

MY ADV. 21-9-28.
TAKING A YEAR'S COLLEGE COURSE.

WHILE ON EIGHT MONTHS' TOUR.
The New York correspondent of the Melbourne "Age" writes:—There is to be an invasion of the countries of the world by 450 college students on a 18,000-ton ship, called the University. It will start on September 23, on an eight-months' tour. Besides the sightseeing attendant on such a trip, the students, all men, will at the same time take a year's college course. The cost will be 2,200 dollars. New York University will sponsor the enterprise. Dr. Charles F. Thwing—many years president of Western Reserve University at Cleveland—will act as president of the ship faculty. The steamer University—sailing from New York—will be a kind of a floating college, being equipped with class rooms, a library and gymnasium, study halls and laboratories. Courses will be offered in all the four years of the college curriculum, with full credit given under the same conditions that obtain on land. It is claimed that history, language, astronomy, geography, politics, art and music, will be taught under exceedingly favorable conditions. Seventy automobiles will be taken as a part of the equipment for inland excursions. The itinerary includes Cuba, Panama, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Burma, India, Ceylon, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, North Africa, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Scotland, England. One can only wish that the steamer University may be but the forerunner of whole fleets of "floating colleges" that will carry the youth of the lands of the world on the mission of learning at first hand what is to be seen and known.

ADV. 21-9-28.

THE AUSTRALASIAN HEALTH CONGRESS.

The Australasian Health Congress will be opened in Melbourne early next month under the presidency of Sir William Barratt, when papers will be read on various aspects of hygiene. It was reported that Drs. Gertrude Halley and Constance Davey, of the Education Department, would probably represent South Australia at the conference, but it was stated yesterday that neither would be able to leave Adelaide.

NEWS. 21-9-28

Mr. T. H. Jones, Mus. Bac., has just completed his seventieth year. He has been one of the outstanding figures in the musical life of the city for about half a century, and there are few more respected in the profession. Teacher, composer, lecturer, organist, and pianist, Mr. Jones has wielded much influence in the development of the higher branches of music in the State, and he has trained many students of the divine art, who are now professional musicians. Beside his duties at the Elder Conservatorium Mr. Jones is chalmaster of Pirie Street Methodist Church.

ADV. 21-9-28.

Professor E. E. Jeffrey, Professor of Botany at the Harvard University, is expected to visit Adelaide at an early date.

ADV. 18-9-28.

Professor W. A. Laver (Ormond Professor of Music at the University of Melbourne, and Director of the University of Melbourne Conservatorium) arrived in Adelaide by the express on Thursday morning. While in this city he will conduct examinations in connection with the Australian Music Examination Board, in conjunction with Professor E. Harold Davies, of the Elder Conservatorium. Professor Laver expects to remain in Adelaide for about 19 days.

ADV. 18-9-28.

Mr. S. C. Robertson, B.E., B.Sc. (Adelaide), a son of Mr. F. T. Robertson (Associate Editor of "The Advertiser") returned from Great Britain today by the mail steamer Cathay. For the past 18 months he has been serving in a marine engineering works at Newcastle to gain further that knowledge of the profession. He stated the trade in Great Britain appeared dead, labor unrest, the wage question, and undercutting by Continental firms had seriously affected the industry.

REG. 18-9-28.

"NON-CONFORMIST" PRACTITIONERS.

From H. CLARK NIKOLA:—Mr. W. Fisk makes no attempt to reply to any one of the arguments in my letter to Monday's Register, but admits that his own letter was written in anger. Might I point out that when one is angry one is incapable of clear reasoning. What does Mr. Fisk base his argument upon for refusing to

non-conformists the right to standardise their profession by a board to regulate their practitioners? On what he has heard or knows of one case. Surely Mr. Fisk will admit that no system of therapeutics could possibly be judged upon one case, good or bad. If that were so, then a Bill would have to be introduced to abolish all schools and methods. Non-conformist practitioners of this State are not asking for legislation interfering in any way with that applying to the legally qualified medical practitioner; nor are they asking for admission to or alliance with the B.M.A. But it has been more than once suggested in the past that non-conformists were posing as "regular doctors." A Bill of the character we are asking for would, at any rate, prevent anything of that nature, because when the non-conformist would have to state plainly where he stood, and the public would know exactly what class of treatment to expect. The fact that at one time all chemists or dentists in practice had not had the academic training required now, did not hinder the passing of the Pharmaceutical and Dental Act, which set a standard for the present members of these professions. Why then should not the same method prove beneficial to both the profession and the public with regard to non-conformist practice? Our desires are both altruistic and humane, and we are anxious to contribute from our standpoint the very best that we have for the health of the community. Mr. Fisk touches upon unimportant matter of educational requirements. At present any one can practice as a non-conformist as in the past every one could practise as a dentist or chemist. If a Bill should pass, however, such as we desire, something approximately to the following would be the required standard:—High school or matriculation as an entrance, a course of five academic years in physiology, anatomy, histology, biology, genealogy, botanic, homoeopathic or bio chemie, materia medica, the theory and practice of osteopathy or chiropractic. The science and practice of naturopathy, which includes among other subjects physical diagnosis, spinal analysis, iris diagnosis, basic diagnosis, hydro-therapy, helio-therapy, mechano-therapy, osteopathy, chiropractic, spondyle-therapy, electro-therapy, non-toxic or anic medication, dietetics, fasting, physical culture, and psycho-therapeutics. If Mr. Fisk is interested enough to call upon me at any time I shall be glad to give him any information relating to our ideas on this important matter. Our idea is certainly not to close the Adelaide University; at rather add to its magnificent usefulness by a chair in nature cure, philosophy and therapy. We have no quarrel with those who desire orthodox medical treatment.

