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THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

INCREASED INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

The influence of the University of Adelaide upon the educational life of the State cannot be overestimated, and the annual report of the University Council for 1923 shows gratifying progress in every department. Increased public interest in the courses has necessitated the provision of further accommodation in many departments, and arrangements have been made accordingly with the Council of the School of Mines to provide accommodation for the mining department in a new building erected as an extension of the Bonython metallurgical laboratory. The lecturer on mining and ore-dressing will carry out his duties there, and the University equipment will be lent to the School of Mines. The new wing added to the Prince of Wales building to meet the requirements of the geological department was completed early in the year. The cost was £4,690.

The erection by the Government of the building for the engineering and physics departments has begun. The sum of £6,087 has been collected towards the cost of the erection of the proposed students' union. It is hoped that a suitable site will be available when the Agricultural Society is able to take possession of the new show grounds.

The University formally entered into possession of Urrbrae on February 3, 1923. The family of Mr. Peter Waite, on vacating the house, made many valuable gifts of furniture and plant, which the Council gratefully accepted.

The Council has resolved to celebrate the jubilee of the University in August, 1926. The increased desire for education was shown in the success of the evening classes, which were held in the following subjects:—Physics, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, history, Latin, philology, French, psychology, education, logic, pure mathematics, accountancy, commercial law, commercial practice, commercial geography, economics, economic history, political science, Australian industries, statistics, public administration, and finance.

In view of the great public importance of wireless broadcasting, the Council has appointed a committee to enquire into and report upon the advisableness of the University undertaking this work. The number of undergraduates in 1923 was 794, of non-graduating students 616, and of post-graduate students 49. Of the non-graduating students 54 attended from the School of Mines and 64 from the Pharmaceutical Society.

The number of students attending the Elder Conservatorium was 551, of whom 64 were proceeding with the course for the diploma of associate in music.

After 40 years of devoted service to the University Mr. Charles R. Hodge was compelled by failing health to retire from the position of registrar.

Dr. A. A. Lendon, lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine for 38 years, expressed a desire not to be re-elected. The Council has appointed Dr. Lendon lecturer in obstetrics honoris causa.

Professor Henderson, on account of continued ill-health, resigned the chair of modern history, to which he was appointed in 1902. The Council accepted the resignation with deep regret, and, in recognition of Professor Henderson's services to the University, conferred upon him the title of Professor of History, Emeritus.

Mr. Gerald Walenn and Miss Nora K. Thomas, teachers of violin at the Elder Conservatorium, have resigned.

Professor J. McKellar Stewart, who was appointed Hughes Professor of Philosophy on Professor Mitchell's retirement, has taken up the duties of his chair.

The Council records with satisfaction Professor Mitchell's appointment as Gifford Lecturer at the University of Aberdeen for the years 1924 and 1925, and Professor Sir Douglas Mawson's election as a fellow of the Royal Society.

Professor E. H. Rennie has been appointed Acting Vice-Chancellor during the absence of Professor Mitchell.

In November Sir Langdon Bonython, Sir George Brookman, Mr. W. T. McCoy, Mr. Justice Angus Parsons, and Professor Rennie ceased, by effluxion of time, to hold office as members of the Council, but they were re-elected by the Senate on November 28. Mr. Justice Poole was re-elected as Warden.

In addition to the tutorial classes in connection with the Workers' Educational Association, short courses, study circles, and lecture courses have been conducted at various local centres. The classes held 38 meetings, and 60 other lectures were delivered. About 1,000 persons by these means came into contact with the lectures and classes provided by the committee.

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INSULIN IN ADELAIDE.

GOOD WORK BY THE UNIVERSITY.

GLANDULAR PREPARATIONS.

According to the annual report of the University of Adelaide it has been found that the actual cost of the production of insulin on a scale sufficient to supply the whole of Australia need not exceed four-tenths of a penny per dose. The manufacture of insulin was undertaken at the University in December, 1922, and has been continued ever since. Adelaide was thus the first city in the Commonwealth in which insulin was rendered available for clinical employment, and it is claimed that many lives have been saved by that manufactured in the University laboratories.

In view of recent experiments in rejuvenation with monkey glands, it is interesting to learn that investigations into the effect of various glandular preparations upon growth are being carried out at the University.

