



New Tennis Courts, Pavilion and Oval.



# Students' Roll List.

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1926-7.

## Third Year.

Cashmore, A. B.  
Winnall, H. H.  
Welch, R. E.  
Weidenhofer, K.  
Cross, F. C. C.  
Drew, C.  
Salter, F. K.  
Robinson, G. A.  
Chillingworth, C. A.  
Smith, R. C.

Johnson, J. L.  
Fornachon, A. C. E.  
Cox, J. K.  
Jackson, G.  
McBain, M. E. L.  
Webb, C. J.  
Fry, J. H.  
Yelland, L. E.  
Rose, J. C. W.

## Second Year.

Hooper, C. W.  
Hay, W. B.  
Hayward, L. T.  
Marrie, M. K.  
Mutter, W. K.  
Wilson, F. E.  
Parker, D. B.  
Collins, K. F.  
Harris, K. D.

Gurr, R. L.  
Shepherd, L. C.  
McKay, L. T.  
Hayward, E. V.  
Eime, W. D.  
Palmer, T. B.  
Sieber, E. W.  
Dunn, M. J.  
Ritchie, G. B.

## First Year.

Arden, M. S.  
Camac, M. J.  
Cornell, C. A.  
Craddock, E. A.  
Drew, A. K.  
Geddes, C. O.  
Haynes, H. F. B.  
Humphries, D. A.  
Jones, T. H. B.

Oldfield, R. E.  
Postle, R. B.  
Soward, C. E.  
Tackwell, J. O.  
Wallis, V. D.  
Wright, J. F. L.  
Young, J. A. O.  
Young, W. L. O.



"Et conflabunt gladios suos in vomeres et lanceas suas in falces."

# Agricultural College

ROSEWORTHY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

**Minister for Agriculture:**  
HON. T. BUTTERFIELD, M.P.

## THE STAFF.

**Principal and Lecturer on Agriculture:**

Mr. W. J. COLEBATCH, B.Sc. (Agric.), M.R.C.V.S. (Edin.).

**Housemaster, Secretary, Accountant, and Lecturer in Book-keeping:**

Mr. H. C. PRITCHARD, A.F.I.A.

**State Agricultural Chemist and Lecturer in Chemistry:**

Mr. A. T. JEFFERIS, B.Sc. (Agric.), A.I.C.

**Assistant Chemist:**

Mr. A. W. PEIRCE, B.Sc.

**Lecturer on Physical Science, Mathematics, Physics, and Botany:**

Mr. A. J. ADAMS, M.A.

**Lecturer on Field Engineering and Building Construction:**

Mr. G. E. LANE.

**Lecturer on Viticulture, Fruitculture, and Oenology:**

Mr. D. G. QUINN, R.D.A.

**Lecturer on Dairying and Superintendent of Dairy:**

Mr. R. BAKER, R.D.A.

**Experimentalist and Demonstrator in Agriculture:**

Mr. R. C. SCOTT, R.D.A. (Honours)

**Lecturer on Surveying:**

Mr. L. C. CORNISH

**Cerealist:**

Mr. W. V. LUDBROOK, R.D.A.  
(Honours).

**Supt. of Farm and Live Stock:**

Mr. E. L. ORCHARD, R.D.A.

**Assistant Farm Superintendent:**

Mr. R. J. WILSON, R.D.A. (Hon.)

**Superintendent of Poultry:**

Mr. F. W. GILBERT

**Lecturer on Veterinary Hygiene, Physiology, Anatomy, and Entomology:**

Mr. F. E. PLACE, D.Sc., B.V.Sc.,  
M.R.C.V.S.

**Lecturer on Woolclassing:**

Mr. A. H. CODRINGTON

**Lecturer on Aviculture:**

Mr. D. F. LAURIE

**Supt. of Vineyard, Orchard, and Wine Cellars:**

Mr. J. L. WILLIAMS, R.D.A.

**Mechanical Engineer:**

Mr. H. R. NOURSE.

**Assistant Mechanic:**

Mr. W. R. HAYDON

**Gardener:**

Mr. W. G. FAIRLIE.

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**President:** Mr. A. W. Robinson.

**Vice-President:** Mr. W. J. Spafford.

**Vice-Patrons:** Hon. T. Butterfield, M.P. (Minister of Agriculture), Hon. R. T. Melrose, M.L.C., Professors Perkins and Rennie, Messrs. A. J. Murray and W. G. Auld.

**Committee:** Messrs. A. W. Robinson (President), H. Robson, W. J. Colebatch, W. J. Spafford, A. T. Jefferis, F. H. Snook, R. Hill, and W. V. Ludbrook.

**Auditor:** Mr. H. C. Pritchard, A.F.I.A.

**Hon. Secretary:** Mr. R. C. Scott.



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1926-7.

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? . ? . ARDEN.

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R. EATON.



# The Student

Published by Past and Present Students.

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## EDITORIAL.

### RURAL SETTLEMENT.

This issue of "The Student" contains a most interesting article by one of our Old Scholars resident in Western Australia dealing with the agricultural prospects of that State.

Western Australia may be said to have progressed in three stages. In the first place, that State being the last penal settlement in Australia, much of the initial pioneering of the country must be put to the credit of convicts and "ticket-of-leave" men, and, though to the outsider such a commencement would not appear propitious, it must be conceded by the Australian that the Commonwealth owes no inconsiderable debt to those men, who, classed as criminals, were transported often for political or minor offences at the instigation of an aristocracy which would tolerate no action or spoken word which might interfere with its prerogative of keeping the masses in subjection to the landed gentry of the Old Country. South Australia has escaped the stigma of penal settlement. But should this be considered altogether a stigma? Has not the blood of these compulsory pioneers contributed in some measure to the hardihood, spirit of adventure, and political initiative of our countrymen?

On the discovery of gold at Southern Cross in 1887, Coolgardie in 1892, and a little later at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia entered on its second stage. These thriving goldfields attracted adventurous spirits from all parts of the world, and won for the West an important place in the Empire. Mining, however, though producing wealth and temporary prosperity, cannot give permanent stability to a country. Much of the wealth won finds its way to investors in other lands, alluvial deposits are quickly worked out, reefs become less and less payable.

Though much gold is still produced from Western Australian fields, the mining industry has been on the wane for some years.





THE STUDENT.

South-West Portion of Western Australia, showing Agricultural Divisions and Rainfall.



It is not my intention to discuss the opportunities existing over the whole of this State. For one thing, the area, comprising, as it does, nearly one-third of Australia, is far too great to discuss within the confines of a single article, and, for another, there are men whose life and experience in the northern areas have fitted them far better to talk on this portion of the country than one whose activities have been confined to the south-west.

Before we start, however, I want you to forget your preconceived ideas of farms and farm lands as they exist in South Australia. In your State the policy of land development has been steadily pursued, without interruption, for upwards of fifty years, whereas here in Western Australia it is only within the last ten or fifteen years that land has been thrown open for selection and taken up on anything like a grand scale, and it is only of quite recent years that the old rule-of-thumb methods have begun to give place to more progressive ideas, and as a consequence we are only just beginning to realize what our lands will do.

You must forget the wide, open, treeless plains of South Australia, and come with me to a land of virgin forest, where the tall trees have stood for centuries undisturbed save for the itinerant prospector or the sandalwooder; through stretches of scrubby sandplain into more and heavier forests, morrell in the east, salmon and white gums in the central divisions, and as we get closer to the coast the picturesque redgums and jarrah, and the huge stately karri towering upwards, often 200 feet without a limb, and blotting out the blue sky above, the undergrowth of bracken fern and blackboys making a dense mass of vegetation. The West is still to a large extent in the hands of the pioneer. Settlement is very scattered, even where the first struggle is ended. New methods and enterprise are developing lands that a few years ago were regarded as useless.

If you take a map of Western Australia and mark out a line running from about 100 miles north of Geraldton south-east to Merridin, and from thence south to Ravensthorpe, and take the coast as the western and southern boundaries, you will see the stretch of country it is the purpose of the article to describe. No doubt there are those among you who will think that this is a mighty small area to confine one's attention to; but when you realize that Geraldton is nearly 600 miles from Albany, Merridin about 250 from Perth and 200 from Ravensthorpe, you will see that we have an area of land before us that, placed alongside of South Australia, would not be liable to be overlooked, and it is in this belt that are concentrated our wheat lands and our forests, our dairy farms, and the districts that produce our finest-quality wool and mutton. And when I tell you that in addition there



are four distinct classes of country physically and climatically you will begin to realize that to give you who have never seen the land and who do not know the timber—which is the first classification in valuing—an intelligent idea of things will require no mean effort.

First of all, I think we will take a look at the wheat belt. This is the northern and eastern country in the diagram running from Geraldton to Ravensthorpe and coming to within 50 to 100 miles of the Perth-to-Albany Railway. This is the wheat belt proper, and, although large numbers of sheep are carried in the midland districts, i.e., between Perth, Merriden, and Geraldton, the southern portion is not sufficiently developed as yet for stock. It is a great stretch of country, rich red plains or blue clay flats timbered with "jam," "morrell," "boree," "gimlet," "salmon-gum," etc. The red land is very easily worked; in fact, in many farms a plough is unknown, the crop being put in year after year with a spring-tooth clutivator. There are still large tracts of this country in its virgin state and unsettled north of Ravensthorpe, but the other portions are mostly selected. Crown lands may be purchased from 6s. to 15s. per acre, such price being paid as rent over a period of 20 years, at the end of such time, provided sufficient improvements have been carried out, the land becomes freehold. A man may hold in his own name under this "conditional-purchase" scheme, 1,000 acres and 160 acres of homestead block which is selected free of all rent provided certain value in improvements is placed on the block in a definite period. If this is not done the block is forfeited back to the Crown. Clearing the land is a big expense to be first overcome, and in this class of country ranges from £1 10s. to £1 17s. 6d. per acre ready for the plough, i.e., cleared level with the ground, as all tillage implements are of the stump-jump type. This land has never been properly farmed, as per the methods at R.A.C.; in fact, as I have already mentioned, in many cases the farmer has never owned a plough, and the man who is just beginning and who has but a small area cleared is forced to crop the same land year after year. So you will admit that it speaks well for the land when I tell you the average is from 12 to 15 bushels per acre, and I have often seen land under crop for the eighth and ninth year in succession yielding 20 to 30 bushels. If these yields can be obtained by "scratching" the ground, it is safe to anticipate a generous increase when more scientific methods are adopted and the land properly farmed. The rainfall in this area is from 12 inches to 14 inches on the average and fairly reliable, although disasters like 1914 are bound to come again; but now the



farmers are established and have sufficient land cleared to enable them to fallow, the risk is not nearly so great, and we are not liable to see hundreds of men who were just in the struggling stage ruined as was the case ten years ago.

Up to the present no stock has been carried in this area, for three reasons, viz., lack of adequate fencing, lack of water, and presence of dingoes. Time is rapidly eliminating the first and last of these factors, and conservation of water in dams and tanks is rapidly removing the water question, with the result that the increasing demand for sheep for the wheat areas forced sheep off shears during the present season from 16s. to 30s. per head. This class of land, with say half cleared, boundary fenced, and slightly subdivided, watered, and with the usual farm buildings, is worth at present from £3 10s. to £5 per acre, and is good value when compared with £10 and upwards in South Australia.

Interspersed with the red country are stretches of what is known as "sandplain," a light soil carrying mallee and scrub. Up till quite recently everyone fought shy of this class of country, but it has been discovered that it will grow quite profitable crops, and in addition is cheap to clear and may be selected on cash payment for from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per acre, and as a result thousands of acres of it have been taken up. Several men of my acquaintance—among them being an Old Collegian—have experimented and found that certain types of the sandplain will grow good lucerne. The whole area is fairly well linked up with railways, although distances to cart of twelve miles and more are common, but new lines are constantly being built and more and more farmers are each year linked up with their markets.

A feature of Western Australia is the rapid change from one belt of country to another totally different. The rolling plains of the wheat belt and its forests change as one approaches the Perth-Albany railway, and in a distance of less than fifty miles the country becomes more undulating, and in place of the "morrell" and "gimlet" of the wheat areas we find salmon-gum, whitegum, sheaoak, stinkwood—you have to smell it burning to appreciate the name—and further west again redgum. The land, too, is much lighter, the soil usually shallower and overlying a stiff clay subsoil. A feature of this belt is the uneven nature of the soil. As many as four types are often found in quite a small field, ranging from rich red granite country, or heavy black york gum land to light sandy, or gravelly sheaoak and stinkwood hills. Roughly speaking, the Great Southern Railway may be said to represent the western limits for the profitable cultivation of wheat, and although on certain picked lands it can and is still



grown, the more progressive farmers are displacing it in favour of sheep and oats. North of Perth wheat is still the principal crop, and, combined with sheep, makes farming very profitable.

Within 100 miles of Perth are centred the "hay districts"—York, Northam, and the Avon Valley—the oldest-settled and most valuable land in the State. Rich red hills all of it, formed by the weathering of the original granite that still shows up bold and bare throughout the landscape.

About 100 miles south of Perth the much-talked-of "poison" bushes begin to manifest themselves. There are numerous varieties, including "Heart Leaf," "Marrow Leaf," "York Road," and "Box," all of them equally deadly and most of them difficult to eradicate. There is, however, a great deal of virtue in the fact that they grow as a rule on the poorest land and in clearly defined patches, a fact that greatly lessens their danger. Indeed, to the experienced stockman poison causes no great alarm, and under careful and judicious management losses in stock are not very heavy.

The rainfall is on the average about 20 inches, and fairly well distributed, enabling summer fodder crops to be grown. It is distinctly oat country and grows the finest wool in the State; in fact, the wool from round Wagin and Katanning will compare favourably with anything in Australia. The holdings, too, are usually larger than in the wheat belt, where 1,000 acres is the average, and the land is cheaper, ranging from £2 to £4 per acre, as a rule, the price depending on the class of land and improvements. Water is present in abundance by dams, soaks, wells, and permanent creeks. The timber being heavier, the land is rather more expensive to clear than in the wheat belt, although the trees are not so closely placed. The present carrying capacity is a sheep to two to three acres. As more land is cleared and broken, however, more stock can be carried, and the introduction of "top-dressing" and sowing clover has opened up a new line of development that is increasing the carrying capacity of the land and consequently its value.

