

Advs. 735

STUDENTS TO TRAVEL DURING VACATION

Carnivals, Debates And Meetings

During the next few weeks about 180 students from the University, School of Mines and Broken Hill College, will leave Adelaide for Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart, Perth, Newcastle, and Broken Hill to attend sporting and other fixtures. The majority will leave by the express on August 17. On August 18, men's athletic and debating teams will leave for Melbourne. The football team from the Adelaide Teachers' College will leave for Melbourne. Three days of tennis will be played at Perth, women's basketball B grade team will go to Perth. Also on August 16, the representative University at Perth, the men's hockey carnival in Sydney, and the women's basketball carnival in Hobart will leave.

Teams to leave by the Melbourne express on August 17 will be:—University students, football and women's hockey teams for Melbourne; St. Mark's College football team for Melbourne; University baseball team for Sydney.

Mining and metallurgy students from the University and School of Mines will also leave on August 17 for Newcastle. Engineering students will leave for Broken Hill on August 23, and will be accompanied by Mr. H. E. Cull, lecturer in mining at the University, and Mr. E. W. Hughes, lecturer in metallurgy at the School of Mines.

Visitors To Adelaide
Students from the Adelaide School of Mines, Debating teams will also visit every Australian University to take part in the first inter-university debating competition held in Adelaide since 1927. Most of the members of the visiting teams will arrive in Adelaide on Wednesday. A group of University students will come from a number of the other States, to compete with students from the Melbourne group in Adelaide. Students will also come from Melbourne to play against the Adelaide Teachers' College at tennis and basketball.

Party For Newcastle
The first ordinary meeting of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy was held at the (A.I.M.M.) (N.S.W.) from August 20 to 23. A party of about 24 mining and metallurgy students, in charge of Mr. R. N. Laughton (lecturer in metallurgy at the School of Mines) and Mr. D. H. Brown (chemist in charge of the analytical department) will leave Adelaide on August 17 for Newcastle. The programme arranged for visitors is:—August 20—All day visit to B.H.P. works; lunch at works offices; evening, business meeting and presidential address. Wednesday—Morning, visit Ryland Bros. (Aust.) Ltd. and Machinery Dept. at B.H.P. steel works offices; afternoon, visit Australian Wire Rope Works Ltd. and Engineering Dept. at B.H.P. steel works offices; evening, lecture by Professor J. Neill Greenwood on "The Failure of Lead in Corrosion"; Friday—Morning, visit Erington colliery; afternoon, visit Concor Lamp Manufacturers (Aust.) Ltd.; evening, lunch for Sydney.

Some members of the Adelaide Students' Society will go direct to Broken Hill to Broken Hill, where they will join another party of Adelaide students at the lunch at the Hotel on Friday. The remainder of the party to visit Newcastle will return to Melbourne to inspect several industrial plants there.

Advs. 1835

"Fantastic," Says Professor

Of Artificial Rainfall Suggestion

"I SHARE Dr. Gilroy's sentiments entirely about the importance of water conservation in the north," said the professor of physics at the Adelaide University (Prof. Kerr Grant) today, "and I hope to see an increasing rainfall by artificial means."

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Port Augusta (Right Rev. Dr. Gilroy), in an address at Port Augusta yesterday, said that the conservation of water was the one thing which would prove of benefit to the man on the land.

He said that he had heard of a suggestion for a series of tanks into which water would evaporate and be returned as rain.

Prof. Kerr Grant said that the idea of tanks was far fantastic as that put

forward some years ago of releasing liquid nitrogen over the whole dry area. He said that it would be just as cheap to have the water carried by hand from the coast as by tank.

CONSERVE VEGETATION
The scheme of cutting a canal to let water from the gulf into the lakes of Central Australia would be an interesting experiment if it had a few hundred millions to waste.

He said that conservation of vegetation is a matter which must be the only thing which would save the north from becoming a second Sahara.

Vegetation should be sown together, conserved water from the atmosphere in the case of saltbush, and provided means for stock by collecting dew on its foliage in certain seasons.

News 1385

BETTER FODDER

PUZZLE

Helps Some Sheep; Affects Others

RESEARCH WORK

HOW can the carrying capacity of Australia's pastures be increased without at the same time affecting the fitness and even quality of Australian wool?

The animal nutrition laboratories of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Adelaide are seeking the answer to this question, to which attention has been drawn by the rejection of a number of sheep at the Melbourne Sheep Show this week because of lack of evenness in their fleeces.

The chief of the laboratories (Sir H. E. Marston) explains that both heredity and nutrition played an important and inter-related part in producing evenness and fitness in fleeces. Better nutrition, he said, did not necessarily mean better wool.

EVOLUTION OF TYPE
"Sheep do not naturally produce wool of the same quality all over their bodies. That which runs down the belly and points is always stronger, no matter how carefully bred the sheep is. By careful selection, however, Australian stud masters have evolved lines of sheep in which this difference is minimised. This selective strain of even diameter spins into more even yarn and the cloth produced from this yarn is softer and smoother."

"In Australia, merino sheep are grazed over a wide variety of country, and are subjected to a wide variety of climatic and nutritional conditions. The stud sheep from which our splendid wool-producing flocks are built up, have been produced over many generations to meet these conditions."

BETTER WOOL UNDER STRAIN
"Some sheep, for example the big-framed South Australian merinos, which normally produce strong wool, have a tendency to ideal feeding conditions, produce weak wool. When sent to stock country, where nutritive conditions are anything but ideal and the sheep are subject to some of the stresses of improved country." "On the other hand, there are many sheep which have the hereditary tendency to produce fine wool under good feeding conditions, which would amount to ideal nutritive conditions. Mr. H. E. Marston

The shrewdness of the sheep breeder has enabled him to meet the diversity of nutritive conditions with an almost equal variety of sheep, each being the best use of a given set of conditions. "Until recent years, however, exact information on the influence of nutrition on wool production was very scanty, and it was to fill this lack that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was founded."

