

The Roseworthy
Agricultural College
Student.





THE LATE TROOPER F. J. TOTHILL

The Agricultural College Student

VOL. I.—Nos. 10 and 11. ROSEWORTHY, JULY, 1901. Price, 2s

EDITORIAL.

The end of the First Session, with which the sports and dance have now come to be connected, is fast approaching.

Midwinter is already past, and the days are beginning to lengthen, and to judge from the rate at which the first few months of winter have past, it will not be long before we will be looking back upon the rainy season with its cold, dark, wet, or frosty mornings as a thing of the past, and instead of sitting shivering upon a drill, or walking with frozen hands behind a plough, we will be pitching dusty sheaves upon an all devouring thrasher, fanned by a hot north wind.

However, winter is by no means past yet, and although we have had a good share of cold, wet weather, still we must expect more yet. The season so far has been a late one, as owing to a phenomenally dry autumn, the seeding was considerably delayed, and June was in sight before the drill was back in its shed for its annual rest. However, the heavy rains we had in June have given a good start to the crops, which are now making fair headway and raising the hope of another successful harvest.

The year 1900-1901 at the College was most successful, the harvest, vintage, and percentage of diplomas gained, all being records. The year was characterised by the small number of third year students, there being only six on roll for the first two sessions, and only four during the last, but although deficient in number they atoned for their minority both in the quantity and quality of their work, outdoor and in, doing their full share of "graft" on the farm, and all obtaining their diplomas.

The honour and glory of Gold Medallist fell to C. P. Hodge, whom we all heartily congratulate, but at the same time we sin-

cerely sympathise with Adams, who ran him very close and was only beaten by a few marks.

This year the roll shows an increase in the number of students, there being now forty-six in residence at the College.

In out-door games there is again a keen interest shown, and our football eighteen promises to be as good an all round team as that of last year, as so far they have won 4 out of 6 matches played ; but it remains to be seen if our cricket eleven will achieve results as creditable as those obtained last season, when only for a few streaks of bad luck, they would have had a good chance of being premiers of the Gawler Cricket Association.

This year a change has taken place on the staff, Mr. J. A. Haslam having resigned his position of Housemaster and accepted the billet of Registrar of the S.A. School of Mines and Industries. We were all sorry to lose Mr. Haslam, as the interest he took in the welfare of the students made him always popular. His place is, however, ably and efficiently filled by Mr. F. W. Russack, who was appointed Housemaster during the vacation.

Another alteration seems likely to occur within a few months, Professor Lowrie having accepted the position of Principal of the Canterbury Agricultural College of New Zealand. It is with great regret that we contemplate the departure of the Professor who, during his twelve years as Principal of the R.A.C., has always been most popular with the students, and as a proof of his ability, all those interested in agriculture cannot have failed to have noticed the great advancement of that industry, both at the College and elsewhere in South Australia, under his skilful management and direction. At the same time we must congratulate the Directors of the Canterbury College on obtaining the services of one having so wide an experience and knowledge of agricultural matters.



RESULTS OF THE YEAR, 1900=1901.

Dux of the III. Year and Gold Medallist, C. P. Hodge ; Second Prize, H. D. M. Adams.

Agricultural and Veterinary Science—Cup, presented by Old Students' Association, C. P. Hodge.

Prizes for Viticulture—H. D. M. Adams, P. J. Baily, equal.

Woolclassing Prize, presented by Mr. Geo. Jeffrey—C. P. Hodge.

Dux of the II. Year and Silver Medallist, presented by Professor Lowrie—R. H. Martin ; Second Prize, A. E. V. Richardson. Farm Prize, presented by Mr. Fred. Formby—E. G. Hubble.

Dux of the I. Year and Silver Medal, presented by Mr. A. L. Brunkhorst—D. M. McLeod; Second Prize—W. J. Spafford.

Farm Prize—W. J. Dawkins.

Chemistry Prize, presented by Mr. J. Adams—X. A. Seppelt.

Special Prizes—Best Judge of Cattle, presented by Mr. J. G. Dawkins—W. R. Richardson. Best Judge of Sheep, presented by Mr. J. G. Dawkins—J. G. Grant.

Diplomas—C. P. Hodge, Kapunda; H. D. M. Adams, Saddleworth; P. J. Baily, Adelaide; G. Warnes, Koomooloo; F. C. Chapman, Adelaide; W. A. Terry, Adelaide.



A VISIT TO HAWKESBURY COLLEGE.

[By E.G.S.]

During a short holiday spent in our sister colony's fair capital, Sydney, myself and a companion betook ourselves to Richmond, to pay a visit to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Richmond is 48 miles from Sydney, and a short walk of half a mile from the station brought us to the entrance gate. The distance between it and the building is set apart for the cultivation of forage crops for experimental purposes, each crop being an acre in extent.

On arriving at the College building we were most cordially received by the Principal. Being just then about lunch-time we were invited to dine. During the conversation that ensued we were informed that there were one hundred students then in attendance, several of whom were taking special courses of six months' duration to study such industries as dairying, &c., instead of the general course of two years. Each candidate for admission must be over the age of sixteen.

The extent of the College land is between three and four thousand acres.

After lunch we went over the farm. First, I will endeavour to describe the College building. The front consists of a stone building in which is included the lecture rooms, library, laboratory, and offices. Behind this, surrounding a rectangle, were the students' rooms built of weatherboard, each student having a room to himself. At the back an engine room is situated wherein was to be found the engine that supplied the steam for refrigerating, cooking, laundry work, pumping, and electrical appliances.

Our next visit was to the stables where we saw many beautifully kept horses, both of the Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale breeds, besides several light horses. We were informed that about 60 horses were used on the premises. We then turned our attention to the Poultry and Bee Farm, and on the way we saw eight mules

in a small paddock. These beasts were new arrivals from Queensland. A little after we saw two in a disc harrows.

On reaching the poultry farm we saw many different breeds of fowls, ducks, turkeys, &c., including a pair of ostriches. There were several incubators in a room set apart for them, and the young birds of all ages were being reared in outside places specially constructed for the purpose.

Leaving the poultry we turned our steps towards the pig farm and bacon curing houses. The breeds in favour on the farm were Berkshire, Essex, Improved Berkshire, Large Black, Poland China, Small, Medium, and Large Yorkshires, and Tamworth.

The next place on our route was the dairy, which was about to be re-built and fitted up anew. The byres were very large, as indeed they need be, when sixty cows is the average number in milk. The breeds for dairy purposes were Dexter, Kerry, Ayrshire, Shorthorn crosses, and a few Jerseys, though the climate does not suit the last named breed very well. There were also eighteen Devon bullocks used for the heavy work, twelve being used as a team in a five-furrow disc plough. The cattle are fed partly on ensilage for which chaffed maize is used. It may be said that the maize yields sixty to seventy bushels of grain per acre. We saw a few sheep about, but the majority were some distance away, and having to see in a few hours what really required a few days, we were obliged to abandon them as well as the young stock and many wheat fields. We were informed however that the district was not suitable to sheep as they suffered considerably from footrot and liver fluke. Nevertheless there were then—despite the difficulties to contend with—about five hundred sheep on the place. The breeds being Romney Marsh, Shropshire, and Southdowns.

The orchard occupies forty-four acres, including twelve acres of table and currant grapes. Several teams were working. The trees looked extremely healthy, particularly the peach. The land was almost entirely destitute of weeds. A patent American "Spreader," coming round like an iron "britchen," was used to prevent the smashing of branches, &c., which, had it been in use at Roseworthy, would have saved a considerable amount of my deposit.

The wine vineyard has just been planted, it is some distance away. There is a canning house in the orchard, which we were shown over, and the preserved and dried fruits was really beautiful.

After thanking the Principal for his kindness in allowing us the opportunity of looking over the premises, we were driven to the station, and so brought an enjoyable, as well as a most instructive visit to a close.

Officers for the Year, 1901-2.

The annual meeting of students for the election of officers for the different committees, etc., was held in the Lecture-Room, on Monday, May 13th. The following were the results:—

The Roseworthy College Athletic Club.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Professor Perkins and Mr. F. W. Russack.

HON. SECRETARY—J. L. Hodge. TREASURER—H. V. Main

ASSISTANT SECRETARY—F. D. Phillips.

COMMITTEEMEN: A. C. Smith, D. McLeod, L. R. Seppelt.

CAPTAIN OF FOOTBALL TEAM—C. G. Gurr.

VICE-CAPT. “ “ W. B. Blue.

Student's Council.

W. R. Richardson, T. O. Fitch, N. Brookman.

Dance Committee:

Secretary — W. B. Blue.

W. R. Richardson X. A. Seppelt

R. H. Martin L. M. Hodge

Staff of “The Student.”

Editor—R. H. Martin.

H. N. Main W. J. Dawkins

C. Vaudrey L. M. Hodge

THE ATHLETIC CLUB, Season 1900-1.

The above Club was formed in consequence of a proposal by Mr. Haslam at the first general meeting of students on April 20th, 1900. He suggested that in place of separate committees for the several sports, cricket, football, tennis, &c., a Committee should be formed to govern the whole of the athletics. He spoke at length upon the advantages to be thus gained, and remarked that there had been such a club here fifteen years ago. The rules of that Club were read. At Mr. Haslam's proposal the matter was allowed to stand over for a week, at the end of which

it was unanimously agreed by the students that the Club should be formed. The following Committee was then elected to draw up rules, &c. :—

III. Year—Geo. Warnes, H. D. M. Adams, C. P. Hodge ; II. Year—W. R. Richardson, J. L. Hodge ; I. Year—X. A. Seppelt.

This committee held several meetings during the course of the following fortnight, during which they formed rules and by-laws. These they submitted to the students at a general meeting held on May 4th. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed to accept the rules, and after a prolonged argument the students agreed that the fee should be £1 per annum per student. At the conclusion of this meeting, the first Committee of the Roseworthy Agricultural College Athletic Club was elected. It consisted of—President—Professor Lowrie, M.A., B.Sc. ; Vice-Presidents—Professor Perkins and Mr. J. A. Haslam, B.Sc. ; Hon. Sec.—H. D. M. Adams ; Treasurer—Geo. Warnes ; Assistant Secretary—J. L. Hodge ; Committeemen, Third Year—E. G. Spicer ; Second Year—F. F. Weaver ; First Year—E. J. McCarthy.