Further west again the timber and soil change once again as we move gradually into the districts of heavier rainfall. The country becomes more and more hilly, jarrah and redgum are to be seen everywhere, and settlement becomes even less than before; in fact, I do not think there is a more sparsely populated track of country in the southern portion of the State than the sub-coastal portion of the south-west. As the coast is approached, however, prosperous farms are more plentiful, for this is the rich dairying and potato lands, and it is here that the much-criticised "Group Settlements" are situated. The writer has not yet had the opportunity of visiting these districts since the groups



were started, nor is it easy to glean an intelligent idea of their progress from the contradictory reports one hears. But, knowing the country as it was a few years ago, I can see no reason why the groups should not be a success, unless perchance it is the fact that right from their inception they have provided a really delicious bone for political contention.

Of the forest and the coal in these areas it is not my purpose to write, as these are not in any way connected with the agricultural viewpoint. Speaking of forest, however, I might mention that the type of land costs £10 to £15 per acre to clear. As for intensive culture, the ground has to be grubbed quite clean, and I can assure you a jarrah or a redgum is no mere sapling. Still, holdings are small and the ground very rich, so that these figures are not as alarming as they seem.

Such, then, is a brief description of the southern portion of Western Australia. In fact, reading back over what has been so laboriously written, it leaves a taste in my mouth as of yesterday's beer—flat and unprofitable. Still, there may be those among you who in their quest for knowledge will be able to derive some benefit from these amateurish efforts, and to them I wish the luck their pluck deserves. To you, Mr. Editor, I make no apologies, for I know that should you publish this in "The Student" it is you and not I on whom the notoriety will descend.

STREAK.

\* \* \* \*

## CURRENT EVENTS.

Possibly the event claiming first place in this summary is the installation of electric power at the College buildings and farm. The College was lighted on 23rd April, and, after the finishing touches, labours were diverted to the farm equipment. This amounts to numerous engines for such operations as chaffcutting and shearing, etc., and to the illumination of the stables, cowbyres, and certain of the farm buildings. It will certainly be a boon beyond our dreams, and makes the farm most up to date in this respect.

For the last two seasons the Shearer Implement Company have sent one of their combines to be tested at the College. This was repeated this season, with varying results. It will be remembered that the crop sown by this combine in the cultivation plots last season constituted the highest yield obtained as yet from the plots.

The Small Dance has come and passed once more. The 15th June saw the Hall decorated, by the assiduity of the Committee,



in a very creditable manner, and the Dance was, as usual, highly appreciated.

Last term preparations were commenced for the construction of up-to-date, reinforced-concrete pigsties, which amounted to sand and gravel carting. Late in May Mr. Lane, jun., took charge, and the construction began in earnest. There are to be twenty-eight sties, a feedroom and weighing-room, the whole being in two rows, facing east, with ample room for cleaning and all modern conveniences for feeding, etc. They will be a pleasing contrast to our present equipment, if only to the students' thinking. Their position is some few yards westward of the implement-shed, running north and south.

Late though it is to remark on the subject, it may be of interest to note the acquisition of three Suffolk rams, replacing the Romney March rams used up to last breeding season. The Suffolk was introduced this season in November, and their progeny are in the process of marking at the present. The Romney March crossbred lamb, though of value in our wetter districts, could be replaced profitably where footrot had not to be combated.

We desire to congratulate K. A. Pike on his appointment as head teamster at the Waite Research College, and have no doubt regarding his fitness for its fulfilment.

Football has progressed favourably on the whole, as far as the Firsts are concerned, but the Seconds, while possibly constituting a record, have met with no success as yet, though improvement is marked.

Lambmarking is in full progress now, and our First-years show the customary adroitness in the task.

It will doubtless be of no little interest to our readers to hear of the bravery of Mr. John Daley, jun., who rode the filly the very first day of its team life. One need scarcely add that half a day's work would have a somewhat damping effect upon her in all departments.

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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following magazines—

The Hawkesbury Agricultural Journal.

Dookie Collegian.

Adelaide High School Magazine.

Prince Alfred College Chronicle.

St. Peter's College Magazine.



## YE OULDE THURDE-YEAR NOATES.

Returning to this stately edifice in our capacity as members of that dignified association, the Third Year, we find that certain of our number are still immersed in the glamour of feminine lure, but, notwithstanding, we settle down.

It is learned, with regret, that one satisfied English friend has not sufficient sense of shame to prevent him crying the substance of his revolting infamies from the housetops (or Adelaide Station).

We commence that series of pilgrimages to the shrine of butchers, where, alack, one of our number excites the anger of the officiating priest by inopportunately nodding his curly head, and causes much hilarious amusement among the bystanders in the market-place.

With joy is welcomed the re-creation of our "dour" Scotchman, whose one time nefarious practices have sunken into oblivion under the auspices of that paragon of uprightness, whose capacity for ginger ale is notorious; but a much-discussed question now is "Why is 'Bints' becoming such a frequenter of Kensington?"

Our Eurasian friend will gladly supply information concerning the disadvantages of laying a wireless ground wire across an exposed asphalt surface.

The fighting kangaroos' pugilistic efforts were greatly appreciated; but we regret that the light was too intense, as death in the dark is a much more desirable climax (for the opponent).

Regret is felt that a descendant of a much-sung Scotswoman should show such unappreciated "aptitude (?)" in coupling certain of our names with some of the lower types of humanity and the self-assumed progeny of one of our most domesticated animals.

The fact that uncouth environments sometimes nurture uncouth beauty is amply evidenced in the number of journeys our smitten friend takes to the local one-horse town. Restrain himself as he will, he cannot resist crying the softness of a woman's heart to his colleagues. From the same source we learn that brisk seven-mile walks in the early morning are conducive to sound slumber and a peculiar leaden feeling of the eyelids.

Our heartiest congratulations are extended to A. B. Cashmore for securing the coveted position of Dux of the year, and to F. K. Salter for winning the Work Prize.

We also take this opportunity of conveying our thanks to those of the Third who helped to make this issue of the Magazine what it is, but regret that there are still some few who cannot pull themselves together and endeavour to excite the muse.



## SECOND-YEAR NOTES.

We returned this term as Second-years. Last year this was our ambition before all else; a land of dreams and riches, of ease and luxury. It has scarcely taken the time elapsed since we first tasted the substance of these dreams to disillusion us. We certainly have privileges not enjoyed in our more humble position, but not a few facts tend to counterbalance these.

Perhaps these disadvantages centre round our work. In all outside tasks we are credited with some initiative and dependability, bred of a year's experience here, and hence are responsible to a greater extent than before for our actions. Incidentally, it requires but little perception to realize the enormity of such a state of affairs.

But it is the lecture-work that brings the fact home. It was considered quite solid enough last year, yet in comparison it was a veritable molehill. For the First Year embraces the digestion of the elements of the subjects (as well as the chops), and our work now goes deeper into the quagmire of learning. Such optimism smacks of approaching exams.

Nevertheless, in spite of this load so heavy on our shoulders, the usual cheerful spirit obtains amongst us.

Before proceeding further, we wish to congratulate Hooper on topping the year, and Hayward on securing the Work Prize.

Wireless is a notorious enemy of learning, and its result in the case of Lyle is not an exception. Imagine him hastily scribbling down Dairy Notes, and in between the sentences drafting subtle complications involving circuits, grid-leaks, and other extinct beasts. His notes, therefore, require some little translation. "For the true, balanced ration, a cow requires proteins, and a high radio-frequency." The youth is undoubtedly a budding cattle-breeder. We think Daylight would be a good foundation for such a breed characteristic.

It was with much pleasure, too, that we beheld this same gentleman, on returning this term, retaining that winning smile so painfully acquired in so short a time last year.

Everyone welcomed with open arms the return of our pruning authority. Without exception, our implements had become blunted, and, humble in our ignorance, we were loath to apply the stone. Hence the universal joy in his presence, for now would they be sharpened in a manner beyond reproach. Doubtless, when next we pruned, our Instructor noted a zeal even greater than it is our wont to show, which must have indeed astounded him.

Our Mt. Gambier production, whose beaver is noted for its prolificacy, was seen early one morning, before breakfast,



removing this formidable growth, prior to a day's "work" amongst a feathered community. Facial expression, generally so completely lacking, was, on his return, so remarkably in evidence as to bode of misfortune, which subsequently proved to be the case. Victor Harbour was the earlier bird [or fish?—Ed.].

Morning, noon, and night, for many weeks, we withstood a battery of assurance that our tea had assumed a tint resembling that portion of our anatomy we cover with a collar. At length, we think the self-confidence of our persecutor failed to justify so bold a statement, as a day came when he showed mercy. Words would not express our thankfulness, but we fear that one of the besieged broke down under the strain. What else could cause him to waive that "before-tea" smoke, and spend the time on the end of a toasting-fork?

What an inestimable advantage it is to have a nautical authority in our midst! We can now pass our holidays in perfect ease, undisturbed by any doubt as to whether the rites of flag raising and lowering are being rigorously observed or not. In fact, everything up to the present has been a prophecy of a pleasant year, and such is our hope.

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## FIRST-YEAR NOTES.

The 7th April, the beginning of a new agricultural year, saw R.A.C. in possession of a group of new students; from 13th April, the aforesaid group was classed as "the First-years," the following scanty reflection being their first impressions.

Owing to the short period of time which has elapsed since the commencement of the year, these notes, being based thereupon, must of necessity also be brief.

First, our heartiest congratulations are extended to those of our community who have established themselves in the First Eighteen.

Mention must also be made of those successful students who have attained entrance scholarship to R.A.C. May they continue their good work to the benefit of all concerned!

One of our faithful quadrupeds has been laid to rest in No. 3, and there is every reason to believe that he is still where he was put, although his stable is optimistically bedded down with great regularity.



The surplus energy extracted from the proverbial mutton-chops is justifiably expended in levelling the dining floor in preparation for the "Small Dance," the latter being an annual festivity partaken of by all, including the floor.

The first Gawler Dance proved too great an attraction to be missed, and so it was that we were favoured with a warm reception, and returned home in high spirits, with the little dog running behind.

In conclusion, I am asked to announce to all dog-lovers that our Champion Airedale *is* on show in No. 8.

Sincerely hoping that 1926 will be a pleasurable and successful year for all students studying at this Agricultural College.

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## FOOTBALL NOTES.

### FIRST EIGHTEEN.

The football has once again commenced, accompanied by the usual amount of enthusiasm. Our prospects for a good season, although perhaps not as bright as last year, look very satisfactory supported by the usual amount of optimism especially as we still have eight of our last year men.

At the meeting of the football team the following officers were elected:—Captain, F. K. Salter; Vice-Captain, C. Drew; and the third man for the Selection Committee, L. T. McKay.

The envious duties (?) of the Hon. Secretary were handed to C. W. Hooper.

### R.A.C. v. Varsity B.

This match, the first of the season, was played at the College on a wet and slippery ground and under the influence of a strong wind. This resulted in a game of a rough and scrambling nature. Varsity B showed enough system to make them victors, but the College team played poorly, lacking both training and system. They were handicapped to some extent, however, through C. Drew being injured in the second quarter. Nevertheless, Varsity B ran out winners by 13 points.

Scores—R.A.C., 2 goals 3 behinds; Varsity B, 2 goals 16 behinds.

Goalkickers—C. Drew, Wright.

Best players—McKay, Salter, Winnall, Robinson, Oldfield, and Marrie.



## R.A.C. v. Teachers' Training College B.

This match was played at the College on an ideal day for football, resulting in a fine exhibition of the game. The play was fast and evenly contested up to three-quarter time, when the College, playing a much-improved game on the previous Saturday's performance, forged ahead and scored 3.1 to 1 point, this success being mainly due to fine high marking and accurate picking out.

Scores—R.A.C., 6 goals 3 behinds; T.T.C. B, 2 goals 5 behinds.

Goalkickers—Fry (3), Dunn (2), Yelland (1).

Best players—Drew, C. Salter, Dunn, McKay, Humphris, and Robinson.

## R.A.C. v. Adelaide High School.

A very strong wind down the ground made the match a very crowded one in which little good football was shown. Only one point was kicked against the wind. A.H.S. secured a winning lead in the first quarter by kicking 5 goals 5 behinds to nil, and the College never quite made up this deficiency. We were greatly weakened, however, by the absence of C. Drew, Robinson, McBain, and Humphris.

Scores—R.A.C., 6 goals 6 behinds; A.H.S., 8 goals 10 behinds.

Goalkickers—A. Drew (2), Dunn (2), McKay, Salter.

Best players—Dunn, Collins, Salter, Mutter, McKay, and Winnall.

## R.A.C. v. School of Mines.

Rain during the previous night and morning made the ground rather unsuitable for football, and when it commenced again during the last half good play was practically out of the question. The College took the field without McBain, C. Drew, and Humphris. After the play had been very even for most of the match, S.O.M., in the last few minutes, by systematic play, scored a goal which put them in front by 5 points, and although the College were attacking at the bell S.O.M. kept their lead and won by 6 points.

Scores—R.A.C., 4 goals 7 behinds; S.O.M., 4 goals 13 behinds.

Goalkickers—Johnson, Fry, McKay, A. Drew.

Best players—Cashmore, Winnall, Dunn, Wright, Tuckwell, and A. Drew.



## R.A.C. v. Paringa Hall.

Owing to P.H. showing very poor system and team work, the College were able to add consistently to their score throughout the match and ran out easy winners by 9 goals. A feature of the match was the fine performance given by McKay. His high-marking was perhaps the outstanding feature of his game. Timing his spring to a nicety and leaping high above the pack he seldom failed to bring down the ball in a vice-like grip. His ground play and kicking were excellent and every one of his 10 goals was well deserved.

Scores—R.A.C., 15 goals 10 behinds; P.H., 6 goals 10 behinds.

Goalkickers—McKay (10), A. Drew, Wright (2 each), and Robinson.

Best players—McKay, Salter, Dunn, Fry, Wright, and Chillingworth.

