

A WIZARD OF REAL THINGS

H. R. Marston, South Australian

Standing over six feet, broad, and of Nordic type, H. R. Marston is very different from the popular, preconceived idea of the research chemist, and, unlike the American magazine type of scientist, he does not wear horn-rimmed spectacles.

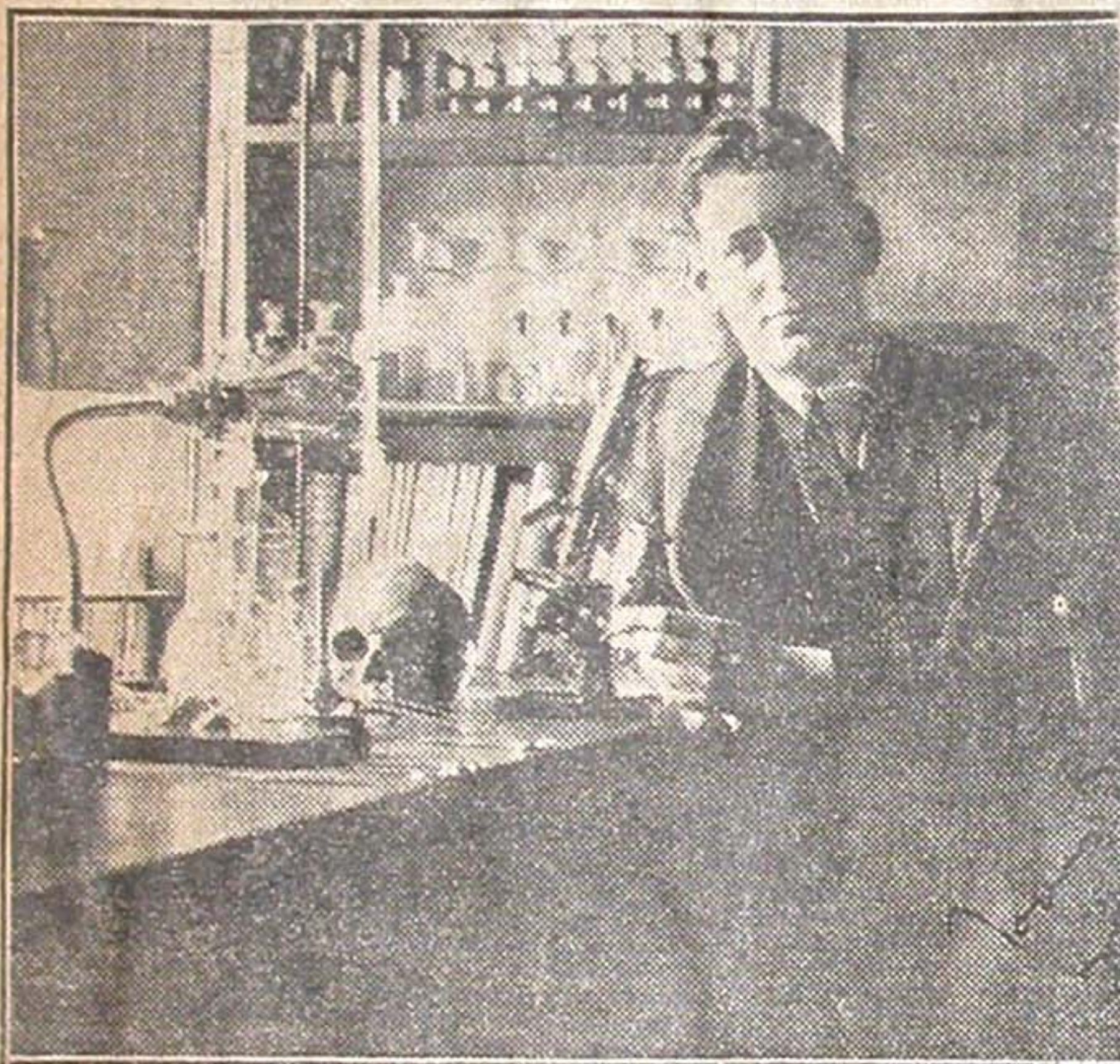
Though only 23 years of age, he has nevertheless made more important discoveries than most men make in a lifetime.

He showed through all his early scholastic career a decided scientific bent which was guided into the realms of bio-chemistry when Professor Robertson succeeded to the Chair of Physiology and Bio-chemistry at the University.

