

ADN. 14.3.35

CHIEF JUSTICE TO GO ABROAD Eight Months' Tour Of Britain And Europe FORGOES SALARY

The Government has granted the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray) eight months' leave of absence from April 25 to enable him to visit Great Britain and Europe.

His absence will be acting Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy will be appointed. The Attorney-General (Mr. J. G. O'Connell) said yesterday that because of the generous offer of the Chief Justice to take his leave without salary, the State would be put to no expense in making arrangements for Sir George Murray to carry on the work of the courts in his absence.

The Chief Justice will be accompanied by his sister (Mrs. Murray) and will leave for abroad by the end of April. Sir George Murray is 71 years of age.

"Well Merited Rest"
Mr. Jeffries said that it would be 23 years for May 1 since Sir George Murray was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. It was 19 years since he was elevated to the position of Chief Justice.

"It is a sure thing that the courts have been most arduous," said Mr. Jeffries, "and the respect which his Honor will receive from his duties is well merited. South Australia will join in wishing Sir George Murray a happy and beautiful trip abroad, and will look forward with pleasure to his return to his native State again to take up the responsible position which he has filled so eminently for many years."

Chief Justice's Career
Sir George Murray was born at Murray Park, Magill, and is a descendant of one of the best-known of the State's pioneers. Mr. A. B. Murray was appointed breeder of sheep. He was appointed King's Counsel in 1906, being the first Adelaide graduate to attain that rank. Six years afterwards he was appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and on the death of Sir Samuel Waymans Chief Justice. At that time he was chosen to fill the vacant office of Lieutenant Governor, and he was elected by the Council of the University to be the Chancellor of that institution. He had been Vice-Chancellor since 1915, and a member of the council since 1891. He was knighted in 1917.

Special Degree Examinations.—The University of Adelaide special degree examinations for March, 1935, began yesterday, and will be continued until Friday.

Professor W. E. Cooke, formerly professor of astronomy at the University of Sydney, will deliver tonight in the Institute Lecture Room, the first of the series of five free public lectures arranged by the Workers' Educational Association during March. His subject will be "Our Wonderful Universe." This lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides, and at its conclusion a discussion will be invited.

Mr. Geoffrey Samuel, formerly of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, will represent the Commonwealth at the forthcoming conference of the International Society of Soil Science, to be held at Oxford. The other Commonwealth representative will be Professor H. C. Richards, professor of geology at the University of Queens-

Leaving Examination English
From V. O. Green, Unley road, Unley.—I agree with "A Parent" that it is unfair to 16-year-old children to set them too many textbooks, as if English were the only subject they had to study. I agree, too, that the time they spend in its study should be devoted to worthy examples of poetry and prose. To inculcate in children love of English by a wise choice of textbooks is to do them an inestimable service; to deluge them as to the value of poetry and prose by an unwise choice, is to do them an incalculable injury. Poetry and better textbooks seems to be the need.

"From 'Leaving English Students'."—A Parent's vicious complaint about the textbooks used in Leaving English this year, in which he calls the poetry "eccentric vaporing" and "stodgy and uninteresting," and the prose "heavy and dull," suggests a little opposition on his part of either poetry or prose. Most of his criticism is general, but in the one instance where he becomes specific, it suggests a little confusion. He calls Blake's elementary little poem "The Tiger" an "obscure riddle." It is a simple poem about the physical attributes—eyes, whiskers, heart, etc.—of a tiger in an obscure riddle to him, with what bewilderment he must read more abstract poems, such as "Sing a Song of Sipsipence" and "Pat a Cake, Ebb's Man." In language "The Tiger" is of the simplest kind, and reminds one of "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star." A Parent had better let teachers instruct his children; evidently he will be unable to help them much himself.

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Four More Scholarships For W.E.A.

The council of the Institute of Public Administration has decided to grant four scholarships tenable at an approved class conducted by the Workers' Educational Association at the University of Adelaide.

Applications for these scholarships should be made in writing, and should not later than 5 p.m. on March 21. A course of free lectures arranged by the W.E.A. began last night with Prof. W. E. Cooke's "Our Wonderful Universe."

On March 20 Mr. E. G. Biaggini will speak on "Should Our Economic Life be Planned?" On March 27 Prof. G. V. Portus, professor of history at the University of Adelaide, will speak on "What Marx Did for Socialism." The lectures will be held in the institute lecture room, North terrace.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO From "The Advertiser" March 16, 1885

THE newly appointed professor of anatomy at the University of Adelaide, Dr. Watson, has arrived at Glenelg by the R.M.S. Pekin. The son of a New South Wales squatter, he was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne. In his labors at the University, Dr. Watson will be assisted by Monsieur Louis Montet, a dissector of good reputation.