At the first meeting of the Committee it was decided not to join the Gawler Football Association. C. P. Hodge was elected Captain of the Football.

The Football matches played were :—

I. ATHLETIC CLUB V. WILLASTON F.C.

This match was played on the College Oval. The scores were:—

A.C.R.A.C.—2 goals 6 behinds—18 points.

Willaston—3 goals 2 behinds—20 points.

II. ATHLETIC CLUB V. ANGASTON F.C.

Played on the College Oval. The scores were :—

A.C.R.A.C.—8 goals 10 behinds—58 points.

Angaston—2 goals 1 behind—13 points.

III. ATHLETIC CLUB V. SALISBURY F.C.

Played on the Salisbury Oval. Scores :—

A.C.R.A.C.—3 goals 2 behinds—20 points.

Salisbury—1 goal 11 behinds—17 points.

This proved the most exciting match of the season. From the bounce of the ball the play was even. Our opponents had the advantage of a strong breeze in the last quarter, but owing to the excellent play of the College backs; were unable to score goals. Our victory was hard earned, and all the more acceptable for that.

A.C.R.A.C. V. S.P.S.C.

Played on the College Oval. Scores :—

A.C.R.A.C.—4 goals 6 behinds—30 points.

S.P.S.C.—5 goals 9 behinds—39 points.

By the kind permission of Professor Lowrie the Football Team

was allowed a holiday for the purpose of trying conclusions with the three Adelaide Colleges.

The Adelaide Team consisted of:—C. P. Hodge (Captain), G. Warnes, E. G. Spicer, P. J. Baily, J. L. Hodge, F. F. Weaver, W. B. Blue, N. Seppelt, G. C. Gurr, T. C. Angove, P. C. W. Eckersley, C. Vaudrey, H. England, A. C. Smith, E. Hubble, W. R. Richardson, J. G. Grant, A. B. Caw, W. Spafford, and W. J. Lawrence.

V. A.C.R.A.C. V. P.A.C.

Played on the Adelaide Oval, June 13th. Scores:—

A.C.R.A.C.—2 goals 6 behinds—18 points.

P.A.C.—10 goals 7 behinds—67 points.

VI. A.C.R.A.C. V. S.P.S.C.

Played on Adelaide Oval, June 14th. Scores:—

A.C.R.A.C.—1 goal 10 behinds—16 points.

S.P.S.C.—5 goals 10 behinds—40 points.

VII. A.C.R.A.C. V. WAY COLLEGE

Played on Adelaide Oval, June 15th. Scores:—

A.C.R.A.C.—6 goals 12 behinds—48 points.

Way College—2 goals 3 behinds—15 points.

VIII. A.C.R.A.C. V. HAMLEY BRIDGE F.C.

Played on the College Oval. Scores:—

A.C.R.A.C.—19 goals 18 behinds—132 points.

Hamley—0 goals 0 behinds—Nil.

IX. A.C.R.A.C. V. GAWLER CENTRALS.

Played on the College Oval. Scores:—

A.C.R.A.C.—2 goals 7 behinds—19 points.

Centrals—6 goals 20 behinds—56 points.

X. A.C.R.A.C. V. ANGASTON F.C.

The football season was brought to a close, by what should have been a most enjoyable trip to Angaston. The day's outing was spoilt by excess of moisture, but being "would be cockneys" we should not complain at that. However, the game was good, and resulted in a win for the College as follows:—

Played on Angaston Oval. Scores:—

A.C.R.A.C.—3 goals 2 behinds—20 points.

Angaston F.C.—0 goals 3 behinds—3 points.

The most prominent players during the season were:—C. P. Hodge (Captain), G. Warnes, G. Gurr, J. L. Hodge, P. C. Eckersley, W. B. Blue, C. Vaudrey, and W. R. Richardson (Record Book).

The following is the list of goal kickers:—G. Gurr, 14; A. B. Caw, 6; C. Vaudrey, 6; C. P. Hodge, 5; J. L. Hodge, 3; J. G. Grant, 3; H. England, 3; H. W. M. Adams, E. G. Spicer, W. B. Blue, and T. C. Angove kicked one each.

THE SPORTS.

Held at the College Oval July 27th, 1900.

We were very fortunate in securing a good day for our sports. There was little wind, and the Oval was as good for athletics as we can ever expect it to be.

A large number of spectators were present, and evinced great interest in the different events.

This year a large bronze medal was given to the champion athlete. The medal was very deservedly secured by H. Main, who secured 26 points. J. L. Hodge ran second, with 11 points, and E. G. Spicer third, with 6 points to his credit.

The numerous heats were run off in the morning, and the finals commenced at 1.30.

1. (1) E. G. Spicer won the Long Kick with a splendid place kick, lowering the previous record; 2nd, X. Seppelt; 3rd, G. C. Gurr. Distance, 65 yds. 2 ft. 9 ins.

2. 135 Yards Handicap Flat Race. Won by:—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) X. Seppelt | (3) N. H. Pearse |
| (2) R. H. Martin. | (4) A. B. Caw |

3. Throwing the Cricket Ball.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) E. Emery | (3) J. L. Hodge |
| (2) X. A. Seppelt | |

Distance, 99 yds. 2 ft. 1 in.

4. 120 Yards Handicap Hurdle Race.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) H. D. M. Adams | (3) J. L. Hodge |
| (2) G. C. Gurr | |

5. Putting the Weight.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) H. Main | (3) X. Seppelt |
| (2) E. Emery | |

Distance, 27 feet.

6. 100 Yards Championship. After a most exciting race this event fell to H. Main.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) H. Main | (3) F. F. Weaver |
| (2) H. D. M. Adams | |

Time, 10.4-5 secs.

7. Sack Tournament.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) E. G. Spicer | (2) H. D. M. Adams |
|------------------|--------------------|

8. 120 Yards Scratch Hurdles. This event was won by J. L. Hodge, after a very close finish.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) J. L. Hodge | (3) E. G. Spicer |
| (2) H. Main | |

The record was lowered in this event. Time, 17 secs.

9. Three-legged Race.

- (1) J. L. Hodge and W. B. Blue. (2) F. F. Weaver and E. G. Spicer

10. 220 Yards Handicap Flat Race.

- (1) Black (3) McLeod
(2) Martin

11. High Jump.

- (1) H. Main (3) E. G. Spicer
(2) J. L. Hodge

Height, 5 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

12. Half-mile Handicap.

- (1) Blue (3) Weaver
(2) Baily (4) Black

13. Long Jump. In this event H. Main beat his own previous record by 1 ft. 10 ins.

- (1) H. Main (3) J. L. Hodge
(2) G. C. Gurr

Distance, 19 ft. 10 ins.

14. Quarter Mile Scratch.

- (1) A. B. Caw (2) H. Main

Time, 59 1-5 secs.

15. Old Student's Race. Won by W. L. Dickson.

16. Mile (Scratch).

- (1) C. P. Hodge (3) T. C. Angove
(2) W. Dawkins.

17. Tug of War. Third and First Years versus Second Year. Won by Third and First.

18. Consolation Race. Won by J. G. Grant.

Champion Athlete—H. Main.

Thus closed a most interesting day's sport.

THE CRICKET CLUB.

This year the Club decided to join the Gawler Association, and as the interesting number of matches proved, did well.

C. P. Hodge was elected "skipper" of the College eleven.

We had the misfortune to be beaten by the Lyrics for the first match. Had we won this, as I think we should, the ashes would, in all probability, have rested with us for the dormant season.

Our second match also resulted in a defeat for us. C. P. Hodge did best for his side with a very creditable 77, whilst with the ball, Warnes, J. L. Hodge, and Phillips proved most effective.

The third match was against Gawler South. This was our

first victory, the College eleven winning by 23 runs after a very interesting game. C. P. Hodge, Gurr, and Adams were the top scorers for the College, whilst Phillips, Warnes, and J. L. Hodge obtained the best averages with the ball.

A.C.R. v. Gawler C.C.—Again the College proved themselves the better team, winning this match by 69 runs. J. L. Hodge and Phillips made most runs for their side, whilst Warnes, Phillips, and Emery bowled best.

A.C.R. v. Unions.—This match was won easily by the College team by 5 wickets and 37 runs. C. P. Hodge, G. C. Gurr, and J. L. Hodge made most runs for the home team, and Phillips and J. L. Hodge had the best averages.

A.C.R. v. Gawler.—In this match both innings were completed, or it would have gone hard with the College team. The first innings resulted in the Gawlers' having a lead of 9 runs. The second innings ended in our favour by 36 runs, with 3 wickets to spare, so that at the end of play the College had a margin of 27 runs. Weaver and Adams are to be complimented for their innings, making respectively 44 and 38. Emery and Warnes did best with the ball.

A.C.R. v. One Tree Hill.—We won this match, thus making our fifth successive victory. One Tree Hill went first to the wickets, and compiled 175. It was thought pretty generally that the College team would be unable to reach this tally, but C. P. Hodge (66), G. C. Gurr (35), and Horn (25), being well backed up by the rest of the team, enabled us to pass their score with the loss of only 7 wickets. C. P. Hodge obtained 4 for 25, whilst Emery took 2 for 21.

A.C.R. v. South Gawler.—During this match the only century scored on our side was compiled by G. C. Gurr, who played a faultless innings for 131. He was well backed up by C. P. Hodge, 96; Weaver 45, and Phillips, 41, not out. This was the easiest victory the College team had, we winning by 2 wickets and 233 runs. Gurr and J. L. Hodge obtained most wickets.

A.C.R. v. Lyric C.C.—It was unfortunate that we were unable to complete this match.

Our position in the Association would have remained unaltered, but we wanted the satisfaction of beating the Premier team. Had we played out the match there is little reason to doubt that we would have had our wish gratified. The College team batted first, and compiled the very respectable total of 203, of which Adams made 47 by brilliant batting, and Weaver 37 by good steady plugging. The Lyrics lost two wickets for 11 runs, both wickets falling to the lot of J. L. Hodge.

Thus closed a very satisfactory season from every point of view, excepting the last match.

The College team ran second in the Association.

BATTING AVERAGES.

