

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

LECTURE BY DR. HEATON.

The Public Library lecture-room was filled with a deeply interested audience on Thursday evening, when Dr. H. Heaton lectured on "Some Canadian-Australian Contrasts." The lecture was under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association, and Mr. C. H. Dicker (vice-president of the association) was in the chair.

Dr. Heaton, who recently spent three months in the Dominion, made humorous references to points of similarity and contrast between Canada and Australia before dealing in a more serious manner with his subject. The lecture, which was educational in character, was brightened by flashes of wit and piquant illustrations. Dr. Heaton compared the development, outstanding features, and difficulties of the two great Dominions. He referred to his three months' travel and study in Canada last year, and said he found that his knowledge of one new country helped him quickly to understand Canadian problems. Canada and Australia were alike in many important features. Both had had to face the problems which emerge in settling a new country with a European population. Neither had had a serious native problem to contend with, and it was possible therefore for a white population to do in its new home work similar to that it had done in Europe. In each country transport facilities had to be provided, systems of land tenure evolved, pests fought, and migration and marketing had provided obstacles to be surmounted. The Dominion and the Commonwealth were alike in that they had adopted British Parliamentary institutions as the normal method of government. There were slight differences in their political systems, and one probably heard the word "corruption" more frequently used by responsible Canadians than one did by Australians. Both countries were alike in their optimism and confidence in the future. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had once declared that the twentieth century was Canada's century, and obviously many people south of the equator would say it was Australia. Again, both communities were consciously and earnestly trying to build up a distinctive culture, and while Australia surpassed Canada in some branches of art, Canada was probably ahead of Australia in the virility and power of its oil painters in colors.

In spite of similarities there were marked differences between the two countries, due to their character, geographical position, climate, history, and the composition of the population. Australian settlement problems were limited by the heat and the lack of rainfall over a great part of the continent. Canadian development was limited by the short summer, and also by the fact that quite half its vast area consisted of granite formation, which although rich in minerals and half covered with timber, could never be largely used for agricultural purposes. In addition, there was the vast area taken up by the Rocky Mountains, and farming could not be pursued too far towards the Arctic circle. Consequently close settlement of Canada would be practically limited to the narrow strip on the United States frontier in the east, and to the Prairie provinces in the west; in all, roughly one-third of the whole country. Even then it would be difficult to unite these two areas economically for they were separated by a belt nearly a thousand miles across which isolated the prairies from the east, and which consequently made the wheat growers of the west look to Vancouver or to the United States as an outlet for their products. Economically Australia was far nearer to being a unit than was Canada.

The population of Canada was about 9,000,000 against nearly 6,000,000 in Australia. In 1881, when Australia had only about 400,000 inhabitants, Canada had nearly two millions more. Hence the Australian growth since that date was satisfactory in comparison with that of Canada. The great part of Canadian expansion came between 1900 and the outbreak of the war. Up to that time progress had been steady and confined to the eastern areas. But thanks to vigorous publicity, rail construction, and the free homestead offers, Canada jumped ahead after 1900. In 1913 over 400,000 immigrants landed, and in the thirteen years of this century before the war nearly three million settlers went to Canada. In consequence of this boom, the prairies became occupied and Canada rose to her great position as a wheat-producing country. During the past two years the tide of immigration had begun to flow vigorously once more.

The Canadian population was very mixed. About one quarter of it was French, half of it of British origin, and about 1,200,000 people of foreign origin. Austrians, Dutch, Germans, Jews, Russians, and Scandinavians were found in large numbers, with a sprinkling from other parts of Europe. About 8 per cent. of the population of British Columbia was Asiatic. The Nordic races made good farmers, good citizens, good "mixers," and Canada was welcoming them eagerly; but the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe had created many religious and racial difficulties, and Canada was trying to solve the problem.

