## UNIVERSITY SOCIAL LIFE.

When Mr. Maclaren selected his youthful team which-leavened by a little experienced age-was destined to give a first and surprising defeat to the Australian Eleven of 1921, it was probably chance that directed him mainly towards Cambridge men. But probably that match largely determined the choice of his present amateur team, towards which Cambridge made a very large representation indeed. Add the brilliant Ashton brothers, and one might have a side which, in batting at any rate, would recall the historic Cambridge elevens of periods about 1880 and 1894. In all forms of sport, the recent success of Cambridge has been notable, directly negativing the ideas of those who said that the Rhodes scholarship must completely and finally turn the scale the other way. Certainly it would seem that, with men picked from all over the Empire and the U.S.A., for skill in sport as well as in scholarship, men older also by a year or two on average than the ordinary undergraduate, Oxford must hold a crushing advantage. But it has not been so lately. One might almost suspect that British parents are realizing the position, and sending their most promising sons to Cambridge to avoid an almost unfair competition. However this may be, the balance is well maintained, and there is no loss of interest in one of the most sporting series of athletic tests that the world has to show. I It was a tradition with South Australian parents of the last generation to send their sons to Cambridge. In the time of the present Chief Justice, for example, quite a large body was gathered there. With the coming of an old Oxford stroke to the head mastership of St. Peter's College, the pendulum swung the other way, and the Rhodes scholarships completed the work. Thus, in the joint University dinner about to be given in Adelaide to the present visitors, it will doubtless be found that the older men have followed mainly the Light Blue flag and the younger men the Dark Blue. There should be a great exchange of interesting recollections. But, meanwhile, Adelaide has built up a first-class University of its own. Many of those who have graduated elsewhere have earned degrees here also, or are now, doing good service on the professorial staff or the governing body. From the point of view of education, there is now no need for any South Australian to go abroad, unless it be later, in pursuit of wider experience. But there is admittedly something about the life of Oxford and Cambridge which cannot be found here any more than in the newer universities now abounding in England. The university should be a school of life as well as of education. Young men who, without leaving their homes, attend it merely for lectures and classes, do not

get the full value of collegiate life. Residential colleges have to come. When they have come, Australians may follow the example of Americans, who seem to find their old university something really to live for. This at the expense of their old schools. Whereas Australians seem to keep for their old school that almost emotional reverence which in the United States is reserved for the University. Still, there are already signs of a collegiate spirit here, and doubtless the movement will receive an impotus from the coming dinner, even though the first purpose be to celebrate memories of older things, the High and the Backs, King's Chapel and the Martyrs' Memorial, and the second purpose to speed the parting of those welcome guests whose main object is cricket, but who may claim, in the happily appropriate terms of a recent Punch poet, to

. . have caught a tartar off Port Said, A crocodile at Kut,

A clinking eatch at Adelaide, And measles at Meerut.

STUDENTS AND TRAINEES' CAMP.

Employers and the general public have received notification from the military authorities, by advertisement in the press,, of a six days' camp for continuous training, for members of the 10th, 27th, 43rd, 48th, and 50th Infantry Battalions, Citizen Trainees. The camp will be held at Wingfield, beginning to-day and lasting until Monday week, and it is expected that between 1,400 and 1,500 trainees will attend. In view of the fact that the University will reopen on Monday, after about three months vacation, it is urged that the camp will impose a hardship on a large number of student trainees, whose attendance at the camp is compulsory. On Friday afternoon a representative of The Register communicated with the military headquarters at Keswick, and asked about the difficulty with which the students are faced. In answer to a question whether, in the case of the students, the periodical drill instruction during the year would not suffice, it was stated that the field camp training was essential by reason of the fact that very little discipline was secured until the trainces met together in the camp, and there participated in the course designed to give them a knowledge of each other, and to secure a spirit of mutual dependence. It was also stated that the disabilities would not exist in the case of students who might be indentified with the artillery and engineers' divisions, the annual camps for which had already been held this year.

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Register 19.3.23.