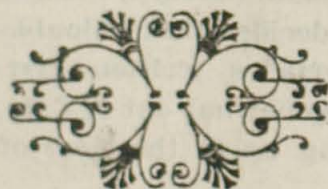
Batsman	No. of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Score	Times Not Out	Average
1. C. P. Hodge ...	10	450	96	2	53.7
2. G. C. Gurr ...	7	249	131	0	35.5
3. J. L. Hodge ...	10	269	66	0	26.9
4. F. Phillips ...	8	123	41*	3	24.6
5. F. F. Weaver ...	8	160	45	1	22.8
6. H. D. M. Adams ...	7	141	47	0	20.1
7. L. E. Horn ...	8	104	34	0	13.0
8. J. G. Grant ...	1	13	13	0	13.0
9. W. S. Yelland ...	1	12	12*	1	12.0
10. P. C. Eckersley ...	6	40	21*	2	10.0
11. Mr. Haslam ...	7	60	23	0	8.6
12. E. R. Emery ...	5	34	11	1	8.5
13. G. Warnes ...	10	60	16	2	7.5
14. W. R. Richardson ...	5	16	9	1	4.0

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler	Wickets Obtained	Runs Scored	Average
1. G. Warnes ...	12	75	6.2
2. L. E. Horn ...	7	55	7.8
3. G. C. Gurr ...	7	60	8.7
4. E. R. Emery ...	17	187	11.0
5. J. L. Hodge ...	27	301	11.1
6. F. F. Weaver ...	2	25	12.5
7. C. P. Hodge ...	4	51	12.7
8. F. Phillips ...	13	222	17.0
9. H. D. M. Adams ...	3	70	23.3
10. W. R. Richardson ...	5	123	24.6
11. W. S. Yelland ...	1	35	35.0
12. Mr. Haslam ...	0	16	—

[Although it seems rather late to publish the results of last year's sports and football season, yet, as the year 1900-1901, is the first the R. A. C. Athletic Club has seen, it is just as well that its successes should be recorded.—Ed.]



THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

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BALANCE-SHEET 1900-1.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.					
		£	s	d.			£	s.	d.
Balance—									
Cricket Club	0	13	5	Sports Materials	29	8	8
Football Club ...	...	0	9	2	Timber ... ..	...	2	10	3
Income—									
Subscriptions—									
Annual ... ..	...	40	0	0	Oil and tar ... ..	...	0	16	0
Sessional ... ..	...	0	13	4	Umpires' fees ..	...	1	0	0
Associates ... ..	...	0	15	0	“ fares ... ..	...	0	11	0
Donations—									
Professor Lowrie ...	...	2	0	0	Association fees ... ..	...	1	0	6
Mitcham Cycling					Gold and Bronze Medals	...	3	10	0
Club ... ..	...	0	10	0	Cash box ... ..	...	0	8	2
Repayments—									
Loan to Stamp Fund	0	10	0		Stationery ... ..	...	1	3	3
					Freights ... ..	...	0	11	5
					Repairs ... ..	...	0	5	0
					Stabling ... ..	...	0	10	6
					Postage ... ..	...	1	3	2
					Telegrams ... ..	...	0	1	0
					Commissions ... ..	...	0	3	3
					Sports' Fund ... ..	...	0	8	6
					Balance in hand ...	...	2	0	3
		£45	10	11			£45	10	11

Treasurer—H. MAIN.

Audited and found correct,
FRED. W. RUSSACK, Auditor

June 1st, 1901.



“THE STUDENT.”

:o:

At a meeting of the “Student Staff” last year it was proposed that the Magazine should be published every half-year instead of every session, thereby limiting the number to two a year, while the annual subscription of two shillings should remain unaltered. One number was issued in September, but owing to the Diploma Examinations following closely after an exceptionally heavy harvest, and there being only four Third Year Students, it was found too formidable a task to publish the second issue, although most of the articles for it had been written, and consequently the subscribers had to remain satisfied with only one issue.

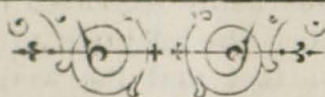
This session it was decided that a double number should be published, containing articles written last year, some of which may perhaps appear somewhat out of date, together with accounts of anything happening up to the time of the issuing. The pur-

pose of this double number is to close off last year's subscriptions, as well as to form an excuse for collecting this year's subscriptions. It was also decided to lend additional value to the issue by reproducing a group of photographs of past A.C.R. students who had volunteered for South Africa, and it is hoped this will tend to revive the interest of old students in the Magazine.

The possibility of connecting the Magazine in some way with the Old Scholars' Association has often been proposed, and at an interview we had with Mr. T. E. Yelland, Hon. Sec., he promised to bring up and discuss the matter at the next meeting. We should also be very pleased to receive articles from old students, whose experiences and opinions would be interesting.

This year we have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of this issue to several old students, and we hope in due time to receive subscriptions for the same.

All subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged in our next issue.



THE STATE OF THE WOOL MARKET.

He would be a bold man indeed who would risk his reputation in giving any definite opinion as to the trend the wool market is likely to take for many months to come. In fact, those who ought to be in a position to know the most seem to be the most frightened to advance any idea at all on the subject. However, a glance at the cause of last year's extremely high prices and the subsequent unparalleled fall may prove of interest if they do not throw very much light as to the future.

Dealing first with the rise, it was noticed that Merino wools first went up with a jump, while the crossbreds simply rose in sympathy with the merino. There is no doubt that, in view of the expected shortage in the merino wools caused by the great loss of sheep in the back blocks of New South Wales, Queensland, and also in the northern areas of South Australia, coupled with the fact that cloth made from merino wool was distinctly in fashion, there was a reasonable justification of a rise in values, and not only a temporary rise, but one which was likely to last for some time to come, and had the rise referred to remained at a legitimate stage all might have gone well, but the trouble was that the gambling element was introduced to such an extent that prices rose far and away above the true value, and, as a natural conse-

quence a reaction set in, and instead of prices being better than they had been, they have dropped even below what they were before the rise.

What puzzles the Australian wool grower now is the fact that apparently, at any rate, the shortage spoken of has never been made up, in fact, on the face of it, there seems every likelihood of the shortage this year being greater than ever.

The word, apparently, has been used advisedly, for it seems on going a little more deeply into the matter, that while it cannot be doubted that there has been, and still is a great shortage in merino wool, there has been a considerable increase in what are known as the long wools, which comprise Lincolns, Leicesters, Crossbreds, &c., due to the great increase in the frozen meat trade, particularly in the Argentine Republic, where they keep practically as many sheep as are depastured in Australia.

In order to make this matter as clear as possible it must be understood that, although the number of bales of greasy wool may not have abnormally increased in countries such as the Argentine Republic since the adoption of the frozen meat trade, still on account of the fact that the weight of clean wool (that is after it has been scoured) in a bale of long wools, is considerably more than is contained in a bale of merino, it will be seen that the shortage of clean wool in the world is not so great as it appears, when it is stated that while merino wool, when scoured, will only average, say 45 per cent., long wools will average something like 65 per cent., the force of this argument will be more apparent.

Referring again to the cause of the fall in prices, apart from the inevitable reaction consequent on elated values, there were other factors which greatly affected the market.

First, and what is the most important, was the fact that the Continental financial institutions which had been backing the wool buyers found themselves in such a position that, in order to keep afloat, they were compelled to force the hands of those to whom they had advanced money, which meant that the wool bought at extreme prices had to be sold at what it would bring, and manufacturers knowing this waited their opportunity, and were able to purchase, in many cases, at £8 to £10 per bale less than had been paid for the wool in the first instance. The result of this was that many of the large and important Continental wool buyers went insolvent, while those who survived were hit so hard as to make them extremely cautious in their future transactions. Added to this was the fact that merino wool was so dear that the working classes could not afford to buy cloth made from this wool, and in order to meet the populace many manufacturers

turned their attention to the making up of the long wools in a way that they had never done before. Thus it was found that crossbred and other long wools were manipulated in such a way as to imitate, as near as possible the merino. And on account of there being large stocks of the class of wool referred to this could be done so as to make a cheap cloth. By-and-bye, however, even the coarser wools referred to rose in value, with the result that cotton, shoddy, &c., were employed in the manufacture of clothing to an extent hitherto unknown. From this it will be seen that the outcome of such high prices for merino wool was responsible for the introduction of what might be termed a new trade.

The whole trouble was accentuated by the fact that while trade was so good the mill employees demanded increased wages, and as a consequence strikes followed. So much for the cause of the rise and fall, but what of the future?

It is only reasonable to suppose that now merino wools are obtainable at cheap rates the trade will ere long return to its proper course, for it cannot be expected that, with merino wools at reasonable prices, people will be content to buy inferior goods, for it cannot be doubted that, where imitation has been resorted to, under anything like normal conditions, the genuine article must in time gain ascendancy, and despite the fact that there is not such a large shortage of clean wool on the world's markets as there appears on the surface, still there is, and will be for a very long time to come a distinct shortage of the merino type.

The all important question to the wool grower, however, is when are we likely to expect a rise in prices? But when we come to consider the fact that on the Continent, at any rate, the trade is paralysed for want of capital, and at the same time think of the large amount of raw wool in sight of manufacturers, one is almost staggered. However, seeing trade in Great Britain was never better than at the present moment, and that such commodities as iron, copper, &c., are high, and cotton so very scarce, we may hope that in the not very distant future the expected rise will come to the assistance of the sheep farmer. While waiting for the expected rise the wool producer, by keeping the most payable type of sheep which can be depastured on his country, and by packing his wool for market in the most systematic and careful manner, will do much towards tiding over his difficulties even with the low prices available.



VINEYARD NOTES.

SEASON 1901.

It is now rather late to speak about our last vintage, but as this is the first "Student" published during the present year, we may be excused for not having our statistics brought under the notice of old students sooner. No doubt, however, there are many of our old friends who will be glad to hear how the Viticultural Department of the College is progressing.

All old students know, or should know, that the College is not situated in a vine growing district, and that we can only get average results with the expenditure of a vast amount of labour.

We plant vines in July, see them begin to shoot in September, and then have our hopes crushed by a few scorching north winds in October. Thus, what in a good district would take one or two years to execute, takes several years at the College.

That the vines do fairly well when once started will be seen by the results of last year's crop. The setting of the crop was at one time rather doubtful, especially the Shiraz, but eventually this critical period was safely past, and all that was now wanted being fine mild weather with a few occasional showers of rain to freshen the vines. As the berries developed it was evident that we were in for a record crop, but the final result passed all our wildest imagination, for, whereas we expected an increase of a few tons on the previous vintage, the actual nett weight of fruit was more than double that of the preceding year.

