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UNIVERSITY EXAMS.

No Concession In Fees

Entries for the public examinations of the University close next Monday, but no provision has been made for students who are unable to pay the fees. For the intermediate examination the fees are 7/6 for each subject up to a total of £1 10/., with an additional 7/6 for each subject over eight. For the leaving examination the fees are 10/ for each subject up to four, with a total fee of £2 5/ for five to seven subjects and 15/ for each subject exceeding seven. For the leaving honors the charge is 7/6 for each subject.

The Registrar of the University (Mr. P. W. Eardley) said yesterday that no provision was made for students who could not pay the entrance fees. The Director of Education (Mr. Adey) said that there were no departmental funds available for this purpose, but in some cases high school councils assisted students to find the necessary amount. Last year a number of entries had been arranged in that manner, but he had heard very little of anything being done this year. It seemed certain that a large number of scholars would not be able to sit for the examination, which would be a great disappointment to them after a hard year's work. In the past quite a number of high school teachers had helped scholars to find the fees, but the present position seemed too complex for such assistance to be available.

It is understood that in a number of districts friends are subscribing to enable gifted scholars to have the chance to pass the examinations. The possession of a certificate for one of the University public examinations is considered to be a great help when application is made for a position.

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Miss Clarice Ashworth, who for five years has been principal of the Methodist Ladies' College, has accepted the position of headmistress of Columba, Dunedin, one of a group of girls' colleges established during the last 20 years by the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand. The school has a high standing academically, and its past pupils are in posts of responsibility all over the Dominion. The college is situated on Maori Hill, and overlooks the city and the harbor. The house was built as his palace by the first Anglican Bishop of Dunedin. Miss Ashworth has an interesting family connection with New Zealand, her mother having been a descendant of the great pioneer missionary bishop, Samuel Marsden.

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Sir George Murray, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, is 70 today. A son of the late Mr. A. B. Murray, pastoralist and legislator, Sir George Murray was born at Magill, and educated at St. Peter's College and the Adelaide University, where he won two scholarships, which required him to go to Europe for four years. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was bracketed senior in the law tripos. He won the Inns of Court studentship, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1888. He was subsequently admitted to the South Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Bars. In 1906 he was made a King's Counsel, and he was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1912. Four years later he became Chief Justice. He has always taken a keen interest in education, and in 1891 was elected a member of the Council of the Adelaide University. In 1915 he was elected Vice-Chancellor, and was made Chancellor the following year. This position he still fills.

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Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., who celebrates his 87th birthday today, was born in Scotland, and educated at the Stirling High School, and at Edinburgh. He practised at the South Australian Bar for many years, and had a high reputation as a pleader. He represented South Australia in the Federal Convention of 1897-98, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that Convention. For several years he was a member of the Federal Senate, and has been Attorney-General for the Commonwealth as well as for the State. For a long period he was a member of the Adelaide University Council, and was a member of the Council of the Society of Comparative Legislation and International Law. He has taken great interest in literary work, and has published studies in the life and work of Shakespeare and in poetry generally. He has written much on Australian Federation.

2,200-MILE SOIL SURVEY

Queensland Areas Investigated

PROF. PRESCOTT BACK

"Because of the grasses, soils, and seasons, the cattle industry is the only one with any future in the north of Queensland," Prof. A. J. Prescott, chief of the soils division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research said on his return to Adelaide today.

Prof. Prescott has just completed an extensive soil survey of the cattle areas of North Queensland, covering 2,200 miles. It was the first serious attempt to obtain first hand information of the soil conditions of North Queensland. It was also the beginning of a series of soil surveys to be carried out in tropical Australia, which will extend over several years.

Prof. Prescott brought back representative samples of soils obtained. He was accompanied on his survey by Mr. R. B. Kelley, a veterinary officer of the council attached to the Animal Health Research Station at Oonoonba, Queensland.

CATTLE DISEASE

Particular attention was paid by the scientists to the peger (asphorosis) disease in North Queensland cattle. Pegger is the local name for the disease, which causes big cattle losses.

Prof. Prescott said that recent work conducted by the research station at Townsville had shown that the disease could be combated by the administration of phosphate licks.

"A very large area of country that was surveyed owes its present soil formation to a period of much greater rainfall," said Prof. Prescott. "This is part of our general theory of soil formation in Australia, and attempts have been made to discover when that particular period existed. It may have been millions of years ago."

Prof. Prescott said that the soils research unit of the Waite Institute had been transferred to the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas to undertake a soil research. This work would probably take several months. The institute was seeking the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture in New South Wales.

Mr. K. J. Taylor, senior soil surveyor in Adelaide, and Messrs. P. D. Hooper, T. J. Marshall, and H. N. England will conduct the research.

News 28-9-33

DR. J. Davidson, head of the entomological department of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, returned to Adelaide today. Dr. Davidson, who is responsible for organising the apple thrips research in southern Australia for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been on a visit to Melbourne.

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Professor J. A. Prescott, of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, returned to Adelaide yesterday by the Melbourne express. He spent about 28 days in the cattle country of North Queensland, between Charters Towers and the Gulf of Carpentaria, in the company of Mr. R. B. Kelley, veterinary officer of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Professor Prescott's work embraced the connection between soil formation and the presence of stock diseases, particularly "peg-leg" in cattle.