## R.A.C. v. Christian Brothers' College.

C.B.C. played throughout with great dash and system, picking out their men with accurate stab kicks and completely overwhelming the opposition for three quarters. In the last quarter, however, the College played much better, although they did not quite hold their own. The team lacked training and system, and could not keep up the hot pace set by C.B.C.

Scores—R.A.C., 5 goals 7 behinds; C.B.C., 20 goals 22 behinds.

Goalkickers—McKay, Hooper, Mutter, Wright, and A. Drew.

Best players—McKay, Robinson, Salter, Winnall, Mutter, and Wright.

## R.A.C. v. Wasleys.

This match was not in the Association, but was merely to provide practice for the College. Umpire C. J. Webb allowed the game to get completely out of hand, with the result that a very rough and strenuous match ensued, College running out winners by 52 points.

Scores—R.A.C., 9 goals 12 behinds; Wasleys, 2 goals 2 behinds.

Goalkickers—Wright (4), Dunn (3), Fry and Johnson (1 each).

Best players—C. Drew, Fry, Winnall, Hooper, Robinson, and Wright.



## WHAT IS IT?

It prances round the football field:  
 A most unwholesome sight;  
 Proving to us conclusively  
 That Darwin was quite right.

HILLOC BELLAIRE.

## SECOND EIGHTEEN.

The playing of a Second Eighteen has continued this year, it being included in the Gawler B Grade Association.

At the commencement of the season a meeting was held and the following officers elected:—Captain, A. K. Drew; Vice-Captain, D. B. Parker; and the third man chosen for the Selection Committee, K. D. Harris. The task of Hon. Secretary was imposed upon L. T. Hayward.

The first match, on 1st May, was played against the Centrals on the old oval. Our men played well on the whole, but the match resulted in an easy win for Centrals. Final scores were 9 goals 13 behinds to 2 goals 5 behinds. Best players—Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Wilson, Parker, Collins, and Mutter.

On 8th May, again on the old oval, the College lost to Willaston. The team showed distinct improvement on the previous Saturday. Final scores—Willaston, 12 goals 24 behinds to 8 goals 3 behinds.

Best players—Mr. Wilson, Drew, Mutter, Wallis, Harris, and Haynes.

South were played on the Racecourse in Gawler on 15th May. The College again suffered defeat from a team with far too much weight and pace. Final scores—19 goals 33 behinds to 1 behind.

On the Gawler Oval the College played Lyndoch on 22nd May. This was one of the best matches of the season so far, the College being ahead at one period, but outclassed in the last quarter. The final scores were—Lyndoch, 4 goals 19 behinds to 5 goals 7 behinds. Best players—Mr. Wilson, Dunn, Collins, Cashmore, and Wright.

On 29th May we were to have played the Rovers, but this match unfortunately had to be forfeited owing to lack of men.

The College played against Centrals in the second round on the new oval on 12th June, the game resulting in a decided victory for the visitors. Final scores—Centrals 27 goals 33 behinds to nothing.

The College played the Rovers on the new oval on 19th June, which was a very good game, the play being far more even than the scores appear to indicate. Final scores—Rovers, 12 goals 15 behinds to 3 behinds. Best players—Seiber, Gurr, Young, Hay, Harris, Hayward.



## THE SMALL DANCE.

Many pleasant memories are once again recalled when we think of that June night on which we held our customary "Small Dance."

It was a beautiful evening, and the sullen stillness outside contrasted harmoniously with the feverish excitement which prevailed within the College walls. The moon shed a soft light on the stream of cars as they passed up the drive between an escort of pines; and as the headlights flashed across the building, the cars drew up and the occupants, our guests for the evening, were ushered inside and under the arch of palms which stood as sentinels guarding the foot of the stairs.

The guests were greeted at the door by Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, and programmes were handed round. Introductions were not slow in arriving, and very soon the majority of us were looking forward to a very enjoyable evening.

We were not slow to realize the great benefit accrued by the new electric-lighting system, which showed up the claret and gold streamers of the ballroom to their best advantage.

At times throughout the evening the irregular and somewhat awkward movements of some of the more amateur of our dancers caused erratic hitches with the more deliberate of their dancing partners, but the continuous flow of rhythm unceasingly tuned the beat of our measured steps throughout the evening.

Our heartiest congratulations are therefore extended to Miss Ormsby and Mr. McKenzie, who played their part well and to a large measure contributed to the success of the entertainment.

We must not forget our own Dance Committee, upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility and thorough planning of such an event. This was shown to be not too great a task for them, and the happy results showed that they had at heart the welfare of all concerned.

A log fire burnt brightly in the adjoining room, and many were found clustering around to catch its radiant glow.

Supper came all too soon, and as the eighth dance drew to a close the danceroom emptied and the couples strolled down for some refreshment. The supper-room, not adorned in its usual attire, looked very handsome, and the rich delicacies of the supper were an added attraction.

Our "Young" pianist played us the supper extras, doing justice to the piano in playing us three encores.

The brew was in great favour, being current throughout the evening; its quality was unrivalled. As midnight passed the clock became the centre of interest, and those students on Dairy began to think of their daily duty on the farm; it was even



suggested that cows could wait, but, alas, work comes before play.

At last the programmes were viewed for the last time, and as the band struck up we sped round the room to the tune of a medley. The balloons adorning the room were released, and we were brought to a standstill by the well-known chords of the National Anthem.

Thus the "Small Dance" came to an end, and even though in reality that June night sped like a dream, the pleasant thoughts of such an evening will linger long in the minds of many.

\* \* \* \*

## A GLIMPSE OF THE RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

It was on the stretches of chalk land running from Salisbury Plain along the South Downs, and again up in the Yorkshire Wolds, where England first saw cultivation. This permanent pasture-land forms the essential home of the sheep, upon which British farming systems have mostly been based.

Nowadays on the hills which form the backbone of Sussex the Southdown sheep is the mainstay of the farmer, who lives out amongst his flock to an unusual extent. The strip of land running between the Downs and the sea, known as the Maritime Sussex, although the original home of all Downs sheep, is now mostly under the plough. Oats are a favourite crop here, selling well to the poultry-breeders in the district, for Sussex ground oats is the standard food for fattening poultry; it differs, however, from other ground oats, owing to the fact that it is ground, husk and all, with one-fifth of its weight of barley.

Once away from the "hill," as the South Downs are called, Sussex is a poor country agriculturally. There is a strip of greensand to the north growing good crops, but the greater part of the weald contains only poor land indifferently farmed.

Poultry is a very popular and thriving industry here, chicken-fattening being the main source of wealth and interest connected with it. The birds are fed by means of a cramming machine, which forces a meal of porridge-like consistency, mainly S.G.O., until the crop is just distended. Most eggs are incubated, so as to bring fat chickens to the London markets during the Christmas season.

As we approach the Kentish border a new feature appears on the landscape—the old round conical-topped oasthouses, or kilns, for drying hops. Hopgrowing is a great industry in South-East



England, and many hundreds of acres are planted with them. These plantations need continuous and devoted care if a good crop is expected from them. Very careful pruning is required in the early spring, and constant attention is needed to train the young shoots up the posts provided. They are mostly grown along overhead wires about fourteen feet from the ground.

The fruit ripens in the late summer and the job of picking must be soon under way. This is the busiest time of the year for the owner, for hundreds of families are employed in this occupation, which usually takes the best part of a month. These "Hoppers" are not an easy team to drive, but in the main they are respectable families employed on the same farm year after year.

When picked, the fruit is dried mostly in dehydrators, the old oasthouses being dispensed with, and dispatched with all speed to the breweries for use in the manufacture of beer. It is the new season's earliest crop that secures the best market. The yield and state of the brewing trade fluctuates tremendously, and prices may range from £2 to £7 per cwt. Under these conditions hopgrowing becomes a speculative industry.

But forms of agriculture which demand capital and skill of a high order, that draw a high cash return of a small acreage, should above all others be observed in England.

\* \* \* \*

## GREAT SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

"Going on under that heading."

"Curse my fifth rib."

"Ha! Ha! That's too funny."

"What's the meaning of all this."

"Just give a hand with the teams first."

"Pukka water."

"Colour of your neck."

"Amgoorie Goats."

"I say—Skip."

"Ha! Ha! Good-oh!"

"When King Alfred hoisted the Union Jack."

"—Said the Hermit (?)."

"Mats."

"At which point—"

HILLOC BELLAIRE.



## GUNROOM LIFE IN THE NAVY.

Should a person who has never seen a man-of-war happen to pay a visit to one of H.M. ships during one of their periodical Fleet-showing cruises round their station, he or she will find many marvellous and interesting things to gaze on, and will doubtless have the functions of these things explained as far as is wise by one of those extremely pleasant young gentlemen known as midshipmen, lads of 17 or so. This interesting personage, who has a large store of information for his age, will, no doubt, if asked, show you where he sleeps, and also the part of the ship he spends his small amount of leisure time in. (He is, indeed, a very busy person.)

He will show you—after, for modesty's sake, scouting ahead to see that the coast is clear—through the chest-flats, where he sleeps in a canvas hammock, and keeps his extensive wardrobe in a sea-chest. The dimensions of this article are about 4 by 3 by 3 feet.

He will then suggest showing you the Gunroom. You will, lacking previous experience, imagine a room with all sorts and sizes of guns from 15 inches downwards, stacked in orderly naval fashion from the top to bottom, or something similar. However, friends, calm yourselves! Nothing so warlike awaits you. You will be shown into a neat, orderly (very much so for the occasion) room about two and a half times longer than broad, containing two long tables, a coal stove, several armchairs, and other little necessaries for the comfort, etc., of some twenty sons of gentlemen and future holders of H.M. Naval Commission, plus four persons who are already holders of that piece of parchment. Adorning the settees, which run the whole length and one side, you will see several young fellows wearing either white, blue, or crimson patches on their lapels. These are midshipmen of the Royal Navy, Reserve and Volunteer Reserve respectively, with one or two sub-lieutenants who are occupying a few of the seats of the mighty (armchairs).

After this lengthy preamble, it is with the life of the gunroom occupants that the writer intends to deal. Visitors not being allowed on board during war-time, this article is intended to show how the junior officers of the Navy made light of a serious life at this time. The midshipmen who lounge about this room, making it look untidy, were originally "borne in H.M. ships" for the express purpose of accompanying, as messengers, more senior officers in charge of boarding-parties, or different parts of the ship. In addition, when at sea, midshipmen were stationed either amidships or half-way aloft for the purpose of repeating orders from the Captain on the poop when going about. Later on the



Going on under this section of gunroom life there is a little diversion known as "Fork-in-the-Beam," which causes much amusement and excitement. The date of its origin is now unknown, but obviously it sprang up in the days of wooden ships. It is performed in the following manner:—The President of the mess will shout out "Fork in the Beam!" when there is a hubbub under way, and all the junior snotties at once rush out of the room, and up to the Signal Bridge. Seizing an intact sheet of used signal pad, they return by the same route to the mess, and hand it to the President. The first ones in have the privilege of clouting the remainder with newspapers as they enter. The last one in is belted round the room with similar weapons, and then has to perform some stunt for the benefit of his messmates.

Another amusement is to pick on some unfortunate individual at table, and make him speak for a certain length of time on any subject they desire, while all kinds of questions are hurled at him to make him break down.

There is also a system of punishment inflicted by all the gunroom upon members of the mess who have been found guilty by mock court-marshal of "behaviour unbecoming to a junior officer of the British Navy." This is one of the ways in which midshipmen are taught to realize to its fullest extent the position they hold, and that abuse of the same is not to be tolerated. The punishment meted out is severe, and though permission is not obtained from the Powers-that-be for its administration, they are aware of its execution and appreciate its significance.

It is a form of gauntlet in which knotted rope's-ends are used effectively by the mess. It is to be understood that the punishment is not inflicted save under serious provocation, and never as a medium for entertainment. Cases meriting such treatment are fortunately few.

Junior Snotties also have to fetch and carry for their superiors, the Subs, all day long, and, though they have the power to object, being off duty, none of them ever have, to the writer's knowledge. They take it all in good part and enjoy it, generally speaking, thereby acquiring the habit of taking the rough with the smooth.

In conclusion, we may well remember that all our Admirals of to-day, and our Royalty too, have passed through the pleasant and varied vicissitudes of gunroom life.

SNOTTIE.



**CRICKET NOTES.**

The cricket season was one of the most successful in the history of the College. We found it necessary to complete our first innings only three times in Association matches, and won the premiership shield with the utmost ease. Besides Association matches, we played Wasley, Angaston, St. Peter's College, and Prince Alfred College, winning two of these matches and drawing the remainder. Our only defeat for the season was at the hands of the Old Students, who defeated us by 11 runs. Both the batting and bowling trophies for the Association were won by members of the College team, R. G. Eaton winning the batting with an average of 111 per innings and H. G. Eaton winning the bowling with an average of 8.18 per wicket—two exceptional performances. The trophy for the best College fieldsman was deservedly won by A. W. Scott.

