak of war, teaching in South France. Owing to the urgent need for doctors she became a student at the London School of Medicine for Women, and expects to finish her course next year.

(Contributions are invited for this column.)

### Professor Brailsford Robertson.

The University Council has indeed been very fortunate in securing such a brilliant young man as Dr. Robertson to fill the position of Professor of Physiology, rendered vacant by the death of Sir Edward Stirling. Although only 35 years of age, he has already won world-wide renown for his original work in science, and he is one of the many brilliant scholars who have won honour for their University by their achievements in other parts of the world.

Dr. Robertson, who is the son-in-law of our late Professor, is a Scotchman by birth, but the greater part of his early life was spent in South Australia. His initial education was obtained at Miss Stanton's school, Glenelg, and he was later privately tutored prior to matriculation at the Adelaide University in 1902. He was always recognized as an exceptionally brilliant student with a very original turn of mind. In April, 1905, he obtained the degree of B.Sc. with first-class honours

in physiology. The same year he was appointed Assistant in Physiology at the University of California. To this University he proceeded, and took up his duties under Professor Jacques Loeb, one of the ablest bio-chemists in the world. Dr. Robertson assisted Professor Loeb in his researches, and the latter held a very high opinion of the young Adelaide scientist.

He obtained his Ph.D. degree in 1907 from the University of California, and in 1908 the degree of D.Sc. from the Adelaide University. In January, 1908, he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry, and in July of the same year Assistant Professor of Physiology Two years later he was also appointed Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology.

It was a tribute to the attainments of Dr. Robertson that upon the appointment of Professor Loeb to the Rockefeller Institute his brilliant assistant succeeded to the professorship of bio-

chemistry in the University of California, in association with Professor S. S. Maxwell. Dr. Robertson held this position until last year, when he proceeded to the University of Toronto as Professor of Physiology.

Dr. Robertson has done much original work in connection with life and growth, and he discovered and patented the substance tethelin, which stimulates growth, and is of great value in the healing of wounds and ulcers. A trust was formed at the University of California to manufacture tethelin, the income being devoted to scientific research. It was also brought under the notice of the British War Office, and has been used with great success in America.

The varied interests of Professor Robertson are shown by the different societies to which he belonged. was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Bio-Chemical Society, and the American Bio-Chemical Society, the American Association for Cancer Research. He was also Associate Editor of the Journal of Biological Chemistry

(New York), the Journal of Physiological Chemistry (New York), the Zeitschrift fur Chemie und Industrie der Kolloide (Dresden), and the Folia Neuro-biologica (Amsterdam).

His contributions to science are very numerous, including "The Physiological Chemistry of the Proteins" (Dresden, 1912) and numerous monographs and articles on the same subject in the Journal of Biological Chemistry and on "Growth and Chemical Phenomena accompanying Functional Activity of Central Nervous System" in the Journal of Physiological Chemistry. He has also written many articles on miscellaneous subjects of bio-chemical interest in various American and foreign European periodicals.

The late Sir Edward Stirling, apart from his parental regard, had an exceptionally high opinion of the young man's attainments, and the Council are to be congratulated in obtaining such a worthy successor to our late Professor. On behalf of the University students, this magazine extends a hearty welcome to our new Professor of Physiology.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Wash-Out.—Too long

Digger B.—We prefer contributions that have not appeared in any other publication.

E.L.S.—Held over for next issue.

Pypt.—You have the gift of rhyming easily. Why not try it on something more worthy?

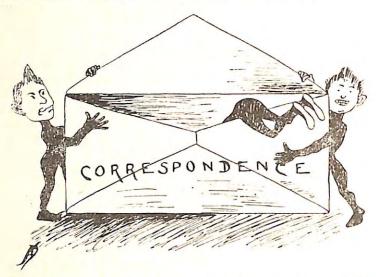
T.O.S.—Thanks for bathheater fuel. Femina.—Be more tolerant, my child. Your letter would only "put their backs up."

A.D.—Crowded out this time.

### Miss Mary Kitson, LL.B.

We offer our sincerest congratulations to Miss Mary Kitson, who has just been made a partner in the new legal firm of Johnstone, Ronald, and Miss Kitson has had a most successful academic career, and has also taken a keen interest in the various sides of University life. We are sure that all graduates and undergraduates will join in wishing her further successes.