Another piece of work which our scientist has just completed should prove especially interesting not only to citrus growers, but also to those who like to have their palates tickled with ambrosial fluids. It is the concoction of a new orange liqueur which will shortly be placed on the market. The orange grower will thus be doubly protected against the evils of overproduction.

In the sphere of theoretical bio-chemistry, Mr. Marston is quite as efficient as in the practical.

A noted English bio-chemist, Dr. C. J. Martin, director of the Lister Institute, England, having heard a paper on "The Nature of the Procolytic Enzymes," a work with which Mr. Mar-



MR. MARSTON IN HIS LABORATORY

With this world-known scientist as his teacher, Mr. Marston studied for the Honors Degree of Bachelor of Science in physiology, taking first-class honors in the major subject. In recognition of his marked ability he was appointed demonstrator in physiology and bio-chemistry by the University in December, 1921.

The University certainly gained by this move, for they have obtained a demonstrator whose technique leaves nothing to be desired.

Most of the apparatus by which he shows to the students the physiology of respiration, shock, etc., has been invented by himself, including an anaesthetic whereby the

animal being operated on breathes in through ether and out through water. Professor Robertson, observing the value and originality of his work, encouraged him to write a book on experimental physiology, on which work, among other things, he is now engaged.

The recent discovery by Mr. Marston of the preservation of citrus fruits is now so well known that nothing remains to be said except that its importance cannot be over-emphasised. But Mr. Marston a little over a year and a half ago made another discovery which is not so well known, namely, the commercial utilisation of buttermilk by the extraction of casein.

Casein finds a ready market all over the

world owing to the fact that it is used to make billiard balls, artificial ivory, etc. E means of simple process, Mr. Marston succeeded in isolating casein from the hitherto commercially unutilised buttermilk, the cost of the process being insignificant compared to the price realised by casein per pound.

The process is now being patented all over the world.

ton has been employed for three years, remarked that such work would soon move the scientific meridian further south.

Mr. Marston has also proposed a new cyclic formula for proteins which will probably revolutionise important parts of the chemistry of the proteins.

This energetic young scientist is now engaged in trying to determine the chemical composition of insulin, at present unknown, and it is to be hoped that the merit for this important discovery will be attached to South Australia.

Mr. Marston conducts his researches in a well-equipped laboratory on the second floor of the Darling (medical) Building, working in a shapeless white overall with a test-tube in one hand and a cigarette in the other. At all times he is extremely good-humored, even though he has lately taken up golf.

South Australia should be justly proud of having produced such a brilliant citizen. All honor to the men who do things, for in them is found the key to the progress of civilisation.

Adelaide
8 SEP 1923
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"English Verse and Prose," by Archibald T. Strong and R. S. Wallace, London: Oxford University Press.

ENGLISH VERSE AND PROSE.

A New and Valuable Anthology.

"English Verse and Prose," a new anthology, edited by Archibald T. Strong, M.A., D.Litt., jury professor of English language and literature in the University of Adelaide, and R. S. Wallace, M.A., professor of English language and literature in the University of Melbourne. London: Oxford University Press.

Two years ago Professor Strong published his excellent "Short History of English Literature," which was originally intended to have been written in collaboration with Professor Wallace. The war, however, called Professor Wallace away from Australia on active service after he had written the first chapter "from the beginnings of English poetry to the Norman conquest," and part of the second chapter on early middle English literature (1066-1350). The remainder of the book, which received high praise from English and Australian critics, was written by Professor Strong, who, in addition to giving a history of English literature to the period of Queen Victoria, discussed also the thought and faith of great writers. Many of his chapters, to quote an English appreciation, "are in themselves delightful essays in criticism." The present anthology, which was originally intended as a complement to the book mentioned, is, like its predecessor, published in crown octavo, and contains an introduction and 404 pages. The poetic extracts have been taken partly from the English lyric and partly from the English long poem, of which they illustrate all the more important varieties except the dramatic. In the matter of prose the editors have chiefly sought to present examples notable for their concentrated power, beauty, or humor, and they have drawn mainly upon essayists, satirists, philosophers, historians, and divines, and have admittedly given few extracts from the novel, on the ground that it cannot be illustrated except by long excerpts. The ambition of the editors has been, they declare, first to give the general reader an opportunity of keeping in touch with English lyric and English prose, as well as with certain varieties of English literature not commonly represented in anthologies; and, secondly, to provide a volume which may possibly have some fresh value for university teachers and students. The extracts from the longer poems, it is explained, have been chosen as representative of the highest thought and poetry of their authors, and the editors claim that without these extracts most of the great English poets—Spenser, Milton, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and Byron pre-eminently—would be but poorly represented. Copyright laws have prevented the quotation of long extracts from the great Victorian writers, and the work of living writers is not represented. Neither is Australian poetry quoted.