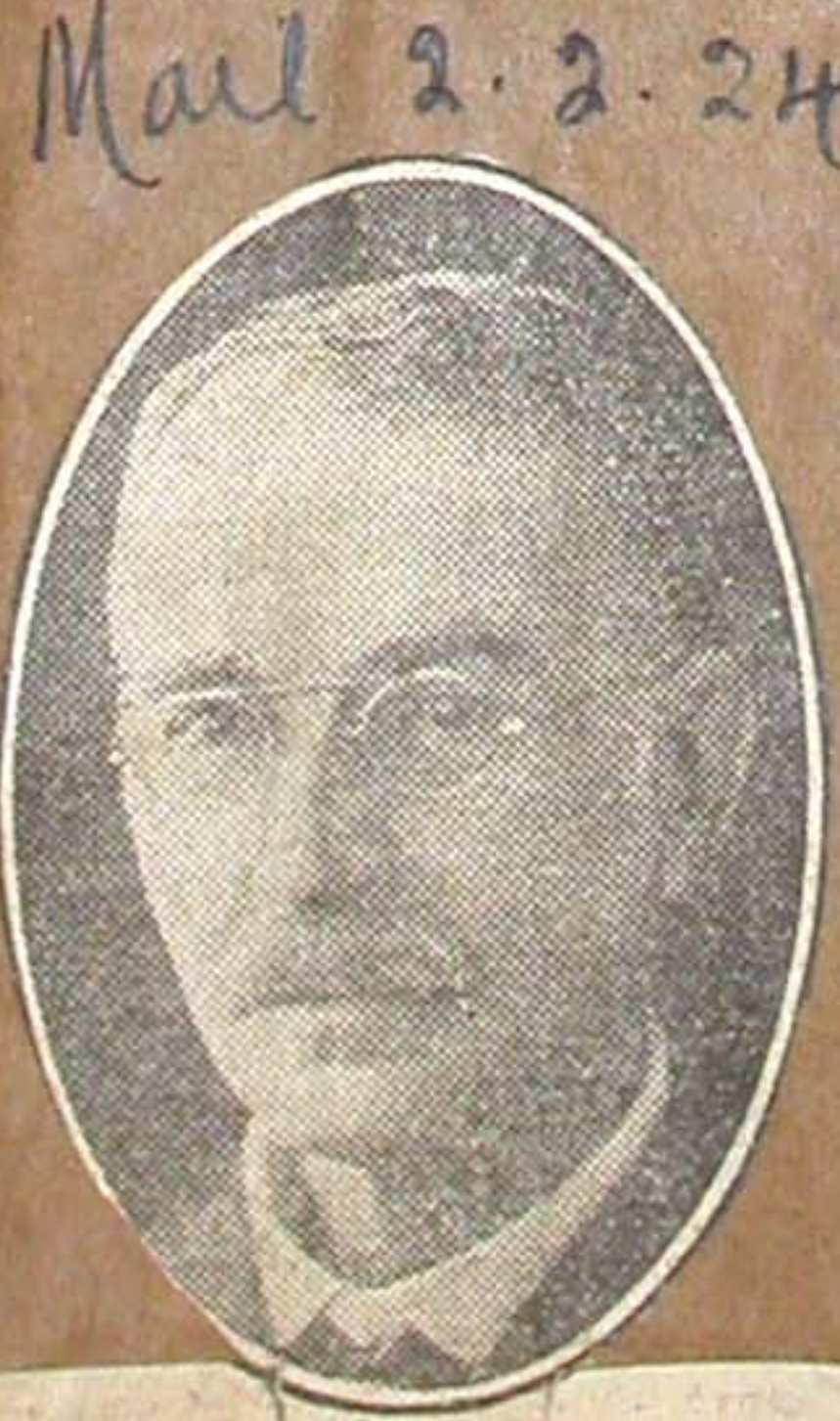
A comparison of the growth of animals initially below the average weight, with that of animals initially above the average weight has been completed and will shortly be published. This will, it is believed, constitute the only comparison ever carried out between the growth of subnormal and supernormal with normal individuals.

Mail 2.2.24



SIR EDWARD LUCAS, re-appointed for one year from next April as Agent-General.

Mail 2.2.24



DR. T. BORTHWICK, resigned as Adelaide Officer of Health.