A Lawyer-A gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself.—Lord Brougham.



To the Editor of the University Magazine.

Madam—The editorial in your last issue was of great interest. "A university is not a glorified high school. It is intended for students who, however scanty their knowledge, have some intellectual life of their own, who value ideas and the contact of mind with mind, and who come to a seat of learning, not merely to scramble through some bread-winning test, but, whether consciously or not, to satisfy the needs of their growing spirit." While the details of the proposal you mention for furthering this end are still so vague, perhaps a few observations and suggestions might be admitted into your columns.

The undergraduates of the past have always been conscious of this need for "contact of mind with mind," and the men were encouraged and aided by the professors to form societies within the faculties. A sports association gave a common interest to all the men and some of the women.

The women have organized as students, graduate with undergraduate, and not according to faculty. This may have been indirectly due to their exclusion from the association of the

Arts Faculty, to which most of them belonged ten years ago. The result of the close and inter-faculty commingling in business and pleasure and debate has been good, and the women, who have achieved a home for their union, have progressed in corporate life. They have also found the advantage of having officers whom the Council recognizes as their responsible representatives.

The disadvantage of the faculty cleavage on the men's side has been lack of corporate spirit, with all that that implies of progress and companionship and mental depth, and doubtless for the men as for the women there has been a similar loss through the segregation of the sexes. Separate housekeeping is necessary, and probably no Arts woman has failed to sympathize with the desire of the Arts Association (despite the absence of differentiation in its name) to confine membership to men; they see too clearly certain losses to their own Debating Society, supposing men were present at every meeting. At the same time men and women who are doing the same work must have many interests in common, and it is a humiliating fact that at present the corridors are the only common locus for discussion and social intercourse within the

precincts of the University.

A new union such as that proposed cannot, and of course would not wish to, ignore the history of the present associations, and doubtless the preliminary committee for preparing plans would contain experienced officials from each, to utilize past experience, and to prevent friction, supposing it were advisable for the proposed union to take over any of the functions, social or other, of existing bodies.

If the men had an inter-faculty organization like that of the women it would be easy for a smaller body chosen from both executives to promote the social welfare of the students as a whole, and the union would be a centre where graduates could meet and find a students' atmosphere when they no longer have the stimulus of lectures. If such a union were established many of the social gatherings of the men and women could be held together, and each would gain in importance and dignity. The Commemoration Day dinner to the new graduates might become a joint function, if the Women's Union welcomes the proposed development.

Joint premises for social gatherings,

reading, discussions, afternoon tea, would supply a real want.

The question of subscription is important. The amount seems to depend on what expenses of rent, interest, furniture, attendance, etc., are involved by the form of association decided upon. Two guineas sounds a lot to undergraduates who are notoriously (or were in my day) in a state of chronic impecuniosity, especially when added to certain customary and almost unavoidable present demands. Of course the union subscription might cover or lessen some of the present ones. Certainly while the State aims at lessening fees, we must be careful how we heap up expenses on the social side, where there is no alleviation of scholarships, bursaries, and prizes. It is of the essence of a university to offer "the enrichment of contact with life and experience" as well as the acquisition of facts, but where the fees are so nearly nominal as they are in Adelaide one is loath to ask for help from the financial resources (if any) of the university of the State.

However, no one doubts that consultation and courage and enthusiasm will solve all difficulties.

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Yours faithfully, S. ELIZABETH JACKSON.

## A Country Writer.

By S. Elizabeth Jackson.

A writer in the "Times Literary Supplement" complains of the dearth of good novels of country life. The modern author, he asserts, claps the story on to any county, irrespective of the spirit of the place. He takes a tourist's trip to Cornwall or Yorkshire, and makes a book out of it, though his dialogue was never heard on land or sea, flowers bloom together whose seasons never met, and his pitiful town thinness of mind is visible alike in what he sees and in what he fails to see.

Against these degenerate moderns the letter sets Richard Doddridge Blackmore, and regrets that all his novels but one are neglected by an undiscriminating or too hasty generation.