At one time, early in January, owing to extremely hot and dry weather, the berries began to scorch and shrivel. "All things work together for good," it is said, and in this case the good was on the side of Vinegrowers, and the bad on the side of those who had hay and wheat in the fields, for the excessive heat produced a terrific thunderstorm, which to a great extent saved the grape crop.

That we were considerably out in our estimate, cannot be wondered at, when it is remembered that the growers in the vine districts valued their crops at about two-thirds of their true worth. It was, indeed, a great surprise to us when cutting commenced, but of such a nature, that for the prosperity of the vine growing community and the State in general, we should like to see repeated every year.

Everything being in readiness the cutting began on February 18th, and for four days the loads were coming in almost as fast as they could be crushed. The whole of the five tanks were utilized for the red wine, in fact, we had to start the first one again when it was emptied.

The total yield was 25 tons 13 cwt., which produced 3,700 gallons of wine, and not 35,000 as stated in the "Register." Even that impossible figure was taken seriously by some people, which shows that their estimate of the College work is indeed very great, but some person, in fact, exercised his arithmetical powers in the public press in an endeavour to prove that these figures were impossible. It is a pity that some people have such a poor idea of the intelligence of their fellow men, and endeavour to enlighten them on such a small matter as this.

As our stock of wine is increasing year by year, we find it necessary to increase the storage capacity. To this end we have this year introduced three 1,000 gallon casks, which besides economising space, materially reduce the natural evaporation, and thereby save much time in filling up of allage.

The construction of these casks was entrusted to Messrs. P. Adams & Son, of Hindmarsh Square, and to say the least, they are a credit to the State and the firm which made them. Made of Memel oak of two and a half inch thickness, and beautifully finished both inside and out, they should, with proper care, last for generations.

The wines now in stock amount to 6,650 gallons, some of which will soon be shipped to London.

Up to the present our shipments have been 22 hogsheads, all of which have been sold at a very satisfactory figure.

Year by year more vines are coming into bearing, fresh ones are being planted, and the older ones are producing more.

With ordinary luck, then, we hope in a few years that the College vineyard will be a flourishing department, able to pay all its own working expenses, as the farm does now. Why not? Let us once get the vines growing, and then we shall see what can be done even in the Roseworthy District. At any rate we hope that the good time is not far distant.



"OLD COLLEGIANS' ASSOCIATION."

THE ANNUAL DINNER, SEPT. 14, 1901.

The second annual dinner in connection with the Agricultural Old Collegians' Association was held at the Cafe de Paris on Friday evening. Professor Lowrie, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. After appetites had been appeased, the loyal toast were honoured at the instance of the Chairman. Mr. J. Miller, M.P., submitted the toast of "Agriculture." In the specially fortunate circum-

stances the importance of agriculture would be readily recognised at the present time. Sometimes, however, it was difficult to get the due recognition for agriculture in the city and in the legislative halls. Last year Victoria realized £1,650,000 for her butter. This year she expected to make 20,000 tons, valued at £2,000,000, and butter was only a branch of agriculture. The agricultural interest was promoted when the farmers could work on scientific methods. Improved methods had been largely popularized by Professor Lowrie and his staff. He had learned from Professor Lowrie that a large portion of the rainfall of this year could be conserved in the soil so as to assist the crop in the coming season. The use of fertilizers was practically resurrecting many districts that were thought to be played out. He had learned that 20,000 tons of fertilizers had been imported this year, and this should mean that between 40,000 and 80,000 extra tons of wheat would be handled. Professor Perkins's work was bearing good results in the viticultural interest. The Agricultural College had been a great benefit to the producers. He learned that they were deficient in the means of teaching dairying at the College. The complementary farm was necessary to make the Agricultural College a success. He hoped the motion before Parliament approving this would be carried. (Cheers).

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. L. O'Loughlin, in the unavoidable absence through illness of the Minister of Agriculture, responded. He said the time had arrived when agriculture, if it was to be anything, must be up-to-date. Keen competition and low prices taught them that they must be scientific and up-to-date in their methods. When the College first started he was not a warm advocate of it. It was nonsense to have the College even with the land Professor Lowrie had at his command to-day. They should have had from 3,000 to 4,000, or even 5,000 acres. If he had that area Professor Lowrie would not ask for a penny. Members of Parliament should realize that for every pound spent in this direction the colony would get £5 back. The promise of big crops this year was in a great measure due to the improved methods of farming. They were cleaner and more flourishing this year than he had ever seen them. They should have 3,000 acres or 4,000 acres at the College, and grow wheat, wool, and lambs. The lambs and the wool would pay all the interest and working expenses of the farm. For wine they must go further afield. He looked to the wines on the one hand and to the mines on the other to bring prosperity to South Australia. South Australia was not doing anything like as much as they were doing in the other colonies in the way of Agricultural College education. If the College was to be cramped they might just as well shut it up.

They should have from 3,000 to 5,000 acres, and a complementary farm as well. He wished the students all success, and hoped that most of them would make fortunes out of the soil of South Australia. (Cheers).

Mr. F. E. H. W. Krichauff submitted the toast of the "Old Collegians' Association," and expressed his pleasure at being with them that evening. He hoped that they would all do well for themselves, and spread their knowledge over the land. If the College had an increased area of land it would become more popular, because more could be taught. It was necessary for the students of the College to have a good educational start before entering upon a rural life. When on a recent visit to the College he was greatly struck with the pig department, which had paid its way. It had always shown a surplus, and with a larger extent of land he felt sure that Professor Lowrie would make other branches payable. Unfortunately the College was not equipped with proper machinery and buildings. He failed to understand why the members of the Legislature could not see that by improving the institution they were benefiting the whole of the colony. The College would be of much greater benefit if Parliament paid more attention to it. They need have no fear of the result.

Professor Lowrie, in responding, said that when they started a few years ago there were eleven students in two classes and only another teacher and himself. They were started with miserable equipments, and then condemned. He had many times felt that he was in a false position, as he had wished to do work which could not be attempted. Things had gradually got better, but had they been as well equipped twelve years ago, and then had the staff they had now, instead of 40 students as at present they would have had nearly 400. Looking back on past years he almost regretted that the students had not received more benefit for the money they had paid. The wonderful improvements that had been made during recent years had been mentioned. They were due to a few making strenuous efforts to improve their utensils and land. Men who had left the College now had crops on their land that he could not touch. He was becoming jealous of his own pupils. The benefits they had received from a course of agriculture would always be a great help to them. They were indebted to Mr. Butler, the past Minister of Education, and to the Kingston Government and other supporters, for being now able to pay their way. They had had crops which yielded 8, 10, and 12 bushels per acre, which with a little more expenditure could be increased to 20 or more bushels. He hoped that the Legislature would see its way clear to further extend the College as suggested. The sum of £10,000 was asked for, and the students'

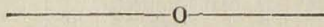
fees alone would pay the interest on this sum, apart altogether from the revenue obtainable from the land. He hoped that some day they would be returning a member of their own to Parliament to look after their interests, or to at least put his fellow members right as regards their knowledge of the subject. (Cheers).

Mr. H. A. Parsons proposed "Absent Friends." He referred to the eleven old collegians who had gone to South Africa, two of whom were now lying side by side in a grave on an African battlefield.

Mr. C. F. Heyne responded.

The toast of "Professor Lowrie" was honoured, at the instance of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

During the evening the following musical programme was carried out:—Pianoforte solo, Mr. A. Hall; plantation song and chorus, "Ho, for de ringtail'd coon," R.A.C. Orpheus Club (solo, Mr. J. L. Hodge); plantation song and chorus, "Who did?" R.A.C. Orpheus Club (solo, Mr. W. B. Blue); song, "The yeoman's wedding song," Mr. J. A. Haslam, B.Sc.; plantation song and chorus, "Good-night," R.A.C. Orpheus Club (solo, Mr. A. B. Caw).



ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held at the College on 17th September, 1900, Professor Lowrie in the Chair.

The Report and Balance Sheet was read and adopted.

The following Officers were elected:—President, Professor Lowrie, M.A., B.Sc.; Vice-president, The Minister of Education and Agriculture, Sir Langdon Bonython, Professor Perkins, The President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Mr. J. F. Martin, Mr. J. W. Porter, Mr. J. Miller, M.P., Mr. J. A. Haslam, B.Sc., Mr. H. Kelly, Mr. B. Seppelt, Mr. W. Gilbert, M.P.; Secretary, Mr. T. E. Yelland; Treasurer, Mr. L. H. Muecke; Committee, Messrs. H. A. Parsons, LL.B., H. B. Robson, A. M. Dawkins, W. S. Birks, C. F. Heyne, with Officers; Auditors, Messrs. Leo. Buring and G. H. Goyder.

Besides other formal business the following resolution was carried:—"That this Association respectfully suggests to the Council and the Minister of Agriculture that a memorial tablet to the old students who have fallen in South Africa be erected in the College Hall, and that if the suggestion be not approved, the cost of the tablet be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions of old students."

A vote of thanks to past officers was carried, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner at the College, and those present enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

NOTES.

We had a very enjoyable gathering of old and present students at the Exchange Hotel during the March Show. Professor Lowrie being in his usual position (the chair), and gave us some very interesting talk on the progress of the College and the crops, convincing us that under his able management it was improving every year. Several of the present students gave songs, &c., and a very sociable evening was spent.

As an Association we regret to hear that our worthy President is likely to leave us, and what is our loss is the State's loss, and we trust that every effort will be made to retain his valuable services. We were glad to see several letters in the daily papers from old students in reference to this matter, and on behalf of the Association your Secretary wrote to Professor Lowrie expressing the regret of all old students at the rumor that he was likely to leave South Australia.

We are looking forward to seeing many old students at our next Annual Meeting and dinner. Arrangements will be made if possible to visit the College during Show week, or the following Monday, and we trust many will avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Secretary will be glad to hear from or see any old students when in Town.

T. E. YELLAND, Hon. Sec.,

c/o. S.A. Farmers' Co. Union,

Franklin Street.



“A Launch of the Lifebout.”

A TRUE INCIDENT.

[BY AN OLD STUDENT.]

A westerly gale had been blowing for days. The sea was running high, and the huge waves submerged rocks of a dangerous reef, bursting into clouds of driving spray on the boulders at the foot of the cliffs, they raced up the beach and shingle, thundered against the sea wall fronting the town, at times bursting over and inundating the parade.

Few people were about, but here and there a figure in oilskins

and sou' wester could be seen, gazing out to sea from a sheltered spot.