DOWNY MILDEW

According to a pamphlet issued by Mr. J. Cowan (Minister of Agriculture) it has been proved beyond doubt that downy mildew has made its appearance in a virulent form in several vineyards in the McLaren Vale district. The lecturer in plant pathology at the University, and officers of the horticultural branch of the Department of Agriculture who have had the opportunity of determining the nature of the outbreak, suggest to owners of vineyards throughout the southern district the urgent necessity for taking immediate steps to protect their vines from its imminent spread, which will undoubtedly occur unless extremely hot, dry conditions set in immediately, and prevail for some time.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged for an officer of the Horticultural Branch to visit the district immediately to distribute literature describing the disease and method of preparing and applying the various sprays which have been found most suitable for its prevention.

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After an absence of about eight months, the Crown Solicitor (Dr. F. W. Richards, K.C.) returned from England with his wife and two daughters on Saturday by the White Star liner Runic. He stated that he had a most enjoyable trip, but was shocked on arrival at Albany to hear of the death of Mr. Justice Gordon. Although he was interested in the Wheat Board case, he did not appear in connection with it, and his trip was more of a holiday character than otherwise. He thought London was a most interesting city, and it had made wonderful changes, even since he was there 10 years ago. The roadways were much improved, many of the old slums having given place to magnificent streets. He was impressed with the underground system and the con-



Dr. F. W. Richards.

trol of the street traffic, despite its enormous increase. He was 14 days on the Continent, and visited Paris and Switzerland, but spent most of his time in England, where he took the opportunity to visit friends and relatives. He found time to visit the various courts, and was impressed by the expeditious manner with which the business was dispatched. Dr. Richards was in England at the time of the elections. He said they were the cause of great excitement, but at no time was it thought the Protectionists would secure a majority. The result of the elections came somewhat as a surprise. Unemployment was still rife in England, but that was the aftermath of the war, and a solution was difficult to find.

ORIGIN OF OLD AGE

Professor Robertson's Book

One of a series of monographs covering the subjects of experimental biology and general physiology by Professor T. Brailsford Robertson, of the Adelaide University, has just been published by an American firm of publishers. The book, which is couched largely in a technical language, has been favorably commented upon by American reviewers. With much biological lore at his command, Professor Robertson expounds in an impressive fashion "The Chemical Basis of Growth and Senescence," which is the title of the book. Belief in the possibility of explaining life phenomena by chemical processes alone dies hard, and with no other explanation in sight the delay seems justifiable. Professor Robertson, who has adopted this point of view, here furnishes some of the experiments and reasonings on the subject, directed especially to growth and old age. Admitting that scientists are not at present in a position to fully interpret what goes on in the organism, he holds that it is an important advance towards explanation to be able to see clearly what type of physical and chemical knowledge will be requisite for such an interpretation.

The question of cancer is dealt with, a new theory being proposed, and the origin of old age is discussed. He deals with the chemical side of his theme, on growth of man, animals, and plants, the reproduction of unicellular organisms, general food factors, and nutrient levels in relation to growth. In the closing chapter, entitled "Growth and Evolution," he suggests the speculation that if a superior human type is ever to appear upon our earth, it will not arise from the human stock, adding, "Since man is now engaged exterminating all animal competitors, this eventuality may perhaps rightly be deemed impossible remote."

THE NEWS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924

NATIONALISM

(By Professor Coleman Phillipson)

PART III.

In the second part of this brief series of articles I dealt with group development, and showed how social life begins in the family circle, and gradually extends to the village community, then to the municipal association of the town, and lastly—with or without other intervening stages of evolution—to the solidarity of the nation-state. As we shall see later on, a nation usually but not necessarily constitutes a State. For the present we may note that a nation is an ethnic unit, while a State is a political unit. One of the main functions of the Paris Peace Conference was to confer the attributes of statehood on various nations and nationalities that had clamored for political unity, separateness, and independence. I wish now to say something about the growth of the idea of nationality, and the conflicts of nationalism and internationalism.

Growth of Idea
Many peoples of antiquity have regarded themselves, and some peoples of today still regard themselves, as living within a select privileged circle, while other nations were deemed by them to be outside the circle. Thus we find such distinctions as Greek and barbarian, Jew and Gentile, Chinaman and "follin devil," and so on. This sentiment of discrimination came to be considerably mitigated in ancient Greece; and under the ancient Roman administration, the "pax Romana" was conceived. But the latter institution lacked spiritual unity; it was held together by a bureaucracy, whose ultimate breakdown made all unity impossible. When the "barbarians" invaded Roman territory, they found no national spirit to oppose them.