Now it is the virtue of country libraries that, though only the feeblest of modern novels may find a way there, the best of the old linger on their shelves long after they have been ejected from more pretentious places. And so, while this letter was still fresh in my mind, in our Institute at Petunia,

rubbing sides with volumes by Mrs. Gaskell and Miss Braddon, I came across "Cripps the Carrier," whose title page proclaimed it to be "by the author of Lorna Doone." I took it home, despite my doubt, as I eyed its yellow pages and heavy print, that I should pay with yawns for my virtuosity.

And then on the very first page I met Dobbin, "the best harse as ever looked

through a bridle."

"Every 'talented' man must think. whenever he walks beside a horse, of the superior talents of the horse . . . the power of blowing (which no man hath in a comely and decorous form); and last, not least, the final blessing of terminating decorously in a tail. Scarcely any man stops to think of the many cares that weigh upon the back of an honest horse. Dobbin knew all this, but was too much of a horse to dwell on it. He kept his tongue well under his bit, his eyes in sagacious blinkers, and sturdily up the hill he stepped, while Cripps, his master, trudged beside him."

At the second page I was smiling outright, and knew that not a word of this book would I knowingly skip.

Such is the quality of the writing that not only do we learn to know Zacchary Cripps and his brother Tickus (christened after the third book of the "Pentachook," as they called his sixth brother), his horse Dobbin, and Mary Hookham, "as he was a tarnin' over in his mind," together with Squire Oglander, Lawyer-or "Liar"-Sharp, as Zac addressed him, "wishing to put all things legal," Miranda, his wife, and Kit his son, as well as or better than we know our neighbours, but we are all the time falling in love with that sly rogue, that mellow scholar, that lover of a horse and a pretty girl, Richard Doddridge Blackmore. Here is a man who knows and loves, and smiles over the rustic mind, and life, as he knows and loves the trees, the hedges, the ruts, the sunlight, and the frosts, and all the ways of nature. He is leisurely, and you must be leisurely with him. You must stop to see what he sees, and accompany all his friends on their goings out and comings in, smiling and enjoying with him. He cares more for the telling than for the story; he knows, like Louis Stevenson, that "to travel hopefully is better than to arrive."

Oxford and Oxfordshire are the scenes of the story, and we hear more of town than gown, and more of Beckley than either. If the precise critic ask whether it be a novel of characteror of place or of plot, the precise critic is a fool. There is the country, with its lanes and hedges and changing seasons, and there are the people who carried and delved and gossipped and wondered, sympathized with the trials of their "betters," and did their duty by parish church and parish "public," "same as Christians ought to." And if you put it squarely to Squire (or Parson?) Blackmore: "Come, now, you don't expect me to believe that Lawyer eh?" he will Sharp actually . . . vouchsafe such a Philistine not so much as a wink in reply, though you may catch a quizzical twinkle at a generation too bald-minded to enjoy a hop field because the blossom must be held up on poles.

Blackmore, like Shakespeare, knows every turn of the bucolic's slow, sturdy, tortuous mind; he loved his pauses, the dawning of perception, his easy missing of the point, his superstitions, and his common sense. Read this (it comes in that passage where the escaping Grace Oglander appeals to the Carrier to shelter her from pursuit in his van):

"But missy, poor missy," Cripps stammered out, drawing on his heart for every word, "you was buried on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord 1838; three pickaxes was broken over digging your grave by reason of the frosty weather, and all of us come to your funeral! Do 'ee go

back, miss, that's a dear! The churchyard to Beckley is a comfortable place, and this here wood no place for a Christian."

And he can paint the brisk homely maids as well as the gaping tonguetied men.

"Now, sir, if you please. You must—you must," cried Mary Hookham, his best maid, trotting in with her thumbs turned back from a right hot dish, and her lips up as if she were longing to kiss him, to let out her feelings. . . . "Sir, if you please, you must ate a bit. . . . 'Take on,' as my mother has often said, 'take on as you must, if your heart is right, when the hand of the Lord is upon you; but never take off with your victuals.' . . . All of us has our own troubles," said Mary, "but these here pickles is wonderful."