Sir A. Methuen, in his preface to his latest anthology, "Shakespeare to Hardy," remarks that such collections must always "be a reflection of personal taste." Whatever canons of criticisms we may follow, he says, the personal factor is finally supreme. The anthologist tries to pursue some principle of selection, and he cannot go far wrong if he makes Truth and Beauty the tests. If these are present, the appeal of a poem is universal; it is true for all men and for all time. Sir Algernon, in arranging his anthology, adopted the alphabetical method for the sake of variety, so that Belloc comes next to the Bible, George Herbert rubs shoulders with Henley, Kipling treads on Lamb, and Rossetti on Sassoon. Professors Strong and Wallace have chosen the chronological order as fittest to display the evolution of English poetry and prose. "To dip into a good anthology," says Mr. Robert Lynd, literary editor of the London "Daily News," "is to enjoy the pleasure

of literary conversation, in which one exchanges opinion with the anthologist on this poem and that, and has also the repeated delight of finding his enthusiasm in agreement with one's own. It is to enjoy a walk and a talk in a garden that is not one's own garden, but that in many points resembles the garden one would like one's own to be. The anthologist must make his own confession of taste, and his taste is, after all, the more interesting to us because it does not coincide at every point with our own. All that we can fairly ask of an anthologist is that he shall give evidence that his choice has been directed by the universal as well as by the personal element in good taste. There is always room for a new anthology, because the two elements never intersect in quite the same way in different persons."

In the present anthology readers have the advantage of two authorities, both of whom have read widely, and possess catholicity of taste. They have also the advantage of a definite design, which is to illustrate the history of English literature published by Professor Strong, and they cover the vast range of literature which stretches from the early English lyrics of the thirteenth century to the soldier poets who, like Rupert Brooke, lost their lives in the Great War, and to Austin Dobson, who died but two years ago. There is a clear and comprehensive index of authors and extracts, but the great pleasure of an anthology is to dip into it at random with the certainty that wherever it is opened there will be some fresh beauty or some favorite passage found. The book stands this crucial test. It is a well of pure English and it sparkles with radiance. Not only is it pleasant to the palate but it is refreshing and invigorating to the intellect. It implants a longing to know more of the writers from whom the extracts have been chosen and it helps in the formation of a right taste and inculcates an admiration for that which is worthiest. "We needs must use the highest when we see it." The book is wonderfully well used and if one has favorites as he looks through the great variety of good things he is compensated by encountering fine poetry and prose which he was formerly unfamiliar. One 180 of the great ones of the earth, in addition to some anonymous writers, have been placed under tribute. The editors have deliberately given the fullest scope at their disposal to the greater writers, and in especial to the greater poets, and have omitted a great deal of fine verse and prose by lesser men which would assuredly have found a place in a collection of different scope and purpose. They have done their allotted work with great skill and judgment and they have given the world a really valuable comprehensive and thoroughly well planned collection of the great, the good, and the permanent in English literature. From the beginning to the end of the book the student feels that he is among the immortals.

Adelaide
8 SEP 1923
Mr. Houghton Swift, elder son of Dr. Swift, of Brougham place, North Adelaide, and brother of Dr. Bryan Swift, is now a resident of Tokio, Japan, and grave fears have been entertained as to his safety. Immediately after news was received of the catastrophe there, enquiries were made by the family to get into touch with Mr. Swift, but no reply was received until Friday morning. The many Adelaide friends of the gentleman will be delighted to learn that he is safe and well, and was, apparently, away from the capital on the fatal day. Mr. Swift spent five years as a prisoner of war in Germany, and after having been released he paid a visit to Adelaide, and then returned to England, and was employed by the English Electrical Company, in which he was connected, to Japan to take part in the work of electrifying the Tokio railways.