Results of Association matches:—

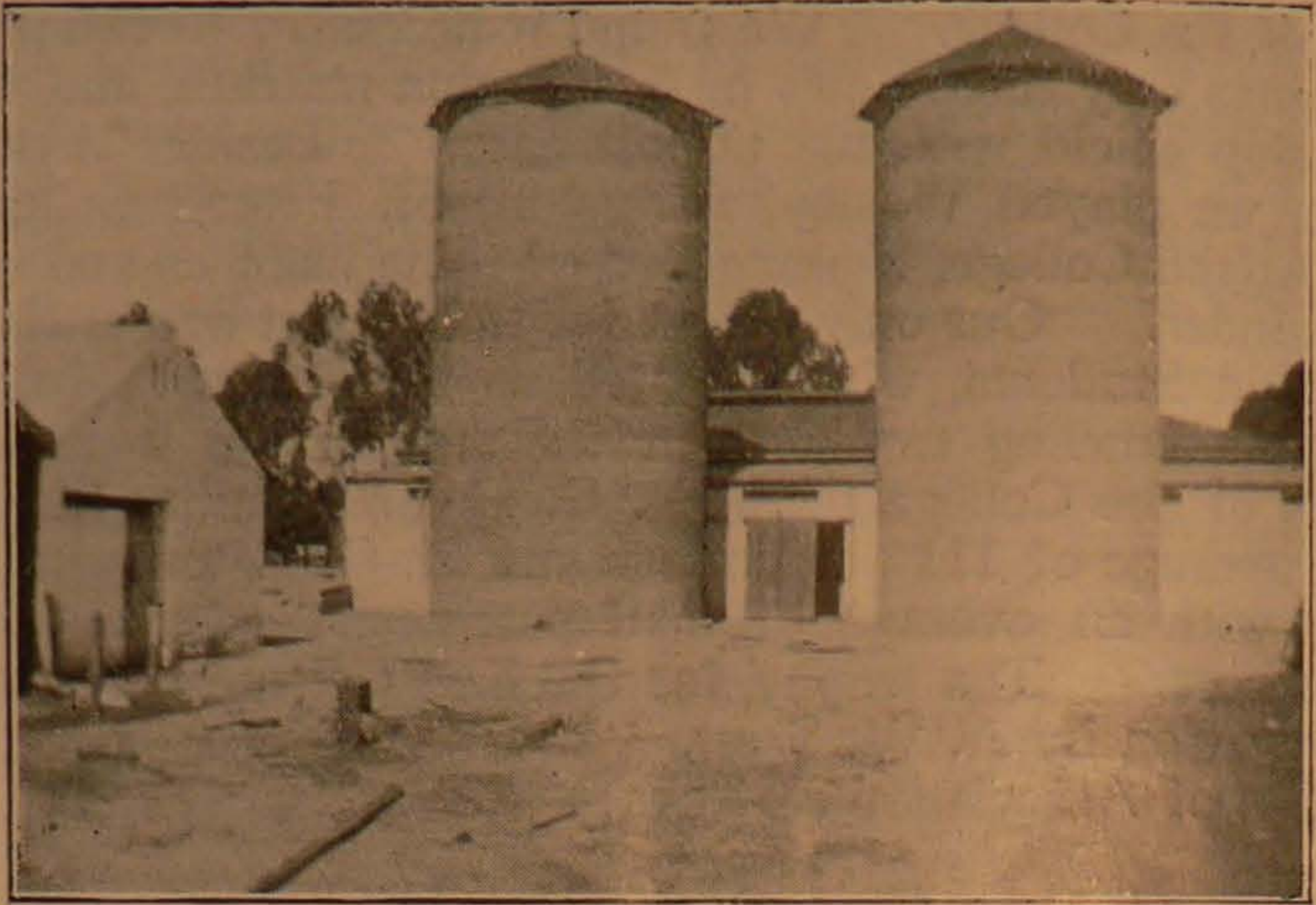
**R.A.C. v. ONETREE HILL.**

This match was played at Onetree Hill on Saturday 31st October, in beautiful cricket weather. A one-day match was arranged, commencing at 10 a.m., with a luncheon adjournment from 12.30 to 1.15.

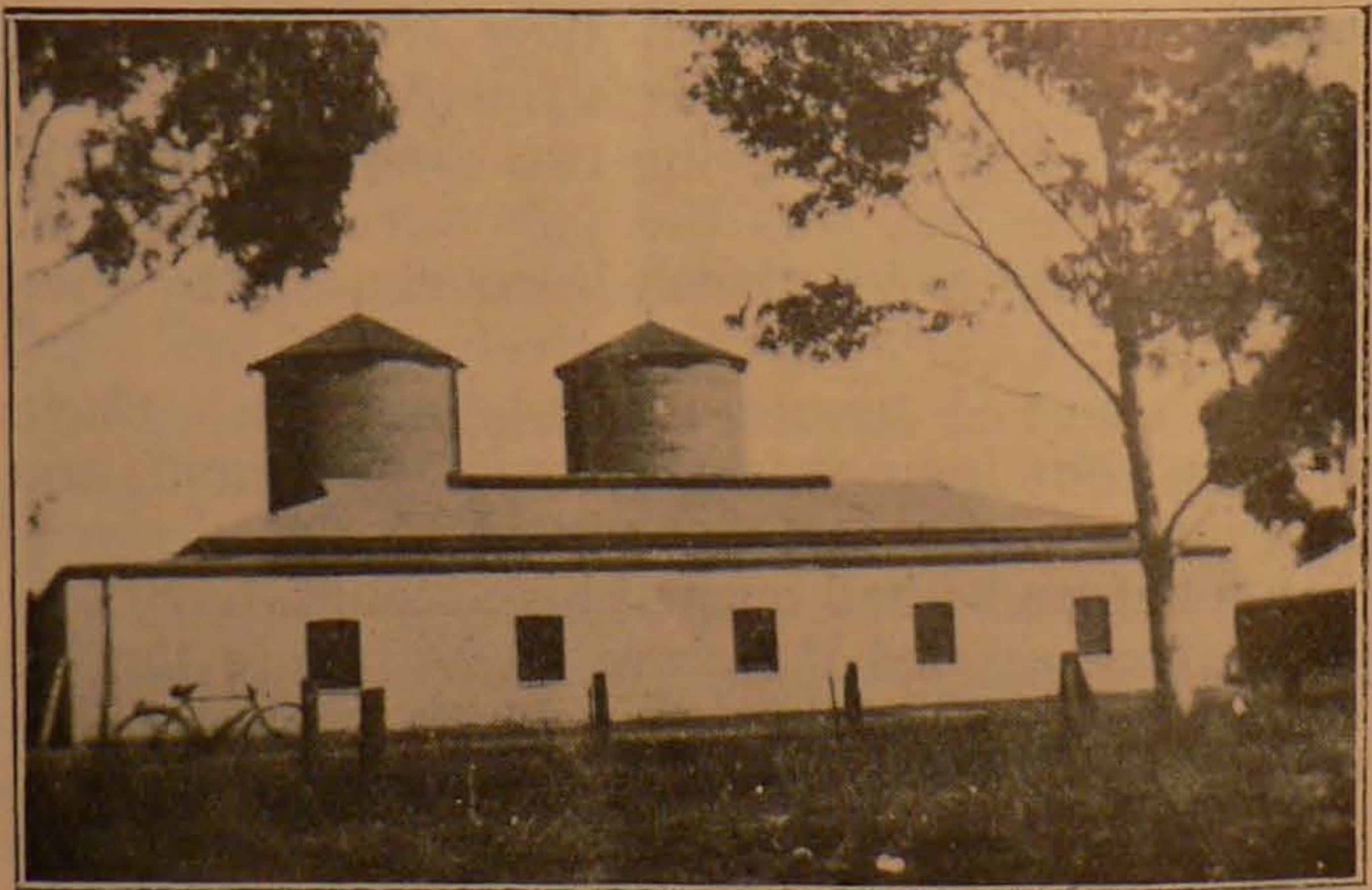
Onetree Hill won the toss and batted, W. McKenzie and Barrett opening to the bowling of Sinclair and Ninnes. The first pair gave some trouble, putting on 44 before they were separated, but the two slow bowlers, McKay and Curlewis had the remainder in difficulties, and they were all out for 118. McKay's "googlies" continually beat the batsmen, and he finished up with 5 for 54, as well as having two chances dropped off him. Curlewis, with 3 for 22, was the only other bowler to take a wicket, the remaining two batsmen being run out by the brilliant fielding of Stott and Curlewis respectively.

With about about 35 minutes to bat before lunch, Curlewis and Williams opened our innings to the bowling of Smith and Shilla-beer. Curlewis was unfortunate in being the victim of a bad l.b.w. decision before he had opened his account, but H. G. Eaton and Williams then carried the score to 67 before the latter was caught for a well-made 33, included in which were some beautifully wristy cuts off the fast bowling. G. Eaton was then joined by his brother, and the pair were both unconquered at the luncheon adjournment with the score at 2 for 75. After lunch R. and G. Eaton put on 81 for the third wicket before the latter skied one and was caught at leg. He had played a characteristically stylish innings for 85, and hit 13 fours and 2 sixers. R. Eaton was joined by Drew, and the pair carried the score from



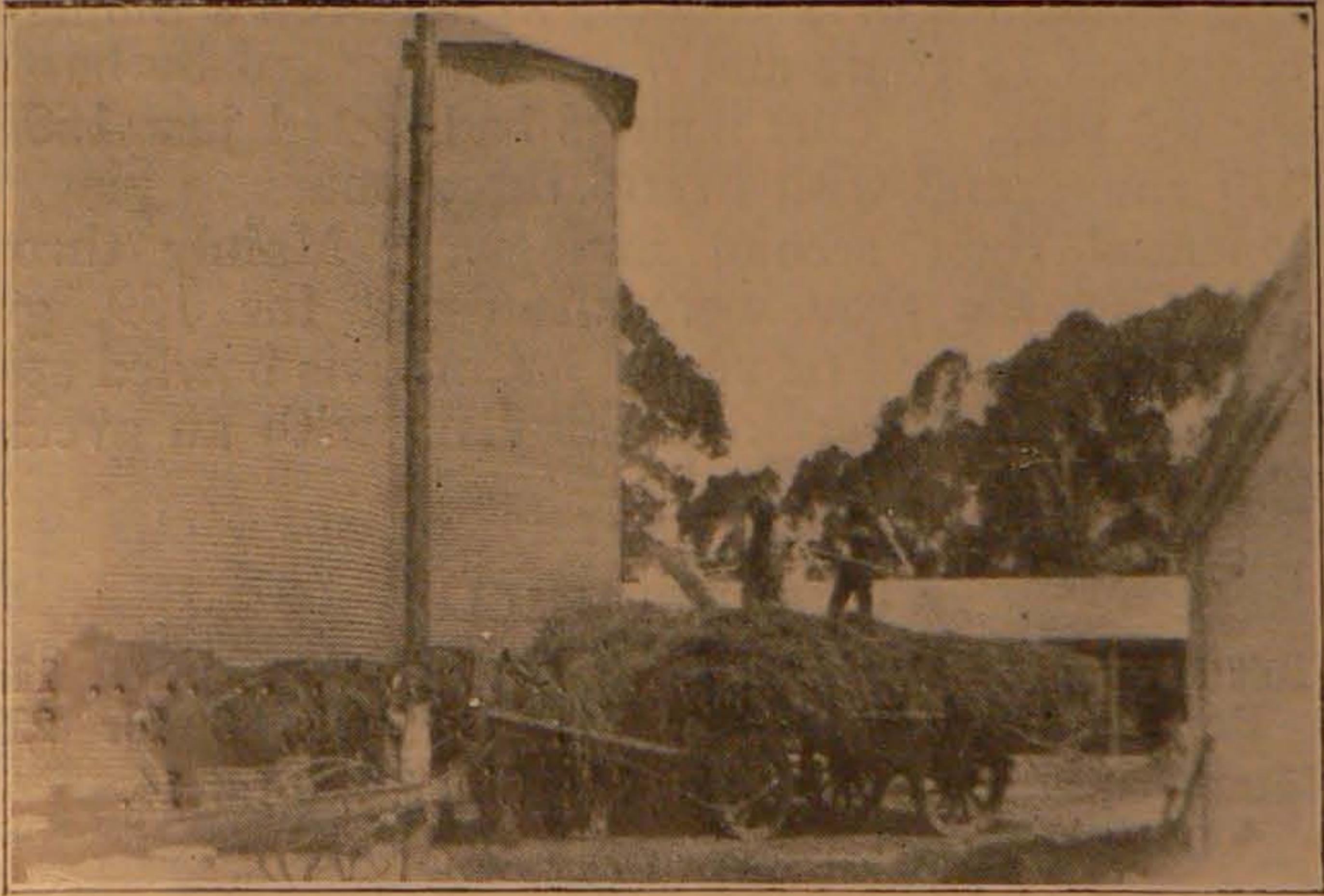


Silos, 150 tons capacity each.

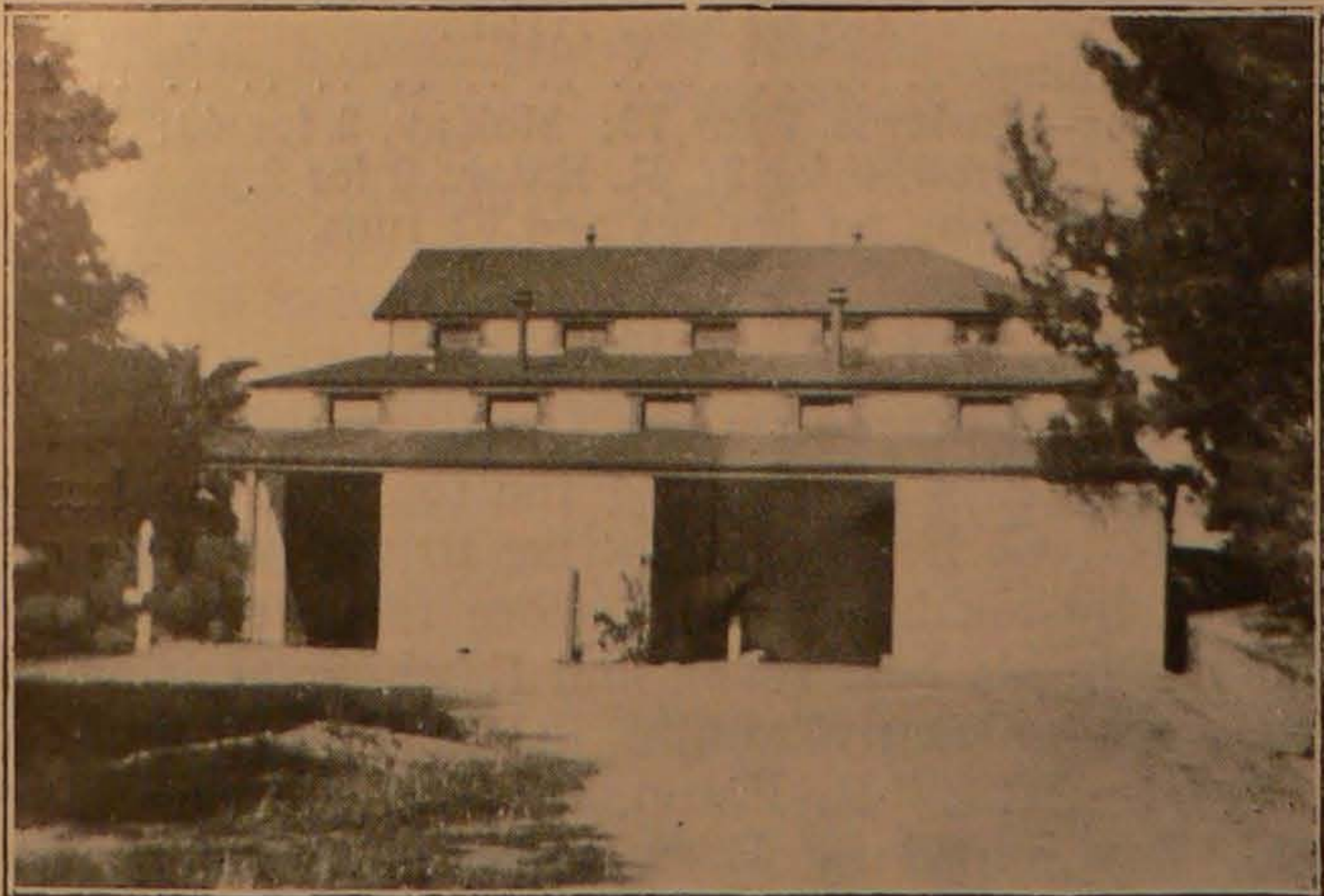


Cowbyres and Silos.





