Register 30/3/22. Register 1/4/22. Advertiser 5/4/22.

GRADUATES' DAY.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Twelve months ago a sports gathering was held at the University Oval, in which the graduates and the undergraduates of the Adelaide University participated. The fixture was a success ,and it was decided to make the event an annual one. On Wednesday the second sports meeting was held, and the attractive ground by the banks of the Torrens was continually occupied. A varied programme was provided. The games consisted of tennis, cricket, and hockey. Between 65 and 70 young men and women were engaged in the different branches of athletic sport, and spectators were provided with interesting displays. The women contestants participated in the sports for the first time. In the cricket the undergraduates scored a decisive win over the graduates by 159 runs. This result was largely due to the fine totals contributed by Pellew and Willing, who knocked up 71 and 62 respectively. The tables were reversed in the men's tennis, when the graduates secured 11 sets against the undergraduates' 7 sets. In the women's department the undergraduates were more successful, and vanquished their opponents by 13 games, each side having secured 4 sets. The hockey was keenly fought, and resulted in a tie, neither side being able to score, owing to the fine work of the defence lines. Results:—

CRICKET.

UNDERGRADUATES.

C. E. Willing, c. Rankin, b. Edwards	62
A. B. Barker, c. Dolling, b. Beare	41
G. E. Jose, c. Wilton, b. Edwards	0
T. D. Finey, b. Shanasy	34
L. V. Pellew, b. Shanasy	71
H. G. Prest, c. Williams, b. Shanasy	22
E. J. Swann, c. Dolling, b. Rankin	1
K. C. Wilson, retired	19
F. A. Ohlston, retired	17
R. T. Smith, not out	2
B. J. Kearney, c. Wilton, b. Dolling	3
Extras	3
Total	280

Bowling—H. T. J. Edwards, 2 for 78; Moyes, 0 for 19; Beare, 1 for 24; Jay, 0 for 34; Shanasy, 3 for 63; A. C. Wilton, 0 for 26; Rankin, 1 for 15; Dolling, 1 for 19.

GRADUATES.

A. C. Wilton, c. Smith, b. Pellew	37
J. Moyes, c. Jose, b. Willing	12
Jay, run out	10
C. R. Dolling, c. Pellew, b. Wilson	6
M. Betts, b. Jose	10
W. Beare, b. Wilson	3
H. O. A. Rankin, b. Prest	16
W. B. Shanasy, not out	10
A. K. Gault, b. Jose	0
Williams, c. Swann, b. Prest	6
H. T. J. Edwards, c. Williams, b. Jose	8
Extras	3
Total	121

Bowling—Finey, 0 for 21; Willing, 1 for 18; Pellew, 1 for 18; Wilson, 2 for 25; Prest, 2 for 20; Jose, 3 for 16.

TENNIS.

—Men's Doubles.—

G. M. Hone and Sumner (U.) beat Cox and Dawkins (G.), 6—1, 3—6, 6—0; Leditschke and Welch (U.) lost to Gurner and Burston, 1—6, 3—6; Hoopman and Leidig (U.) lost to Cox and Dawkins (G.), 6—6, 6—2, 6—8; Leditschke and Welch (U.) beat F. S. and F. R. Hone (G.), 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; Leditschke and Welch (U.) lost to Cox and Dawkins (G.), 1—6, 4—6; Hoopman and Leidig (U.) lost to Gurner and Burston (G.), 3—6, 7—5, 2—6; G. M. Hone and Sumner (U.) beat Gurner and Burston (G.), 6—1, 6—3; F. S. and F. R. Hone (G.) v. Hoopman and Leidig (U.), 6—3, 7—7 (unfinished). Graduates, 11 sets, 90 games; beat Undergraduates, 8 sets, 94 games.

—Ladies' Doubles.—

Misses G. Ure and M. Hardy (U.) lost to Misses Menz and Berriman (G.), 3—6, 4—6; Misses L. Morris and J. Taplin (U.) beat Misses W. Berry and D. Sommerville (G.), 6—3, 6—1.

—Ladies' Singles.—

Miss Ure (U.) lost to Miss Menz (G.), 6—0; Miss Taplin (U.) lost to Miss Berry (G.), 8—9; Miss Morris (U.) beat Miss Somerville (G.), 9—8; Miss Hardy (U.) beat Miss Berriman (G.), 9—6; Undergraduates, 4 sets, 61 games; beat Graduates, 4 sets, 48 games.

HOCKEY.

Graduates, nil, drew with Undergraduates, nil.

'VARSITY GIRLS AND THIEVES.

