

News 20.3.26

Educationist and Minister

One of the best known of the younger educationists is Dr. A. C. Garnett, M.A., Litt.D. He was born at Point Pearce Mission Station, where his father, Mr. F. Garnett, was stationed. The family went to Point McLeay when Mr. Garnett was appointed superintendent of the mission there, and afterward to Port Pirie, where Dr. Garnett received his early education.

After leaving the Port Pirie High School Dr. Garnett went into an office. At the age of 18 he entered the College of the Bible at Glen Iris, Victoria, to train for the Church of Christ ministry. He took his diploma, which involved university matriculation, and three years' theological work. Then he did the honours course in philosophy at the Melbourne University under Professor Boyce Gibson and Professor J. McKellar Stewart. He completed his finals in 1920, and won the Laurie Prize for Philosophy.

Not content to rest on his laurels, he entered on the education course, but later gave it up to go out on mission work in China. The church had taken over a mission station in South-West China from the American Baptists. High and primary schools had been established, and Dr. Garnett was asked to train the native preachers.



DR. A. C. GARNETT, M.A.

After 12 months he was obliged to return by the illness of Mrs. Garnett, and he took charge of the Grote Street Church of Christ. At the same time he inaugurated the psychology class for the Workers' Educational Association. To enable him to prepare his thesis for his Litt.D. he relinquished the city church and took over the Nailsworth Church.

Last year he became full-time lecturer to tutorial classes at the University. Dr. Garnett now assists in church work in an honorary capacity, and is on the Federal Board of Foreign Missions for the Church of Christ.

News 23.3.26

Mr. Millhouse was born at Mount Gambier 34 years ago, and while he has not been prominently connected with football he has followed sport keenly, having been an accomplished lacrosse player for University.

When he was three years old Mr. Millhouse went to Port Pirie with his mother and father, the late Mr. J. E. Millhouse. Mrs. Millhouse now resides at Hyde Park.



MR. E. MILLHOUSE

Crown Prosecutor, who will probably be appointed deputy chairman of the South Australian Football League at its annual meeting on Monday night.

He attended school at Port Pirie, coming down to Prince Alfred College when about 15 years of age. Subsequently he studied law at the University. After taking his degree he joined the office of Mr. F. Villeneuve Smith, K.C., after he went to the Crown Law Office.

listed and saw nearly three years of active service. In 1920 Mr. Millhouse was appointed acting Crown Prosecutor, and was definitely appointed to the position in 1921. He is now a member of the legal firm of Baker, McKewin, Ligertwood, and Millhouse.

24-3-26

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE.

The second of the four free public lectures arranged by the Workers' Educational Association was delivered last evening in the Lecture-room, Institute Building, North-terrace, by Mr. A. E. M. Kirwood, M.A., on "Australian literature." Mr. A. G. Roberts, a vice-president of the W.E.A., was in the chair, and introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Kirwood said the first to attempt any systematic criticism of Australian literature, and to press its claims upon a larger audience was Mr. G. B. Barton, whose most important work, "Literature in New South Wales," was published in 1866. In this Barton deplored the fact that in the young colony no encouragement whatsoever was given to the production of local literature. The community, he said, was prejudiced against local productions, or if not prejudiced at least unwilling to support them. Much of that prejudice had now happily disappeared, and the general feeling towards local literature would seem to be that of apathy. Perhaps the chief reason for this attitude of mind was that the nature and the extent of Australian literature was not generally realised. They suffered from the lack of authoritative criticism. There were in existence several critical accounts of their literature, but they were still without a book in which an extensive view of their achievements was taken, and the prominent features distinguished from their background.

In the development of Australian, as of every other literature, poetry came first, and beyond poetry they had comparatively little to show of the imaginative kind. The first stage in the development of their literature corresponded to the period of pastoral colonisation, and extended to about the year 1850. Here they found the work of a true, though undistinguished poet, Charles Harpur. With the discovery of gold began the rush of immigration, and a new type of literature came into being. Gordon and Kendall were the most outstanding writers of this period. The first decided impetus in the direction of a literature with definitely local and national characteristics was provided by the Sydney "Bulletin," which was founded in 1881; within a short time a new and vigorous school of poetry was in existence. A. B. Patterson, Henry Lawson, and other members of this group based their work upon the actual experiences of bush life as they themselves had known it. Patterson and Lawson presented two different and contrasted pictures of Australian life; the one saw the joys and the humor of the bush, the other was occupied with its more sinister aspect. Other poets whose work was sponsored by the "Bulletin" were B. H. Boake, E. J. Brady, the writer of ballads of the war; E. Dyson, with his mining rhymes; and W. H. Ogilvie, who was described as "a more lyrical but less Australian Patterson." Of greater value as pure poetry than any of these was the work of Victor Daly, whose first volume appeared in 1898. Daly stood alone and apart from all his contemporaries. He belonged to no school, save the universal company of music makers. His verse was truly lyrical, and was imbued with sincerity, beauty, and passion.