H. M. FISHER, m. B. B.S. of the University Club, who did some sensational bowling.

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O. M. HONE, 512 Mr. M. TO who put up a fine fight against G. L. Patterson.

## ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON DEMOSTHENES. The Workers' Educational Association has for some years arranged several free public lectures prior to the opening of the University tutorial class ression. On Thursday night the first of a course of four was delivered in the Prince of Wales Lecture-room, University, by Mr. G. E. Hale, B.A., on Demosthenes and the Golden Age of Oratory." Mr. Hale is tuter to a cass on public speaking. Last year he gave a course on that subject to

large and appreciative audiences. His repittation in this direction drew a large number on Thursday night to hear him. Mr. W. C. Melbourne is vice-president of the association) was in the chair. Mr. Hale said the very mention of the

word Greece called up a vision of some of the most brilliant intellects the world had ever known-men like Pheldias, whose sermons in stone had never been surpassed; Plate, whose profound interances will made havoe of all their originalities; Europ.des. who laid bare the human neart; and Pericles, who founded a nation upon justice and raied it by persuasion. The glory that was Greece consisted not only in the work of her sculptors, pholosophers, posts, and administrators, but also in her orators, masters in the art of swaying the minds of men by elevated speech. Of those there were many-Antiphon, the founder of positical orafory; Isocrates, who first introduced rhythm and modulation into public speech; Lyslas, Aesch net, Hyperides, Phalerous, and many others. By far the greatest of them all was Demosthenes, who was still accidimed the greatest orator of all time. Just as a great poet was something more than a poet, so was a great orator something more than an orator. Demosthenes was a statesman as well-one of the greatest ever known. In the attempt to avert the digister of practical serfdom to a foreign-Power that threatened Greece, Demosthenes exerted all the strength of which he was capable. With statesmanlike foresight he warned his fellow-citizens of the down into which they were blindy striding, and in eloquent words pleaded with them to preserve their heritage of freedom. But all his efforts failed, and so. great was the final oszastrophe that he ended his life, being unable to view the precionge of his brightest hopes and the moterialisation of his darkest fears. Oratory laid a giory and a power all its own. Words might be written in init, but they were meant to be rendered in speech. When they were uttered by the human voice with varying modulations they could be given a wealth of meaning that was impossible in writing. The student found niuch to marvel at when he read "Hamlet" in a printed follo, but when the Prince of Denmark welked on to the stage and spoke, what a difference! So oratory rose in glury above the best of literature Necessity was the mother of many good things. This was exemplified also in the lite of Demosthenes. He had been cheated of an inheritance and applied bimself to the study of rhetoric in order to argue his case in a court of law. He not only won his case, but also discovered his proxess as on orator. When quite a boy he was explicated by the oratory of a man named Calistratus and earnestly coveted his power of swaying a crowd. But he had many serious physical handleaps. His general coast tution was weak, he lisped or stammered, he was unable to trail the letter R, he was shortwinded, and he lacked the mouth and chin of an orator, But he inbored assiduously to evercome these obstacles. According to a tolerably authentic tradition, he recited with pebbles in his enouth to overcome his mammering, he debated while clambing a hill in order to increase his lung-power, he declaimed to the rolling breakers to improve his articulation, and rehearsed his speeches in sound-proof collar in order to get a grip of his theme. He continually revised his speeches, and so great was his enthusiasm for a d'unified style that he is said to have copied out Thueydides eight times. If preparation such as that did not make a man an orator, then the fault was not in himself, but in his stars! The characteristic feature about oratory was not so much what one said as hex one said it. Demosthenes lived in an environment calculated to call out the best in any man whose soul was noble. He had as a vehicle for his thoughts the wonderfully flexible Greek language. He had for his inspiration a mass or literature and philosophic thought concerning the magnificence of which the world still marvelled. The secret of his greatness was that he had a theme worthy of the highest flights of oratory, and he made himse, a bt channel of its expression. Demosthenes, the Athenian statesman and orator, was dead, but his spirit still lived, speaking trumpet-tongued of the splendid reward that awaited pains and perseverance in any walk of life. He failed, but his failure was filled with glory. The times were against him, but the ages were with him and he was with the ages.