Towards nightfall a vessel was observed not far off shore, and in danger of driving on the reef.

This caused some excitement. On the cliffs above the town a crowd collected. At the life boat shed a knot of men, clad to resist the weather, were grouped in readiness to launch, and go forth to the rescue if need be.

With intense interest the efforts of the ship to beat off the lee shore were watched by the crowd. Nearer and nearer she approached, but battling ever against the destruction waiting on the needle-pointed rocks.

However, before it was quite dark, it was seen that she would weather the point, so with a sigh of relief the spectators descended to the town.

A warm fire and a cheerful meal were indeed attractive on such nights.

Darkness set in, the wind increased in force, and the waves in fury. Watches were on the alert, for on that part of the coast a large amount of shipping passed in close proximity. Out to sea nothing could be made out but the white crests of the billows foaming over the reef. The beating surf and howling could only be heard.

Suddenly, in the direction of the reef, appeared a vivid flash, followed by the dull boom of a gun.

A rush of people instantly went down the parade, knowing the signal full well. The life boat bell rang, but needlessly. Quickly the boat was run out on its carriage, and down to the beach. The crew swarmed on board. The veteran coxswain took the ropes, and at the word "now!" willing hands shoved her off to fight for men's lives. A glimpse of men straining at the oars, and she was lost to sight. Those left behind sent up a cheer. Wives and sweethearts clung to each other sobbing. Men strained their eyes and ears, but never a signal from the wreck or a sign from the rescuers.

The weather-beaten fishermen conversed in monosyllables, landsmen looked awestruck, while the women never moved their gaze from the blackness, which was the sea.

Hours passed, and the crowd had increased, despite the weather. Some wreckage—a testimony of fate—was thrown violently on the beach.

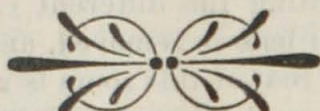
At length a dark object loomed up on the crest of the wave.

"The Life Boat!" was the cry, then the men rushed into the

boiling foam, and grasping the side lines, by main force dragged her up the beach.

The crew, exhausted, cold, and numbed, were assisted out. They brought back but one unconscious seaman for their labour, the wreck having gone to pieces just on the arrival of the life boat.

Such is a faint outline of what is continually occurring on the coasts of Great Britain, when the life boats (mostly under control of the National Life Boat Institution) and their crews launch to save the shipwrecked.



THE TRIP TO THE WOOL SALES.

This annual trip took place on Wednesday, November 3rd, and thereby causing an interesting break in harvesting operations just started.

After partaking of the customary six o'clock breakfast we made a start on foot for the 7.40 a.m. train at Roseworthy. Walking to Roseworthy looks very well on paper, but when it comes to be done it is a different matter altogether. Four miles on a monotonous scrub road, dusty or rough mud ruts for about one half of the way, and which always has to be travelled in some impossible record time. You start off gently, with apparently about one hour and five minutes to spare by College time, and then when you get about half way it occurs to you that College time is about a quarter of an hour slow by Martin's whistle, or by the train due at Roseworthy at 8.56, at which time you set your watch, and then find that the train was 15 minutes late, and so you do the rest of the distance at a hand gallop, and arrive at the station dead beat, with all the stiffness out of your best white shirt and collar (got up especially for the occasion) to be told that "the train aint reached Wasley's yet Mister," and that your time must be fast. It always happens this way, only it is usually made into better exercise by having to carry about two cwt. of portmanteaus, &c. Since this delightful spot is called "The Experimental Farm," it would be a good opportunity to test the efficiency of the new proposed electric tramways, by running a system between the College and Station; the students would at least appreciate it, especially if they were provided with a season ticket. Still, in spite of these apparently unsurmountable difficulties we caught the correct train, and arrived at Adelaide in

due course, after the usual silent and peaceful College train journey.

There we were met by Mr. Jeffreys, and proceeded to the Port by the 10.10 train, and from thence to Messrs. Luxmoore, Coombs, and Co.'s Show Rooms and Store. Here we were introduced to the Manager, who very kindly undertook to conduct us over the premises.

The first point of interest was the wool in bulk, the largest consignment being from Mr. J. H. Angas, consisting of over 1,000 bales. Next we went to the Show Rooms. Here are arranged the sample bales representing the different classes in each consignment; the top of each bale is removed, and the wool of each bale exposed to view. The roof of this room is glassed in, which admits of a strong, but yet evenly distributed light, an essential factor in wool valuing. All sorts and conditions of clips were exposed to view, from the light sandy-red coloured wool of the far north to the light brown of the lower north and south, and from the well classed and skirted to the unsorted lots. Here Mr. Jeffreys pointed out the considerable advantage derived from sorting, as he stated that if a lot contained even small pieces of bellies, skirtings, &c., the proposed buyer, not knowing the proportions of good and less valuable wool, would give himself the benefit of the doubt, and place upon the lot a low value, lower perhaps than it might be worth, while if it had been well sorted the valuator could have at once placed upon it a fair price.

After this we were shown the wool press. Here the bales are dumped to small bulk at the expense of the shippers, in order that their freight space may be increased. The press is capable of dumping two bales at a time; two bales, each measuring about 6 x 3 x 3 feet are placed in the machine, and by hydraulic power applied, this reduces the length of the bales to about 2 feet. Three steel bands are then wrapped round each bale, fastened, and the pressure removed. The bales then expand into the hoops, so that they are roughly about 3 feet cube. The pressure is obtained by hydraulic pumps driven by a Crossley Oil Engine.

With this our visit terminated, and we proceeded to Messrs. Elder, Smith, & Co's. establishment.

We were kindly received by Mr. Fenner, who suggested that before we began our inspection we should first have lunch, which needless to say, we seconded. The lunch was excellent, and was greatly appreciated, as we had had nothing since breakfast, and our College appetites were beginning to get lively. Such unaccustomed luxuries as beef, tongues, biscuits, lemonade, gingerale, &c. which were set before us, proved too much for some of the softer constituted members of our party, who afterwards be-

came somewhat over jubilant. Cigarettes were then passed round, and Mr. Jeffreys proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Elder, Smith, & Co.,-to which Mr. Fenner ably responded.

He then showed us over the stores. These are very extensive, and divided into two streets, which are lettered and numbered, and so the cataloguing and locating of the different consignments is rendered very much more easy. We then went to the Show Rooms, which are larger, but built on the same principle as those seen before, and then our inspection terminated with the wool presses.

Next we went to Messrs. Strachan, Cheadle, & Co's. Stores, and after a brief inspection we left for the Port Station, and thence to Bowden, to the Tweed Factory.

Here we saw the process of Tweed Manufacturing from the raw wool to the finished material.

The wool is first classed, then scoured and dried, then fed into the carding machine, from which it emerges as untwisted threads. these are then twisted and wound upon bobbins by another machine. They are now ready for the looms. These machines transform the threads into the various materials, such as tweed, blankets, &c. These are dyed, milled, and dried, and are then ready for the market.

With this our day ended, and we caught the next train to Adelaide, and left for Gawler after tea, by the 7.10 train, and thence proceeded to the College by a better means than walking, namely, a drag, at about 10.30, having spent a most instructive and enjoyable day.

Our thanks for so successful a trip are especially due to Mr. Jeffreys, and to the various managers for their kindness and trouble they took in explaining the various processes and uses of the various machines.



FARM NOTES.

[E. G. HUBBLE]

Though the past season has not been up to the expectations of many of our South Australian Farmers, on the whole it has been a good one.

The results of some of the College crops, published elsewhere, were very satisfactory to all concerned, and are the means of supplying useful information with regard to use of manures in similar land and climatic conditions.

During the seeding (1900-1901) season, conditions were not altogether very promising, although care was taken, a certain percentage of the seed malted, and consequently had to be drilled again, though fortunately not much.

The paddocks cropped were :—Ebsary's (3), Dahlitz, Nos. 7 and 3, No. 6, No. 8, No. 16.

Ebsary's paddocks were fallowed in 1899, and gave very good results ; Superphosphate again holding its place among the best manure.

In these results it will be seen that a 2 cwt. dressing of super does pay better than a lighter dressing in similar conditions, as the Professor has demonstrated more than once before.

Dahlitz, a small paddock purchased some little time ago, was drilled in with 4 varieties of wheat:—Leak's, White Essex, Fan, and Gluyas. Fan and Gluyas being kept in part for seed.

No. 7, which was fallowed in 1899, with the disc plough, returned a splendid crop of Calcutta oats, averaging 40 bushels per acre. This good result, it is thought, being due in a great measure to the heavy crop of trefoil which the paddock carried previously to fallowing. The only drawback was that the crop was knocked about a little by rough weather.

No. 6, consisting previously of two No. 6's, divided by a strip of mallee and a fence, which have been removed, was also fallowed in 1899.

The large portion was under variety wheat plots, the varieties proving themselves best were :—Jerkin, Warwick, and Californian purple.

The small portion was put in under King's, and it was here that the best results were obtained, this averaging 35 bushels per acre, due largely to the application of fallowing and manure in 1899.

No. 8, which carried a crop of maize that was fed down in 1899, was scarified, and put in chiefly with King's for hay.

No. 16, fallowed in 1899, was under a variety of crops, the cereal

crops being wheat and oats, but in addition to these, salt bush, and blue bush were drilled in in October after scarifying, from these latter, however, no results have yet been obtained.

The usual dressing of all paddocks, except manure plots, was again applied, viz.:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwts. superphosphate to the acre, and the average yield of wheat was 26 bushels 36 lbs. per acre.

The result of the harvest was roughly :—600 tons hay, 1,400 bags wheat, 1,000 bags oats, off about 520 acres.

The Straw Press, which has been away for about two months, has just returned from successful contract work at Roseworthy, where 600 tons of hay were pressed in 100 lb. bales for Mr. Both.

Another contract has been arranged with Mr. Both, near Roseworthy, and the press was sent to Mr. Both's last week.

The paddocks drilled in this season are Nos. 4 and 5 (110 acres), with oats and Jerkin wheat.

Island, under variety wheat plots, and Nottle's under manure plots and other wheat plots.

Most of the horses have just come through a course of strangles, which, fortunately, was not severe.

Of the stock, the pigs and sheep have again proved profitable.

The 38 pigs sent down last month (May) to Adelaide realized £97 8s. at the market, averaging £2 11s. 3½d. each. Seventy-one more are to be sent away shortly.