Although the more vigorous poetry of the Patterson-Lawson school seemed to have been centred in Sydney, a quieter, more contemplative, and to some extent more scholarly kind was cultivated in Melbourne. The sonnets of William Gay often achieved considerable distinction, and the work of Bernard O'Dowd revealed profundity of thought and sincerity of purpose. Of the present-day writers, Roderick Quinn, Hugh MacRae, and David McKee Wright had produced work of more than common merit. Australian literature was still in the making—it had not yet found its own voice. It was still largely dependent upon the literature of the mother country—an offshoot from the parent stem. They had no native or parochial tradition in literature, but they had a much more valuable possession. All the glorious tradition of Shakespeare and the immortals was at their disposal; the treasures of all the literature of their race lay open for them to use. The work of their poets, however, had not been merely imitative, and without intrinsic merit, but they had so steeped themselves in the work of the masters of English, recognising its beauty and its power to stir the imagination that their own became surrounded and overlaid with literary associations of more than common interest. There was much in Kendall's nature poetry that was reminiscent of Wordsworth, and in his more purely personal and reflective poems they were reminded of Shelley. Adam Lindsay Gordon showed the influence of many British poets, in particular Browning and Swinburne. Victor Daly derived much of his inspiration from both Shelley and Keats, and David McKee Wright reflected the spirit of the modern Irish poets. The history of Australian verse covered a period of 75 years, and in that time

son good and a vast amount of inferior work had been produced. This, it was seen, was very largely because their standards of criticism and especially of self-criticism were not sufficiently high, and this was the root of all their poetic ill. It might be removed by an earnest endeavor to appreciate only the best. The must produce the right atmosphere an environment for poetry, else they should never have anything that was worthy the name. If they had come to value poetry as their most precious possession, if it meant to them an interpretation of life if it revealed to them something of the meaning of the things they dimly saw, but did not understand, then they might look with confidence for a true reviving of poetry in their midst. (Applause.)

News 17.3.26

MEN OF KNOWLEDGE

Duties of Company Secretaries

SOUND BUSINESS ADVICE

Mr. Charles Allen, F.A.I.S. (president of the South Australian branch of the Australasian Institute of Secretaries) delivered an informative address on "Secretaryship" to members of the Public Accountants Students' Society of South Australia on Tuesday evening.

Mr. P. W. Haseldine, A.F.I.A. (president), occupied the chair. Mr. Allen, who is secretary of the Castle Salt Co-operative Company Limited, stated that the secretaryship of any company or firm was one of the most important and responsible positions. Secretaryship was specialised work adapted to the business, whether manufacturing, distributing, banking, insurance, or any other organisation. The main essentials of a good secretary were character, ability, and personality. The influence of a secretary and his work either marred or made the concern in which he was engaged. Many a position had been lost, too, through the want of appreciation of a good character.

To become a good tradesman it was necessary to serve a sound apprenticeship. A sound education was essential, and later in life study should be diverted specially to that avenue of commercial life in which one hoped to make a livelihood. Mr. Allen recommended the Adelaide University diploma course in commerce. Business training colleges also supplied opportunities for students to become proficient. The time had arrived when secretaries must have the hallmark of efficiency and quality also for membership of a recognised accountants' society and of the Institute of Secretaries. That gave employers confidence in the ability of men in responsible positions.

A secretary should have a knowledge of every phase of the business. In attending meetings of directors he should be prepared to answer all questions on all matters pertaining to the business, because he was the medium between the directors and the business—between shareholders and clients, or customers and the company. Directors were appointed mainly to direct in matters of policy. The internal working and carrying out of decisions arrived at were left with the secretary.

ABILITY WINS SUCCESS

Directors were appointed firstly for their knowledge of the business, and were mostly in the firm or company during business hours. Other directors influenced business, such as in insurance and trading concern, while another class were those who represented capital involved. Few banks in this State, he said, had directors, but the managers were secretaries—being the medium between the business here and at headquarters. Mainly by sheer ability they had been appointed to those positions. The same applied to many other concerns, such as insurance and shipping companies.

A business was successful only in proportion to the knowledge and ability exercised and the confidence of clients, together with judgment wisely used by directors, secretary, and staff. A good training was that of honorary secretary to a club or a charitable institution. Mr. Allen said that he started his practical training many years ago as a clerk of Union Parliament in the Literary Societies' Union. It was necessary, too, that a secretary should have a good knowledge of the Companies Act No. 557 of 1902. Some sections of the Act had to be compulsorily observed.

Careful study should be made of the memorandum and articles of association of one's own company. A secretary should also be well versed in the main principles of commercial law. Other Acts of importance were those dealing with insolvency, sale of goods, banking, income tax, shipping and carriage of goods, insurances, including fire, marine, accident, and workmen's compensations, should be well studied.