Examination Results, March, 1923.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF B.A., B.Sc , and B E. (Not Classified.)

Psychology (20) -Roach, Kenneth Douglas. Comparative Philology (3) .- Jenkin, Alfred John Roseland.

Botany, Second Year, Practical (62a) .- None Geology I. (55) .- Oldfield, Frederick Bernam. Biology (65) (Zoological Part).-Lewcock,

Harry Kingsley. Chemistry L (45) .- None passed. Chemistry III., Theory (47) .- Oliphant, Mar-

cus Lawrence Elwin, Elementary Physical Chemistry (46b) .- Lewcock Harry Kingsley.

Physics I.—McDonald, Allen Claude.
Physics II. (in alphabetical order).—Buring, Franz Maurice; Lang, Eric; Ryan, John William; Symonds, Edwin Joseph Truman, SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR INTENDING

MEDICAL STUDENTS. Chemistry.-Theoretical-None passed. Practical-Dawkins, Alee Letts. Biology (in alphabetical order) .- Dawkins, Alec Letts; Jack, William Logan; McKay, Dong-

las Gordon. Physics (in alphabetical order) -McKay, Douglas Gordon; Woolcock, Rosslyn James,

legester 20.3.23

UNIVERSITY ACCOMMODATION. From "A CITIZEN": - By The Register on Saturday I notice that Dr. Lendon's handsome and commodious house is for sale, and I have wondered whether, in view of its very suitable situation, the University authorities might not see fit to acquire it. In many ways the accommodation at the University is insufficient for the work, and to acquire a building, solid and fairly suitable-though the width of North terrace does intervene -might be a very wise step.

Terald 20.3.23

OHKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

THREE FREE PUBLIC LECTURES will be a prince of Water Landure Room. University, TO NIGHT, at S p.m., Dr. Postle. M.A. Dip, Ed., will Lecture on, TPOLITICAL SCIENCE AND AUSTRALIAN

On March Mad, at S p.m., Mr. R. C. Baid (aswill jecture on THE BYRON KEATS, AND SHELLEY OF OUR

OWN TIME On March 27th, at 8 p.m., Mr. A. L. G. Mackay, B.A., B.Ec., D.p. Ed. (Assistant Lecturer on Economics, University, will fecture on THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF AUSTRALIAN

NATIONALISM." Names are now being entitled for the 10 University Tutoriel Classes, in English Literature, Psychology, Modern World History, Music, Dub! Sp. sking, Economics, and Political Science Sullahus now available from W.E.A. Office, University, West Wing (entrance between Art Galhry and Museum).

Fee for each class only 5/ per year. G. McRITCHIE, General Secretary, Tel. Cent. 6810.

advertiser 21.3.23

## PHARMACY BOARD.

MARCH EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Preliminary examination (examiner, Caron E. H. Bleby). In order of merit, Pass with credit-William Edward Bruce Boscence, Pass-John Sinclair Warm, Donald Ettie McLaren, Ronald Henry Grenfell Warren.

Intermediate Examinations. Botany (examiner, Professor T. G. B. Osboru, DiSc.). In order of merit. Pass -Violet Loxer, Lawrence H. K. Wiesner, Harry Wearne, George Clement Martin,

Robert Keith All. Organic Chemistry (examiner, Professor E. H. Rennie, M.A., D.Sc. ln order of mer't, Pare-John Windle, Regitald Keith Hosk by, Ernest Anton Plotz, Francis Joseph McCormack.

Practical Chemistry (examiners, Professor E. H. Rennie and Dr. W. T. Cooke). First-c.a.s Pass George Keith Foreyth Scott, Final Examination texam ners, dispensing, Messes, W. H. Porter and E. F. Gryst: materia medica, Mesors, M. C. and H. V. Moore; volumetric analysis, Mr. H. H. Finlayson). Pass Guy Leslie Montgomery Midred, Charles Lake Thomas, Emanuel Rochan, Herbert George

adultiser 21.3.23

Sir Joseph and Lady Verco are passen-gers to England by the steamer Nestor to-day.

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