above in order to prevent polyglot perplexities. The Canadian outlook was generally towards the development of a strong Canadian nationalism, and of loyal independence inside the British Empire. Racial difficulties complicated the position, and there was ever the influence of the United States. Economically, Canada was the tail end of the big United States, and although the old fear of annexation was gone, economic and cultural annexation were almost accomplished facts. In pronunciation, currency, the general mode of life, salad recipes, cable service, the rule of the road, University organisation and methods, land policy, labor organisation, and a score of other respects, American influence was marked. British capital built Canadian railways, but American capital was helping to build Canadian manufactures. The Dominion sent 40 per cent. of her exports to the United States, and drew nearly three-quarters of her imports from below the border. There was still some anti-American feeling; the prairie farmers looked longingly at the southern market, people of the Maritime Provinces would like to get free-trade with the New England states. But the wiser heads in Canada recognised that their business was to preserve and foster Canadian sentiment, and, at the same time, to act as friend and intermediary in cementing Anglo-American friendship. (Applause.)

Reg. 21/3/25.

AT THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The Director of the Elder Conservatorium (Professor E. Harold Davies) has issued the syllabus of concerts for 1925. And most interesting the programme is. It includes two concerts by members of the staff, four chamber music recitals by the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet (under the leadership of Mr. Charles Schilsky) as well as the usual number of choral, orchestral, and student concerts. A most attractive novelty will be the first performance of the operatic class, which has been formed under the direction of Mr. Clive Carey.

During the winter months a series of free midday organ recitals will be given in the Elder Hall by Mr. Harold Wylde, F.R.C.O.

Reg. 21/3/25.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS OF SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.

- Sixth Year.
Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Schneider, Michael.
Clinical Surgery.—Wigg, Neil Melrose. (Thus completing the fourth examination.)
Supplementary March examinations for Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery:—
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Pass List.
First Year.
(Passed but not classified.)
Zoology.—Douglas, Sholto John. (Thus completing the first examination.)
Third Year.
Materia Medica.—Hanson, Bertram Speakman.
Organic Chemistry.—Hackett, Cecil John; Lawrence, Bruce Ernest; McKay, Douglas Gordon; Savage, Arthur Charles; Trudinger, Malcolm Ernest.
Physiology and Biochemistry.—Boucaut, Hillary Ray Penn (thus completing second examination.)
Fifth Year.
Pathology.—Morey, Geoffrey Wilson (thus completing third examination.)
Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
First Year.
Anatomy.—Christophersen, Jack Vivian (thus completing the first year.)

Reg. 23/3/25.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

- SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A., B.Sc., and B.E.
Not Classified.
Elementary Ethnology and Comparative Philology (2).—Johncock, Leonard Percy.
Pure Mathematics, First Year (30).—None passed.
Physics, Second Year (23a) (Short Course).—None passed.
Physics, Third Year (40).—None passed.
Theoretical Chemistry, Part II. (46).—None passed.
Geology and Mineralogy, Part III. (57).—Pitt, Marjorie Una.

THE REAL GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE.

THE MODERN SPANIARD AT HOME.

By ARCHIBALD STRONG, Professor of English Literature in the University of Adelaide.

Can a nation which has failed in warfare and the administration of subject territory, has lost its splendid colonies through incompetence, and has of late years contributed next to nothing towards the world's welfare in science, scholarship, or art, be regarded as anything but decadent? Most Anglo-Saxons would probably answer no at once to this question, which certainly covers the case of Spain, but most Anglo-Saxons are too ready to judge men and nations by practical results, and to regard success as the only index of character. It is, moreover, a fact that most men of letters who have visited Spain in recent years, from the day of Borrow and Ford to that of Havelock Ellis, have found in the Spaniard not decadence, but a certain curiously strong virility.

My own hastily-gathered impressions of Spain confirm this conclusion. At a first glance, indeed, the case against her is a strong one. No longer can she produce a Cervantes in literature, nor a Velasquez, nor even a Ribera or a Goya in painting. She has lost the mastery of war by land and sea taught her by such great captains as Spinola, and Don John, of Austria; and it is a far cry from Primo de Rivera, ruler of present-day Spain under Alfonso, to the great and wise minister of Philip the Fourth, Olivares.

"But I Do Not See the Glory."