In the affectionate malice of the misadventures into which is plunged Hardenow, that earnest, scholarly Tractarian, there is all the fun of a man who is teasing a beloved and misguided friend. The muscles he is so proud of shall be laughed at, into brambles he shall plunge, and lose his hat and tear his neckcloth into ribbons; in a pignet shall he be caught, and his athletic legs having struck terror into the mind of Rabbit John, bound with thongs shall be, and left in an empty pigstye, the very parlour of pig-styes ("on the floor, where he had the best of it, for odour ever rises"), there to continue his fast for many hours. Pity him not overmuch; "his accustomed stomach but thinks, it Friday come again!"

Aye, Blackmore knew man, and maid, and beast—even pig. Lying in this plight Hardenow sees:

". . . a loose board, lifted every now and then by the unringed snout of a very good old sow. Pure curiosity was her motive, and no evil appetite, as her eyes might tell. She had never seen a fellow and a tutor of a college rolling, as she herself longed

to do; and yet in a comparatively clumsy way. She grunted deep disapprovement of his movements, and was vexed that her instructions were so entirely thrown away."

Here is a picture of a little child, seen through his hole by the distracted tutor:

"A little child toddled to the wicket gate, and laid fat arms against it, and laboured, with impatient grunts, to push it open. . . . He gazed with his whole might at this little peg of a body, in the distance toppling forward, and throwing out behind the whole weight of its great efforts. . . . This little peg, now in battle with the gate, was a solid Peg in earnest; a fine little Cripps, about five years old, as firm as if just turned out of a churn. She was backward in speech, as all the little Crippses are; and she rather stared forth her ideas than spoke them. But still, let her once get a settlement concerning a thing that must be done to carry out her own ideas, and in her face it might be seen, once for all, that stop she never would till her own self had

"Taught by adversity (the gate had banged her chubby knees, etc.) she did thus: Against the gatepost she settled her most substantial availability, and exerted it, and spared not. Therewith she raised one solid leg, and spread the naked foot thereof, while her lips were firm as any toe of all the lot, against the vile thing that had knocked her about, and the power that was contradicting her. Nothing could withstand this fixed resolution of one of the far more resolute moiety of humanity. With a creak of surrender the gate gave back; and out came little Peggy Cripps, with a broad face glowing with triumph."

I have told you of Dobbin; I suppose I mustn't detain you to hear about Lawyer Sharp's horse? "A better disposed horse was never foaled; and possibly none—setting Dobbin aside, as the premier and quite unapproachable type—who took a clearer view of his duties to the provider of corn, hay, and straw, and was more ready to face and undergo all proper responsibilities . . . he cannot fairly be blamed, and not a pound should be deducted from his warrantable value, simply because he did what any other young horse in the world would have thought to be right. He stared all round to ask what was coming next, he tugged on the bridle, with his fore feet out, as a leverage against injustice, and his hind legs spread wide apart, like a merry thought, ready to hop anywhere." Later he made for Oxford, "where he thought of his oat sieve smelling sweetly, and nice little nibbles at his clover hay, and the comfortable soothing of his creased places by a man who would sing a tune to him."

One of the charms of the book is that it will make you a nuisance to your family; there are so many pictures that you simply must read them, so many phrases they must taste with you, and everything that you do quote seems to be capped and improved upon by something a little further on, and you simply must venture it.

Not a thing does he miss, from ruts (oh, that paean on ruts! "Everything here was favourable to the very finest growth of ruts. The road had once been made, which is a necessary condition of any masterpiece of rut work; it had then been left to maintain itself, which encourages wholesome development. . . .") to the effects of a hard frost, the borings of the Sire Gigas, and the tufted undergrad, who tools the "Flying Dutchman" up the streets of Oxford. And nothing would we have him miss.

How can I let my dear friend Richard Blackmore, with his chuckling gossip about Worth Oglander and Grace, Cripps, and the rustics of Oxford and Beckley, fade out of memory on Petunia shelves?

