NEWS. 28.11.28

WHEAT IN DRY YEARS

Improved Cultivation Pays

MOISTURE CONSERVED

Commenting this morning on the report that Victorian farmers had grown 20,000,000 bushels of wheat this year on eight inch rainfall, Dr. A. E. V. Richardson (Director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute) said that that was the result of improved methods of cultivation.

The position was somewhat similar on Yorke Peninsula, where the farmer expected to reap as much wheat as they harvested last year on a rainfall equal to that of the drought year of 1914.

"Since 1914," Dr. Richardson added, "there has been a great development in the growing of wheat on a lighter rainfall. Especially is that so in Victoria. As a matter of fact, in the University extension lectures this year I pointed out that many farmers had actually been able to secure three bushels of wheat for every inch of water rain. Previously the average of the farmers was one-third what it is today.

"Farmers are now able to obtain these results through improved methods of preparing the soil, which provides for the conservation of moisture by cultivating, by the use of improved varieties of wheat, the application of heavier dressings of superphosphate (which has become more general than what it was years ago), the adaptation of the time of sowing, the rate of seeding, and the study of the soil and climatic conditions in the various districts.

"It is now the application of science to agriculture by preparing the land in such a way as to get good returns during dry seasons. Farmers have been taught in recent years how by cultivation methods to conserve some of the moisture of the previous year. They have thus been enabled to conserve in the soil rain which fell during the previous 12 months. This has helped to carry them through."

NEWS. 28.11.28

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY

Scholarships Awarded

The Council of the University of Adelaide at a meeting yesterday approved the award of the following scholarships:—David Murray Scholarship for Roman Law—Kenneth Churchill Duffield.

Stow Prize—Kenneth Churchill Duffield.

Roby Fletcher Prize—Gertrude Vera Geelman.

John Howard Clark Prize—Dorothy Allen Bleby.

Barr Smith Prize for Greek—Harrold Burls Wilson.

Andrew Scott Prize for Latin—Frederic Stephen Hodby.

Jefferis Memorial Medal—Edna Lucy Holmes, B.A., LL.B.

The Tinline Scholarship—Keith Sydney Isles; proxime accessit, John Heywood Reynolds.

The John Bagot Scholarship and Medal—Dorothy Mary Fyfe.

The Elder Prize—Brian Gilmore Macgraith.

The Davies Thomas Scholarships—Phillip Cornelius Hogan (second year).

The Robert Whinham Prize—Elizabeth May Jones.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN MUSIC

Eugene Alderman Scholarship—Hartley Williams.

Alexander Clark Memorial Prize—Joyce Elizabeth Watson.

The scholarships in connection with the Public examinations in music conducted by the Australian Music Examination Board are awarded on the recommendation of the Board of examiners as follows:—Theory of music, tenable in the course for the degree of Bachlor of Music—Theodora Allman Ekers.

The award in practise of music will be announced later.

DIPLOMA OF COMMERCE

The following commercial students have completed the work required for the Diploma in Commerce:—John Barr Harding, Biddle, James Marshall Biggs, James Beaton Blair, Harold Duncan Campbell, Ambrose Gibson, Edgeworth Horrocks, Bessie Lillywhite, James Cobbett Lyon, Arthur William Mack, Colin Walter Martin, Mary Margaret Mullin, Winifred Annie Phelps, Ronald Stewart Pontifex, Helene Raffelt, Ernest Joseph Walter Reynolds, Jessie Jeanette Topperwien, Kenelm Sinclair Tuckwell, Jack Turner, Frank Derwent Vawser, Albert Bruce Wauchope Williams.

REG. 30.11.28

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Award of Scholarships.

The Council of the University of Adelaide, at a meeting on Friday, approved the award of the following scholarships (further awards will be announced later):—

The David Murray Scholarship for Roman Law.—Kenneth Churchill Duffield.

Stow Prize.—Kenneth Churchill Duffield.

Roby Fletcher Prize.—Gertrude Vera Geelman.

John Howard Clark Prize.—Dorothy Aileen Bleby.

Barr Smith Prize for Greek.—Harrold Burls Wilson.

Andrew Scott Prize for Latin.—Frederic Stephen Hodby.

Tormore Prize.—Barbara Kate Shorney.

Jefferis Memorial Medal.—Edna Lucy Holmes, B.A., LL.B.

The Tinline Scholarship.—Keith Sydney Isles; proxime accessit, John Heywood Reynolds.

The John Bagot Scholarship and Medal.—Dorothy Mary Fyfe.

The Elder Prize.—Brian Gilmore Macgraith.

The Davies Thomas Scholarships.—Phillip Cornelius Hogan (second year).

The Robert Whinham Prize.—Elizabeth May Jones.

Scholarships in Music.

The Council awarded the undermentioned scholarships:—

Eugene Alderman Scholarship.—Hartley Williams.