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Executive Council yesterday made the following appointments to the Adelaide Hospital:—Dr. J. B. Lewis, to be honorary ophthalmologist in place of the late Dr. Shorney; Drs. A. L. Tostevin and M. Schneider to be honorary assistant ophthalmologists; and Dr. J. H. Black to be honorary clinical assistant to the ophthalmology section.

News 3-10-33

NIGHT SUBJECTS AT UNIVERSITY

If sufficient entries are received, the following subjects will be conducted at night at the Adelaide University next year:—Botany 1, chemistry 1, economics 1 and 2, education, English A and B courses, ethics, French 1 and 2, geography, geology 1, British history A and B courses, Latin 1 and 2, physics 1, psychology, pure mathematics 1, and applied mathematics (or pure mathematics 2). Entries for the degree and diploma examinations closed at

Surgeon Colleagues

SIR Henry Simpson Newland and Dr. Bronte Smeaton, who were entertained at luncheon this week by the Adelaide Medical Students' Society in honor of their 25 years of service as honorary surgeons on the staff of the Adelaide Hospital, have been close colleagues for many years. They graduated together from the Adelaide University, rowed in the same boat, and lived together during their post-graduate work abroad. They are now retiring from the honorary staff of the Adelaide Hospital.

Sir Henry said at the luncheon that when he was himself a member of the society, he little dreamed that he would ever be accorded such an honor. Dr. Smeaton said that the excision of a growth of 25 years of his life would be a big loss to him, but it would be mollified by the pleasant thoughts that would accompany him into his retirement.

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DR. L. B. BULL TO GO ABROAD

Research For Commonwealth Council

To permit him to make investigations abroad on behalf of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. L. B. Bull is about to resign his positions as director of the pathological and bacteriological laboratory at the Adelaide Hospital and lecturer in bacteriology at the University of Adelaide.

Dr. Bull expects to be away for about 18 months, after which he will continue his researches in the animal health division of the council. The main object of his trip is to familiarise himself with animal health research generally in Great Britain and the Continent, and to make personal contact with the workers in those laboratories. He will not visit the United States, and does not expect on his return to Australia to be established in this State.

Dr. Bull is a graduate in veterinary science of the University of Melbourne. He devoted two years to research work, studying the native fauna of Australia. In September 1912 he came to South Australia as first assistant to the Adelaide Hospital laboratory. Dr. C. T. C. de Crespigny at that time was director, but when he went to the war, Dr. Bull was appointed acting director, having been refused leave to enlist. About 1918 Dr. de Crespigny resigned, and Professor J. B. Cleland, who was at that time connected with the Public Health Department in Sydney, was appointed director. On his resignation Dr. Bull assumed the directorship.

On his way back he will stay in Africa, where animal disease research work is very advanced. The Adelaide Hospital Board will probably receive his resignation at their next meeting, and the Council of the University a little later.

News 4-10-33

NOT A "LAZY MISFIT"

Native Defended By Professor

SERIOUS ASPECT

In an address to business girls at the Y.W.C.A. this afternoon, Prof. Harvey Johnston, of the University of Adelaide, said that he wished to disprove two popular beliefs about the aborigine in Central Australia.

One was that the native was "a lazy misfit," and the other that the herding of aborigines from different tribes into one reserve would be an advantage. The latter plan was like putting together foreigners of different nationalities.

"The native in his untouched condition is costing the Government nothing," said the lecturer. "He makes the little he wears and catches and digs for the whole of his food supplies. He lives on his income and fits perfectly into the arid environment of Central Australia. When white men enter this region to gain a living they depend largely on the assistance of aborigines for the handling of their stock."

"The aborigines cannot be blamed for their primitive condition. They are really a present-day survival of an extremely ancient people and retain many of the primitive man's ideas. The native is still living largely in the stone age, and uses many stone implements."

PRIMITIVE BELIEFS

"His music, art, and religious beliefs are all of a very primitive type. The honesty, generosity, and kindness of the untouched native is remarkable."

Prof. Johnston said that the black men proved they were not lazy by the manner in which they looked for their food and water supplies, and protected the aged, blind, infirm, and children of the various tribes. Desert conditions prevailed in Central Australia, with periods of drought.

Scanty water supplies in the soaks and rockholes were long distances apart, making it necessary for the blacks to migrate more or less regularly, according to the season and climatic conditions.

They were compelled by Nature to be wanderers. The nomadic habit was forced on them in the quest for water and game. Natives were "markedly socialistic" in their food habits.

"This emphasises the seriousness of white men selecting certain water holes for the supply of water for their cattle, and can be done only at the expense of the natives," said the professor. "The whites who do this are morally, and should be legally, bound to make some provision for supplementing the supplies of the dispossessed natives."

"The white man may kill the native's game, yet the native is debarred from the white man's animals which have invaded the aborigine's home."

HERDING A MISTAKE

Prof. Johnston said that it was a mistake to think that natives would settle down amicably if herded together in reserves. The territory of each tribe was its own particular home in every sense of the word, and in the primitive minds of natives there was the conviction that they were the reincarnation of spirit ancestors who had dwelt there.

"The native knows every landmark, and is identified with every striking structure. No other tribes may enter another's territory without penalty, unless invited."

"The idea of putting together a number of different tribes in any one area is essentially the same as placing groups of people from various European nationalities together in a foreign area, seeing that the tribes differ in customs and languages."