A visitor to Spain to-day might seek out her great monuments of olden time; he might see the Cathedrals of Seville, Toledo and Burgos, those most noble examples of Gothic architecture; he might look upon the beautiful Court of Myrtles in the Alhambra, or on the not less beautiful Court of Damsels in the Sevillian Alcazar; or he might gaze on what is perhaps the loveliest thing in all Spain, the Mohammedan El Mirab, or Holy of Holies in the great mosque at Cordoba; and having seen all these things he might perhaps turn away to present-day Spain, and feel impelled to say of her, as Leopardi said of Italy before her war of liberation, "the arches, the castles, the trophies, and the ramparts I see; but I do not see the glory."

Glory of the kind that Leopardi meant the visitor will certainly not find in Spain to-day; and yet I repeat, the average Spaniard manages to make good, and produces a strong impression both of manliness and kindness. To begin with, he is probably the most clean-living of all the Latins; and he is certainly the most proud and independent.

The Politeness of the Spaniard.

From the bull-fighter, the national hero of Spain, down to the humblest waiter, everyone expects to be treated as a "Caballero," or gentleman, and the slightest suggestion of patronage would be instantly resented. But this pride is most pleasingly tempered by politeness; if your waiter patronises you, he does so inoffensively and indeed quite charmingly. His protective instinct is awakened by what he assumes to be your foreign helplessness; and he will see you through, almost without regard to the size of your tip. The politest nation among whom I had hitherto travelled were the Italians, and among the most charming folk I have ever encountered were a set of strolling players, with whom I shared a third-class carriage on a journey through a summer's night from Rome to Naples; but I think that the Spaniard equals the Italian in politeness, if he does not actually beat him.

It is the regular thing for anyone leaving a Spanish railway carriage to take off his hat to the rest of the passengers, even if these are perfect strangers to him, and to wish them good-bye and a happy journey, and a similar ceremony is performed at all cafes by people at adjoining tables. There is a pitfall for the stranger in another practice, the politeness of which is, perhaps, rather formal than of the heart. If anyone produces food in a Spanish railway carriage, he is bound, as a point of etiquette, to offer some to the remaining passengers; but

they are equally bound to refuse it, with many thanks.

At least a dozen times on my journey through Spain was such an offer made to me, and politely declined; and I, too, fell into the habit of offering my lunch all round, in serene confidence that not a morsel of it would be accepted. If one does take anything from a fellow-passenger, one is in honor bound to make some return.

Before I knew this rule, I betrayed the honor of Australia rather badly, just before reaching Ronda. A weary-looking Spanish major, on his way north from the war, insisted on my smoking one of his cigarettes, and when I got out of the carriage without having offered him one in return, all the passengers looked at me reproachfully. I did not find out afterwards the enormity of my social blunder.

Grace in Manner and Speech.

Much more important, however, than formulae of this kind is the constant readiness of the Spaniard to take notice of the stranger, to help him out of his difficulties, and to give him information concerning the country. A Spanish engineer whom I thanked for the kindness he had shown me, said that he wished me, as a foreigner, to take away pleasant memories of his country. His ambition was richly fulfilled.

There is much grace in the manner and speech of both Spanish men and women—



Professor Strong.

indeed, the women of Andalusia struck me as being rather graceful than handsome; and this grace is reflected in the Andalusian dance, one of the most beautiful things I have seen in Spain, or in any country. Performed by lissome girls to the loud clicking of castanets, it is intricate, exquisite, and full of form.

An eminent Egyptologist with whom I witnessed one performance in our hotel at Seville, told me that many of the dancers' postures came down from ancient Egypt, were immemorially old, and still existed in cruder form among many African tribes. Seville is at once the liveliest and the most romantic city in Spain. One's very barber may be the Barber of Seville, Figaro; in each amply clothed figure which swaggers along the Calle de Sierpes, one may see that other eminent Sevillian, Don Juan; while at the Tobacco Factory, one of the chief sights of the city, one naturally looks out for Carmen—though, as a matter of fact, one may see more girls of the Carmen-type among the dancing gypsies at Granada.

The Castilians I found to be far more grave than the sunny-natured Andalusians, but they were equally polite and kindly.

The Spaniards, as far as I have been able to judge them, are a fine race, who deserve far better treatment than is being meted out to them by Fate at present.

[The second article by Professor Strong will be published in "The Advertiser" on Tuesday next.]