### From the M.S.S. Review.

We are very pleased to have the opportunity of congratulating Mr. L. C. E. Lindon on winning the Rhodes Scholarship. Once again the Medical School can claim the honour of having the successful candidate selected from their company. Mr. Lindon certainly deserves it, for not only has he been a hard grafter at his work, but also he has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the University, has worked on many committees, and acted in many official capacities with marked success. wish him the best of success in his future career at Oxford. Below are his qualifications:

Education — Geelong Grammar School (1905-1911). Prizes won.—1906, Form II., English, Latin, French mathematics; 1907, Form IV., English, Latin, French, mathematics, Greek; 1908, Lower V, Latin; 1909, Upper V, Latin, Greek; 1910, Lower VI, Greek; 1911, Lower VI, English, science, drawing, geography, old Geelong Grammarians' Prize for Dux of Lower VI. Public Examinations—1910, Melbourne Junior Public, 5 subjects, 2 credits; 1911, Melbourne Junior Public, 6 subjects, 5 credits.

St. Peter's College (1912 - 13).—Prizes won—1912, Form VIb., Greek, third place in form; 1913, Form VIa., chemistry and third place in form. Scholarships—1912, Westminster; 1913, Bowman. Examinations—1912, Adelaide Senior, passed seven subjects, three credits, sixth on honour list; 1913, Adelaide Higher P., four subjects, eligible for Bursary.

Adelaide University (1914-1919).— Medical Student—1914, first year, first class, third on list; 1915, on active service; 1916, second year, first class, third on list; 1917, third year, first class, second on list; 1918, fourth year, first class, first on list, Davies Thomas Scholarship; 1916, awarded Government Bursary, resigned by Mr. Rayner.

Fondness for and Success in Manly Outdoor Sports.

Geelong Grammar School (1905-11): —1905, 1906, played in XI and XVIII. for junior school; 1907-1911, played cricket, football, rowing, swimming; 1908, won Junior Gymnasium Handicap; 1909, won Junior Gymnasium Championship; 1911, school XI., second XVIII., and eight; 1907-1911, won eight swimming prizes.

eight swimming prizes.
St. Peter's College (1912-1913).—
1912, stroked School Four at Henleyon-Torrens; played matches for School
XI. and XVIII.; second in School
Swimming Championship. 1913, School
XI. and XVIII.; in district matches
represented south district in XI.,
XVIII., rowing, tennis, gymnasium.

University (1914-1919)—1914, February, rowed (7) in Junior Eight; June,

rowed (7) in Inter-'Varsity, awarded full blue; July, stroke of medical crew, winners of Tyas Cup; played in B team, cricket. 1915, played in XI and XVIII of No. 1a Stationary Hospital on active service. 1916, 1917, 1918, played in University XI and XVIII. 1919, stroke University Dash Eight; played in XVIII.

Leadership, Popularity, etc.

Geelong Grammar School. — 1909, 1910, captain of Junior (under 15) XI. and XVIII.

St. Peter's College.—1912, corporal, Senior Cadets; 1913, school prefect; senior sergeant, Senior Cadets.

On Active Service.—1915, Vice-captain of No. 1a Stationary Hospital Football and Cricket Teams.

Adelaide University.—1916, hon. secretary Boat Club, committeeman of Sports Association. 1917, captain of Boat Club; hon. secretary Sports Association; hon. secretary of Cricket Club. 1918, captain of Boat Club (to July); hon. secretary Sports Association; hon. secretary Sports Association; hon. secretary Cricket Club; hon. secretary Medical Students' Society. 1919, committeeman of Boat Club and of Medical Students' Society.

## Professor Watson.

### An Appreciation.

Probably no professor of the Adelaide University is so widely known or so popular as the Elder Professor of Anatomy, Archibald Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S., who has resigned his position, to our great sorrow, and leaves us at the end of this year.

An Australian by birth, he is one who has added fame to this country by his exploits in the medical profession in various parts of the world. Born on July 27, 1849, at Tarculta, in the Riverina district of New South Wales, he was educated at Scotch College,

Melbourne, where he soon displayed his abilities, not only in the pursuit of knowledge, but also in manly sport, in both of which he won distinction. Winning many prizes for Scripture, it was intended that he should enter the Church, but this did not occur, fortunately for the medical profession.

After spending some years in the Pacific Islands, he determined to study medicine, and with that aim in view he sailed for Europe, and studied at Bonn, Gottingen, and Paris; and, under such noted men as Henle, Krause,

Farabeuf, Charcot, and Broca, he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1880.