And Ten Years Ago BY the Governor (Sir Tom Brassey). St. Mark's College was opened yesterday.

Sir George Julius (chairman), Professor E. V. Richardson, and Sir Albert Rivett have been reappointed as members of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for a further period of three years, from April 12, says a Canberra message. Sir George Julius receives £1,200 a year, the other two members £500 each.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of South Australia yesterday, the following additional diploma was registered.—Dr. H. R. Fry, M.B., B.S., 1912, M.D. Adel., 1914; Dr. A. R. Southwood, M.R.C.P., Lon., 1934.

Danger of Plague Infection From Rats

The danger of plague infection from rats was described by Professor J. B. Cleland, professor in pathology at the University of Adelaide, in speaking yesterday of the important part that the study of natural history had played in ascertaining the way in which plague spread, and methods of controlling it. He was addressing members of the Legat Club at their weekly luncheon.

Professor Cleland said an outbreak of plague had made an enormous amount to the commercial side of a community. An epidemic of disease had often been of benefit to a city or nation. One plague had led to the remodelling of a part of Sydney many years ago.

The speaker referred to the rat flea, which, he said, introduced organisms of plague. He described two kinds of rats—the Norway or sewer rat, and the black rat with a white abdomen. The latter type was most dangerous to man. It climbed into the upper rooms of buildings and up trees, and travelled more readily than the sewer rat. The sewer rat was more clumsy, and lived in drains or remained more or less in basements.

The rat flea did not like to bite a human being. Therefore, as long as the rats were alive, human beings were fairly safe. When all the rats were dead in any one vicinity, unless exterminated, the hungry fleas would alight on human and other living beings, causing infection.

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In Cause of Science

THIS tells you how to prevent mosquitoes escaping should you be that rare type of person who wants to stop them getting away. Prof. J. B. Cleland tried it, found it successful, and passed it on to members of the Legat Club at their luncheon yesterday.

He was attached to the staff of a hospital in Sydney at the time and went north to investigate an outbreak of dengue fever. Collecting a number of mosquitoes he placed them in a box with mosquito netting and returned to his lecture room, North terrace.

The insects, however, did not take kindly to the suggestion of being held captive, and made the subject of an experiment. Some of them wriggled and wriggled until they squeezed out. Prof. Cleland decided to prevent the rest of his prisoners from leaving him by treating them kindly. He would open them well, thrusting his arm in the box he allowed them to drink his blood to their hearts content. The more those mosquitoes consumed the fatter they became. So far so good, but when he withdrew his arm and their thoughts once again turned to means of escape they were too crafty to get out.

Prof. Cleland held his captives, but they had their revenge; they gave him the fever.

ANTARCTIC LAND DISPUTED

Found by Mawson Party in 1931

NORWEGIAN CLAIM

It was learned today that the new land which the Norwegian oil tanker Thorshavn claims to have discovered in the Antarctic was first charted by Sir Douglas Mawson during the British, Australian, and New Zealand Antarctic research expedition in 1930-31. He took possession of it for Britain.

The land, which has been named Ingrid Christensen's Land by the Norwegian whaler, lies between 90° E, 67.50 S, and 73.00 E, 69.10 S.

"The region, which we named Princess Elizabeth Land, was charted as extending between 62° E and 80° E longitude," Sir Douglas said today. "This stretch was viewed from our aeroplane on the last Discovery expedition over a wide belt of pack-ice covered sea extending between the ship and the coastline to the south. The land is noted extending between 82° E and 80° E longitude, also in the vicinity of 73 E longitude.

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NO REASON FOR RENAMING
"Between these two areas what appeared to us to be a definite ice wall coastline receded to the south so that it was very indistinct. We were not then roughly the land margin."

"The ice conditions vary each year, and periodically portions of the coast that have been inaccessible for years owing to the congestion of the pack ice become temporarily clear. As whaling round Antarctic coasts is now very intense the clearance of the ice in any section is quickly noted and the area investigated without in any way disturbing the regular conduct of whaling operations."

"Thus from time to time detailed sections of the coast are being achieved without the despatch of official expeditionary vessels. No doubt in time, in this way, almost all of the land boundaries still unknown or not yet properly charted will be fully mapped."

"However, when able to map in greater detail sections of the coast there is no reason to rename the land, as evidently the Norwegians are doing. The section of the coast they are renaming is definitely part of our Princess Elizabeth Land," Sir Douglas said.