That burglary, like the other liberal professions, has of late received the attention of numerous upstart parvenus, was recently clearly demonstrated, when, contrary to all the ethics and probabilities of the game, three of the fraternity attempted the practice of the profession on the University (says The Melbourne Age). Undeterred by the traditional poverty of the student, and by the equally well-known impoverishment of the dons, thieves last Monday evening entered and exploited the possibilities of a well-known establishment for the accommodation of resident woman students at the university while the students were assembled together at dinner. These knights of the jemmy actually had the hardihood to intrude upon the private sanctum of the lady principal, the holy of holies of this modern Castle Adamant, over whose threshold, as is popularly supposed, no mere man has ever before encroached. Meanwhile suspicious noises were overheard by the lady students in the dining hall, and the police were summoned by telephone to the relief of beauty in distress. Before assistance could arrive from the station, however, the thieves, fearing discovery, decamped without taking anything of value, and were hotly pursued in their retreat by the matron of the establishment and several other Amazons. One, a youth, less fleet of foot or more susceptible than his friends, was captured by his fair pursuers, and trumphantly handed over by them to the emissaries of the law. The remaining gentlemen are understood to have expressed their regrets to the ladies, and to have stated that owing to a pressing appointment with "a sporting gentleman about a dog," they were unable to participate in the hospitality so warmly extended to their companion.

Advertiser 1/4/22.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

When Mr. Lawson made an appeal on Wednesday to private citizens to endow the University with money for scientific research work he probably had in mind the recent fortunate experiences of some of the sister institutions in the Commonwealth (says the Melbourne "Argus"). It is a fact that the Sydney and Adelaide universities are more richly endowed than the Melbourne University, and the cause is rather hard to seek. Of course there is a very strong likelihood that all of them, including Sydney and Adelaide, would be in a better position than they are to-day were it not that the promptings of many generously-minded citizens are frozen in their breasts by the harsh treatment that they receive from exacting Governments. Mr. Lawson forgot, evidently, when he made his appeal to the private citizen, that he himself as Premier has probably spent some of the money that would otherwise have gone to the University. Still, allowing for this, it is possible that if the University ranked as high in the esteem of some citizens as it should it would fare better. There is a tendency sometimes to look upon it as a glorified State school, and not as a centre of culture where the highest form of service to mankind may be rendered.

Advertiser 3/4/22.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

A special congregation of the University of Adelaide will be held at 4 p.m. to-morrow, in the Elder Hall, at which the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) will preside. Degrees will be conferred on the undermentioned candidates:—Degree of Bachelor of Law—Hannan, Clare Reginald. Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts—Topperwien, Irwin. Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Science—Potts, Frank Roland. Degree of Bachelor of Engineering and Diploma in Applied Science—Cooper, Thomas Edwards; Dawkins, Albert Norman; Ford, Raymond William; Gilkman, Sherlock Hill Marshall; Schneider, Wilfred. The undermentioned graduates will also be admitted ad eundem gradum:—Degree of Master of Arts—Strong, Archibald Thomas (University of Liverpool). Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—O'Brien, John Phillip (University of Melbourne). Degree of Bachelor of Science—Pennyenick, Stuart Worley, and Tiega, Oscar Werner (University of Queensland). His Excellency the Governor will be present and will deliver an address on "Agriculture."

AGRICULTURAL DAY SCHOOL

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GOVERNOR AT THE UNIVERSITY.

At a special congregation of the University of Adelaide on Tuesday his Excellency the Governor (Sir Archibald Weigall) delivered an address on Agricultural Education. It was the occasion of the last official appearance of his Excellency at a congregation of the University, and his speech was a studied one, covering every branch of agricultural education. His Excellency made an important statement on behalf of the State Government relating to the early use of the ground presented by Mr. Peter Waite for the purposes of an agricultural day school. There was a good attendance of the Senate and Council, in academic robes, and the Elder Hall was filled by an interested audience. The Chancellor (Sir George Murray) presided. His Excellency said:—

I am delighted to have the opportunity of addressing this large and extremely representative gathering of the University on agricultural education. I want to link up what I have to say with the speech I made a few weeks ago at the royal show. I there, rather presumptuously I am afraid, made some criticism and offered some suggestions from the point of view of agricultures as a whole, and particularly from the standpoint of the every-day farmer. In my young days I was frequently told that I was a young man in a hurry. That may be so. In what I am going to say this afternoon I want to look ahead at least 50 years, and therefore if I seem to be going rather fast, pull yourself up short, and say, "at any rate, he is looking 50 years ahead." In my previous speech I asked the question—May not the application of scientific knowledge go hand-in-hand with the cheapening of production in farming, and in increasing the reward all round? I am going to try to answer that. In the first place, I ask you to come with me in consideration of a few scientific generalities so far as they affect agriculture. I then want to divide my address into two parts, first the sources of information which are, or I hope will be, available to the agricultural student, and secondly the agencies by which that information can be brought down to the ordinary farmer. Science, so far as it is applied to agriculture, is in its infancy. Agricultural chemistry, which was one of the first applied, is only 150 years old at the most. Nearly everything we have to thank science for has been given us by the efforts, energy, and enthusiasm of individual land owners. (Applause.) Rightly or wrongly they have almost ceased to exist, and I see no hope in the near future of their being able to do for agriculture what they have done in the past. Those of us who are interested in increased production must realise that we can no longer look to the individual landowner or farmer. However much he has the inclination he certainly will not have the means for the next few years. Even if science as applied to agriculture is in its infancy, it has saved the world from starvation. (Applause.) I say that advisedly. The discovery by certain German chemists, when our supply of nitrates was supposed to be running out, regarding the capability of certain leguminous plants to extract nitrogen from the air saved our production. (Applause.) By by-product manufacture we were also able to secure the services of basic slag, which have been of inestimable benefit on heavy land.