Filling Silos.



Wine Cellars.



148 to 319 in about sixty minutes, when the innings was declared closed. R. Eaton played a very solid innings for 75 not out, without the semblance of a chance, while Drew's innings of 109 not out contained 15 fours and 4 sixers, marked by hard driving and artistic leg play. Our innings had lasted just 150 minutes for the 319 runs; and with nearly three hours to play, Onetree Hill commenced their second innings. Mainly through the bowling of Curlewis they were dismissed for 139, giving us victory by an innings and 62 runs. Curlewis bowled splendidly, and kept an excellent length, finishing up with an average of 7 for 78 off 96 balls.

Scores:—

#### ONETREE HILL.

First innings .. .. .	118
Bowling—McKay, 5 for 54; Curlewis, 3 for 22; Ninnes, 0 for 13; Stott, 0 for 14; Sinclair, 0 for 14.	

#### COLLEGE.

##### First Innings.

Mr. Williams, c. Barret, b. A. Crocker .. .. .	33
Curlewis, l.b.w., Smith .. .. .	0
H. G. Eaton, c. McKenzie, b. Walker .. .. .	85
R. Eaton, not out .. .. .	75
C. Drew, not out .. .. .	109
Sundries .. .. .	17

Innings declared closed; 3 wickets for .. .. 319  
Fall of wickets—1 for 1, 2 for 67, 3 for 148.

#### ONETREE HILL.

Second Innings .. .. .	139
Bowling—Curlewis, 7 for 78; McKay, 2 for 40; Stott, 1 for 11; C. Drew, 0 for 2; R. Eaton, 0 for 2.	
R.A.C. won by an innings and 62 runs.	

#### R.A.C. v. UNIONS.

This match was played on the College Oval in warm, sultry weather, and Curlewis on winning the toss had no hesitation in electing to bat. G. Eaton took strike to the bowling of Coxell, and partnered by his brother the score mounted rapidly. G. Eaton was not in his best form, and touching a rising ball from French was magnificently caught in the slips, with the board showing 1—21—37. R. Eaton, who was batting more freely than usual, was joined by Drew, and the pair literally helped themselves to the bowling until at 109 the partnership was broken by Drew being out to a great catch at point, 2—40—109. Curlewis did not last long, being bowled by Forgie. 3—6—112. Eaton, joined by Cashmore, began to hit out, but was caught at leg after giving a great display for 43. Scott, the next man in, did not



get going, but Cashmore, with Jude, soon got the measure of the bowling, until the latter, after a bright innings, jumped out to one of Forgie's slows and was stumped. Cashmore and Fry now became associated, and the best partnership of the afternoon resulted. Cashmore, in particular, was most aggressive, and his innings of 73 was characterized by nicely executed shots all round the wicket, and included 6 fours, the only blemish being a chance to the wicket-keeper at 66. Fry, after a somewhat scratchy start, gained confidence and batted most attractively for 51. The remaining three batsmen were dismissed cheaply, the total being 284, made in a little under three hours.

There still remained half an hour to play, and two valuable wickets were obtained for 29 before time was called. On the following Saturday Unions continued their innings, and owing to ragged fielding on the part of the College separation of the opening pair was not effected until 64 was reached. Mainly due to the batting of Alexander, Forgie, and French, the side was not dismissed until 125 runs was on the board. The bowling received little support from the field, McKay and Curlewis sharing the bulk of the wickets, whilst Drew and Eaton routed the tail-enders.

Being 159 runs in arrears, Unions followed on, and at stumps had lost seven wickets for 135, R.A.C. thus winning by 159 on the first innings. Scores:—

COLLEGE.

First Innings.

H. Eaton, c. Kimber, b. French .. .. .	21
R. Eaton, c. Bradshaw, b. Kimber .. .. .	43
Drew, c. Broadbent, b. Alexander .. .. .	40
Curlewis, b. Forgie .. .. .	6
Cashmore, c. Coxell, b. Kimber .. .. .	73
Scott, c. Forgie, b. Broadbent .. .. .	6
Jude, stpd. Medler, b. Forgie .. .. .	22
Fry, c. French, b. Coxell .. .. .	51
McKay, c. French, b. Coxell .. .. .	0
Mr. Woodroffe, b. Coxell .. .. .	1
Sinclair, not out .. .. .	5
Sundries .. .. .	16
<hr/>	
Total .. .. .	284

UNIONS.

First innings .. .. . 125

Bowling—Curlewis, 3 for 50; McKay, 3 for 56; Drew, 2 for 2; R. Eaton, 1 for 0; Sinclair, 0 for 15.

Second innings .. .. . 7 wickets for 135

Bowling—McKay, 4 for 37; H. Eaton, 2 for 22; Drew, 1 for 7; Sinclair, 0 for 6; Cashmore, 0 for 8; R. Eaton, 0 for 9; Curlewis, 0 for 34.

R.A.C. won by 159 runs on first innings.



## R.A.C. v. SOUTH GAWLER.

Played on the Gawler Oval on 28th November and 5th December. The South's Captain won the toss and sent the College in to bat. The Eaton brothers opened to the bowling of T. Nottle, and 35 was reached before a separation was effected, G. Eaton, after a breezy innings, being caught by the wicket-keeper for 27. Drew followed, and runs continued to mount steadily, both batsmen being content to wait for the loose ones. With the score at 99 Drew was easily caught at mid-on after a correct innings for 38. Eaton, who was maintaining a stubborn defence, was joined by Williams, who immediately began to open out. With crisp off-shots and an occasional pull to leg, Williams quickly brought his score to 78, when he was caught. The pair had taken the score from 99 to 211, and Eaton was still going along steadily. Curlewis, the next man in, was bowled by Nottle for 7, and Cashmore, after playing freely for 17, was caught at the wickets with the board showing 5—17—241. Eaton was nearing his century, and with Scott keeping the other end up gained it a few minutes before stumps. When time was called Eaton was 105, and the total 282 for 5 wickets. R. Eaton had been at the wickets all the afternoon, and included in his score were 8 fours. He watched the ball right on to his bat and played a most valuable innings for his side. On the following Saturday the College innings was immediately declared closed, and Souths opened to the bowling of Stott. The South batsmen, playing for a draw, scored but slowly, and despite frequent changes in the bowling, their innings was not completed until 5.15. They had made 168, and were thus defeated by 114 runs. Curlewis, after the first two overs, struck a length, and ultimately obtained 6 wickets for 49 runs.

Scores :—

## COLLEGE. First Innings.

H. Eaton, c. May, b. G. Nottle .. .. .	27
R. Eaton, not out .. .. .	105
Drew, c. Sharp, b. Lord .. .. .	38
Mr. Williams, c. Sharp, b. G. Nottle .. .. .	78
Curlewis, b. T. Nottle .. .. .	7
Cashmore, c. Howard, b. T. Nottle .. .. .	17
Stott, not out .. .. .	3
Sundries .. .. .	11
	—
Total for 5 wickets .. .. .	282

## SOUTHS.

First innings .. .. .	168
Bowling—Curlewis, 6 for 49; Drew, 1 for 8; Williams, 0 for 11; Stott, 0 for 20; Cashmore, 1 for 6; R. Eaton, 0 for 11; H. Eaton, 0 for 14; McKay, 0 for 28.	

College won by 114 runs on first innings.



R.A.C. v. SMITHFIELD.

This match was played on the College Oval on 12th and 19th December. The Smithfield captain won the toss, and the College took the field. The opposing batsmen offered little resistance, and were dismissed somewhat easily for 74 runs. H. G. Eaton secured 4 for 3, keeping an excellent length and turning well from the leg. The remaining wickets were divided between McKay, Curlewis, Drew, and R. Eaton.

The Eaton brothers opened the College innings, but H. G. was caught at square leg in Day's first over. Drew followed, and the pair carried the score to 65 before R. Eaton was caught at mid-on for a steady 18. Williams failed to get a start, but Curlewis compiled 12 before he was given out l.b.w. Cashmore joined Drew, who was going along well, and 118 was on the board when Drew was caught off the last over of the day for a well-made 66. Stott and Cashmore played out time, and at stumps the score was 5 for 122.

On the following Saturday Cashmore got out almost immediately, but Stott and Fry became associated, making 21 and 28 respectively. The latter in particular batted brilliantly. Scott was the only other batsman to offer any resistance, making a sparkling 51, and was unconquered at the end of the innings. He hit 7 boundaries and a sixer. The innings closed at afternoon tea for 256, and in the remaining two hours' play Smithfield lost 5 wickets for 100, thus giving the College victory by 182 runs on the first innings.

Scores:—

SMITHFIELD.

First innings . . . . . 74  
 Bowling—H. Eaton, 4 for 3; McKay, 2 for 12;  
 Curlewis, 2 for 18; Drew, 1 for 9; R. Eaton, 1 for 16;  
 Stott, 0 for 17.

COLLEGE.

First Innings.

H. Eaton, c. Riggs, b. Day . . . . .	5
R. Eaton, c. Judd, b. Jarvis . . . . .	18
Drew, c. Twelftree, b. Day . . . . .	66
Mr. Williams, b. Warden . . . . .	2
Curlewis, l.b.w., b. Jarvis . . . . .	12
Cashmore, b. Day . . . . .	12
Stott, c. Twelftree, b. Day . . . . .	21
Fry, c. and b. Jarvis . . . . .	28
Scott, not out . . . . .	51
McKay, b. Twelftree . . . . .	10
Mr. Woodroffe, c. Day, b. Warden . . . . .	15
Sundries . . . . .	16
Total . . . . .	256



## SMITHFIELD.

Second innings . . . . . 5 wickets for 100

Bowling—McKay, 2 for 18; Curlewis, 2 for 29; H. Eaton, 1 for 9; Drew, 0 for 1; Stott, 0 for 2; R. Eaton, 0 for 9; Cashmore, 0 for 12.

College won by 184 runs on first innings.

## R.A.C. v. SMITHFIELD.

The return match with Smithfield was played on 23rd and 30th January, on their grounds, in rather windy weather. Curlewis, on winning the toss, had no hesitation in batting, and the Eaton brothers, as usual, opened the innings. R. G. was soon caught at mid-on, but H. Eaton and Drew carried the score to 83 before the former was out after a dashing innings for 57. Williams joined Drew, and after making 46, including 3 sixers, was caught at cover. 3—46—171. Stott did not last long, and when Curlewis's wicket fell the board was showing 5—23—232. Cashmore failed to get going, and soon afterwards Drew retired after making 109, including 12 fours. Scott's was the only other wicket to fall, and at 6 o'clock the score was 8 for 293.

On the following Saturday, Curlewis immediately declared the innings closed. Smithfield offered very little resistance, and were soon disposed of for 83 runs. Williams obtained 3 for 2, and Eaton, Stott, and Curlewis captured the remaining wickets, excepting that of Day, who was brilliantly run out by H. Eaton. Smithfield lost 6 for 96 in their second innings, Stott, G. Eaton, Scott, and Williams sharing the wickets.

The College thus won by 210 runs on the first innings.

Scores :—

## COLLEGE.

## First Innings.

H. Eaton, c. Jarvis, b. Warden . . . . .	57
R. Eaton, c. Blake, b. Jarvis . . . . .	8
Drew, retired . . . . .	109
Mr. Williams, c. Burford, b. Twelftree . . . . .	46
Stott, c. Twelftree, b. Riggs . . . . .	4
Curlewis, c. Bowman, b. Day . . . . .	23
Cashmore, b. Day . . . . .	6
Fry, not out . . . . .	8
Scott, b. Jarvis . . . . .	4
Paxton, not out . . . . .	8
Sundries . . . . .	20
Total for 8 wickets . . . . .	293



## SMITHFIELD.

First innings . . . . . 83  
 Bowling—Williams, 3 for 2; H. Eaton, 2 for 4;  
 Curlewis, 2 for 4; R. Eaton, 1 for 3; Stott, 1 for 14;  
 Drew, 0 for 11.

Second innings . . . . . 6 wickets for 96  
 Bowling—H. Eaton, 2 for 10; Stott, 2 for 13; Scott,  
 1 for 4; Williams, 1 for 17.

College won by 210 runs on first innings.

## R.A.C. v. ONETREE HILL.

This match was played at the College on Monday, 25th January, play commencing at 11 a.m. Curlewis, on winning the toss, elected to take the field, and the opposing side were dismissed a few minutes before lunch for 71 runs. Stott bowled splendidly, and obtained 3 good wickets for 12 runs, Curlewis got 3 for 37, and Drew secured 3 tail-enders' wickets for 2 runs. Departing from the usual custom, Curlewis sent Cashmore and Fry in to open our innings, but Cashmore was soon given out, caught behind. Woodroffe then joined Fry, who belted the bowling to all parts of the field. He made 69 out of the first 100, and was then clean bowled by a yorker, his driving through the covers and straight being splendid. Woodroffe was bowled in the next over for 20, and Scott was almost immediately caught at point. R. G. Eaton and Jude now became associated, and were still together when at afternoon-tea time the innings, which had lasted 135 minutes, was closed with 4 wickets down for 211. R. G. Eaton went for the bowling more than usual, and appeared well set for his century, while Jude made a successful debut with the firsts by compiling an unfinished 38.

