

Register
Advertiser, Jan. 24/10

They never heard tropical medicine referred to anywhere until the Government in England took it up and Mr. Chamberlain was instrumental in bringing about the success in Liverpool and London. It was at that time a perfectly unexplored field—a terra incognita—now if they looked through the textbooks they would always find some pages devoted to tropical medicines, and the progress during the last five years had been so great that any textbook which appeared a year ago was absolutely out of date at present. Naturally they had to ask themselves why were these great strides made in such a short time in this study—because the medical profession usually moved slowly. There were three points which influenced it. First they had the humanitarian point of view. All their training taught them to do good for humanity, and to relieve human suffering, and if they could by six months' work save only one human life, that six months' work was worth doing. The study of tropical medicine was how to make the tropics healthy for white people to live in. They had now learned to attribute many diseases to the mosquito. The second point of view was the business man's point of view. When he sent his men out to tropical countries the first thing they asked for was large salaries, because they risked their lives in going. But how it was changed now. The factory was healthy, and the business man only needed to pay comparatively nominal salaries. Then they had the labour question. Most of them knew what it cost to have an employe laid up and in the hospital; but if they were able to make the tropics healthy there would be little expense incurred in that way. Last of all there was the scientific point of view. Tropical diseases study had done more for this than any of the other points of view. By bringing home the cause of diseases they had been able to work out quite new treatment. They might ask what was the use of studying parasites of lower animals, and he would only refer them to one great discovery. That was the transmission of malaria by mosquitoes. After Ross had worked out the life history of a malaria-like parasite in birds and its relation to mosquitoes he proved the same relation for the malaria parasite of man to anopheles. So he believed the parasites of lower animals taught them the parasites of the human frame. It was of great use to trace the life history of the parasites, because then they could nearly always find where the weak point of the parasite was, and get to know where to attack and kill him. A good deal of work had been done with regard to parasites in Australia, but a great deal more had to be done. It was not only on him that the success of the institute depended. The success depended also upon the collaboration of the medical profession. It was only with this collaboration they would be able to make the institute what it was intended to be—a centre of research.—Townsville Bulletin.

At the meeting of the council of the University of Adelaide on Friday Dr. C. H. Reissmann was appointed medical tutor in the Adelaide Hospital, and Drs. H. S. Newland, H. Gilbert, and Helen S. Mayo were made honorary demonstrators in anatomy.

Register, Jan. 26/10

Mr. H Winsloe Hall, who has been appointed teacher of singing in the Elder Conservatorium in succession to Miss Hack, was educated at Lancing College and Magdalen College, Oxford. Upon leaving Oxford he studied singing for four years at the Royal College of Music, London, and subsequently with M. Jacques Buoby in Paris and Belgium. Since his return to London he has taught singing, and was for nearly 10 years a successful member of the staff of the Blackheath Conservatoire. Mr. Hall is a member of the Savage Club. Mrs. Hall sings under the name of Miss Georgina Delmar. She was a prima donna with the Carl Re a Opera Company for two seasons, and sang for three years at Covent Garden in the grand opera season. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are passengers by the Moldavia, which is due at the Outer Harbour on February 19.

Register, Jan. 31/10

CRAMPED FOR SPACE. UNIVERSITY AND EXPANSION. SUGGESTED VETERINARY SCHOOL.

It is understood that the University Council will shortly approach the Government with the definite purpose of securing an extension of the area at its disposal—an area which has been long recognised and described as "miserably inadequate" for its needs. When the future requirements of the institution are considered in comparison with other Australian Universities, the seat of learning on North terrace certainly appears to be quite insufficiently provided with means of expansion. The University of Adelaide has had to do with about five acres of land, whereas Melbourne and Sydney Varsityes stand in fine parklike tracts of many times that size, and in few similar institutions the world over have the authorities ever been so cramped for space as to be faced with difficulties on that score when questions of extension have been brought forward.