Alexander Clark Memorial Prize.—Joyce Elizabeth Watson.

Public Examinations Scholarships (Music).

The scholarships in connection with the public examinations in music conducted by the Australian Music Examination Board were awarded on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, as follows:—

For Theory of Music (tenable in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Music) —Theodora Allman Ekers.

The award in Practice of Music will be announced later.

DIPLOMA OF COMMERCE.

The following is a list of commercial students who have completed the work required for the Diploma in Commerce, and who will receive the diploma at the Commemoration to be held on December 16:—John Barr Harding Biddle, James Marshall Biggs, James Beaton Blair, Harold Duncan Campbell, Eric Ambrose Gibson, Charles Edgeworth Horrocks, Bessie Lillywhite, James Cobbett Lyon, Arthur William Mack, Colin Walter Martin, Mary Margaret Mullin, Winifred Annie Phelps, Ronald Stewart Pontifex, Helene Raffelt, Ernest Joseph Walter Reynolds, Jessie Jeanette Topperwien, Kenelm Sinclair Tuckwell, Jack Turner, Frank Derwent Vawser, Albert Bruce Wauchope Williams.

NEWS. 30.11.28

University of Adelaide

Faculty of Arts.—For the Honors Degree of Bachelor of Arts, English Language and Literature (Part I.)—Passed with Credit—Honors order—Casson, Leslie Frank; Lodge, Phyllis Evelyn. Second Class—None.

Passed in the standard for the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts—Edgerley, Marjorie Constance.

English Language and Literature (S.)—Intermediate (Part I.)—Passed with Credit (Ancient and Modern Languages, Logic and Philology).—Passed with Credit—Worsnop, Elsie Madeline. M.A. (Part I.)—Adelaide—Honors order—Cadman, Marcella; Morgan, Elsie.

Elementary Ethnology and Comparative Philology (Part I.)—Passed with Credit (order of merit)—Coats, Claude Hampson; Williams, Stewart; Marvin, Gwendoline Marjorie Jean; Dorsch, Magdalene Hedwig; Miller, Margaret Una; Finch, Daisy Violet.

Passed (in alphabetical order)—Adamson, Gwendoline Mary; Belcher, Elsie Lily; Clark, Ada Vaughan; Cockburn, Ethel Mary; Dyer, Herbert; Cox, Maria Teresa; Flint, H. E. Elston, B.A.; Fraser, Thomas Wallace; Gaunt, Hector William; Hall, Ethel; Day, Lesley; Harold Merton, B.A.; McCombe, James; Mitchell, Percy William; McMorris, Colin; Martin, Frederick Clarence; Maslemanet, Gilbin Daisy; Miell, Kathleen; Orrock, Etta Beatrice; Pitchford, Ethel Mary Clarence; Peters, Geoffrey Ernest; Rogers, Irene Blanche; Sellers, Thomas; Thomas, William Lancelot; Vickery, Frederick Arthur; Wilson, Yvonne Lois; Wilson, Harold Doris.

Recognised for the James Gartrell Prize —Coats, Claude Hampson.

REG. 30.11.28

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

For the first time since its inception, in 1904, no award will be made this year by the South Australian selection committee for the Rhodes Scholarship. The committee met at Government House on Saturday morning. The Governor (Sir Tom Bridges) presided. The applications of two candidates for the 1926 scholarship were examined, but it was decided that neither possessed the necessary qualifications. No award was therefore made.

NEWS. 30.11.28

TARCOOLA ABORIGINES

American Scientist Inspects

MOST PRIMITIVE PEOPLE

"Australian aborigines are probably the most primitive people in the world," said Professor E. R. Embree (Director of Science Studies of Rockefeller Foundation, New York), upon his return from a short trip to Tarcoola, where he stayed at an aboriginal camp with a party of scientists. He was thus enabled to make some research into native habits and customs.

Professor Embree thinks that our aborigines probably branched off at the earliest stage of the evolution of man, and developed into one of the lowest of the human family tree.

Part of their interest for science lay in the fact that they were living under the most primitive of conditions. They lived the nomadic life, keeping near waterholes, and camping for reasonably short times.

Aborigines were more melodious than white men, said Professor Embree. They used an octave of five notes, and had good voices. They were not as musical as the Polynesian groups, but their voices were soft and agreeable.

The aborigines were rapidly disappearing, he said. Not only was the race dying out, but the conditions under which they were living were being altered by the advent of the white race to their localities. They had to be studied now, or 11 or 20 years there would be very few of them living under such primitive conditions.

They had no thought of their own, and made no provision for the future. They had no organisation for carrying out life under what we call civilisation. If drought came they died off. If water and foliage were plentiful they lived on. Generally speaking, they physically. Upstanding and good looking, they seemed to be a well-formed group. They were cleanly in their habits. They were unwashed, but not filthy. They were healthy and none seemed to have disease. They were not a sick people in the groun. They were agreeable, naive and simple, and were not servile, but self-contained and attractive.