CONFIDENCE ESSENTIAL

A competent secretary, continued Mr. Allen, must also have a good working knowledge of accountancy, business practice, methods, and industrial legislation generally. This latter includes arbitration and wages boards awards and decisions. He must also possess initiative

and organising ability, method and system. It was a comprehensive list of responsible knowledge, but one within the grasp of most men.

He advised secretaries attending board meetings to have everything in order. Briefly the duties were to mark attendance, read minutes of last meeting, finance and payments since last meeting, accounts for payment, and commitments. Matters arising out of previous meeting, correspondence, trade, and transfer of shares were important items. The secretary must be prepared to answer all questions, collate and tabulate all data.

The success of any commercial undertaking depended almost entirely upon efficiency and loyalty of employes, therefore all should aim at doing their best. When success was achieved those contributing should be duly recognised.

"Have confidence in yourself," said Mr. Allen. "Be accessible to all enquirers. Be genial, for unless you put on a smile you are not properly dressed for business."

"All enterprise is to make profit. In your life let it also be profitable. Whatever your position, do your best and aim at obtaining the confidence and esteem of your fellow-men. Your work and life will then redound to a feeling of duty well done."

Mr. Allen was heartily thanked for his address.

Nov. 20.3.26.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS, MARCH, 1926.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

First Year.—Physics (37)—Baker, John Campbell; Godlee, Theodore. Thus completing the first examination.

Third Year.—Physiology and Bio-Chemistry (189)—Flaherty, Francis Ignatius. Materia Medica—McDermott, William. Organic Chemistry—Hamp, Edward James; Krantz, Roy. Anatomy—Warnecke, Reginald. Thus completing the second examination. Medical Zoology (66a.)—Fourth year—Boucaut, Hillary Ray Penn; Reilly, Patrick John.

Fifth Year.—Surgical Anatomy—Salter, Douglas Munro. Clinical Surgery—Dunn, Talbot Lewis. Thus completing the third examination. Clinical Medicine—None passed.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Law of Property I. (110).—None passed. Law of Property II. (111).—Third Class (in order of merit)—Goode, Evan Anderson; Boucaut, Douglas le Rey; McLeay, Marshall John. Law of Contracts (112).—None passed. Law of Wrongs (113).—None passed. Law of Evidence and Procedure (114).—Second Class—Harper, Anthony. Third Class (in order of merit)—McLeay, Marshall John; Hardy, John Scott; Rochlin, Elijah. Roman Law (116).—Third Class (in order of merit)—Hague, John Meyrick; Kernich, Edwin Percy. Latin (2).—First Year.—Passed (in alphabetical order)—Irwin, Robert Newenham; Parsons, Phillip Brendon Angus; Ry-mill, Arthur Campbell; Yelland, Dene Sturt. English (7).—Second Year.—Passed—Gillepie, William, Charles; Leaver, Edward. Constitutional Law (115).—Third Class (in order of merit)—Davies, Cecil Ernest; Goodhart, Mabel Flora. Jurisprudence (117).—Third Class (in order of merit)—Wemyss, Eleanor Evelyn Beatrice, M.A.; Donaliborne, William; Henderson, Roland. French (9).—Second Course—Passed—Goodhart, Mabel Flora.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

First Year.—Organic chemistry—Chapman, Ernest Stirling; Forder, Charles Rex. Inorganic chemistry—Forder, Charles Rex, thus completing the first year. Second Year.—Anatomy—Christophersen, Jack Vivian, thus completing the second year. Third Year.—Dental materia medica and therapeutics—Burns, John Cumming, thus completing the third year.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF B.A., B.Sc. AND B.E., AND DIPLOMA IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

(Not classified.) Elementary ethnology and comparative philology (3)—McCarthy, Bernard; Penny, Hubert Harry; Taylor, Herbert Richard. Latin (2)—Hoskins, Howard Berthold. Elementary organic chemistry (51) and (52)—McLean, James Horsey. Surveying II. (107)—Krichauff, George Frederick. Applied mathematics (33), first course—McIntosh, Howie James. Physics III. (40), B.E. course—Sharman, Arthur Edward. Pure mathematics (31), second year—Caldar, Rex Finlayson Cormack; Kay, Robert Pringle. Pure mathematics (32), third year, Part I, elementary geometry—None passed. Pure mathematics (32), third year, Part III, elementary analysis—None passed. Chemistry, part I. (45), first year for B.A. and B.E., and compulsory for B.Sc. course—Haskard, Gordon Lindsay; Meyer, Heinrich Carl. Geology, part I. (55)—Davis, John Alexander; Dix, Alfred James; Oplis, Arnold Mostyn; Richards, William Edward; Spruban, Bridget Catherine. Machine design I. (90)—Vawser, John Alfred.

REG 24.3.26

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

MR. JULIUS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday. The Prime Minister announced in the House of Representatives to-night that Mr. G. A. Julius had been appointed Chairman of the advisory committee to the Institute of Science and Industry.