

most appalling fate known to humanity. "In more than one country," as Professor Hicks observes, "laboratories are engaged in the study of the most effective means of spreading disease." Further, science is "working blindly at the liberation of destructive forces," for all the world as though there were no League of Nations, and no thought in the mind of anyone that war was morally wrong, and that civilisation was pouring the most damaging condemnation that could be pronounced upon it.

Faced with the prospect of wholesale destruction by lethal gases or germs, what are the civil populations of the world doing? They are leaving their battle to be fought for them by, relatively speaking, a handful of humanitarians, while they are going about their business or pleasure as though nothing else mattered. One may hope that it is not quite so bad as yesterday's speaker suggested, and that "the mass of mankind" do not really need "a greater ordeal than that of need 1914-18" to awaken them from their selfish lethargy. But, certainly, were they wider awake they would keep a sharper eye on their Governments and Legislatures, and would not have the reproach to meet of permitting more time, energy, thought, and money to be spent in "preparation for another war of attrition" than are applied to "the nobler task of making the world more habitable for human creatures." Thoughtless people have held the League of Nations answerable for what is really the fault of the "great mass of mankind." It is for the people of all countries and not for the League to control their expenditure on armaments. The League is in no need of commendation where the well-informed are concerned. Unhappily, it is not everyone who is as conscious as the Federal Attorney-General showed himself in Brisbane last week of the part played by the League in the solution of problems affecting the Empire which but for its activity would have created "very acute difficulties." But, as Mr. Latham reminded his audience, the League exists not only to confer benefits, but to exact service. By their signature to its Covenant its adherents are pledged to respond to any call that may be made upon them for action against an aggressor, and it is this which renders the doings of the League of world-wide interest. The League cannot stop the manufacture of gas or lethal germs; but provided that its members are loyal to their pledges, it may go far to prevent the war in which alone they can be used. Dr. Hicks's address is an appeal to South Australians to do their part through the League of Nations Union in aiding with their interest and support the work done year by year at Geneva. The League is doing on a world scale what has long been done within the British Empire, in which a fourth of the human family is being taught to appreciate the blessing of freedom and peace and, not least, the right of development according to their own ideas.

Adv 29-11-28

**THE BONYTHON PRIZE.**

The senate of the University of Adelaide on Wednesday approved of the statute dealing with the Bonython Prize in law, which the University authorities have decided to make available each year for competition among graduates in law at the University, or those of other universities who have been resident in the State for two years and have been admitted ad eundem to a degree in law at the University. The prize has been founded "in consideration of the endowment by Sir Langdon Bonython of the chair of law at the University, and in order better to perpetuate his memory, as well as to encourage original contributions to the science of law." The value of the prize is £100, and it will be awarded by the council to such candidate as in the opinion of the faculty of law submits the best original thesis on any legal subject approved by the faculty and the council, or to the author of any book on any legal subject published prior to and within eighteen months of the last day for the submitting of theses in each year. No competitor will be permitted to win the prize more than once, and no thesis submitted shall have been previously submitted for any other competition or prize.

**WOOL RESEARCH.**

**Dr. J. E. Nichols's Visit.**

**South Australian Impressions.**

Dr. J. E. Nichols, of the biological department of the British Research Association, who is making a comparative study of the conditions of wool production throughout the Empire, has completed a tour of South Australia, and left for Melbourne by the express on Wednesday. This important mission has been arranged by the Empire Marketing Board, and Dr. Nichols, who arrived in Australia early this month, has already studied Victorian conditions. He will spend about seven months in Australia, three in New Zealand, five in South Africa, and five or six in Canada. In an interview with a representative of The Register on Wednesday, Dr. Nichols said that the Research Association at Leeds had been studying the problems of the manufacturer from every point of view, and it soon had been realized that a lot of these problems originated on the sheep's back, so that in order to complete a review of these one had also to introduce some study of the conditions of the development of wool itself. He was therefore travelling round getting as close an idea as possible of the variations in environmental conditions—climate, pastures, sheep husbandry, and management, and so on, and also of the types of sheep which subsisted most profitably to the producer in different environments. Naturally these were problems which interested the sheep-breeder, who wanted for his own district a suitable type, which would give him the greatest financial return, and produce a wool which was going to be economically handled by the trade. From the producers' point of view that involved some knowledge of the trade's requirements; it also necessitated a careful study of the type of sheep, and the type of wool which the sheep produced.