A special corroboree was staged for the benefit of the party. This was arranged for the daytime, and he secured some good motion pictures. These, he thought, were probably the first ever taken. Another dance was executed by the night, in which men and women took part. The natives were entirely stripped, and were elaborately painted.

ADV. 30.11.28

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

On Monday evening next the final concert for the 1928 session will be held in the Elder Hall. The students' orchestra, under the baton of Mr. W. H. Foote, will open the programme, and immediately after this item the conferring of diplomas by the the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the presentation of scholars recommended for 1926 will take place. Then follows an exceedingly interesting and varied number of vocal and instrumental items, which will be rendered by students of the Conservatorium. Plan at S. Smallwood Sons, Gawler-place.

ADV. 30.11.28

NO RHODES SCHOLAR.

The Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee, of which his Excellency the Governor is ex-officio chairman, met at Government House on Saturday. After consideration of the applications of candidates for the 1926 scholarship, the committee decided that neither of the two candidates had presented the necessary qualifications, and that therefore no appointment would be made for 1926.

REG. 30.11.28

His Excellency the Governor presided at the Rhodes Scholarship meeting at Government House on Saturday morning. His Excellency and Lady Bridges attended the memorial service at the Cathedral for Sister Mary Queen Alexander on Sunday afternoon. Lady Bridges opened the Children's Hospital fete on Saturday afternoon.

NEWS. 30.11.28

Prof. E. R. Embree (Director of Science Studies in the Rockefeller Foundation, New York), will leave for Melbourne by the express this afternoon.

ADV. 30.11.28

Mr. Norman Joly, principal of the Commonwealth School of Forestry, in charge of the express which reached Adelaide on Sunday.

ADV. 30.11.28

The Rev K. J. F. Bickersteth (headmaster of St. Peter's College) will leave Melbourne at the end of the year. He intends to be away for two terms. Mr. F. A. Wyatt will act as headmaster during

REG. 30.11.28

Mr. Norman Joly (Principal of the Commonwealth School of Forestry), arrived in Adelaide by the express on Sunday morning.

ADVERTISER. 30.11

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The MacDonald Government on their defeat last year left the evil of unemployment in the mother country worse than they found it when they took office. They had always claimed, as against Conservatives and Liberals, that they had a plan for solving the problem, but they made, in fact, no attempt to improve the conditions of industry. It it be pleaded in their defence that they were denied an opportunity of testing the Labor panacea of nationalisation (which would certainly prove no remedy for trade depression), their position in this respect was no worse than is that to-day of the Baldwin Government, who are not permitted to try tariff protection, though they are making, it is true, a liberal use of the provision of that essentially protectionist statute, the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Notwithstanding its own failure, Labor in the House of Commons has not hesitated to attack the Baldwin Government for neglecting to propose measures to remove unemployment difficulties, but any hope of gathering support from disaffected elements in the Conservative Party, who object to the coal subsidy, the premature restoration of the gold standard, and the delay in the materialisation of a policy of economy that would allow of a reduction of taxation, has been disappointed. Mr. Shaw's censure motion last week was rejected on a division by 322 votes to 133 after vigorous and excellent speeches. Vigorously contested the mover's statement that the unemployment difficulty is becoming more serious than ever. While the total out of work, it appears, is still higher than it was at this time last year, Ministers have been pointing to a recent decrease in the figures. Sir A. Steel Maitland confidently asserts that there is a distinct improvement in British trade; that the cotton and woollen industries are picking up; that there are slight signs of recovery in the iron and steel trades; and that with big cotton, wheat, rice, and other crops there is some hope for even the hardest-hit industry of all—shipbuilding.

It is futile, the Minister complains, to condemn the Baldwin Government because of the continued existence of an evil that the Government had inherited strongly taken by Mr. Lloyd George and other critics is, however, an outright denial of the universal character of the economic crisis. British trade depression and unemployment are a disease that has no sort of parallel in any other country. The volume of the world's trade, says Mr. Lloyd George, is the same now as it was in 1913, but the British export trade is only 74 per cent of the pre-war total, though there are millions more people to be maintained. Probably it is because of the state of the key industries that the Government and shipping services are suffering so severely, and so many men and women —at least 1,250,000—are out of work and living on the "dole." Putting the coal industry itself on the dole, in order to avoid strikes, unemployment, and a possibly dangerous political situation, seems to be not even a temporary solution. The cost of the subsidy is already prodigious, and there is every sign that the weekly outlay will continue to increase. It was estimated by the Government that up to May next the subvention in aid of wages would amount to £10,000,000, but at least £5,000,000 was spent in the first three months. And the worst of it is that neither the coal industry nor the British consumers are getting the expected benefits. There is so much uncertainty as to what will happen with the industry on its present artificial basis that although it has been the custom in the past for trade orders for delivery in European and American ports many months ahead, coal exporters