ADV. 18-9-28.

SCIENCE CONGRESS IN PERTH.

Arrangements are well in hand for the next annual congress of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, in Perth, and it is anticipated that South Australia will be well represented. One of the difficulties is the distance delegates from the eastern States will have to travel, and the expense they will thus be compelled to incur. Requests are being made to the various State Governments to allow concession rates for travel over the railways. The Western Australian Government have agreed to pass the delegates free over the line from Kalgoorlie to Perth, and the Commonwealth Government have promised to grant concessions in railway fares over their line, in addition to setting apart £500 towards the general expenses of the gathering.

REG. 19-9-28.

CANCER INVESTIGATION.

Adelaide Doctor Abroad.

Dr. J. B. Dawson, a well-known Adelaide physician, who is at present in England, writing from London on July 29, states:—"Having just returned from the annual meetings of the British Medical Association, held at Bath, my mind, at the moment, is fully occupied with professional matters. I met there Dr. Riddell, of Kapunda, who was the South Australian representative at the meetings, and the subjects discussed by the various sections, that of cancer took priority. Although, of course, the papers read and discussed had been announced for some months, upon the eve of the meetings came the publication of the startling work of Dr. Gye and Mr. Barnard to add zest to the subject. It is generally thought that we may be upon the threshold of important new doors that will lead to fresh avenues of approach to the elucidation of the cause and cure of cancer, but it cannot be said that at present such a desirable consummation is even in view. The work of Dr. Gye and Mr. Barnard has been of the most painstaking and thorough character; in fact, so splendid has it been that these two men have already been received by the King. It is, however, highly scientific and complicated, so much so that medical men need to read and re-read their papers to obtain a proper grasp of what they have done. A layman would find them quite unintelligible.

Cause of the Malady.

"The crux of their discovery," adds the writer, "is that there is a virus or poison that causes cancer, but this it does not do alone, but only in conjunction with another rather indefensible factor. The virus must be present in the body, but also there must be the second special factor to make the tissues receptive to the virus. The truth, or otherwise, of this discovery depends upon the accuracy of very delicate and complicated laboratory technique, in the performance of which there is room for error even in the most trusted hands. The experiments of Dr. Gye are to be repeated again and again by other observers, and if they are confirmed beyond the possibility of human error, then, indeed, a great step forward has been made. It is, however, important that the public should fully understand that this important addition to our knowledge has not placed in our hands a cure for this dread disease, but has merely given to us a new angle of vision, and pointed out a path along which to proceed with investigations that may eventually lead to the preparation of preventive and curative inoculations.

Operation Gives Best Chance.

"Apart from this," continues Dr. Dawson, "the newest work, all the other methods of attack upon cancer were reviewed and discussed—those of operation, radium, and X-rays. Radium treatment, after passing through a valley of the shadows of doubt, is again mounting the hillside of renewed hope. Dr. Heyman, of Denmark, read a most interesting paper containing figures and facts that suggested greater possibilities of successful use of radium in cancer treatment than has been the case for many years. The position at present has been very ably summed up by Sir George Newman, the principal medical officer to the Ministry of Health. He had at his disposal the most comprehensive and exhaustive information of the various forms of treatment, and their results obtained from all the great centres of medical work in Great Britain. From a careful analysis of these he came to the conclusion that at the moment operation offered the best chance for victims of cancer. Radium and X-rays are very valuable as adjuncts to operative treatment, but must be considered as auxiliary before and after surgical treatment, and not as substitutes. He stressed the obvious fact that the success of surgical treatment depends upon early operation, and urged the public to seek advice at the earliest possible moment, and not to be persuaded by fear, the advice of the misguided, or the absence of painful symptoms to defer thorough examination and treatment."

The Roman Baths.