In September last a few Dorset Horn cross Merino lambs were shown at the Agricultural Show, and obtained 2nd prize. These were sold at 15s. each. Soon after this a number of the same breed were sent to market, and realized an average price of 10s. 9d. per head.



Demonstration Plots,

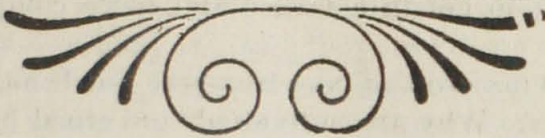
1900-1901.

Total Rainfall for the Year, 19.60 in.

Plot.	Kind of Manure.	Quantity per acre.	Yield per acre.
1	Lawes' superphosphate, 38 per cent to 40 per cent (Elder, Smith, & Co., Limited) ...	2cwt	bush lbs. 24 46*
2	Lawes' superphosphate, 36 per cent to 38 per cent (Elder, Smith & Co., Limited) ...	2cwt	26 48*
3	Lawes' Peruvian guano (Elder, Smith & Co., Limited) ...	2cwt	25 52
4	Lawes' dissolved bone compound (Elder, Smith and Co., Limited) ...	2cwt	23 42
5	Lawes' vitriolised bones (Elder, Smith & Co., Limited) ...	2cwt	24 27
6	Lawes' special corn and potato manure (Elder, Smith & Co., Limited) ...	2cwt	24 17*
7	Lawes' potato manure (Elder, Smith & Co., Limited) ...	2cwt	23 58*
8	Rape meal, 6½ per cent nitrogen (Gibbs, Bright and Co) ...	2cwt	27 7
9	Rape meal, 5 per cent nitrogen (Gibbs, Bright and Co.) ...	2cwt	25 19
10	Rape meal, 1cwt add Lawes' superphosphate, 2cwt = ...	3cwt	20 43†
11	Rape meal, 5 per cent nitrogen, 1cwt add Lawes' superphosphate, 2cwt = ...	3cwt	22 36†
12	Bally Bonedust (A. R. B. Lucas & Co) ...	2cwt	24 17
13	Complete manure (Adelaide Chemical Works) ...	2cwt	27 14
14	Superphosphate (Adelaide Chemical Works) ...	2cwt	31 45
15	Superphosphate B (Adelaide Chemical Works) ...	2cwt	27 17
16	No brand (Adelaide Chemical Works) ...	2cwt	23 5
17	Guano superphosphate (Adelaide Chemical Works) ...	2cwt	24 23
18	Alkali Co's superphosphate (Geo Wills & Co) ...	2cwt	26 38
19	Alkali Co's dissolved bones (Geo Wills & Co) ...	2cwt	25 30
20	Alkali Co's grain manure (Geo Wills & Co) ...	2cwt	25 49
21	No manure ...	—	19 41
22	Thomas phosphate (F. H. Snow & Co) ...	2cwt	21 47
23	{ Thomas phosphate, 2cwt (F. H. Snow & Co) Muriate of potash, 1cwt (F. H. Snow & Co) Nitrate of soda, 60lbs (F. H. Snow & Co) }	396lbs of mixture	23 0‡
24	Thomas phosphate, 2 cwt, add nitrate of soda 60lbs (F. H. Snow & Co) ...	284lbs mix	22 9‡
25	Thomas phosphate, 2cwt, add muriate of potash, 1cwt (F. H. Snow & Co) ...	3cwt mix	23 35‡
26	Continental superphosphate (Snow & Co) ...	2cwt	31 34
27	No manure ...	—	20 26
28	Lawes' superphosphate... ..	1cwt	23 40
29	Lawes' superphosphate... ..	1½cwt	26 0
30	Lawes' superphosphate... ..	2cwt	30 16
31	Lawes' superphosphate, 2cwt, add sulphate of ammonia, ¼cwt ...	2¾cwt	32 8

* Lodged in places † Too rank—very badly lodged ‡ Germination injured

Wheats	Yields per Acre	
	bushels	lbs
Kings	33	36
Gluyas	30	32
Bearded Innominate	28	42
Neumans	26	48
Jerkin	26	29
Californian Purple	25	15
Warrick	24	58
Crittendens	22	11
Innominate	21	9
Steinlee	19	41
Gluyas (grown in paddock at Ebsary's)	22	5
Fan (grown in paddock at Dahlitz's)	20	56



“College Life.”

[BY AN OLD STUDENT.]

Men, things, and circumstances, can only be considered great or small according as they compare with those men, things, and circumstances which go to make up their environment. This is demonstrated to every thoughtful mind in every day life, by animate and inanimate beings, and has been immortalized by Swift, in his “Gulliver’s Travels.” Look at a rock pool on an ocean shore. How like the ocean in miniature it is, with its all sorts and conditions of inhabitants, its forests and sandy reaches, and its little storms. Sink it in the ocean, and it is nothing; keep it isolated, and it is a world of absorbing interest.

Such, it seems to me, is our own little community. Place our College near to a centre of civilization where we could contrast interests with outside things, where some of our number might live away from the place, and our life here would be quite different from what it is now. Our standards would be governed by the outside world to a much greater extent. Isolated as we are, the standards by which we judge each other, and which govern our actions, are set up, maintained, or altered, almost entirely by ourselves, we are in fact, a little world to ourselves. We hear of and often watch with interest the events which agitate the world in general, and we admire or execrate the characters which attract attention on the world’s stage, but the events which occur in our

own little corner, and the characters which act on our own little stage have by far the greater influence on us.

A somewhat narrow sphere is this in which we move. There are but few of us, yet taking it as a whole, it is a community comprising most of the types of character which make up the greater world. The very fact that there are so few of us makes the influence of each individual on the whole, the greater; the influence of the the whole on the individuals the more marked. We are brought into such contact with each other that we view each other as it were through a microscope, or with the search-light turned on. The study of life in an institution like this is interesting because it gives an insight into human nature which is often very difficult to get in a larger and more complicated community.

The same problems crop up as elsewhere, such as, why are all governed by a few? Why are individuals governed by all? Why, in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of a few, do their best considered plans often fall to the ground? And again, why at times, although, all are apparently wishful for a thing, it seems impossible to bring it about?

In looking back upon our college life in after years, we may, in a casual way reflect that we were influenced and worried by very small matters. Probably we shall smile at the remembrance of what now seems but small things, just the same as we already smile at the troubles of our primary school days. But whether we smile at, or whether we realize the importance of them, the fact will remain the same, that by comparison they were the great things of our lives, and potent factors in the formation of our characters.

As a rule, the types of character which appear among us may be classed simply. There is a certain amount of sameness among boys. Certainly at times originalities appear among us who from the fact that they are originalities must remain unclassed.

Take one species, shall I say, and one which contains a fair number of more or less different varieties, the loafers. As I said before, they may vary somewhat, but their ultimate effect is the same. Some are confirmed loafers from the start. To them everything is a hardship, and their one object in life is to avoid their duty. They take no interest in their inside work, simply because they will not work hard enough to get a grasp of it. They take down their lectures in a more or less careless manner, and there the matter ends until just before the exams. Then they make a sort of spasmodic effort, which after all can only end in failure. The rich part of it is, that when the results are posted showing them in their well deserved places, they put on an injured air,

and roundly abuse their lecturers for not instructing them more thoroughly, and enlarge upon the difficulty of the course, representing it as a specially devised torture for their much persecuted selves. With outside work they are just the same. They do not seem to realize that when they were entered on the roll of this institution they came here with the understanding that they were to take their fair share of the work necessary to keep things going. Whatever they are told to do is just what they do not want to do, and they take every opportunity of not doing it. There are other fellows who seem to be loafers from sheer lightness of heart and bravado. Perhaps they do not loaf both inside and out. In fact it is generally the inside work which is tossed lightly aside. Is it cricket, football, tennis, yarning, smoking, kicking up a shine at night? "Then lets have it," say they, anything rather than good solid graft. As a rule they are not half bad fellows, good company, plenty of spirit, but so careless that they shut their eyes to their best interests, and fling away time and chances which will never come again.

The effect of these men on the place is pretty much the same whatever the variety to which they may belong. According to the proportion in which they exist they detract from the backbone of their year. They are a distinct weakness, and millitate against the efficiency of the work done. They may have other qualities, good or bad, but as loafers, pure and simple, they are not desirable.

In contrast to these are the workers. I think I may fairly say that the principle tone of the place depends chiefly upon the balance which exists between these two classes. As with the loafers, so with the workers, there are two different varieties. Some are smart, and do their work, whether outside or inside, with comparative ease. Often they are stars which shine with such brilliancy that it is difficult for the ordinary observer to determine their true magnitude. One cannot be sure whether they may not prove in the end to be but meteoric. However, we feel proud of them while they last, and doubly proud if they are permanent lights. Side by side with them toil on the grafters. They are not brilliant, but they often more than compensate for that by the solid work that they do. Whatever their other qualities they generally win our admiration, and often our affection by the persistence and patience which they display. We learn to trust them to a great extent. If we are working outside, we know that they will not leave us in the lurch, nor relax their efforts till the day's work is well finished. If it is inside work, we know that their work will be creditable enough to lend a little lustre to our less industrious selves. It is the presence of these workers which largely makes

things go with a swing. It is from among them that we elect our deputations when those sitting in high places are to be approached. We like to be associated with them, because their determination and enthusiasm are catching.

I have laid considerable stress on these two types and their influence, because from what I have seen of past and present students, their conduct here, and consequently their future life, is so powerfully affected by the preponderance of workers or loafers, whichever the case may be, by whom they were surrounded. Men who have left here, some years now, have often said, "Well, I should have done better there if I had fallen in with a harder working lot. So many of our year didn't care a hang whether they did any work or not, and so we fooled away our time." Or perhaps a successful man has said that he owed his success to the fact that he was in a room where all the others worked, and so he found it easy to work himself.

There are often influences which materially affect the happiness, if nothing else of college life. Some men, whether they call philosophy to their aid or whether they are of a particularly cheerful disposition matters little, but it is evident wherever they are, and whatever they are doing they make the best of everything.