He then passed on through London, Charing Cross, and Moorefield Hospitals, and, having taken his F.R.C.S. degree, was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at Charing Cross Medical School. Here he earned the name of "Good Business Watson"—a tribute to his success and ability as a coach in anatomy for the Fellowship degree.

In 1883 he went out to Egypt to study cholera, which at that time was raging there, and in 1885, on the foundation of the Adelaide Medical School, he was appointed Elder Professor of Anatomy, which position he has held

from that time till the present.

His patriotism and his desire to help his fellow-countrymen in distress led him to offer his services, both in the South African war of 1899-1901 and in last great war, 1914-1918, in each of which he served as a medical officer.

He held the position of consulting surgeon to the Natal Field Force in South Africa, and took Sir Frederick Treves' places when the latter left for England—a tribute to his capability and world-wide fame as a surgeon.

When the great war broke out, although a man past middle age, he offered his services as a medical man, and left Australia with the first Expeditionary Force as a Major in the A.A.M.C.

In Egypt he held the position of consulting surgeon and pathologist at No. 1 A.G.H. at Heliopolis, serving there for about seventeen months, before his return in March, 1916. Many a man wounded on Gallipoli had occasion to bless him for his work, particularly in cases of head wounds.

As a diagnostician in pelvic com-

plaints, he has earned great repute, and, by a paper read before the Intercolonial Medical Congress on September 21, 1899, entitled "Saving of Blood in Gynaecological Operations," made a name for himself as a surgeon.

On pathology also he is recognized as an authority, and his work in that direction is evinced by many papers and specimens placed before the South Australian Branch of the B.M.A. at meetings during the last ten years of last century and the early years of the present one.

Some of the more notable of his papers published in the "A.M.J." are

as follow:

1895—"Hydatid of Bone."

1899—"Abdominal Hysterectomy." 1901—"Remarks on Gunshot Injuries

of Blood Vessels and Physical Defects of Soldiers, as seen in South Africa."

1906—"Some Less Familiar Forms of Hydatid Disease from a Geographical and Pathological Standpoint."

1909—"Some Points in Renal Sur-

gery."

1910—"Cases Simulating Ectopic

Gestation."

His love for the open air is well evinced by the trips he has made and still makes on his motor bikes. His longest run, one of 600 miles, was made in company with Dr. Pulleine, of Adelaide, and was from Wellington to Auckland, at the time of the Medical Congress in New Zealand.

His resignation will leave a big gap. not only in the Medical School, but also throughout the 'Varsity, a gap which will be very difficult to fill, and for many years to come wherever men he has taught are gathered together there will always be affectionate

memories of dear old "Wattie."

## Rhyme.

What is rhyme? Prosodists have mentioned it more or less vaguely for centuries; editors have sought, with all the graces of rhetoric at their command, to guide into the way of peace the feet of straying poets. In vain! An authority on English grammar upholds "dawn-morn" as a perfect rhyme; "love" is rhymed with "prove" fifty times a day, or perhaps a hundred

times in Spring.

Rhyme is, apparently, a simple thing in English verse. We are not faced, as are the French, with a lost list of "rimes" from "annexee" to "tiercees," through representatives of all the intervening alphabet. English rhyme may be defined quite easily. It is "the arrangement of two word-endings—identical in vowel and following consonant or consonants, but not having the same consonant before the vowel—at the conclusion of two or more lines, or sometimes within the lines themselves." So Saintsbury, our accepted authority.

It is most unfortunate that poets and others will not accept this plain definition. George Eliot has a pretty habit of assonance, in which "roaming" is quite sufficient rhyme for "floating." E. B. Browning is worse—"sword" and "thoughts", "wreath" and "death," "hearth" and "mirth", all are imposed upon the luckless reader in the simplest of stanzas. After this we fear an internal rhyme in so simple a matter

as the removal of a glove.

Surely an instrument of verse whose use can be so nerve racking might be suppressed. We have our Spoon River bards and our imagists. We have also Phillips and Tagore. There was no rhyme in English poetry until the thirteenth century. Since then words have

been twisted, accents mislaid, sentences inverted, sense corrupted—the whole sheltering beneath the now somewhat shabby cloak of poetic diction.