Dr. Dawson concludes:—"Apart from the professional interest of the Bath meetings, the City of Bath itself was a great attraction—its beautiful situation, its wonderful examples of Georgian domestic architecture, the ghosts of the gallant days of Beau Nash, and above all its Roman survivals. The Roman bath is one of the most perfect examples of the Roman civilization in Britain. The large swimming bath, 40 ft. x 20 ft., remains just as the Romans left it. It is still lined with the lead the Romans mined from the neighbouring Mendip Hills, and is still filled from the same hot spring, the presence of which inspired the Romans with the idea of building these baths early in the Christian era. This spring unfailingly yields 120,000 gallons per diem of valuable medicinal water, which gushes forth at a temperature of 120 deg. Fahrenheit. The modern bathing and treatment rooms are among the finest in Europe."

REG. 22-9-28.

INFLUENCE OF PLATO.

INDICATIONS IN SHELLEY'S POEMS.
In the Prince of Wales Theatre of the University on Tuesday night Mr. A. E. M. Kirkwood delivered the third of the extension lectures on Platonic philosophy. He dealt with the influence of Plato on Shelley.
Mr. Kirkwood stated that Shelley became acquainted with Platonic philosophy through French influence. During his residence at Oxford he was much impressed with the Phaedo, and the doctrine he found there that all we know consists of reminiscences of our knowledge in a former life. His complete belief in that idea was shown when he once questioned an infant to ascertain the extent of its memory. The development of his youthful thought brought him closer

to the great philosopher of Greece. In 1818 Shelley translated the Symposium, feeling incapable then of original thought. The influence of Plato on him was not found in translated passages, but rather in the unmistakable affinity of soul which made Shelley the most completely Platonic of the English poets. He was an idealist, brought up in a conservative home, which was responsible for his early unhappiness. His father never understood him and tried in vain to train him to follow the usual life of a man who was to inherit wealth. His ardent spirit was repressed at home and at school, and the result of the lack of understanding and an uncongenial atmosphere was to throw him upon himself. That seemed largely responsible for his abnormal mental philosophy. The external impulse was supplied by Godwin's book "An Enquiry Into the Spirit of Political Justice," which had a great influence on young and ardent minds in England.

Doctrine of Necessity.

Shelley was deeply impressed by the teachings of that book, and a few years later began a correspondence with Godwin. In his own first big poem, "Queen Mab," he adopted the Godwinian philosophy. With Godwin he contended that man was a creature of necessity, and was bound by his institutions, which determined his existence. He also maintained the power of man to lift himself to perfection, and preached the doctrine of perfectibility. All influences, he stated, which hindered the development of man, whereby his nature, external and subjective, was outworn, such as systems of government, education, and religion, could be overcome by the exercise of will and reason.

Man was the slave of necessity, but even necessity was not omnipotent; it was subject to reason. Shelley accepted that idea with enthusiasm. Vice and misery, he taught, were not inherent in man's nature, but had been imposed on him by a false civilization, and were actually wearing him down. There was, therefore, hope for man, who would lose his terrible prerogatives when he met his equals in the omnipotence of mind.

No Happiness in Reason.

It was impossible for such a materialistic philosophy to satisfy Shelley. His letters to Miss Hichens showed a gradual development of mind. At first he posed as a votary of pure reason, but even then he seemed a waverer, and admitted that he had never found happiness in reason. In one letter he asserted that nothing could be annihilated and that everything pertaining to nature was changing all the time. Therefore, it was impossible for the soul to perish, and death could not end everything. He reasoned that, in a future existence, the soul would begin life anew, though unconscious of its former entity. A few months later he said reason assured him that death was the boundary of life, but he believed the contrary. As his poetic imagination gathered strength he diverged farther from the doctrine of Godwin. He continued to preach poetic justice for a time, but it was not long before he abandoned it. He imagined that man could be reasoned with, but in "Prometheus Unbound" stated that he did not direct his poems solely to the forces of reform. They were his reasoned theory of human life. Until humanity could reason and endure it could not progress along the highway of life.

Revelation from Destiny.

In his later works Shelley displayed a high spiritual idealism far removed from his early theory of the forces of necessity. He admitted that materialism satisfied young minds, but he was disappointed with it. He taught that man was a being with high aspirations, was incapable of imagining the annihilation of himself. "Prometheus Unbound" was transcendentalism in progress, for it represented destiny, or necessity, as something from which the power of love was definitely exempt. "Adonais" love was said to be the ruling power of the universe. The later poems of Shelley were filled with a lofty transcendentalism, which reflected Platonism. He developed a theory, based on Plato's teaching, that life was really death and that what was known as death was really the lifting of the veil on the real life. Mortal existence seemed to him merely a succession of figures painted on a wall. Death exposed the mockery of them. Though claiming the name of idealist, Shelley showed in his works that he believed in a Higher Power, in a sense, but lived in a world. It was evident that he felt the truths of Christianity though he refused to accept dogmas developed from it, partly because of the crucifixion which he found accompanied them. His whole system of life was Platonic.