Now it must be evident to any reflecting person that where from forty to fifty young men have to work and live together, that there must be a goodly admixture of the bitter with the sweets of life. There is disagreeable work which must be done, and whether it is done cheerfully or not some of those forty must do it. If they are to live together under one roof there must be to a great extent a routine to which all must conform. When the greater part of the students do their work, and conform to regulations without questioning, how very much pleasanter for all parties concerned. Their cheerfulness is as it were oil to the mechanism of the place, and everything runs smoothly. When on the other hand it is the fashion to grumble, the effect on everything is at once noticeable. Friction becomes most evident, and the tone of the institution is distinctly grating. Not only does it affect work, but it spreads like dry rot all through the social life. The sports suffer, because at the root of grumbling is generally found its accompaniment, jealousy. If a student shows an aptitude for grinding the doctrines of a club, his work is annulled because at every turn there is some one to grumble at what he does. Should any one start anything in connection with the indoor life, he feels that he is lifting at a dead weight. It is almost impossible to locate the trouble, or decide whether it is discontent, or jealousy, or both that are at the bottom of it. It is surprising how much harm one or two dilligent grumblers will do. One man taking a narrow

ungenerous view of things will spoil the efforts of half-a-dozen energetic enthusiastic men who are working to keep up the credit of the institution. It is to the best interests of the students to promptly squash the habitual grumbler, for his lamentations are seldom more than the outcome of narrowness of mind.

The men who really are valuable in keeping the social life of the College healthy, and thank heaven there are generally enough to do it, though at times their lot is that of the "willing horse," are those who stick to things from start to finish. In starting anything here, as elsewhere, it is seldom difficult to raise plenty of enthusiasm, especially if the movement happens to "catch on." But whether it is in the football or cricket season, the running of the sports and dance, the Orpheus Club, or any other minor matter, there are nearly always a plentiful supply of "bruised reeds" who fail us just as the harvest part of the work is coming on. I have noticed that some men love to think themselves indispensable, and to impress the fact upon their fellows by drawing out of things just when they are most needed, and that is generally when the novelty has worn off, and only steady and systematic work will carry them on to success. Now we are quite willing to admit, if our doing so will afford them any pleasure, that they are indispensable. In a small community like this the maximum of success, whatever the enterprise may be, can only be obtained when everyone is in sympathy, and is doing a full share towards the furtherance of the project. But to drop out just when one is most needed, in order to tickle ones vanity, or to gratify a personal pique can only indicate a small mind, and rather demonstrates to us that after all we are better without such an one.

There are, of course, many other sorts and conditions of men, and circumstances with which one comes in contact, which might be discussed at length. In fact, what has been written so far only deals with the points touched upon in a very superficial manner. But space will not permit of dealing with the subject more fully, and I feel sure that all who read this will, with the aid of very little reflection, easily enlarge upon the said points, possible to the profit of themselves and the institution as a whole.

There is, however, one more point that must be dealt with, because it is one which past and present students will admit may be termed perennial, and in some way or another interests nearly every one who lives here. I refer to the much discussed, rightly execrated, but nearly always wrongly judged and defined offence, crawling.

If we look at the matter from an unbiased standpoint, and consider dispassionately, the conclusions which we shall arrive at

will materially differ from those of the "crowd" whose judgments are proverbially hashy, and whose conclusions are in consequence generally wrong.

We shall have to admit that the men who are called crawlers are nearly always among those whose work is creditable, and whose efforts are usually attended with success. Moreover, they are seldom men who take a prominent part in the social life of the College. They may not be brilliant at the outdoor sports, nor old enough nor able to take a lead in the indoor life. In fact, they may be summed up as quiet fellows who would attract little notice if only they had not got a habit of making a mark which more popular fellows fail to make.

Do such men need defending? One would hardly think so. Yet the fact remains that there is always a section of the community who think of them and speak of them as if they did not possess one single virtue to their unfortunate names.

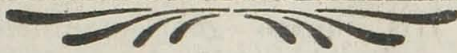
Strange to say, the calumny finds a somewhat ready hearing even among those who are, as a rule, fair minded and just. It is difficult to understand why the latter section should be guided by the former, but as an explanation it may be said that those who will take an ungenerous view of another's actions, just because jealousy prompts them to do so, will not stick at telling lies when ever they find them necessary to justify their attitude.

If the matter is faced fairly it will be admitted that out of every hundred who are called crawlers, ninety-nine of them are nothing of the kind. Is it crawling to work hard in the field, and to thoroughly master the inside work? Is not the one common honesty, and the other honourable enthusiasm? Is not the course here a training for the business of rural life? The institution was founded for that purpose, at any rate, whatever individual students may think of it. If then it is such a training, who is the fool, the man who makes the most of his time here, or the man who wastes it? Whatever the verdict may be now, time will show, as it always does, that work is never thrown away.

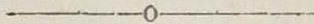
Who, then, are the crawlers? It may be said without hesitation that the very men who get up such a song against the honest workers are in nine cases out of ten men who can justly be called despicable crawlers. Crawlers because they only put themselves forward when they think that they can shine, and keep well in the background when there is hard work to be done. Despicable because they cover themselves by keeping up a running fire of ridicule, and often abuse on those who are worth two of them six days out of any week. It may be a humiliating admission to have to make, but made it must be never-the-less; we often allow a small clique of the most worthless fellows that we have among

us to diligently besmirch the characters of the "white men" who contribute more than we can realize towards the good tone of the institution.

Does most of the foregoing sound pessimistic, and seem to represent things in too gloomy a light? Well a study of human nature, no matter how superficial it is, must always bring to light things that will take the conceit out of most men. However, readers who have spent any time here will know that it is quite easy to make the course here one of the happiest periods of our life. How often do we hear old students say that they look back to their years here and think how jolly it really was. Just enough work to keep them from hanging heavily on their hands, and that work a training for, and foundation of the work of after life. Plenty of healthy recreation, and good fellowship among men of their own age. Yes, it lies within the power of each one of us, each in our own degree, to make college life for ourselves and others dreary or uninteresting, or bright, jolly, and profitable. Surely the latter is worth trying for.



PAST STUDENTS OF A.C.R. Who Volunteered for Service in South Africa.



F. G. SANDERS is the son of the late Mr. I. Sanders of Mount Lofty, and was only at College for six months from March until October in 1896. He joined the South Australian Bushmen's Corps for service in South Africa and has done good work.

F. J. TOTHILL was the only son of Mr. F. H. Tothill, National Bank manager of Gawler. He won an entrance scholarship in February, 1897, and gained his diploma in February, 1900. While at College, he proved himself a capital athlete; his record at the sports meetings is as follows:—1897; '98, and '99, first in putting the weight; '97, first in 135 yards Flat; '98, 100 yards Champion and first in 440 yards Flat. He was also a prominent footballer. On leaving College, Frank joined the South Australian Bushmen's Corps for service in South Africa, and was mortally wounded in his first engagement at Vredefort. He died a brave soldier's death, and when the sad news reached us, we mourned the loss of one whose genial, yet manly qualities had endeared him to us all.

W. E. READ is a son of the late Mr. G. S. Read of Port Victor. He entered College in 1896 and gained the diploma in 1899. As a student, Read was probably most noted for his splendid performances at cricket, football, and sports; as far as the latter are concerned, his record is as follows;—1896, '97, and '98, first in High Jump; '98, first in Long Jump, Sack Tournament, Obstacle Race, and 120 yards Scratch; '98, champion Hurdle. On leaving College, he joined the South Australian Bushmen's Corps, and has since rendered fine service for his country. His heroic action in trying to help a wounded comrade will not soon be forgotten; in consequence of this he was a prisoner of the Boers for a time and on liberation contracted enteric fever, from which we were glad to learn he has since recovered.

J. P. RICHARDSON is the son of Mr. F. G. Richardson of Saddleworth. He won an entrance scholarship in 1898, and left College to join the South Australian Bushmen's Corps in 1900. Percy was a prominent member of the cricket eleven and football eighteen and all through his collegiate career was a universal favorite. His innate gentlemanliness and great application will be ever remembered by those who were with him. During one of his first engagements at the front he was wounded by a shell fragment and as a result has been invalided home. We are sincerely glad that he is now as well as ever and holds a good position at the Burra.

G. LEWIS is the son of the Hon. J. Lewis, M.L.C. He won a entrance scholarship in 1895 and gained the College diploma in 1898. Lewis was an enthusiastic footballer and a member of the sports committee. On leaving College, he joined the South Australian Bushmen's Contingent and has done well in South Africa—so well indeed that he has received a commission in the Imperial forces. "Dick," as we called him, was full of energy as a student and popular alike with staff and students.

A. W. NICHOLAS was the son of Mr. D. Nicholas of Lyndoch. He entered College with a scholarship in 1896, and after a successful course, was awarded the diploma in 1899 and also the silver medal presented by Mr. J. H. Angas for obtaining second place on the diploma list. He was a member of the cricket and football teams of his period. The call came for South Africa and "Nich" joined with his fellows, the Bushmen's Contingent. At the engagement of Vredefort which took place soon after the force landed, when Tothill fell mortally wounded, Nicholas rode to his help and was shot down ere he reached the

wounded one. We were filled with pride when we came to know of the bravery and unselfishness of our old student. But proud though we were, our sincere sympathy went out to his home folk and we mourned our loss of a true student, friend, and hero.

H. J. HARRINGTON entered as a student in 1895 and left during 1897 to accept a good position on a station. He was most diligent and able at the practical work of the course. During his last year at College he was captain of the football team, and in 1897 won Professor Perkin's Cup as the One-Mile Champion. Harrington, too, has been successful as a soldier of the King in South Africa.

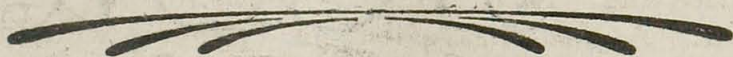
E. W. JONES is a son of Mr. E. Jones of North Adelaide entered College in 1895 and left in September, 1897. Jones shone at tennis and as a singer. After spending some time at station work, he went to South Africa with the Bushmen and returned at the end of 1900 invalided home, but we are glad to know that he is now well again.

W. L. FREEBAIRN, son of Mr. Thos. Freebairn of Alma Plains, was a student for six months during 1898. Short though his stay was, we learned to know him as a man of sterling worth. He has stuck to his work as a soldier for his country in South Africa and has done right royal service.

J. W. GORDON, son of the Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., was a student for one year from March, 1896. When the South Australian Commandant went to South Africa, Gordon was appointed his orderly and has since obtained a good commission in the British Army.

C. C. CASTINE, son of Major Castine, M.P., was a student from 1892 to 1893. He proved very successful in business and on the land at Riverton and eventually was chosen to go to South Africa, where he has done grand work and obtained promotion.

