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OUR RHODES SCHOLARS.

The Australasian Rhodes scholars have during the year gained the following distinctions at Oxford (states The British Australasian of March 20):—C. W. B. Littlejohn (Vic.), New College, Theodore Williams Scholarship in Human Anatomy, and Senior Entrance Scholarship at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; K. Sisam (N.Z.), Merton, appointment as assistant to the Merton Professor of English Language and Literature; P. L. Le Couteur (Vic.), University, hon. mention in the examination for the John Locke Scholarship in Mental Philosophy; H. Bullock (N.S.W.), New College, obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; F. B. Edwards (Tas.), Merton, was awarded the B. Litt. degree, and H. Bullock (N.S.W.), New College; H. K. Fry (S.A.), Balliol, C. W. B. Littlejohn (Vic.), New College, and R. G. Waddy (N.S.W.), Balliol, the B.Sc. degree; M. L. MacCallum (N.S.W.), proceeded in absentia, to the degrees of B.C.L. and M.A., for which he had qualified; H. Bullock, H. K. Fry, and R. G. Waddy to the degree of B.Sc.; and E. L. Apperly (Vic.), L. O. G. Brown (Q.), A. MacDougall (N.Z.), and H. Thomson (S.A.) to the degree of B.A. In the Final Honours Schools, H. Thomson and A. MacDougall obtained a first class in Jurisprudence and English Literature respectively, F. L. Appleby (Vic.), and L. G. Brown (Q.), second class in Natural Science (Physiology), and T. A. L. Davy (S.A.), a second class in Jurisprudence. H. K. Fry and G. W. B. Littlejohn obtained the diploma in Anthropology, in both cases, "with distinction," and H. K. Fry the diploma in Public Health. J. Orr (Tas.) and K. Sisam (N.Z.) were admitted to read for the Advanced Degree of B.Litt., and C. W. B. Littlejohn (Vic.) and H. K. Ward (N.S.W.) for that of B.Sc. In athletics, the representatives of Oxford against Cambridge included in rowing, C. W. B. Littlejohn (Vic.); in Rugby football, L. G. Brown (Q.) and H. Bullock (N.S.W.); in lawn tennis, E. F. Herring (Vic.); in lacrosse, H. K. Fry (S.A.) and H. Thomson (S.A.); in cross-country running, G. M. Sproule (Vic.). During the year G. V. Portus (N.S.W.) published "Caritas Anglicana" (Mowbray & Co.), and "Religious Societies in England, 1678-1740" (Australasian Church Quarterly); W. Ray (S.A.), two papers (one with Professor Dreyer, in The Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology), two in The Journal of Physiology (one with Professor Dreyer and Dr. E. W. Ainley Walker), and one in The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society; A. C. D. Rivett, three papers in chemistry (one with S. Deakin).

When Mr. Cecil Madigan, the 1911 South Australian Rhodes scholar, was chosen, with others, to remain in the Antarctic with Dr. Mawson for another year, he felt not a little disappointed because he doubted whether the scholarship would be kept open for him. On Wednesday morning, however, the Chancellor of the Adelaide University (Sir Samuel Way) received a cablegram from the Rhodes Trust, announcing that it had been decided to grant Mr. Madigan's application for an extension of leave. Sir Samuel has arranged for the transmission of a wireless message to Mr. Madigan conveying the welcome news.

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IN ANTARCTICA.

GEOLOGICAL RESULTS OF DR. MAWSON'S WORK.

A GREAT COALFIELD.

Professor David, of Sydney, in a statement published in the "Sydney Morning Herald," has summarised in a popular manner the results to date of Dr. Mawson's expedition.

"Adelie Land, for the most part, consists," he said, "of a huge ice-covered plateau, rising rather sharply from the coastline to a height inland of a little over 7,000 ft. At Commonwealth Bay, Dr. Mawson's headquarters, a beautiful natural boat harbor is formed by outcrops of very ancient schistose and gneissic rocks. These rise inland in low hills, usually not more than 120 ft. above sea level. To the east and west of Commonwealth Bay the rock outcrops are few and far between, with the exception of a very important high bluff discovered by Mr. C. T. Madigan, B.Sc., of Adelaide University. Madigan's party found that this bluff terminated seawards in a cliff about 1,000 ft. high. The upper 600 ft. was formed of a blackish blue metal type of rock, perhaps an old lava, while the lower 400 ft. was composed of horizontally bedded sandstones, with bands of black, coaly shale, with remains of fossil plants imperfectly preserved. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that this formation is part of the great Antarctic coalfield, which has now been proved to extend all the way, practically from the South Pole to this point, Dreadnought Bluff, 260 miles east of Commonwealth Bay—that is, for a total distance of no less than 1,500 miles. It has not yet been certainly demonstrated that the coal in this vast field is of commercial value, but the seams discovered by Shackleton and Frank Wild near the head of the Breadmore Glacier, 350 miles north of the South Pole, yielded lumps of coal which, when tested in Sydney, proved to be of workable quality. It was not possible in the short time available to obtain average samples throughout the whole thickness of the seams, the thickness varying from 3 ft. to 7 ft. This discovery, reported by Mr. Stillwell, is of great scientific interest, and may later prove of economic value.

