

Registered 25.9.23

FORESTRY.

A Commonwealth Adviser.

PERTH, Monday.

The Minister for Home and Territories (Mr. Pearce) states that Mr. C. E. Lane Poole, who resigned the position of Conservator of Forests in his State, to report on the forests of Papua, has been appointed Adviser to the Commonwealth on Forestry matters for three years, after the termination of his present engagement.

Commenting on the appointment, Mr. Pearce said:—"The Commonwealth has extensive territories in which to carry out the forestry policy. For some time the Commonwealth has been endeavouring to secure co-operation with the States in the establishment of a school of forestry, and has aimed at a general Australian policy with more or less success. There is no doubt the time is ripe for Australia to do something to conserve its timber resources." It is understood the new appointment carries an annual salary of £1,200.

the imagination of the early historians and romancers and by the multitude of subtle and loving touches successively imparted to his character by them had been elevated into something quite different from his true historic being, until at last Mallory had presented him as a great king of chivalry and romance. Although Arthur probably lived and fought in the early sixth century, the Arthur who was spiritually speaking, the true Arthur, had been placed in medieval times by enthusiastic romancers amid the tourney lists and courts of love of that time. That was when "L'Amour courtois" was the code of conduct prescribed. Chivalry with a blending of idealism and sensualism, true honor, and false sentiment, in conjunction with the fighting of which it was the inseparable complement, was then the order of the day, according to Mallory.

Beowulf lived in a darker, sterner world, and in studying the settings of the two great heroes they must pass from Arthur's "May, when every lusty heart flourisheth and burgeoneth," to December, where "the sodge has withered from the lake and no birds sing." The Arthur whom they knew was a British hero of Celtic imagination, wrought by Norman hands with all their grace into a great king and overlord of chivalry. Beowulf was English, and had neither Celtic nor Norman origin. He belonged to the dim days before the heathen marauders from Denmark and northern Germany had occupied Britain. The epic had come down from the tenth century, A.D., but it was probable that during the earlier part of the seventh century it had really been welded together from the legends of the invaders of the sixth century. The poem constantly referred to certain historical happenings, many of which were blent with legends. Those were loosely connected with the main theme of the story, which was one of folk lore. The whole tale was set in a world of darkness and storm where love had little part and hatred much. The supreme virtues were courage and endurance, and loyalty to one's overlord in battle. Although the poem was full of Christian references it was probable that its original deity was wholly heathen. The main story dealt with the adventures of Beowulf.

Professor Strong quoted the story in which it was set forth that the Hall of Hrothgar, King of the Danes, was devastated for 12 years by a demon called Grendel. Beowulf, a nephew of Hygelac, King of the Geats, a tribe of South Sweden, crossed the sea to help Hrothgar, and in the fight in his hall mortally wounded Grendel. Grendel's mother, seeking vengeance for the death of her son, renewed the attack, but Beowulf tracked her to her cave at the bottom of a deep mere and slew her. Loaded with gifts he returned to his native land, where he ultimately succeeded to the throne. In his old age, however, a fire-breathing dragon laid waste the land. Beowulf attacked and killed it, and was wounded to death in the fray. The poem concluded with an account of his burial amid the mourning of his people. This concluding passage was singularly moving and richly descriptive, and Professor Strong is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has completed his task.

He was heartily thanked at the conclusion of his lecture, which should have the effect of considerable interest in early English history and literature.

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"LIFE IN SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND."

Professor A. T. Strong will lecture in the Art Gallery to-night on "Life in Shakespeare's England." The fascination of the subject is indicated by the suggested form of the lecture, which, after showing that our chief authorities for the Elizabethan period are not only historical treatises but also the poets, dramatists, and satirists of the age, will mention the Elizabethan equipment for defence by sea and land, and the seamanship, voyages of exploration, and discovery of the period. There will also be a word on the poetry and prose which throws light on the colonisation and discovery of the times. From the English countryside with its castles, manor houses, and inns, its wayfaring life, with reference to its rogues and vagabonds, the lecturer will pass to the city, with an account of the life of the fashionable man in London, with its streets, theatres, and inns. Costumes of the men and women of fashion, including Queen Elizabeth, will be described, with some of the customs of the times, including tobacco smoking. The public is invited to attend the lecture.



Professor Strong.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

In addition to the set lectures in the subject of preventive medicine and public health, Dr. F. S. Bone impresses its importance on his students in the fifth year of the medical course at the Adelaide University by frequently arranging for the inspection of various public and private undertakings which are carried on in the best interests of public health. Recently the Quarantine Station on Torrens Island was visited, and the methods for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases from overseas were recapitulated and seen in their natural working order. On Wednesday the students visited the premises of the Adelaide Milk Supply Company, Limited (Amscol), in Carrington street. The students were shown over the works by the managers—Messrs. Beauchamp, Manuel, and Love. They witnessed the arrival of the morning supply of about 1,000 gallons, and the tasting, weighing, sampling, and testing of every can that arrives; and then the process of pasteurization, whereby milk is maintained at a temperature of 150 deg. F. for 25 minutes to effectively destroy all putrefactive bacteria as well as the dreaded germs of tuberculosis, which may be present. The milk is then cooled over water to 70 deg., and then to 35 deg., and even frozen milk was seen and handled. The bottling machinery is so arranged that after pasteurization the milk is not touched, but filled and corked mechanically, and then sealed with liquid paraffin, and the day for delivery stamped on the corks. The production of a pure milk supply starts from the cow, and every dairyman who supplies the company has to install an aerating machine to cool his milk, and adulteration is prevented by paying for the milk on the result of the laboratory test. About 150 tests are done in Adelaide daily, and a similar number at the Murray Bridge works. About 5,000 gallons of milk are handled daily. Milk is natural food, and cow's milk diluted with cream and sugar added is a close approximation to human milk. The students sampled the milk freely, and were supplied with icecream (made entirely of milk and cream, with a little flavouring).