J. H. DOWNER was a student for but a short while in 1899 and 1900. He went to South Africa, was invalided home, and then when full health came again, he once more set forth to fight in South Africa. We learn that he has now been given a commission in the Imperial forces and is doing well



College Music.

The occupiers of the various room have lately been complaining of what they speak of as "that beastly row in No. so and so, last night." True, sometimes, one is perplexed as to how these strange and often weird sounds originate, but it came to light quite recently that some of the students have just commenced to learn the violin, and it is from this source, chiefly, that the complaints arise. The piano is sometimes cruelly misused also, by those uninitiated in the art, but I think it would be as well if this instrument were left entirely alone, for if not, some of those who can play might take offence. But to resume.

Generally every night, after evening study (when all right-minded students ought to feel ready for bed) these rising stars commence their dismal concerts, which often last far into the night. The items on the programmes of these concerts (?) are neither many nor varied, in fact I myself have lain awake and heard "Home, Sweet Home" murdered at least a dozen times on end, and at the end of each time of playing violent applause greets the performance. Among other instruments are the flute and banjo, but these are bearable, as the owners are able to produce passable tunes from them. Combinations are often made of banjo and violin, or flute and violin, with only moderate successes, sometimes the performer of the one instrument will politely inform his companion in distress that he is going wrong, whereupon the companion in distress will flatly deny the accusation, and will kindly point out No. 1 mistake, and in the end its generally—"Here, lets have 'Rule Britannia,' or 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

But in the dim future we will hope to see a large College orchestra rendering Wagner and Handel with ease and fluency, but I am afraid that future is very far distant, indeed, however, let us hope that our budding violinists will soon, instead of torturing us with their somewhat dismal melodies (?), enrapture us with fine solos and concerts of their own composition.



The Town Matches.

These games against the three Colleges, St. Peter's, Prince Alfreds, and Way College, are now looked upon as annual. They are usually played on the Adelaide Oval, but this year two were played on this Oval, while the other, against Princes, on the Norwood Oval. We were fairly successful, winning two games out of three, and so gaining the rubber.

St. Peter's were our first opponents, and it proved to be one of the most exciting games of the season, every one of our fellows working splendidly together, always getting their kicks, and handling the ball in a very clean manner. At three-quarter time Saint's were in the lead, but in the last quarter we were keeping their backs hard at work all the time. It is generally admitted that this quarter was the best we had ever played. Gurr (Captain) played a splendid game, and was ably backed up by Caw, Blue, and W. R. Richardson.

After this exhibition we were very hopeful of the morrow, when we were to meet Prince Alfred College, but when the time came, or rather when the game was over, our hopes were severely crushed. From start to finish the town College had all their own way. They were much faster and quicker with the ball, and completely left us in the background. Perhaps stiffness from the match the day before had something to do with our bad play, but still, taking this into account, it could never make all the difference the scores show. The scores were 12 goals 19 behinds to our 2 goals 11 behinds.

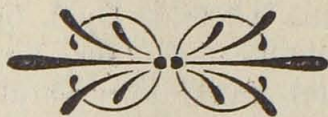
Again in this match Gurr played another splendid game. Leo Seppelt, who was playing back, also played very well, saving many goals. Blue, Phillips, and W. R. Richardson also were to the front.

Saturday morning saw us all very stiff, but still determined to have a good game. Way College had a fairly strong team out, and a good game was expected, and in our eyes was a very good one. From the start we had their backs in trouble, and at the call of time we had only allowed them to score two behinds. We were best represented by Gurr, Blue, Caw, Hubble, Grant, Seppelt, Leo; Smith, and W. R. Richardson.

All the three games were thoroughly enjoyed by every one, though many were heard to say, after this match, that they were glad it was all over. Perhaps they were a little out of sorts, being very stiff, so one may say they were excusable in saying

such a thing. Still, if they had the chance to stop in town a few days longer they would not think twice about it.

On the matches against Princes and Saints a great deal of discussion went on about who was going to win between these two Colleges.



“ In Camp.”

Towards the end of the third session it was arranged by five of us, that we should spend a fortnight of the coming vacation in camping out.

Upon the kind invitation of Mr. Yelland, and following the example of the previous year's camp, it was decided that our head quarters should be situated in one of Mr. Yelland's paddocks, bordering on the lake.

Accordingly, to wile away any despondencies which might be caused by too much “ stewing ” for the yearly and diploma exams., meetings of the proposed campers were held at every available opportunity, presumably to discuss business, but in reality to picture to each other in glowing colours the splendid times in store for us when only those “ wretched exams.” would be over.

However, the exams., and with them the third and last session came to a close, and we found ourselves being rushed off to Adelaide at the express speed of about twenty miles an hour.

We had settled that the tents, swags, &c., should be sent down on the Saturday, and three of us should cycle down on Monday and get the tent pitched, while the remaining two, who were engaged to play cricket on that date were to come by Tuesday's train.

After a splendid ride on good roads, and through picturesque country, via Aldgate, Macclesfield, and Strathalbyn, we arrived at Milang, tired and thirsty, and needless to say did not content ourselves by only looking at the Lake.

Our swags having gone on, we once more climbed on our jaded steeds, and arrived at Mr. Yelland's farm in time to pitch the tents and make things snug before darkness set in. At this juncton Mr. Yelland thoughtfully came upon the scene and kindly

invited us to have tea with him. We did good justice to the splendid meal provided for us, partly, no doubt, owing to the ride, but also to the fact that we thought we had better make the best of a good meal while we had the chance, as we would soon have to live on our own resources. Having spent an enjoyable evening we set out to find our tent, and after nearly falling in the lake, we at last reached our new home and rolled in.

The following morning, not having had time to "get going" properly, we were obliged to breakfast on tinned meat, bread, and jam. After breakfast one of us set out for Milang, while the remaining two collected our guns and ammunition, manned the boat, and prepared to try our luck. Fortune favoured us, and we returned with five black ducks and teal, and had them roasted by the time the rest of the party turned up. They promptly wanted to know whom we bought them off, but nevertheless were not slow about getting to work on them.

We soon, however, found that duck were scarce, and hard to shoot, owing to the fact that the lake was very low, and there was no moon, still there were fish about, and during the first week we succeeded in decoying on to the fatal hook about five dozen, varying in size up to about two lbs. Swans were also obtainable, but from an edible point of view they were not as good as the duck. Rabbits also, were in great abundance.

Although game was scarce, still we had provided ourselves with 1,000 rounds, and all being most marvellous shots, it may be supposed we did not starve.

It was decided that there should be one on cook for the day, each to take his turn in alphabetical order. This left a big majority to "stouch" the cook if he neglected his duties, and in consequence the meals were always edible, except on one occasion, when the swan "roti" resembled a phosphatic fertilizer, known as bonechar. Still, there was always a certain amount of grumbling, but as the person who grumbled the most usually ate the most, it was taken for all it was worth.

For the following Saturday "Billy" Yelland had arranged a cricket match between us, combined with another college camp near Milang, and the Point Macleay Blacks, to be played on their grounds. We hired a boat at Milang, and having unfortunately made a late start, we lost the help of a good morning breeze, and were becalmed for very nearly two hours on the lake. However, a good breeze sprang up at last, and we arrived at our destination at about 2 p.m., having been about four and a half hours crossing the lake. We at once proceeded to the Mission Station, and began the game. The Point Macleay's won the toss, and put us in. We did not last long, however, only scoring 89, of which Gordon Gurr

was responsible for 57 retired. The score was disappointing, as we had hoped to make a good stand, but as we were all feeling slightly "top heavy" on account of our passage over, the score might have been worse. The natives then went in and knocked up about 70 for three wickets, when they declared their innings closed, as we had to make an early start back for Milang. The blacks were a remarkably fine looking set of men, and played a good game, their fielding and returning being very smart, and from the little we saw, their batting was sound and clean.

After partaking of afternoon tea with the Superintendent we set sail, and arrived at Milang in time to do ample justice to a "square feed" obtained at the Lake Hotel.

What with fishing, boating, shooting, cricket, cooking, &c., and last, but not least, eating and sleeping, time flew rapidly by, and it seemed as if we had only been in camp a few days when the Monday on which we had settled to strike camp arrived, and we found ourselves firing double-barrelled salutes, over what had been a most successful and enjoyable fortnight in camp.

The success of our camp was largely due to the kindness and forethought of the Yellands, who, besides allowing us a free run over their vineyard, and acting as transport to all our provisions, were always ready and willing to supply us with any small luxury we might at any time require.



WANTED.

An EASY BILLET for an old student (especially if contemplating matrimony), out of a job. A HIGH SALARY in return for SMALL SERVICES.

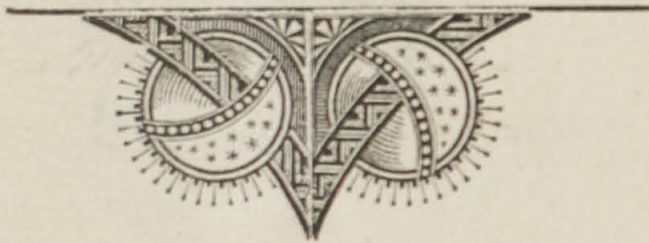
Dear Sir—As my married couple are leaving soon, it struck me if I got an old woman as a house keeper, perhaps you could recommend me an old College boy to work for me. The great essential is that he must be a good ploughman, able to milk, and generally careful—in fact in every respect a working man. I don't want a half sort of gentleman with me in the parlour, but one who would have his meals in the kitchen, and be relegated

to his own quarters. Wages, say, 15s. or 16s. per week, to begin. I might give more to a good man as things improve.

* * * * *

The man's hours would be 7.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., one hour for dinner, and on Saturday 7.30 to 1 p.m., but may have to drive to — on Saturday afternoon for stores when required. He must cut firewood, milk, or do household duties out of hours. I've had an awful experience with couples the last few months, and cannot get what I want in this part of the country. I would pay a good couple—no incumberances—the wife to housekeep, £60 a year if they stopped 12 months, and their railfare, if they left sooner, the railfare would be deducted.

The above was found flying about in the scrub, but the Editor having in view the sore plight of needy ex-students, will be delighted to recommend them should they apply to his office, enclosing 2d. stamp and 6d. for commission.





Gawler :
W. Barnet, Printer, "Bunyip" Office.