Non-Metallic Minerals.

"In regard to non-metallic minerals, Dr. Mawson's main base is especially rich. Red garnets are particularly numerous, lumps of this mineral occurring up to at least 6 in. in diameter. In addition, large black crystals of mineral tourmaline are of very common occurrence. Another mineral which is often of considerable commercial value is the beryl, which, when translucent and of a fine green color, becomes the gem emerald. These crystals of beryl occurred in quartz veins in situ again close to the hut. The crystals were from half an inch in diameter and about 2 in. in length, and mostly they were of a bluish-green tint. Some of them were sufficiently translucent and green to term emeralds. It will thus be seen that Dr. Mawson's headquarters were most fortunately placed from the point of view of the occurrence of many minerals interesting scientifically and commercially. The chief limitation to this important area is that the amount of rock exposed is only about half a square mile, which does not, of course, afford great scope for prospecting.

Coastal Survey.

"The final results of the geographical exploration at Frank Wild's base have been to add a new coastline of 230 miles in a bee-line east to west to the map of the Antarctic continent, together with a number of newly-discovered islands. All these have now been accurately charted. The work of charting to the east of Wild's hut was in charge of Mr. A. L. Kennedy, of Adelaide University, and the western area was in charge of Mr. Dovers. As throughout the whole distance the land has been proved to rest on a rock foundation, this work will be a permanent contribution to science for all time."

MORE LAWYERS.

SUPREME COURT ADMISSIONS.

Saturday marked the close of the Supreme Court term, and in accordance with custom their Honors formally admitted to practice at the Bar students who have graduated in law. There were on the Bench the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gordon, and Mr. Justice Murray.

Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C., moved for the admission of Mr Angus Salier Ferguson B.A., LL.B. He mentioned that Mr. Ferguson, besides having his status in law, had had a distinguished scholastic career. He had begun in Western Australia, and had gained the Higher Public Scholarship awarded in that State for the University of Adelaide. He had also been awarded the Hartley Scholarship. Mr. Piper also moved to have Mr. James William Regan and Mr. Charles William O'Brien admitted. The former was mentioned as an articled clerk who had obtained the necessary qualifications, and the latter as a practitioner of the Supreme Court of Ireland, who had recently resided in South Australia. Mr. G. McEwin moved for the admission of Mr. Albert James Hannan, who was said to have had a distinguished career at the Adelaide University. Originally a school teacher, Mr. Hannan took his B.A. degree in 1909, with first-class honours in classics, and, in addition, he secured the David Murray Scholarship. In connection with his LL.B. course, he gained the Stow prize in 1910 and again in 1912, and has acted as assistant to the Parliamentary Draftsman (Dr. Richards).

The Chief Justice, in admitting the candidates, specially referred to the promising educational feats of Mr. Hannan, and also mentioned the successes achieved by Mr. Ferguson. The usual oaths of allegiance were then administered, after which the Chief Justice expressed the wish that each of the newly admitted lawyers would have successful and useful careers at the Bar.

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THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In replying to a deputation on Tuesday morning, which asked, among other things, that lady inspectors be appointed in the Education Department, the Acting Premier (Hon. R. Butler) said the question of the education system in all its phases would come very prominently before the Government in the next few weeks. Owing to the lamented death of the Director (Mr. Williams), and in view of the enquiries of the Education Commission, it would be necessary for the Government to review the education system and improve it in every possible way. The Government did not grudge the money that was being spent on the education of the children of the State, though it was double the amount disbursed 10 years ago, and the average attendance at schools was slightly lower. If another £80,000 or £100,000 a year had to be spent to educate the same number of children (apart from the secondary schools), the Government should be able to show good results, and that the money was not wasted.

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ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The first competition for the scholarship given by Mr. George Brookman has just been held. Fourteen candidates presented themselves, and the University Council on Friday awarded the scholarship to Mary S. S. Bottrill. It is of the annual value of £20, and is tenable for three years.

A PLEA FOR GREEK.

PRAISE FOR THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

Melbourne, April 22.

In a lecture entitled "A Plea for the Study of the Classics" to-night, Dr. Leeper said only two English universities now made Greek compulsory for an arts degree. Unless there was a dispensation of Providence in the meantime—(laughter)—Melbourne would next year be giving an arts degree without requiring the graduate to know even the Greek alphabet. In Adelaide alone of colonial universities Greek was compulsory for an arts degree. That, he thought, gave Adelaide some claim to retain the word "cultura" on its scutcheon. (Laughter.)

In an interesting address Dr. Leeper traced the influence of Latin and Greek thought on cultured minds throughout the ages. He dealt also with the contention that these studies brought no practical good, arguing that the mental training was of the utmost value in all the learned professions, and in commercial ones as well.

Mr. Justice Higgins, Professor Tucker, and others spoke in support of the views Dr. Leeper had outlined.

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