In their second innings Onetree Hill lost 5 wickets for 128 runs, when stumps were drawn. Two of the wickets were obtained by brilliant fielding by Scott and H. Eaton, while the other three were divided between Stott and Curlewis.

College won by 140 runs on the first innings. Scores:—

## ONETREE HILL.

First innings . . . . . 71  
 Bowling—Drew, 3 for 2; Stott, 3 for 12; Curlewis, 3  
 for 37; H. Eaton, 0 for 5; R. Eaton, 0 for 6.

## COLLEGE. First Innings.

Fry, b. McKenzie . . . . . 59  
 Cashmore, c. Watson, b. Shillabeer . . . . . 8  
 Mr. Woodroffe, b. Shillabeer . . . . . 20  
 R. Eaton, not out . . . . . 58  
 Scott, c. Harvey, b. McKenzie . . . . . 11  
 Jude, not out . . . . . 38

Total for 4 wickets . . . . . 211



## ONETREE HILL.

Second innings . . . . . 5 wickets for 128  
 Bowling—Curlewis, 2 for 27; Stott, 1 for 35; Scott, 0  
 for 4; R. Eaton, 0 for 9; H. Eaton, 0 for 12; Drew,  
 0 for 16; Cashmore, 1 for 15.  
 College won by 140 runs on first innings.

## COLLEGE v. SOUTHS.

This match was played at the College on 16th February, and resulted in another easy win for the College. Souths on winning the toss made first use of the wicket, but offered little resistance and were out for 110. Williams continually had the batsmen guessing and obtained 4 for 12, the remaining wickets being divided. The College total of 276 was contributed to chiefly by Williams (59), Cashmore (49), Jude (43), and Scott (31). Williams in particular was most brilliant, hitting 11 boundaries in his score. With about one and a half hours to bat, Souths commenced their second innings, and at stumps had lost 3 for 48, Stott and McKay securing the wickets.

Scores:—

## SOUTHS.

First innings . . . . . 110  
 Bowling—Williams, 4 for 12; Stott, 2 for 6; Drew,  
 1 for 13; Curlewis, 1 for 16; McKay, 1 for 23.

## COLLEGE.

## First Innings.

R. Eaton, did not resume . . . . .	26
Jude, c. T. Nottle, b. Lord . . . . .	43
Cashmore, b. Sharp . . . . .	49
Williams, c. Nottle, b. Snell . . . . .	59
H. Eaton, stpd. May, b. Lord . . . . .	0
C. Drew, c. Howard, b. Lord . . . . .	15
Curlewis, c. May, b. Lord . . . . .	27
Scott, b. Sharp . . . . .	31
Stott, c. and b. Sharp . . . . .	1
McKay, c. H. Sharp, b. Taylor . . . . .	10
Fry, not out . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	276

## SOUTHS.

Second innings . . . . . 3 wickets for 48  
 Bowling—Stott, 2 for 14; McKay, 1 for 9; Drew, 0  
 for 0; Scott, 0 for 4; Williams, 0 for 9; H. Eaton, 0  
 for 10.  
 College won by 166 runs on first innings.



## COLLEGE v. S.P.S.C.

Played at Saints on 1st March.

College.—First innings—165 (H. Eaton, 36; Paxton, 26; Stott, 24; Fry, 23; Cashmore, 16).

S.P.S.C.—First innings—6 wickets for 158 (Stott, 2 for 14; Drew, 1 for 25; McKay, 1 for 31; R. Eaton, 1 for 35).

Result.—Match drawn.

## COLLEGE v. P.A.C.

Played at P.A.C. on 2nd March.

College.—First innings—Nine wickets for 205 (Cashmore, 81; Drew, 39; Curlewis, 25; Stott, 15; Ninnes, 15; McKay, 14 not out).

P.A.C.—First innings—Eight wickets for 112 (R. Eaton, 3 for 35; Ninnes, 2 for 27; McKay, 1 for 14; Stott, 1 for 30).

Result.—Match drawn.

## COLLEGE v. OLD STUDENTS.

Played at College on Wednesday, 3rd March.

R.A.C.—First innings—178 (H. Eaton, 50; McKay, 31; Fry, 18; Cashmore, 14; Curlewis, 12; Ninnes, 14; Drew, 10).

Old Students.—First innings—189 (Stott, 3 for 51; McKay, 2 for 41; Ninnes, 2 for 20; R. Eaton, 2 for 37; Drew, 1 for 27).

Result.—Old Students won by 11 runs.

## NON-ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

## COLLEGE v. WASLEYS.

Played at College on 9th January.

Wasleys.—First innings—59 (Curlewis, 4 for 23; R. Eaton, 1 for 4; Drew, 1 for 4; Stott, 1 for 10; McKay, 1 for 16).

College.—First innings—193 (Curlewis, 57 (retired); Drew, 37; Stott, 25; R. Eaton, 15; Cashmore, 15; Fry, 13; H. Eaton, 13 not out; Salter 13 not out).

Result.—College won by 134 runs.

## COLLEGE v. AN ANGASTON ELEVEN.

Played at College on 16th January.

Angaston.—First innings—108 (Stott, 4 for 30; R. Eaton, 1 for 8; Drew, 1 for 21; Curlewis, 1 for 50).

College.—First innings—291 (Williams, 55 (retired); H. Eaton, 52 (retired); R. Eaton, 42; Cashmore, 34 (retired); Stott, 29 (retired); Paxton, 19; Fry, 15; Scott, 10 not out).

Angaston.—Second innings—Six wickets for 46 (H. Eaton, 3 for 10; R. Eaton, 2 or 4; Stott, 1 for 17).

Result.—College won by 183 runs.



ASSOCIATION BATTING AVERAGES.  
SEASON 1925-6.

	Inngs.	N.O.	H.S.	Total.	Av.
R. G. Eaton .. . . .	7	4	105 n.o.	333	111.00
C. Drew .. . . .	6	2	109 ret.	377	94.25
J. H. Fry .. . . .	5	2	69	160	53.33
N. L. Jude .. . . .	3	1	43	103	51.50
J. L. Williams .. . . .	5	—	78	218	43.60
H. G. Eaton .. . . .	6	—	85	195	32.50
A. B. Cashmore .. . . .	6	—	73	165	27.50
A. W. Scott .. . . .	5	1	51 n.o.	103	25.75
J. B. Curlewis .. . . .	6	—	27	75	12.50
A. N. Woodroffe .. . . .	3	—	20	36	12.00
R. C. Stott .. . . .	4	1	21	29	9.66
L. T. McKay .. . . .	3	—	10	20	6.66
A. W. Paxton .. . . .	1	1	8 n.o.	8	—
W. K. Sinclair .. . . .	1	1	5 n.o.	5	—

ASSOCIATION BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
J. L. Williams .. . . .	12.7	1	51	8	6.37
C. Drew .. . . .	33.5	7	71	9	7.90
H. G. Eaton .. . . .	34	10	90	11	8.18
A. W. Scott .. . . .	5	1	12	1	12.00
R. C. Stott .. . . .	60	14	158	12	13.17
L. T. McKay .. . . .	54.4	3	277	20	13.85
J. B. Curlewis .. . . .	89	6	433	31	13.97
R. G. Eaton .. . . .	24.4	2	75	3	25.00
A. B. Cashmore .. . . .	9	3	41	1	41.00
A. R. Ninnes .. . . .	4	—	13	—	—
A. W. Paxton .. . . .	3	—	22	—	—
W. H. Sinclair .. . . .	6	—	35	—	—

\* \* \* \*

## CRITIQUE OF THE FIRST ELEVEN.

(By the Captain.)

DREW, C.—An excellent bat, with scoring strokes all round the wicket. A good medium-paced bowler and a fine field. As Vice-Captain has been most enthusiastic, and the success of the team has been due in no small way to his all-round ability.

EATON, H. G.—The stylist of the team, and has been a consistent scorer throughout the season. Bowls a good ball and is a brilliant field at cover.

WILLIAMS, J. L.—A good forcing left-handed bat, with some particularly neat shots both to the off and leg side. A good change bowler and safe in the field.



EATON, R. G.—A safe opening batsman, who is always hard to get out. Watches the ball right on to the bat, and is to be congratulated on his fine performances during the season. A good medium-paced bowler and a fair field.

CASHMORE, A. B.—A sound batsman, who, once set, is always likely to make a score. Is particularly effective on the off. Only a medium field.

SCOTT, A. W.—A forceful left-hander, who was unfortunate in not getting going in most of his innings this year. A sound and brilliant field.

STOTT, R. C.—Medium-paced bowler, who keeps an excellent length and has obtained some good wickets. As a bat possesses a sound defence, with only a few scoring shots. A good field.

FRY, J. H.—A good forceful bat, sound on both sides of the wicket. A medium field.

McKAY, L. T.—A good slow bowler, sending down a natural "wrong 'un." Has obtained many wickets. A fair bat, and improving rapidly in this direction. A medium field.

WOODROFFE, A. N.—Has kept wickets very creditably throughout the season. Is capable of making a score, but rather weak in his defence.

CURLEWIS, J. B.—Has captained the side capably throughout the season, and is to be congratulated on building up such a fine side. His batting this season has not come up to expectations, but his slow bowling has met with marked success. Is a brilliant fieldsman in any position on the field.

\* \* \* \*

## ROSEWORTHY OLD COLLEGIANS' ASSOCIATION.

After having been in mind for a number of years, it appears possible that something definite will shortly be done as regards the banding together of the Old Collegians who have taken up residence in Western Australia. At a meeting recently convened by Mr. F. B. Wood it was decided that Old Students living in that State should be circularized with a view to meeting together in Perth at Show time, and, provided that a suitable response be obtained, a Reunion Dinner be held. The matter was left in the hands of Mr. S. A. Rudduck, of Coorow, and it is to be hoped



that his efforts will meet with success resulting in a very happy gathering. It is the duty of all to attend if possible, and thus assist to make this initial function an evening to be long remembered by all present. As the number of Old Collegians in Western Australia approximates a hundred, there is every reason to expect numerous and enthusiastic replies to the proposal. At the same time mention will be made as to the feasibility of forming a sub-branch, and there is little doubt that whatever recommendations are carried they will be very sympathetically considered by the parent body in this State.

It is now a little more than three years since the Agricultural Graduates Land Settlement Act came into operation, and it is rather surprising to find that its provisions have been availed of to but a limited extent. Possibly there are some Old Collegians who are not aware of the opportunities presented under this Act, and, although in an earlier publication attention was drawn to the main clauses, yet a repetition here may possibly prove of interest to many:—

4. Any person shall be eligible for the benefits of this Act—

(a) who has been awarded the Diploma of the Roseworthy Agricultural College after the passing of this Act, and is, at the time he makes his application, over the age of 21 years, or has been awarded the said College Diploma before the passing of this Act and is over the age of 21 years and under the age of 30 years at the time he makes his first application under this Act; and

(b) who has satisfied the Principal that he has had sufficient experience in the particular pursuit with respect to which his application is made to enable him to engage therein with reasonable likelihood of success. Such experience may be had either before or after the said College Diploma was awarded.

6. The Minister may, out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose, upon application, purchase land of any tenure, including land held under Crown lease or agreement, with a view to the settlement thereon of a particular agricultural graduate: Provided that—

(1) No land shall be so purchased unless the purchase is recommended by the Land Board and by the Principal; and

(2) the purchase price of the land, together with all improvements, does not exceed the sum of £3,000.

7. The Advances to Settlers Board may, in its discretion, make advances under that Act to any Agricultural Graduate who is the owner of any estate of freehold land.

8. (1) The Advances to Settlers Board may, in its discretion, make advances under this Act to any agricultural graduate settler for the purpose of purchasing implements, stock, seeds, plants, trees and such other things as may be deemed by the Board necessary for the successful occupation and cultivation by the settler of his land.



(2) Advances may be made to any agricultural graduate settler under this section of any amount not exceeding £500, but the aggregate amount of any such advances, together with the amount of any advances made to such settler under the Advances to Settlers on Crown Lands Act, 1914, for the stocking of his holding, shall not exceed £500.

(3) The following provisions shall apply in respect of the repayment of every advance made under this section to any agricultural graduate and in respect of the payment of interest on every such advance:—

- (1) For the period of three years next following the date on which the advance is made the settler shall pay to the Board interest on the advance at the fixed rate.
- (2) Such interest shall be payable half-yearly, the first payment to be made on the first day of the seventh calendar month commencing next after the advance is made.
- (3) If the advance is made by instalments, interest shall be calculated on the actual amounts of the several instalments of such advances from the date when such instalments are respectively advanced.
- (4) After the expiration of the said period of three years the settler shall repay the advance to the Board by twelve equal half-yearly instalments, together with the simple interest on the balance of the advance.

9. Where any agricultural graduate settler's land is uncleared mallee country the Advances to Settlers Board may, in its discretion, and in addition to any other advances to the settler under this Act, make advances to him of any amount not exceeding one pound for every one pound in value of the permanent improvements made by him on his land up to the value of £1,000, whether such improvements have been made by means of advances already received by him or not.

10. No advance shall be made to any agricultural graduate settler under or pursuant to this Act unless the making of such advance is recommended by the Principal.

11. The total amount of moneys expended under section 6 (Purchase of land) with a view to the settlement of an agricultural graduate and of the moneys advanced to him under or pursuant to the other provisions of this Act shall in no case exceed £3,000.

12. Subject to sub-section (2) of section 8, nothing in this Act contained nor the making of any advance under this Act to any agricultural graduate settler shall in any way prohibit, interfere with, or affect the making of any advance to the settler under the Advances to Settlers Crown Lands Act, 1914.

For the last two seasons Crop Competitions have been carried out in South Australia, but up to the present Old Collegians have not figured very largely in the prize lists, nor have they entered their crops for competition to any extent. It is to be hoped that in the coming year we shall be much better represented, and that the entries from Old Students of the College will not only be more numerous but will meet with a fair share of success.



The bulk of the judging has fallen on the shoulders of Messrs. R. Hill, E. S. Alcock, L. J. Cook, and R. Wiese, and their efforts have met with general satisfaction, whilst College-produced wheats have been well to the fore.