EFFECT OF BETTER PASTURES
"Improvement of pastures by top-dressing or seeding with food plants may bring about better nutritive conditions and so increase carrying capacity. Some of these plants will have an influence on the type of wool produced. "Improvement is still in its infancy in Australia, and is still the subject of a great deal of controversy among pasturists, but the observations carried on in the laboratories of the nutrition branch are already pointing the way to a more economic use of pastures.

"The scientific knowledge which we are gaining is destined to play an important part in the selection of merino sheep which will produce a desirable type of wool on fodder produced on improved country. "We thus hope to increase production of wool without affecting the quality, while at the same time, as a wool-producing country stands

Advs. 735

Mr. Muirhead—I think the correct procedure is for the police to find the owner and lay the other charge. Mr. Bond said he opposed bail. "Martin does live at Osmond terrace with his wife—occasionally—but it is not known where he lives for the rest of the time. There are other reasons why I oppose bail with which I do not desire to acquaint your Worship at present."

Martin was remanded until tomorrow. Bail was refused.

Advs. 735

"CAUGHT RED-HANDED"

Man Remanded On Unlawful Possession Charge

Leslie Melville Martin, laborer, of Osmond terrace, Norwood, was charged before Mr. H. M. Muirhead, P.M., in No. 1 Adelaide Police Court yesterday with having been unlawfully in the possession of a leather overcoat, a cap, and a pair of goggles.

Assistant Police Prosecutor Bond said Martin was caught red-handed on Wednesday night stealing the property mentioned in the charge from one of the corridors at the Adelaide University. The police were looking for the owner of the goods so they could lay a charge of larceny against the defendant. He, therefore, asked for a remand until today.

Martin—I am satisfied to plead guilty to the charge of unlawful possession.

Mr. Muirhead—The police think they can locate the owner and propose to lay a charge of larceny. I think that is the proper course.

Martin was remanded until today and bail was refused. Mr. Bond said the defendant lived in the Adelaide with his wife at Osmond terrace, Norwood, and it was not known where he resided at other times. He said he would give reasons why bail should be refused.

Police Seeking Owner Of Coat

On Wednesday night a man was arrested at the University and charged with the unlawful possession of a pair of leather coat, a leather cap, and a pair of goggles, which it is alleged he had taken from a corridor at the Prince of Wales lecture theatre. Up to the present the loss of these articles has not been reported by the police, who think that they are the property of a student at the University. It is requested that the owner of the property who has missed them should report to the Detective Office, if possible before 9 a.m. today.

Advs. 1835

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

BRITAIN'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

Sir—Now that the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has ended before the League Council, the decision will probably largely turn on Italy's treaty obligations and the most important of these treaties is the Anglo-French-Italian Treaty of 1906. Although the preamble to this treaty claims that its purpose is "to maintain intact the integrity of Abyssinia and to provide for every assistance in the Empire, Abyssinia has, not a single treaty. Actually the treaty makes no provision at all for Abyssinian integrity and its most important is to divide Abyssinia into spheres of influence. The treaty recognises Britain's interest in the Nile valley and the country west of Addis Ababa, and especially in the regulation of the river and its tributaries. France is given the Abiout-Addis Ababa railway zone, and Italy the country east of Addis Ababa between Bricis and Djibouti. Somaliland. The treaty does not put Italy under any obligation whatsoever to refrain from aggression against Abyssinia. She has however a very definite obligation not to injure the interests of either of the other two Powers, even in proceeding her own.

If Italy intends to turn Abyssinia into an Italian colony she will be completely in violation of the treaty of influence. Further, to make the land suitable for Italian colonisation, she will require irrigation works in the Lake Tsana area. This area has been for thirty years the subject of negotiations between Great Britain and Abyssinia, and when in November, 1927, Ras Tafari made an arrangement with the League of Nations, both of which provide for the arbitration of all disputes. In accordance with this treaty the attempt at conciliation by proceeding. They are of little value, as Mussolini has shown quite clearly by his violation of the treaty. It is a verdict that goes against him. The 1928 treaty is in fact a dead letter, and will not be the result of the peace conference. It is in fact a dead letter, and will not be the result of the peace conference.

Germany, British support is the only thing standing between Abyssinia and an Italian conquest.—(Sir) H. W. PIPER, c/o University of Adelaide.

Advs. 735

CAUGHT IN ACT,

POUNCE ALLEGE

Norwood Man Remanded

"Martin was caught red-handed stealing property from a room in the Prince of Wales theatre on Wednesday night," said the Assistant Police Prosecutor (Mr. L. Bond) in the Adelaide Police Court today.

Martin, the defendant, laborer, of Osmond terrace, Norwood, was charged before Mr. H. M. Muirhead, P.M., with having been in the possession of a leather overcoat, a cap, and a pair of goggles, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or obtained by means of larceny, and he was charged with a remand until tomorrow, so that the owner may be found and the appropriate charges laid, named and applied for.

Martin—Will plea guilty to the charge of unlawful possession satisfactory

Advs. 30735

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From "The Advertiser," July 30, 1885

SUCCESS of South Australian scholars pursuing their studies in the world's oldest continuous Sydney Holder, an Adelaide University graduate and P.A.C. old school, who secured first honours of 200 competitors at his M.B. intermediate examination in London, the prizeman M.B. of 1885, while continuing his M.B. course at the London University.