**Selection and Breeding.**

Dr. Nichols went on to refer to the question of uniformity in the fleece. In certain types of sheep, he remarked, there was considerable variation, particularly between shoulder and breech wool. Fleeces of that kind were not so profitable as those which were uniform, and there seemed to be little doubt that the question of breechiness, or hairiness in the breech, could be tackled by paying more attention to the selection and breeding of sheep. That was one of the most noticeable features among the sheep population. Many of the commercial flocks showed some evidence that a high standard of selection had perhaps not been practised. Greater attention to the selection of breeding stock was one direction in which improvement could be effected. This applied particularly to the smaller farmers. The preparation of their clip for market was a pressing problem because of the tendency towards increasing numbers on comparatively smaller blocks following upon closer settlement. With the increase also in the number of smaller flocks, the difficulties of selecting the best stock were intensified because of the smaller numbers which the individual breeder had at his command. Another difficulty lay in the larger number of different types of wool that would be produced thereby. Seasonal effect could be pronounced on the character of wool, but yet it was questionable whether this could destroy a uniformity of type, which was obtained by careful breeding methods.

**In the South-East.**

Dr. Nichols said that he spent some time in the south-east, where he was particularly interested in the great development and the possibilities on what had once been called the 90-mile desert. He had seen the association of improvement of land and pasture by cultivation and top-dressing, and the change in the type of the sheep. There a sort of problem of having a suitable type to a particular environment seemed to him to be concentrated upon, and in country of that description especially, where so much capital was needed for the development of the land, the question of economic return per head in the flock was important. In the Mount Gambier district, with its good rainfall and soil, and everything favourable for fat lamb production, he could not but help noticing the somewhat haphazard way in which fat lambs were bred. Experiments at Roseworthy Agricultural College in this respect should be closely followed by breeders. This did not necessarily mean that they should adopt the same breeds, but rather follow their deductions and method of treatment. "My plea," Dr. Nicholls observed, "is—if you are going to do it, do it thoroughly." The visiting biologist referred eulogistically to the good work done at Kybybolite in pasture improvement.

**A Northern Visit.**

Dr. Nichols said he went north to see some of the stud flocks. He had had an interesting time out in the blue bush country east of the Burra. He further had been impressed by the hard conditions under which a lot of the Australian wools were produced, and more so in the stud flocks, because his own personal interest was the development of types of sheep and the maintenance of true types in areas where so much of the blood used in the improvement and the development of the flocks in other parts of Australia was concentrated.

**Future Movements.**

Dr. Nichols will proceed to Tasmania on Friday, and remain there for a few weeks, after which he will go on to Sydney, and visit woollen mills and investigate manufacture. He will cross to New Zealand about the middle of January, and stay there for three months. Upon his return to Australia he will spend several weeks on an extended tour through western Queensland, the west Darling and Riverina. In July he will reach Western Australia, and stay there for a month before sailing for South Africa.

Reg. 29-11-28

**UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.**

**Important Amendments.**

Interesting business appeared on the agenda of the Senate meeting of the University of Adelaide, which was held in the Prince of Wales Theatre, North terrace, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Justice Angas Parsons (warden) presided.

**Agricultural Science.**

On the motion of Professor A. E. V. Richardson a clause was altered in order to define the relationship between Roseworthy Agricultural College and the University in view of the establishment of a new Faculty of Agricultural Science. This means that students who have passed examinations at the college will be exempt from attendance at lectures and from examinations in corresponding subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science. New regulations concerning this degree were also agreed to. Professor Richardson explained that these were consequent upon the decision of the University Council to establish a Faculty of Agricultural Science. That decision was largely the result of the passage of the Agricultural Education Act of 1927, whereby in return for substantial appropriation to the University for agricultural research work the University undertook the obligation to maintain such faculty. An agricultural science degree had been given for many years under the degree of Bachelor of Science, but it had been thought desirable, in view of the possibility of a large number of students entering the course, to take the opportunity to change the character of the whole course of agricultural science. Consequently, the new regulations provided for a four years' course, of which three would be spent at the University and one at Roseworthy College. Under the old regulations two years were spent at the college and two at the University.

**Creswell Scholarships.**

On the motion of Mr. S. Russell Booth, seconded by Mr. W. R. Bayly, the number of Creswell scholarships for the commerce diploma course was reduced from four to three. This, it was explained, is due to the fact that owing to revised curriculum and fees, there is not sufficient money available for four.