Science in its Infancy.

With science most haste is worst speed. The superphosphate patent was taken out in 1843, but 35 years before that agricultural chemists had been playing about with some purely scientific constituents. There was no suggestion at the time that they were of other than academic value, or that they were going to be of practical use only 30 years afterwards. The use they have been you all know. The agricultural community is indebted to Professor Lowrie for pointing out to the farmers here what could be done with superphosphate. (Applause.) Nitrogenous fertilisers were only made possible because physical chemists engaged in the study of certain abstruse problems. Until that was done it was not possible for us to enjoy the use of nitrate of lime, nitrate of ammonia, and muriate of lime, now manufactured in thousands of tons a year. The farmer must never forget nor ignore the scientist, nor the scientist ignore the manufacturer. They are interdependent. (Applause.) That has been brought home to me forcibly within the past few years. When I made a speech a few weeks ago and urged the farmer to consider whether the increase of a judicious use of fertilisers might not have a great effect in reducing costs of production, and increasing the reward all round, I had no idea of the enormous deposits that have recently been discovered in South Australia. I knew of the Nauru phosphate, which, owing to the war, has now come into our possession, but I did not know that South Australia had lying at her door not only great phosphatic deposits, but also infinitely more valuable guano deposits, which may be a complete manure, and in any case, has very valuable nitrogenous properties. Only a few days ago I heard practical farmers discussing the relative value of guano and phosphatic rock, and trying to compare the two. You might just as well compare oil and gold. But you cannot expect the farmer who is up to his eyes in agricultural work to delve deeply into the scientific side. He can understand that his crops want three essential foods—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—and if you can give him the three, he has gone a long way toward production. Any farmer can say, "I know that under certain climatic conditions certain crops on certain soils will require certain kinds of food." It is for the scientist and manufacturer to give him those foods.

Four Fields for Science.

What can science do for the agricultural industry? I suggest four fields that it can cover. It can guard our livestock from every form of infection. It can dominate all your insect pests above ground; it can conquer all the mysterious underworld that works destruction on our crops; it can make perfect new varieties of corn, make them more immune against disease, more prolific, and more upstanding. (Applause.) Lastly, it can develop electrical power in every direction, not only in the electrification of seeds, but in the supply of electric power for the whole of your rural life. You may say "that is all very well, but it is going to take years." It is. You will not get inspiration without information. What are the sources of information which are open to the student? You have your primary school, your high school, your agricultural high school, your agricultural college, your experimental farm, and, the crown of all, your university. In your primary school it is unwise to attempt anything in the way of vocational training. All education should be mainly concentrated on fundamental subjects, but even here at an early age you can give a conscious or subconscious bias if you have the right individual teacher. It is possible in the primary school to create an interest in country life in nature study that will form a distinct incentive to go on the land. In the high school you can really get going. I was very much impressed by the high school at Murray Bridge. There is a wonderful man at the head of it, and in Mr. Hilton you have an indivrnua who is able to inspire because he is keen, and because his work is not drudgery. His work is his art. I believe that in all education if the teacher is not really an artist, and cannot let himself go, he will never inspire those he is trying to instruct. At Murray Bridge you have a high school with a strong agricultural bias. However, it has not achieved the end in view because of a limitation which I will mention when I deal with Roseworthy College.

Agricultural Day School (forthwith).

There has been accomplished at Murray Bridge great work, and I only wish that a purely agricultural high school was available within the confines of the city of Adelaide. I am able this afternoon to make an announcement with the consent and at the request of the Government, which I hope will be received by those interested in agricultural education with the gratitude that I certainly feel toward the Government for it. The Government have decided to provide on the next Estimates a sufficient sum to ensure the opening of a purely agricultural day school on the land Mr. Peter Waite has so generously given to the State. (Applause) That school will enable the boy who has spent his early days in the city to prepare himself for Roseworthy College

A Word for Roseworthy College.

The student at Roseworthy College gets just as good an education as we got at the Royal Agricultural College in my