Notable amongst the doings of Old Students, mention must be made of Mr. H. K. Lewcock, who holds the position of Commonwealth Travelling Research Mycologist, and is at present in America studying the parasites attacking the prickly pear. In view of the vast areas of rich land in Queensland and the upper portions of New South Wales, which have been ruined by the hold of this plant, the report that his investigations may lead to the introduction of a destructive parasite is of considerable importance.

Mr. C. G. Savage, Deputy Horticultural Instructor, has been selected to assist the Irrigation Commission with the problems facing settlers on fruit blocks along the River.

Mr. H. D. M. Adams has been appointed to the position of Dairy Instructor in the West Coast district, and commenced his duties a few months ago. Before his return to South Australia Mr. Adams was connected with the Agricultural Department in Victoria.

Mr. N. S. Fotheringham, formerly in the Irrigation Department, has succeeded Mr. E. S. Alcock as Assistant Farm Superintendent at Kybybolite Experimental Farm, whilst Mr. Alcock has been appointed Agricultural Instructor in the Department, with Adelaide as his headquarters.

Some years ago provision was made in the rules of our Association for the admission of associate members, who, although not being Old Collegians, are interested in the College and its doings. Such persons are required to pay the same subscription and are entitled to the same privileges as members, but are not eligible for office nor have any voice in the management of the Association. A member elected under this rule is Mr. H. J. Finnis, formerly Secretary of the Advisory Board of Agriculture, who has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia. We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Finnis, and expressing the wish that he will be the means of keeping the Society in closer touch with the farmer than has been the case in the past.

The College list of examiners in diploma subjects includes several Old Students, and this year the number has been added to by the ploughing examination being conducted by Mr. R. Hill. Mr. R. Wiese took charge of practical agriculture, implements, etc., whilst Mr. W. F. D. Clarke examined students in oral viticulture and oenology.



The Annual Cricket Match between Past and Present Students took place on the College Oval early in March, and, notwithstanding a very strong team, composed of Messrs. J. T. Murray, C. E. Pellew, S. E. Hall, B. H. Richardson, C. D. Wald, A. A. Magarey, E. R. Emery, A. C. Hall, B. L. Hocking, J. L. Williams, and R. Baker, we only managed to win by a very small margin. These matches have been very pleasant fixtures, and in practically every instance a close game has resulted. They were inaugurated in 1922, the first two being played on the St. Peter's College Oval and the remainder at Roseworthy. The Old Collegians have been successful on four occasions, whilst the College have won once.

The Old Students' Cup, which is presented annually for the highest aggregate in Agriculture and Veterinary Science, was this year won by Mr. K. A. Pike, who gained 551 marks out of a total of 650. Mr. Pike was also Gold Medallist, and is at present connected with the Waite Research Institute at Urrbrae.

It is with regret that report must be made of the death of Mr. W. W. Kerr, who was a student here from 1921 to 1924; also, Mr. W. G. Auld, a Vice-Patron of the Association, who passed away a few months ago. To their relatives we extend our deepest sympathy.

In connection with the following notes, thanks are expressed to those who have assisted in their compilation:—

- ROBIN, A. B. (1885).—Orchardist near Nuriootpa. Has a son also an Old Student of the College.
- DAVIES, T. (1885).—Manager for Elder, Smith, & Co., Ltd., at Port Augusta.
- TURNER, W. J. (1886).—Manager of the Pinnacles Mine, in New South Wales.
- GRIERSON, H. M. T. (1886).—Resides at Milang, where he is Secretary to the Institute and also Dunk's Line of Steamers.
- MCLEAN, J. S. (1888).—Lives in Gawler, being local vet. and agent, etc.
- STUCKEY, N. (1889).—Manager of the Edna May Gold Mines, at Westonia, West Australia.
- LISTON, H. F. (1890).—Farming at Morphett Vale.
- BARNET, F. L. (1891).—Proprietor of the local newspaper, "The Bunyip," at Gawler.
- HAWKE, W. E. (1891).—Farming at McLachlan on Eyre Peninsula.
- MCBAIN, E. F. (1892).—Until a few years ago was on the land at Coonawarra, but has since retired and living at Kensington.
- MURRAY, W. S. (1893).—Owner of Cappeedee Station, Hallett.
- BIRKS, G. V. (1894).—Farming at Sleaford Bay, Port Lincoln.



- YELLAND, H. J. (1895).—Member of the Legislative Council in Western Australia. In this State recently, when he paid the College a brief visit.
- LEWIS, G. (1895).—Has a valuable property at Bundaleer, Gulnare, where he combines both cropping and grazing.
- FAULKNER, F. S. (1896).—Sheepfarming at Wagin, Western Australia, and his merino stud is favourably known.
- BAILY, P. J. (1898).—Manager for W. Morphett & Co., on their large irrigation area and dairy, at Wood's Point, Murray Bridge.
- RICHARDSON, J. P. (1898).—Upon resigning his position as Farm Manager at the College in 1913, secured a mixed grazing and fruitgrowing area at Angaston, which he still retains.
- GURR, G. C. (1899).—Manager of the Sewage Farm at Islington.
- ANGOVE, T. C. (1899).—Manager of Angove & Son's Distilleries at Renmark, and recently elected to the position of President of the South Australian Vinegrowers' Association.
- HAYWARD, R. O. (1900).—Farming at Harvey, W.A.
- SMITH, D. D. (1900).—Head teacher of the Public School at Crafers.
- MARTIN, A. S. (1901).—Has for a number of years held the position of manager of the Burra branch of Elder, Smith, and Co., but within the last few weeks has transferred to their Adelaide office.
- SPROD, T. N. (1901).—Agent, residing at Magill Road, North Kensington.
- MARTIN, R. (1902).—Working an orchard at Blackwood.
- JACOB, R. C. (1903).—Farming at Geranium.
- WILSON, H. C. (1903).—Manager of the State Research Farm at Werribee, in Victoria.
- ALDRIDGE, J. W. (1904).—Has sold his farm at Booboorowie, and purchased a grazing area at Gawler River.
- BUTTFIELD, J. C. (1905).—Woolclasser with Elder, Smith, & Co., residing at Fourth Avenue, East Adelaide.
- GRIEVE, G. N. (1906).—Vigneron at McLaren Flat.
- RICHARDSON, P. S. (1906).—General agent at Edithburgh.
- CHERRY, H. W. S. (1907).—Manager of the Burma Mines, Ltd., Naintu, Burma, India.
- FOWLER, J. (1907).—At Coonawarra, where he has a vineyard.
- MANUEL, H. L. (1908).—State Viticulturist in New South Wales, with the likelihood of returning to South Australia shortly and taking up the management of the Renmark Distilleries.
- FRASER, K. H. (1908).—Farmer and oysterman at Wangary, on Eyre Peninsula.



- FLETCHER, J. H. (1909).—Farming in the Port Broughton district.
- SOLLY, H. (1909).—Is doing well on his farm at South Bay, and had good crops this season.
- SIMPSON, A. C. (1910).—Has a mixed farm at Modbury.
- HOWARD, A. H. (1910).—Possesses a valuable property at Langhorne's Creek, being a large producer of currants.
- JARMAN, L. D. T. (1911).—Is working in partnership with his father on his orchard at Clare.
- TOD, P. A. (1911).—Farming at Port Broughton.
- MURRAY, J. T. (1912).—Has a grazing property at Woodside, and has commenced a stud of Suffolk sheep. Is at present on a trip to England.
- WALKEM, G. C. (1912).—Sheepfarming at Callington.
- GEORGE, F. (1913).—Has a fairly large area of grazing country at Maroondah Downs, Western Australia.
- CATT, K. C. (1914).—Recently sold his farm at Bowmans, and now has a store at Whyte Yarcowie.
- LEWCOCK, W. H. (1914).—Is still at Clare, and in a letter written at the beginning of this year gives the following account of his brother's doings:—"At present he is in Madison, at the Wisconsin University, expecting to be there about six months before going on to Cornell University, and also others in the eastern portion of U.S.A. After arriving at San Francisco he went on to Texas; spent about ten days down there. He was motored over the various prickly-pear areas by the Australian Prickly-pear Board representative in Texas. Somewhere about 2,500 miles was done by motor. The system of traffic control in some of the cities impressed him very much, and he thought that Sydney traffic could be controlled by some similar method with advantage. The 'control' is done by one man in a little cabin somewhere near the centre of the city, the 'controls' being light beacons which change colour every half-minute. Pedestrian traffic can only cross at the intersections of the streets, and then only when the 'light' is set against the motor traffic, which when the signal changes to the 'all-clear' colour dashes off as fast as it can. No maximum speed laws, except for dangerous driving, and the congestion, considering the number of cars, was very slight. Motoring is the cheapest form of locomotion, petrol being about 12 cents (6d.) a gallon. Living and clothing expenses are dearer in America than in Australia. Railway travelling is also dearer, and not so comfortable as the Australian railway systems. The country of Texas reminded him a great deal of the country in the mid and lower north portions of



this State, and a lot of it was very similar to the Darling Downs country of Queensland and New South Wales. Though snow was lying about six inches deep on the ground at Madison, my brother says that he does not feel the cold as much as he did when he was in Clare prior to leaving for America. The air being drier is one cause. The lakes around Madison were not frozen over when he wrote last, but he expected that they would be in about ten days or a fortnight."

HANNAFORD, W. N. (1915).—Is having a very successful season on his station at Stanthorpe, Queensland.

WARREN, A. L. (1915).—Assistant Manager at the Government Experimental Orchard at Blackwood.

PRESTON, D. H. (1916).—In partnership with his brother, has taken up a large tract of grazing country in Western Australia.

SCARLETT, P. H. (1916).—Farming at Laura.

HARKNESS, R. S. (1917).—Was married a few weeks ago, and has now left Owen and taken up land at Elderslie, in Victoria.

EVES, H. (1917).—Is farming with his brother at York, W.A.

MALCOLM, D. H. (1918).—Has contributed an article to this issue of "The Student," for which we are very grateful. Has a property at Pinjelly, W.A., of which he writes:—"I have 1,200 acres here of second-class land, normally a sheep-to-three-acre country, but with forage crops am averaging over 900 sheep all the year round."

COLE, H. J. (1918).—Has dissolved partnership from H. C. Carr and taken over a property at Ningenin. He is to be married soon.

MALONE, M. C. (1919).—Working with his father, farming at Naracoorte.

RYAN, J. T. (1919).—Possesses a nice farm near Mundalla, and is obtaining considerable benefit from top-dressing his pastures.

COLEMAN, F. W. (1920).—At Saddleworth, on his father's farm, and won the crop competition in the Midlands district this year.

THOMAS, E. B. (1920).—Has settled down on a farm at Yandanooka, Western Australia, and is doing well.

GUINAND, J. M. (1921).—On his return to Australia from Montpellier College, in France, took up duties in Mr. T. C. Angove's cellars, at Renmark.

RITCHIE, C. K. (1921).—Farming at Wudinna, on Eyre Peninsula, where he has a good property of 1,400 acres, of which 1,200 are cleared.



FLETCHER, W. M. (1922).—Is farming at Gawler River.

TATE, U. D. (1923).—Working very hard on new land at Wirha, near Lameroo, and his prospects appear bright.

PROVIS J. F. (1923).—Assists his father with the management of the Bridgeport Hotel, at Murray Bridge; also keenly interested in the Coursing Club, of which he is Secretary.

CURLEWIS, J. B. (1924).—Playing football with the Subiaco League team in Western Australia this season.

STOTT, R. C. H. (1924).—Gaining further experience in wine-making at the Reynella Cellars.

\* \* \* \*

### TENNIS NOTES.

Owing to the fact that at the beginning of the season we had no courts on which to play, all our matches prior to Christmas were played on our opponents' grounds.

In the process of transferring ourselves to and from these scenes of conflict we had recourse to what is euphemistically known as "The Express." Nevertheless, if we exclude the fact that twice we had to have the train held for us and once were almost dragged (need we add, with what reluctance?) into the front bar of the "Old Spot," we may say that these trips passed uneventfully, but not without enjoyment to all who participated in them.

This has been an eminently successful season in so far as results are concerned, for, in addition to a large measure of success in our matches, we were also enabled to hold a most satisfactory Tournament after Christmas.

At the end of the term we were fortunate enough to be able to arrange a trip to town, which, though not very successful, was probably the best feature of the season.

The first match was against Roseworthy, and playing eight a side we were fortunate enough to lose only three sets.

At Willaston we again won easily, but playing against Adelaide High we suffered our first reverse. For this the day was largely accountable, and had we met them under conditions more conducive to tennis the result would probably have been much more even.

Against Salisbury our opponents were unfortunate in being unable to procure a full team, and this, coupled with the fact that it was 100 degrees in the shade and that the place was surrounded by fires, made this trip probably the least enjoyable.



At Scotch College we played the most evenly contested match we engaged in, and were fortunate in winning by 8—4, the scores, however, giving no indication of the game.

Both Wasleys and Freeling proved fairly easy wins, and the team showed vast improvement in these matches.

On returning from the Christmas holidays we found the courts practically ready for play. The first match played on them was against Roseworthy on 16th January, and, with the exception of a very slight unevenness, they played excellently. This was an auspicious opening, as so far we have yet to lose our first match.

Our next return match was played with Freeling, and was as evenly fought out as the previous one, the scores in each case being 5 rubbers to 4 in favour of the College.

Wasleys played us on 6th February, and once again perfect weather conditions favoured us. We were extremely lucky in this respect throughout the series of matches, and not once did a match have to be postponed. The scores in this match were 7—2 in our favour.

The final match was against Gawler Baptist, and, though the standard of tennis here was higher than most of the teams we played, we again won, but only by the narrow margin of 1 rubber, the scores being 5 rubbers to 4.

During the second term a match was arranged between teams representing the Second and Third Year Students. Through the kindness of Mr. Colebatch we were able to use his lawn court, and the issue being very open we spent a most enjoyable day. However, by virtue of superior play, the Second-year team finally emerged victorious by one set.

The scores were as follows:—

Drew and Johnson beat Curlewis and Eaton, 9—8.

Salter and Cashmore beat Sinclair and Stott, 9—7.