such an experience, he was not personally disposed to co-operate with the Federal school of forestry in the establishment of a "Arising out of the work of the State products laboratory, in which the Commonwealth co-operated so effectively with the States," Mr. Scadden added, "newly paper proprietors in Western Australia, at a cost of approximately £600, obtained and presented to the laboratory a new papermaking machine, in order to establish the actual making of paper from Western Australian timber pulp to be demonstrated. Commonwealth co-operation also successfully killed that enterprise. The machine is locked up in a shed, and is deteriorating seriously. The Commonwealth has co-operated with the States to such an extent that when the British Empire Exhibition commission requested the machine be allowed to give a woodpulp as part of the Australian exhibits at the exhibition, it supported the proposal. Western Australian experience of the Federal Government's co-operation in forestry matters certainly is not calculated to encourage us to favour entering another co-operative forestry venture so long as the control is vested in the Commonwealth Government instead of the States."

Advised

SEP 1923

AN ENGLISH EPIC.

A REMARKABLE TRANSLATION.

The epic history of the great English hero Beowulf was the subject of an intensely interesting lecture delivered by Professor Archibald Strong, under the auspices of the Victoria League, at the Institute Building, North-terrace, on Wednesday evening, when the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Professor Mitchell) presided over a representative attendance.

Professor Strong has recently concluded a translation of this heroic epic which contains 3,200 lines, from the original West Saxon dialect, in which it first found form and which is much farther removed from the English spoken to-day than modern German would be. The epic was originally written in the staple measure of Anglo-Saxon poetry, consisting of unrhymed lines with a strong central break in each. There were four accented syllables and usually the first three of these began with the same letter, for alliteration played a most important part in Anglo-Saxon poetry. Professor Strong in his translation has adopted the long swinging rhyming couplet used by William Morris in his great poem "Sigurd the Volsung." Like the original the translation has a strong central break, and admits of great variation both in syllables and stress of accent. The quotations given by Professor Strong showed the poem to be one of remarkable strength and beauty in its translated form.

For the purposes of contrast with the story of Beowulf, the lecturer cited the Arthurian legend. It was practically certain, he said, that Arthur was an historic character, an intrepid, primitive tribal chieftain who had fought hard against the invading Saxons. Arthur had captured

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Newspaper

SIR GEORGE MURRAY

Sixty Today

Sir George Murray (Chief Justice) was born at Murray Park, Magill, on September 7, 1863, so that he celebrates his sixtieth birthday today. Sir George is a son of the late Alexander Borthwick Murray, a pioneer squatter, who arrived in the colony from Scotland in 1839.

Winning a South Australian scholarship at the University in 1883, the present Chief Justice went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was bracketed Senior in the Law Tripos in 1887 and was admitted to the B.A. and LL.B. degrees. After his return to his native State in 1889, he was for a while associate to Sir Samuel Way, whom a quarter of a century later he succeeded as Chief Justice, Lieutenant-Governor, and Chancellor of the University. He was created K.C.M.G. on January 1, 1917.

Sir George is a bachelor, and resides with his sister at Murray Park. Many years ago he founded at the Adelaide University, in memory of the family of his mother, the Tinline scholarship for historical research.

LIFE IN SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND.

Lecture by Professor Strong.

To make a background for the reading of Shakespeare's plays was a congenial task undertaken by Professor A. T. Strong, M.A., Litt.D., in his lecture on "Life in Shakespeare's England," at the Adelaide Art Gallery on Thursday evening. Delightful glimpses of English countryside, scenes of fashion, gossip in taverns and great discoveries and high adventures



PROFESSOR A. T. STRONG, M.A., Litt. D.

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

A Sarcastic Minister.

PERTH, Thursday. The Minister for Forestry (Mr. Scadden), commenting on the statement of the Minister for Home and Territories (Mr. Pearce) that the Commonwealth had been endeavouring to secure co-operation with the States in the establishment of a school of forestry, said the States had sought the co-operation of the Federal Government. By common consent a forest products laboratory was to be established in Western Australia, and a school of forestry in New South Wales. The laboratory was established, but it did not take the Commonwealth long, when it got control, to kill the enterprise, so far as Western Australia was concerned. With

the seas—these everyday aspects of Elizabethan life were presented vividly to the minds of the audience. Mr. Talbot Smith, M.A., who presided, voiced the appreciation of literature lovers of Professor Strong's scholarly lectures, and said that such gratitude was not unaccompanied with lively hopes of future favours.