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Only the names of those who saw actual service or were in camp when the Armistice came, will be included, and even at this conservative estimate, 850 served. Of these, 160 fell and 80 won distinctions. In all, 6,035 boys have passed through the school. There are at present 480 scholars and a staff of 20 teachers, besides visiting masters. Of course anything like a comprehensive list of noted old scholars is out of the question, but among those who have made their mark may be included Sir Newton Moore (formerly of Western Australia, now of England); Mr. Justice Angus Parsons, and the Hon. G. B. Daffer, Professors Wilton and Cleland of the Adelaide University, Maddigan and Correll who went with Sir Douglas Mawson to the antarctic, Will Ashton and Hayley Lever in art, and Clem Hill, and J. Darling in cricket. Mr. Bayly, however, holds strongly that many of the bravest and finest lives never win notice or recognition, and he believes that the function of the college is to help "every boy" in every way, particularly the merely ordinary boy. Of the feeling of old P.A.C. boys for their college, there can be no doubt. Mr. Edwards, head master of Norwood High School, himself an old Prince Alfred boy, voiced this sentiment when he said, "For us there is one school only, 'The school.' But though we fight against St. Peter's through all our schooldays, we fight with them afterwards—the tie between old collegians all the world over is very strong and a fine thing in life."



MR. J. RUSSELL BUTCHART,
a leading Australian financial authority, who will deliver the Joseph Fisher lecture in commerce at the Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening. "Money" will be the subject of his discourse.

should expect the pull to vary. The gravitational pull of the earth upon them was really made up of two parts, first that due to the universal attraction existing between all material bodies, the attraction which Kepler and Newton found existing between the planets and the sun. It was the same motion as that found by Cavendish and Boys between two suspended metal balls in their laboratories. This was the main factor constituting what was called the force of gravity, when they dealt with the earth, but the other was not negligible. It arose from the rotation of the earth about her axis, which caused all bodies to be subjected to centrifugal force, tending to fling them outward. Of these two forces—the mass attraction pulling inward, and the centrifugal force acting outward—it happened that the former preponderated, so all bodies were attracted towards the earth. If it had happened that the earth went round upon her axis 17 times as fast, everything would fly off from regions on the equator. Therefore it was easy to see one reason why gravity varied over the globe. At the equator the distance of a point from the axis was greatest, so the centrifugal force was the greatest there, whereas at the pole it was zero. Hence it followed that the resultant pull should be least at the equator, and that it should increase to its full value as one proceeded north or south to the poles. Again, the same rotation had deformed the earth from a true sphere. Newton pointed out that as the earth cooled from a plastic condition it would assume a shape more or less like an orange. It ought to be possible to test this by gravity determinations. If they could assume that the earth was homogeneous, composed of the same rock all through, its figure would be an ellipsoid of revolution. Observations over the land were much disturbed by the fact that it was cut up by mountains and valleys, so that it was difficult to see what the figure of the earth really was. At sea, however, it was different. The water was free to flow, and it would assume the shape, or very nearly the shape, to which he had referred. The figure of the earth was called a geoid, and the surface of the sea was part of that figure. On a ship they were sailing on the geoid itself, and gravity observations made from it should enable them to ascertain the true geometric form of the surface.

The shipowners had again agreed to fit out a laboratory in a ship for the continuation of the investigation on the homeward voyage, and he was hopeful that with these facilities the work would be considerably advanced. The previous experiments had revealed certain respects in which the complicated apparatus used had proved defective, and efforts had been made to secure the necessary alteration and adjustments. The lecture was enhanced in interest by diagrams thrown on a screen by means of a lantern, and by a working display of scientific apparatus. One marvellous piece of mechanism shown was designed by Mr. Littlewood for determining the true height of the mercury in the barometers to be used, irrespective of the effect of oscillatory motions of the ship. At the conclusion of the lecture Professor Kerr Grant said it would be a source of great delight to scientific circles in Adelaide, if one of their graduates should be among the first men in the world to solve the problems outlined by Professor Duffield. On behalf of the audience he wished him and Mr. Littlewood great success in the determinations they were about to make on their homeward voyage. Professor Mitchell said the subject of gravity had assumed a new importance, and he endorsed Professor Kerr Grant's statement that there would be delight in Adelaide if one of their own men was going to have a part, which must be important, in the solution of questions which were now engaging such widespread attention. (Applause.)

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THE BAR'S ATTRACTION

CROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

INFLUX OF STUDENTS.

So many young students are now entering upon law as a career that there is a prospect of the legal profession becoming overcrowded. In 1918 only 49 students were studying. This year the number is 91.