At the instance of Professor Kerr Grant, regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Science were revised, owing to the fact that the School of Forestry is no longer carried on as it was, and that a separate degree for agricultural science has been established. Regulations for the degree of Doctor of Science were also revised, and in future it will not be awarded on a thesis, but on a published scientific work, together with original information.

**Public Examinations.**

The public examinations regulations were amended on the motion of Professor Stewart by the reduction of the fee for each single subject up to four in the leaving and leaving commercial examinations from 15/ to 10/.

Adv. 29-11-28

Mr. Justice Angas Parsons and Mr. F. W. Eardley were re-elected warden and clerk respectively of the senate of the University of Adelaide at a meeting of that body on Wednesday. Dr. Helen Mayo, Messrs. W. R. Bayly, W. G. T. Goodman, E. W. Holden, A. G. Price, and H. Thomson were elected to represent the senate on the council of the University.

Speaking at a meeting of the Adelaide University Senate on Wednesday, Mr. W. J. Isbister, K.C., said that Sir Langdon Bonython was one of the most generous benefactors of the University. His last donation had been £20,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Law. The council thought it would be well to mark the University's appreciation of Sir Langdon's generosity by founding a prize not exceeding £100 in the Law school, bearing his name, to be awarded to a post graduate. It would be confined to those who had had some connection with the University, and not left entirely open to those who might send in a thesis from outside South Australia, and had not been associated with the University. It was there that Professor Salmönd had written a book, which achieved world-wide recognition, and the council hoped that the Bonython prize would tend to encourage more work of that class.

Mr. H. L. Setchell, British Trade Commissioner for Victoria and South Australia since February, 1927, arrived in Adelaide by the express on Wednesday morning from Melbourne, on an official visit to extend over several days. Mr. Setchell has had a distinguished career in the departmental service. He was appointed in April, 1918, to the capital issues section of the Department of Overseas Trade, and undertook special financial investigations. The next year he was chosen as representative of the department at Cologne, and acted as liaison officer with the military Governor at that centre. During his period of office there he visited the more important industrial districts, and organized visits of British industrialists to occupied Germany. He returned to London in 1920, and joined the German section of the department. Subsequently he assumed the duties for Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Hungary. He enlisted as a private in the Public Schools Battalion in September, 1914, and obtained a commission. He was severely wounded in the Battle of the Somme in July, 1916.

Adv. 29-11-28

**THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.**

A meeting of the senate of the University of Adelaide was held in the Prince of Wales building on Wednesday afternoon. The Warden (Mr. Justice Angas Parsons) occupied the chair. The election of officers for 1929 resulted:—Warden, Mr. Justice Angas Parsons; clerk, Mr. F. W. Eardley; representatives on the Council of the University, Dr. Helen Mayo, Messrs. W. R. Bayly, W. G. T. Goodman, E. W. Holden, A. G. Price, and H. Thomson. The regulations for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Agricultural Science, which new faculty has been established, were approved. In moving their adoption Dr. A. E. V. Richardson, Director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, mentioned that they provided for students for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science attending the University for three years and the Roseworthy Agricultural College for one year, instead of spending two years at each institution as they did under the old course in that subject. A number of amendments to the statutes and regulations consequential upon the adoption of those relating to the faculty of agricultural science were also approved. A new clause was added to the statutes dealing with non-graduating students as follows:—"No subject passed by a student as a non-graduating student may later be counted towards a degree unless the examination be again passed, provided that in special cases the council may, on the recommendation of the faculty concerned, make such concessions as it thinks fit; provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall affect No. 17 of the regulations referring to the degree of Bachelor of Laws." Regulation 17 referred to is the one which enables law students studying for the law certificate to count the subjects passed towards the examination for the LL.B. degree, should they decide to sit for it.

Reg. 29-11-28

**Who Can Teach?**

Miss Ruth Naylor, who has won the Elder Travelling Scholarship, sang at Mrs. Bonython's at home on Tuesday and was very much admired. She has really solid material as foundation of a successful future, but still has much to learn. The crown of her career, as it were, lies in the choice of her future teacher. And here a word of warning. The tragedy of another Adelaide singer who went home full of hope, and after much study woke up one day to find her voice had completely gone owing to wrong training is a lesson. Fortunately the voice was rehabilitated, but what a Gethsemane that little singer must have suffered. Good teachers, even overseas, are rare. It behoves those who place Miss Naylor in the