Winnall and McBain lost to Scott and Jude, 7—9.

Drew beat Eaton, 6—1.

Johnson lost to Curlewis, 3—6.

Salter beat Sinclair, 6—1.

Cashmore lost to Scott, 4—6.

Winnall beat Stott, 6—4.

McBain lost to Jude, 3—6.

Final scores:—

Second-year, 5 sets 53 games.

Third-year, 4 sets 48 games.



## THE COLLEGE TOURNAMENT.

A most satisfactory Tournament was held after Christmas. There were four events—a Championship Singles and Doubles, and a Handicap Singles and Doubles.

Entries for each division were numerous, and in each case the issues were evenly contested.

The results were:—

Singles Championship.—Won by Drew; runner-up, Salter.

Doubles Championship.—Won by Drew and Salter; runners-up, Pierce and Jude.

Handicap Singles.—Won by F. E. Wilson, owing 1-6 of 30; runner-up, R. Eaton, owe 2-6 of 30.

Handicap Doubles.—Won by Mutter and Marrie, receiving 2-6 of 15; runners-up, Pierce and Webb, owe 1-6 of 30.

\* \* \* \*

## CRITIQUE.

WINNALL, H. H.—Left-hand member of team. Started the season well, but went off a little later. Forehand is erratic, but very fast, and is inclined to make too many of them “winners.” Backhand weak, but improved. Service fair, but volleys poorly.

SINCLAIR, W. K.—Plays a good game when in form. Has excellent first-screw service, but the second is poor. Good cross-court forehand drive, but weak backhand. Volleys erratically, but with direction.

ROGERS, R. (Vice-Captain).—Rather disappointing. Started season well, but neglected practice, so play went to bits. Forehand steady, but sound. Backhand and service weak. Should take more strokes as volleys instead of staying back.

F. K. SALTER, Captain.

SALTER, F. K.—A good Captain. Probably the most consistent player in the team. Has a clean-cut, attractive style. Directs his shots well, as a rule. Has a forceful, accurate forehand drive. Backhand could improve in pace and direction, and probably could volley more to advantage.

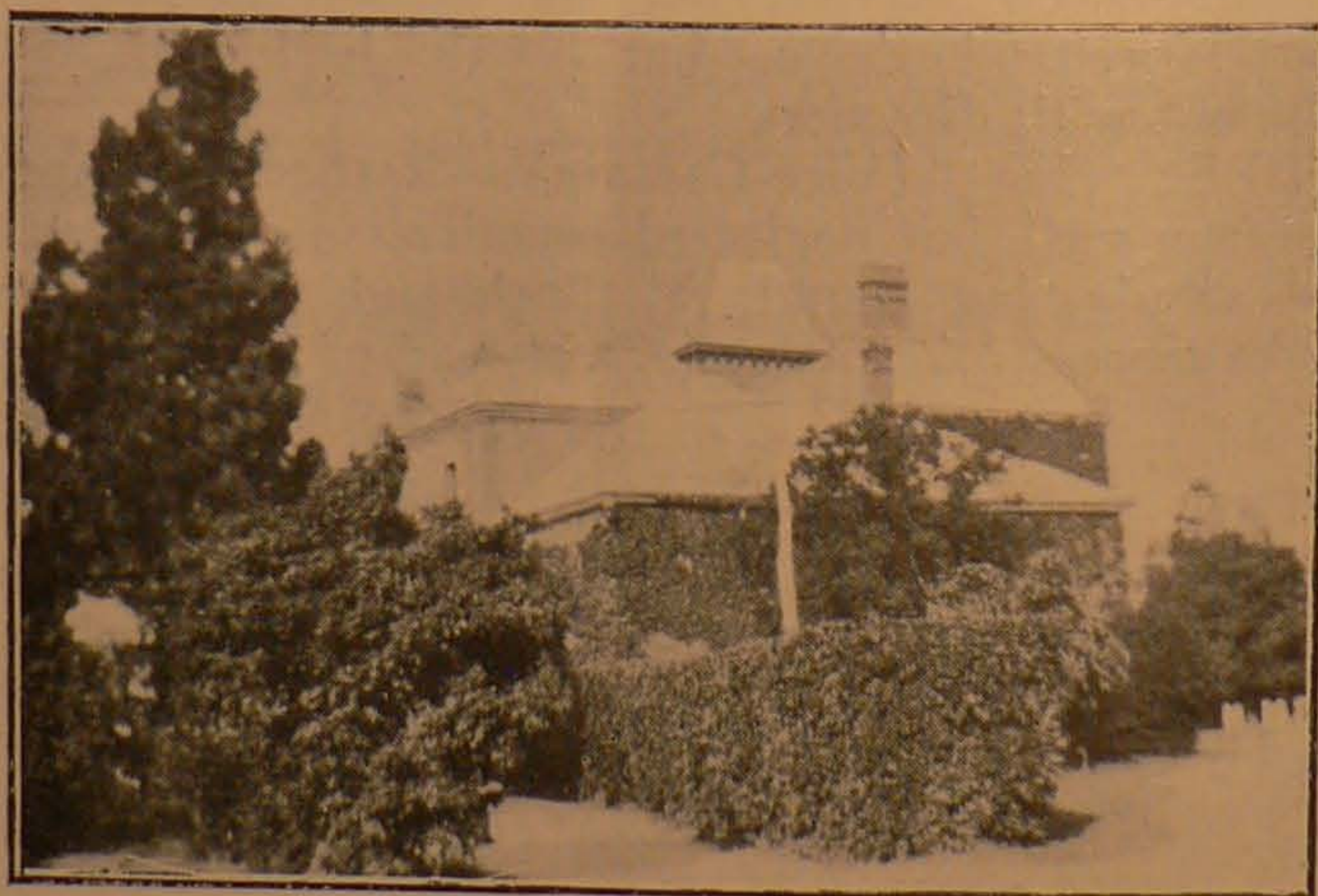
H. H. WINNALL (of Selection Committee)

PIERCE, A. W.—A consistently fast player, and when in form has excellent service. Forehand drives are most effective and sound. Backhand rather erratic; should pay more attention to volley smashes at the net. Judgment fair and placements good.





Swimming Dam.

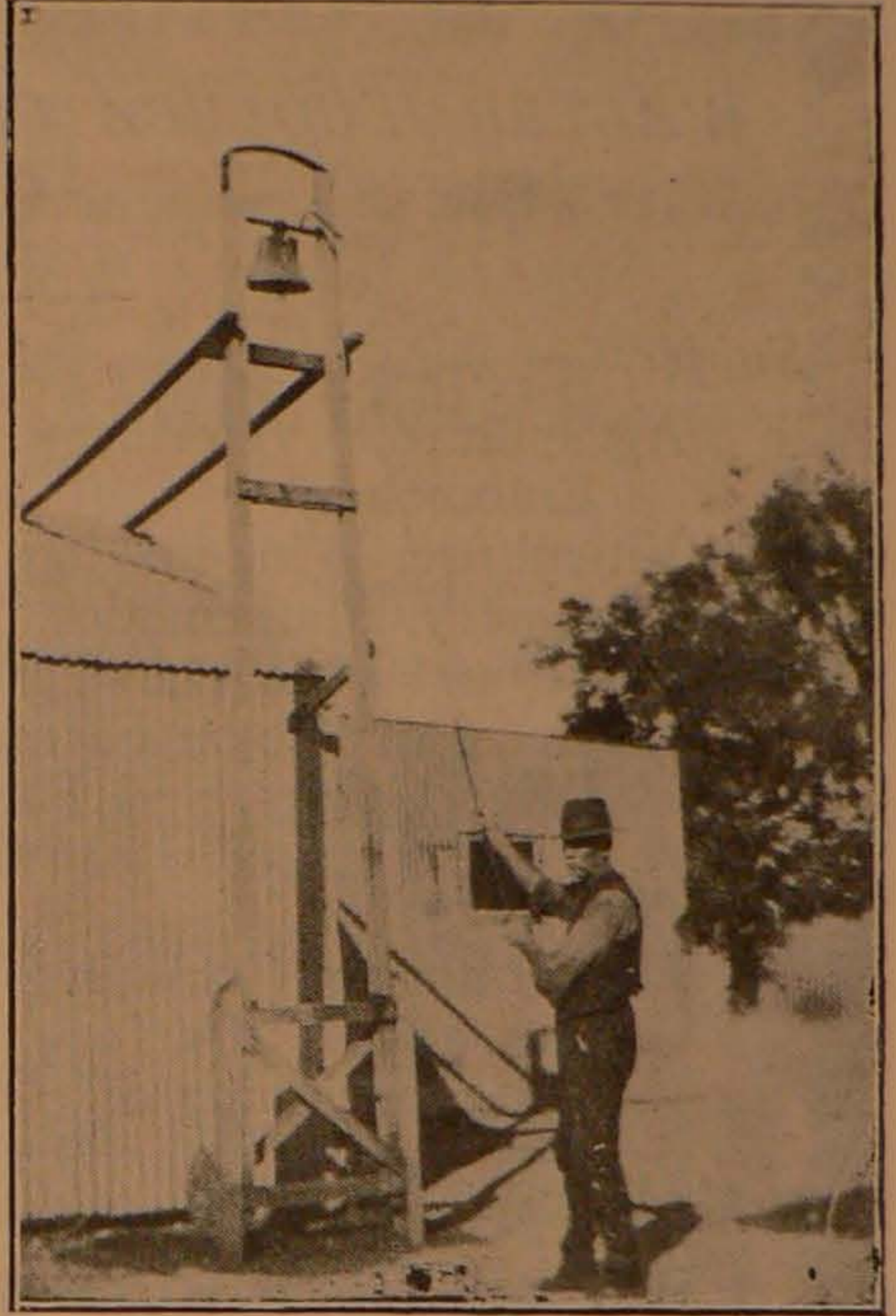


Side View of College.





Drive.



Knock-off Time.

JOHNSON, J. L.—A good, steady player, but should increase his pace. Service towards end of season much improved, but could still do so more. Uses with effect an excellent cross-court drive. Backhand weak; volleying erratic.

PARKER, D. B.—Smallest member of team, and has his off days. Has very pretty style both on backhand and forehand. Backhand is erratic, at times very good. Volleys with judgment. Service should improve.

WILSON, F.—Steady player, who consistently relies most on placements and exasperating his opponent with such as lobs. Volleys with judgment. Second service very weak. Should put more sting in all round, especially backhand. Forehand is fairly accurate.



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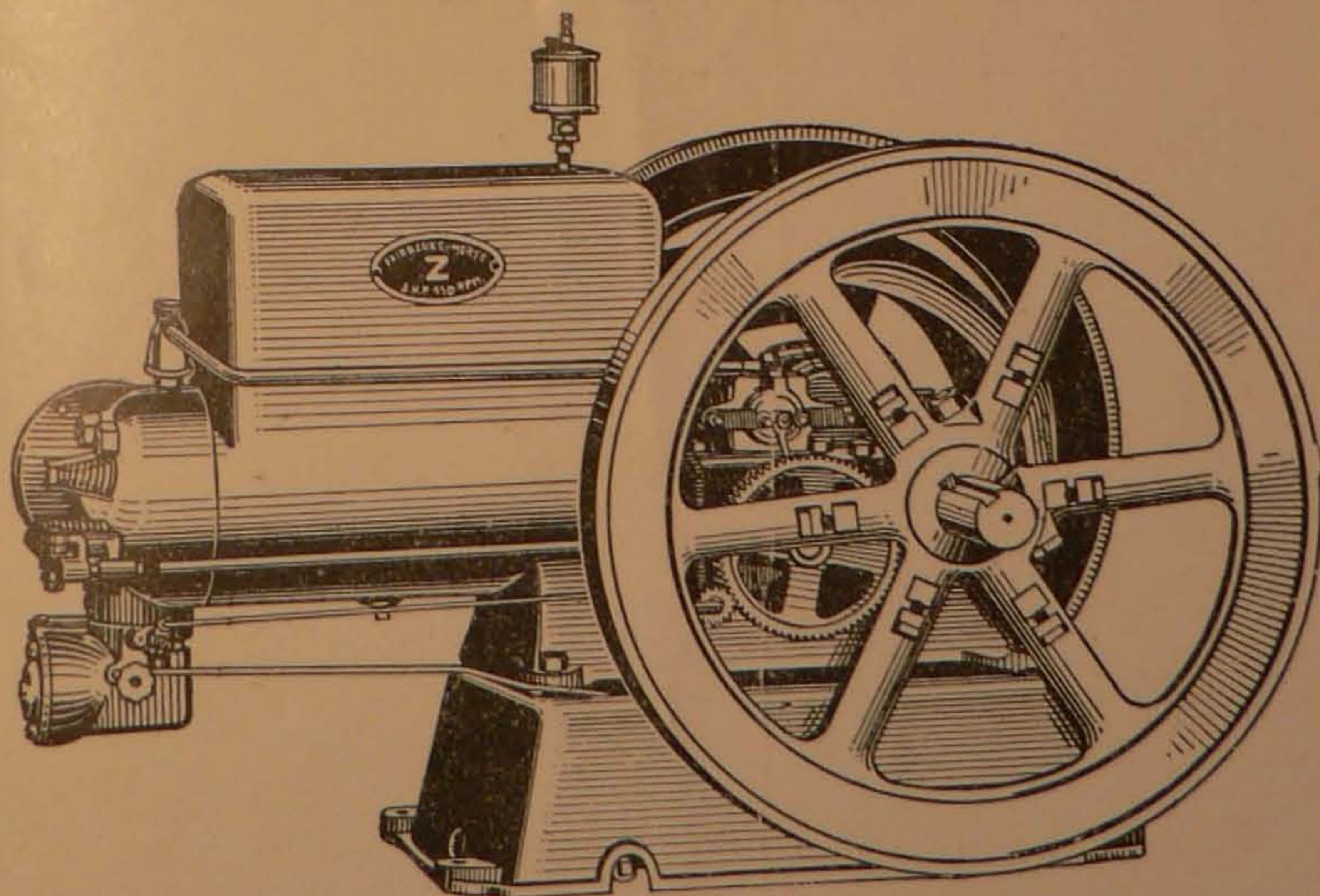
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