—Enlarging Education Square.—

The trouble in Adelaide is that the area of land granted when the University was founded has proved altogether too small. It is stated that there is not even room for the erection of caretaker's premises, which in an institution of the kind are generally considered to be essential. The case is not, however, regarded as by any means hopeless. The Register has from time to time referred to the fine group of educational buildings comprising "Educational Square" on North terrace—the Public Library, the Museum, the Art Gallery, the University, the Elder Conservatorium of Music, the Circulating Library block (headquarters of the York Gate library), the Royal Society of South Australia, the Royal Geographical Society, the Society of Arts, the Public Reading Room, the Art School (in the Jubilee Exhibition Building), and the School of Mines and Industries. The Destitute Asylum, mounted police barracks, and military offices in the vicinity are not in keeping with the rest of the group; and, as they are in buildings practically out of date and unsuited to their purpose, the University authorities hope that when the time shall come to make other provision for them the Government will consider a dedication of land now occupied by them for the educational purposes of the institution. This idea is in accord with what The Register has advocated on various occasions. The Destitute Asylum particularly should not be longer tolerated in its present situation. A change is necessary alike in the interests of the inmates and of the public.

—Suggested Changes.—

The University is a growing body, with an increasing number of students, and its council has naturally a keen desire for more space on which to erect laboratories and lecture rooms. The Royal Agricultural Society has secured the land between the

University and the river bank on a long lease from the Government, and extension in that direction is cut off. The only opening, therefore, apparently is supplied by the site occupied by the police, the defence staff, and the old folk. The consummation of the scheme would enable the fulfilment of the ideal of a complete Education Square on North terrace, to the great enhancement of the attractions of the city. There is an unofficial suggestion that with certain highly necessary alterations and changes in the buildings the mounted troopers could be transferred to where the Consumptive Home is temporarily established further east along the terrace, for that is an institution which many people wish to be transferred to a more favourable locality, and the Government which established it promised that it should not be regarded as permanent. Whether or not the old building would have to be pulled down and reconstructed for their accommodation is a question for consideration. It is not by any means a new idea that the Destitute Asylum should give place to a more suitable and cheerful Old Folk's Home further removed from the centre of the city. Access to the Staff Office and the police barracks is now gained by a narrow and an inconvenient thoroughfare leading from Kintore avenue to the rear of the Public Library, in consequence of the building extensions on North terrace in connection with that institution. This is evidently not advantageous to their position or in keeping with their importance.

—Veterinary Science.—

The University, it is understood, has long wished to establish and carry on another important undertaking—a School of Veterinary Surgery. In a country like South Australia much depends on the health of stock, and a veterinary school is manifestly desirable. The pathology of animals and that of humanity are so closely related that an institution for the study of veterinary surgery might well be lodged in the same place which conducts the medical school. Its establishment is, however, out of the question while the University is hampered as it is through lack of room. A school of veterinary science was recently established by the Melbourne University, and the City Council there granted £20,000 worth of land for its purposes. Not only was university control considered indispensable, but the desirableness of the college being close to the existing laboratories of the University induced the City Council to grant land which was adjoining the institution. The question of having students' residential colleges attached to the University will probably some day be definitely considered, and it is another argument advanced in favour of the application for more land which it is proposed to bring before the Government.

—College of Dentistry.—

Initial steps for the establishment of a School of Dentistry, under the auspices of the University, have been taken, and suitable laboratories and rooms for demonstration purposes will have to be provided. The chance of such accommodation being obtained under present conditions was so remote that there was talk of renting private premises on North terrace.

Register, Jan. 17/10

It is an interesting fact that Dr. W. P. Cullen, who has been appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales, was a candidate for the position of Lecturer in Law at the University of Adelaide in 1887 upon the retirement of Mr. W. R. Phillips. Dr. Cullen had high academic distinction in his favour, but the appointment was conferred upon Dr. F. W. Pennefather, who remained lecturer until 1890, when he was given the title of Professor of Law. The new Chief Justice had a brilliant career at the University of Sydney, where he took the Lithgow, Barker, and Renwick scholarships, and graduated with first-class honours in classics in 1880. He was called to the Bar in 1883, and was afterwards Lecturer in Mathematics at St. Andrew's and St. Paul's Colleges, two of the colleges affiliated with the University of Sydney. On Saturday the Chief Justice of South Australia (Sir Samuel Way) telegraphed to Dr. Cullen congratulating him upon his elevation to the Bench.