THE old-established profession of the law is not without its advantages.

Though once designated by Sir Henry Barwell as only a "bread-and-butter calling," to some it undoubtedly has been the means of compiling wealth.

As in other professions when there is a prospect of a good living being made such a career, however, tends to become overcrowded. The result is that some must be satisfied with eking out a bare living.

Such cases have occurred in England. So frequently, in fact, that the idea of joining the legal fraternity is now looked upon as something requiring serious consideration before the final step is taken.

The ranks of the profession in Adelaide have had remarkable additions during the past few years. In 1914 at the University of Adelaide there were only 54 students engaged studying law. In 1918 the number had decreased to 49. Then came a sudden revival, as the following figures will show:—

1919	63
1920	96
1921	90
1922	90
1923	91

The total number during those five years was approximately 200, which represents a large influx.

The feeling, however, in Adelaide legal circles is not that the profession is at present overcrowded, but that it may be within a short while.

Commenting upon the position one member of the Bar remarked:—"The additions to the profession are without doubt remarkable. Since the war law has become one of the most popular professions. Everyone looks upon it nowadays as the best career to follow, partly because of its status and partly because of the profits which are made therefrom."

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

THIS is one of the organizations for the promotion of world friendship. At present its members are university women drawn from 17 nations. The aim of the Federation is stated in the first article of its constitution:—"To promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness."

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GRAVITY OVER OCEANS.

A FASCINATING INVESTIGATION.

A lecture on "The Investigation of Gravity Over Oceans," which proved of exceptional interest owing to the lucid manner in which the more technical aspects of the subject were explained to the non-scientific members of the audience, was delivered by Professor Geoffrey Duffield, of the University of Reading, England, before the Graduates' Association of the University of Adelaide on Tuesday evening.

In this field of research Professor Duffield, who laid the foundations of a distinguished scientific career in Adelaide before he proceeded to Great Britain, has been engaged for a number of years. Although the results he has achieved are only tentative, they are sufficiently important to have attracted world-wide attention. It is his intention to continue the investigation, with the assistance of Mr. T. H. Littlewood, M.A., during their forthcoming voyage to England, and apparatus for the purpose has been under construction by Mr. Littlewood in Adelaide for several months past. The lecture was presided over by Professor Bratford Robertson.

Professor Duffield explained that the investigation in which he was engaged was to find how the force of gravity varied over the seas and how the attraction of the earth below varied as one passed from deep to shallow water in approaching an island mass or a continental shore. A little consideration would show that they

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QUESTIONS OF GRAMMAR.

From "MERELY AUSTRALIAN":—Those who were able to struggle through the first portion of Professor Coleman Phillipson's pompous and verbose review of Mr. O'Halloran in your issue of May 14 found, no doubt, some diversion in the reference, in the fourth paragraph, to bad grammar. Evidently Mr. Phillipson wishes to make capital out of Mr. O'Halloran's trivial slip in referring to the "bench" as "they." He does not presume, surely, to call attention to the slightly loose construction of Mr. O'Halloran's sentence. There are few who are able to lay claim to faultless diction, and I freely admit that destructive criticism is not a very difficult accomplishment. When, however, a University professor of law makes a long and obviously elaborated statement in the press, in reply to another "man of standing," one is justified, I think in expecting good English, and just enough good taste to make the effusion readable. I know neither of the gentlemen engaged in the controversy, and I do not wish to concern myself at present with the matter under discussion. I write merely to point out the danger that would, possibly, exist for any student who succeeded in reading Mr. Phillipson's letter, and who, because of the professor's previous desire to "leave bad grammar aside," might be led to think that bad grammar really had been left aside, and that the result was clear and unburdened English, a thing to be sedulously aped. In view of Mr. Phillipson's own criticism of Mr. O'Halloran, I make no apology for drawing attention to the ambiguity of the professor's sentence beginning with "the courteous chairman," who is made to appear to have disregarded his own direction; to the redundancy of the words, "his error in misinterpreting simple language," and to the absurdity of "his error" in drawing conclusions from manifestly clear data. I have yet to learn that it is an error to draw conclusions from manifestly clear data. The latter part of this first paragraph is, in my humble opinion, an excellent model of what writing, to say nothing of logic, ought not to be. Mr. O'Halloran's bad grammar is referred to in the third paragraph in words that form an example of still worse grammar. "Leaving bad grammar aside," says Mr. Phillipson. "Was there ever a more ludicrous or pettifoggish remark?" Engaged in ex-geration, the professor has made a slip himself and left "leaving" high and dry (one's criticism may well stop short at this