There have been occasional flashes of light. Milton, after writing the finest blank verse of the language, condemns rhyme wholeheartedly, but goes back to the most exquisite rhymes in the choric parts of "Samson Agonistes," where, however, he rhymes "refer it" with "inherit"! Tennyson drops a light word about "petty fools of rhyme"; Browning's alleged rhymes are the most extravagant known; a later poet (Francis Thompson) speaks of "a rhymer, rhyming a futile rhyme."

If versifiers have been linking "one" with "stone", "preclude" with "good" down through the misty centuries, it is not surprising to notice that Spenser introduced strange spelling in order to teach his readers a few first principles of rhyme. One is inclined to formulate a suggestion that rhymes should always be ocular. But then will come Browning with "scant—want", or a thing so awful as "purpose—interpose"; while even Swinburne, that master of music, falls into the simple trap of "wood—flood."

It remains only to implore writers to remember that in these days of the printing press, verses can be written neither solely for the eye nor solely for the ear, that true poetry should flow as smoothly as, or even more smoothly than, ordinary conversation, while it is no more dependent on rhyme than conversation is dependent on slang or the latest novelty from America.

There is an alternative—we might reform the language.

REX BOUNDY.

### Things One Hears About.

By "Somebody We Know."

The law student who wired to a lecturer: "Engaged at P—— on important cases. Unable to attend lecture on Friday."

The solicitor who had reason for putting something like the following in the "Lost" column of the newspaper: "Lost, one articled law clerk. Once seen entering a lecturer's residence at 3 a.m. Familiar figure in the U.J.S. Court taking notes. Has a bunch of office keys in pocket. Finder may keep clerk, but return keys."

The student who so appreciated a certain lecturer's jokes that on one occasion he laughed when the joke was not.

Members of the committee attending meetings of the Law Students' Society—It has really been heard of once or twice.

A half-holiday occasionally for articled clerks to indulge in sport. We are not quite sure whether we heard of this or only dreamed it.

A witty "prof.," a hard-working student, and a decent exam. paper. We've never really heard of it, but we dreamed it once. Yes, we've forgotten what we had to drink the night before.

"While I was shaving at the end of the garden, I saw Mary feeding the chickens."—English magazine. There's no accounting for tastes; still, personally, we prefer the bathroom. Wanted to Know.

Will the student who informed his audience that the Statute of Frauds was passed in the reign of Caroline II. please forward further particulars concerning this sovereign of gracious memory?

For Australians Who Like England and Haven't Been There.

An Australian was walking down the Strand with his little English tabbie. During her many remarks she asked the dusky Aussie what he thought of the English summer. "Well," said the Aussie. "to tell you the truth, I had very bad luck. I was out very late the night before, and slept in on that day."

Our Flattering Legislators.

Another Impending Apology.

"The hon. member declared that the university must be opened to all, because in America and in England it had been found that the men who came out best were those who had started in life's race with serious handicaps."—S.A. Parliamentary Report.

Our article on "The Art of Answering Examination Papers" has aroused gratifying attention. In congratulating us upon it "Another Victim" (an examiner this time) points out that another good tip is to number the pages 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, etc., as this gives the impression that the most important pages have gone astray, probably through the carelessness of the supervisors. The fault being the University's—

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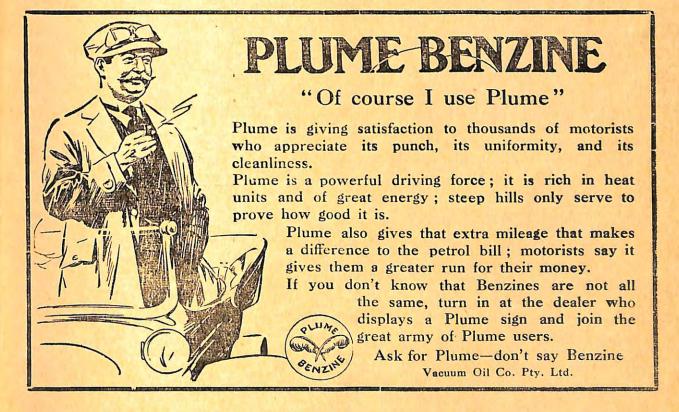
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