At the Royal College.

"But it was no dream? You worked hard and passed with the very best, I could express myself to those gentlemen who found me; the best was 200 points, and I made 187. I stood behind me to give me a career, and in my studies I have had a devoted family, the Walte family, who have looked after me for more than six years. If I would have done so, I would have passed in every stage of my studies, but I must return home to the family who, I hope, will come to the Continent for finishing study."

And here, by the way, I told you what I thought of you by asking on another year. I have considered arrangements for the future, I will not be interested in the hundred of my time, I will be interested in the hundred of my prospects. I had placed myself in the hands of tutors in my studies, and I had been nominated to be the confectioner of my prospects. I had the good fortune — the romantic love — because I had interest of an eminent operator. He perceived I had the talent, and he invited me to come to Cologne. They taught me the contrabasso, and the greatest works they introduced to me. I was introduced to the two, to imagine. My fortune was everything. I was sitting at his piano, putting me through his {theatrical} art, to get a cultivated and — before a teacher — to put put on all over I sang and did. I was introduced to the busiest part of the opera. I was to be the most famous in the world. And still, alas! The curtain of war fallen all over Europe, and there was no place like home — my own dear, lovely, New Zealand.
The Secretary, 1929.
A HORRIBLE DEATH.

What Chlorine Means.

Most Painful Suffocation.

With the object of giving general information regarding the gases, or other gases, upon the field of battle, a reporter had a chat on Wednesday with M.A. D.Sc., of the University of Adelaide.

"Possible Recent Discovery," he said, in reply to questions, "is, I think, the one which is being used by the Germans. It is called chlorine. It is difficult, of course, to understand how the gas is used, and how it works. The prisoner tells us that the gas is not being used directly in the trenches, but it is said to be effective in the air, and it is believed that it is effective in a way that cannot be observed."

If there was a way to see it, it would have been easier to explain, but, with the wind, and the wind, it is thought that the gas would be spread largely.

And a preventive says that the Germans have some other gas with the chlorine which prevents it from dispersing quickly and makes it more effective."

Possible Preventive.

Discussing the effects of the poisonous gas, he said: "If one gets a good dose, it produces all the symptoms of a severe attack of the flu. The mouth, the nose, and the eyes are affected by a slight stuffiness in the face."

The same young student, after having accidentally received a puff, said, "I was quite convinced that whatever it was, it was a terrible end. The victim felt as if he were in a restaurant, for the throat and the lungs are affected."

Soldiers charging, or running at all, would naturally breathe in much more of the gas. If it were only used as a violence against them, it would be more effective."

"If it is then, by no means a method of war, " the soldier asked, "is there any method of stopping it?"

"There is, but it is difficult to supply anything that would be a complete stop," the soldier said."

"Are there any neutralizing gases?" "I don't think there are any that would neutralize chlorine," the soldier answered. "There are certain absorbers that could be used with good results. It is possible that some things, such as caustic soda, but the process would be so slow that it would be impossible to use it effectively."

"That is why chlorine gas would be useful. The soldier could also be directed to use as a mask, which would be effective with the caustic soda, but it would have to be used at once."

It would help, however, for special occasions, as the use of short doses would be helpful."
Method of Preparation.

According to the probable manner in which the Germans would bring the gases upon the field, Professor Reenie said that probably the chlorine would be liquefied and under pressure. Then it could be sent up from the generators in pipes, as has been described in the cable messages, or be used to partially fill shells which, on bursting, would release it near the forces against which it was aimed. Probably the gas was generated some distance from the firing lines, and placed in cylinders such as are used in all laboratories. The professor showed a reporter a cylinder full of oxygen. The gas had been forced into the receptacle and placed within a small compass by great pressure. It was mentioned that possibly the Germans were using bromine, which is like chlorine, but much worse in its effects and much dearer. The feature of bromine is that it is red, not yellow. The greater percentage of bromine used in Australia formerly came from Germany. It cost 3 or 4/ a lb. there, and, owing to its dangerous nature, about double the price in the Commonwealth. Chlorine, however, is produced cheaply.

Must Not Follow Suit.

"You are convinced then, professor," said a reporter, "that the use of these gases in modern battles is entirely unfair?"

"Certainly I am," was the reply.

"You should experience the effects of them in the laboratory for a while, and you would say so too," remarked Dr. Cook (the lecturer in chemistry), who was present.

"And you don't think the Allies should use the same weapons?" continued the reporter to the professor.

"Decidedly not. If we use these things, which the rules of war say should be left alone, then we can make no complaint against the other side, and they always have the excuse. 'You did the same.' If we keep our hands clean, however, the cause of the Allies will be the one with which the world is in sympathy."

"It will be hard, however, to meet these tactics?"—"Certainly it will, very hard; but means will be devised."