

KIUTPO FOREST SCHOOL

A MINISTERIAL VISIT

The Minister of Education (Hon. G. Ritchie, accompanied by the under-treasurer and Superintendent of Secondary Education, journeyed to Kiutpo Forest on Tuesday, where a forest school of high school lads is being conducted by Mr. H. H. Corbin, B.Sc. (the Consulting Forester) of the Adelaide University, and Mr. W. M. Symonds, a teacher on the staff of the Adelaide High School.

The first school of the kind was opened on December 1, and continued until December 10, 25 lads from the Adelaide High School being selected to attend. The present school is made up of 35 Unley High School pupils, and began on Thursday, February 2. It will be closed on Saturday next.

The camp is a large structure, erected about five years ago, made of timber from the forest, and is divided into a dormitory that will accommodate with office, and a large dining room. Adjoining 30 stretchers, a master's room and adjacent to this building are the kitchen, cook's room, and storehouse. The whole has been equipped for the school purposes by the Government, and it is intended to arrange for classes from high schools in the city and country, Teachers' College, and other institutions. The course of study includes botany, physiography, mensuration, mapping and plane table work, meteorology and forestry. The pupils pay £1 towards expenses, and the remainder is paid from a special vote of £100 provided by the Government.

After the inspection of the camp arrangements, and the organisation of the school, the Minister addressed the lads. He hoped that the lessons learnt would fit them for a more complete life of usefulness to themselves and the community, and that in many a desire for the outdoor life of farmers and foresters would be created, so that the development of the resources of the State would be assured, and the proportion of primary producers increased.

The Minister was thanked for his visit and address, and in reply asked that the rest of the afternoon should be given to the lads for a swimming parade in a large pond set apart for the purpose in a neighboring paddock.

Herald 9/2/22

W.E.A. SUMMER SCHOOL

The first summer school of the Workers' Educational Association, which was held in the Methodist Training Home, Adelaide, concluded a most successful week of lectures and discussions on Saturday afternoon. A course of lectures on various aspects of English literature formed the main part of the study, and lectures by the Rev. G. H. Wright, M.A., Mr. J. C. McDonnell, M.A., Mr. L. A. Mander, M.A., and Dr. Heaton opened up long and interesting discussions on modern drama fiction and poetry. Especial interest centred round a discussion lasting for two evenings on the "Significance of the Russian Revolution." The discussion was led by Mr. C. Marsh-Roberts B.A. (Oxon.) who had lived for some years in different parts of the old Russian Empire. All meetings were thrown open to the general public and several prominent Brighton residents attended and participated in the discussions. Over thirty students were in residence and all took part in the domestic work which was under the control of Mr. and Mrs. G. McRitchie. The whole proceedings ran with the utmost smoothness and as an experiment in the extension of adult education the school exceeded all expectations. In Europe and America universities have for long realised the value of summer schools as a medium for combining a pleasant holiday series of study and this first summer school of the W.E.A. has shown that one of the happiest forms of holiday is that in which sea and study are combined. It is hoped to make a summer school a regular annual part of the association's work.

value of summer schools as a medium for combining a pleasant holiday series of study and this first summer school of the W.E.A. has shown that one of the happiest forms of holiday is that in which sea and study are combined. It is hoped to make a summer school a regular annual part of the association's work.

We take the following from "Table Talk," Melbourne:—"The news of the engagement of Professor Anne Abel, the charming visitor from the Smith College, America, to Professor Henderson, of the Adelaide University, did not come as a surprise to those who knew her best, they are both lecturers upon English history, so naturally gave a community of interest in that respect. Professor Abel came to Australia to learn about the Commonwealth at first hand, as her college is one of the few in America which botchers about Australia and its history at all. It was while pursuing her studies in Adelaide that she met Professor Henderson, and they found they had so many interests in common that it would be wise to join forces for the future. They are both English-born and educated, but have spent years out of their homeland—Professor Abel in America and Professor Henderson in Adelaide. She is a charming woman, who has held several scholastic positions in the United States, and has taken a wide interest in women's activities there, and also their social movements. Professor Henderson is an Oxford graduate, with the real Oxford manner, a cultured, interesting personality, who is a great favorite in Adelaide University and social circles. Professor Abel is going back to America for a while, but will soon return to Australia to make her home here."

Herald 19/2/22

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN

PROPOSED VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

MATTER FOR THE UNIVERSITIES.

At Friday's meeting of the executive of the Solar Eclipse Committee the Government Astronomer (Mr. Dodwell) reported regarding the suggestion made in "The Daily Herald" that Professor Einstein should be invited to observe the eclipse with the South Australian expedition. He stated that in information received arrangements had already been made by a Dutch expedition, which included Professor Einstein, to observe it at Christmas Island and use an astrographic telescope destined for the observatory in Java.

As it was now too late to invite the Great German scientist to witness the eclipse from South Australia, the president (Sir George Murray) considered that if Professor Einstein were to be invited to lecture in Australia after the eclipse the invitation should be given by the universities and learned societies of the Commonwealth.

This course was agreed to by the committee.

Register 22/2/22

Dr. H. Heaton, Director of Tutorial Classes for the Workers' Educational Association and Lecturer in Economics at the Adelaide University, left for Renmark yesterday. He has gone to ascertain the possibilities of starting classes on the soldiers' settlement on the Murray. The association has long felt that something of an educational nature should be tried on the settlements. Dr. Heaton will return by way of Melbourne, where he will speak for the Victorian W.E.A. at its annual meeting. He will also lecture at Ballarat, and return to Adelaide about the middle of March.

Register 23/2/22

Mr. Ronald Rhodes, son of Mr. Sydney M. Rhodes (a member of the well-known hardware firm bearing that name) has been awarded the John Creswell Scholarship, which enables him to take a five-year commercial course at the Adelaide University. Four scholarships are available each year, and this particular one was granted by the Royal Agricultural Society. It is given to sons of members.

THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

The steady growth of the University of Adelaide is reflected in its annual calendar, which is now a bulky volume of 500 pages, even though there have been jettisoned for separate publication many regulations and examination papers. The new volume (printed by W. K. Thomas & Co.) dispenses with the familiar hard white cover, and falls into line with similar publications from other seats of learning. Its chief interest for the general reader centres in a few pages devoted to the annual report. These record the establishment of two new professorships—in English literature (the Jury foundation), to be occupied at once by Mr. Archibald Strong; and in zoology, of which Dr. Harvey Johnston, an expert in diseases of animals, will be the first holder. There are now 16 professorships—half as many again as there were only a few years ago; and the holders of them form a brilliant band, to which the community looks for information and guidance on almost every subject which may come to the front. This means, of course, greatly added expense, and the financial position has to be revolutionized by the annual grant of £20,000 lately made by the Barwell Government—a gift of which any withdrawal in the future can hardly be contemplated. In fact, it would require much further generosity to put the University of Adelaide in anything approaching the happy position of some of its rivals. The financial statement in the calendar shows that its income for the year was (in round figures) £35,000 from the Government, £20,000 from fees, and £8,000 in interest on investments. But the expenditure on buildings, and on the lightly considered equipment which has yet to be faced after any new structure has been built, is a tax which cannot possibly be met out of income; yet, of course, every new professorship implies the providing of fresh accommodation for both students and teachers. The report records the lamented death of Dr. Poulton and Messrs. Maughan and Peter Wood, all of whom rendered good service in their various ways. It mentions the generosity of Sir Langdon Bonython, who has promised to give £40,000 10 years hence to build a great hall—in the pious hope that the University will by that time have decided whether to move or stay where it is; this latter point is rapidly being settled by the expenditure of large sums on the present central North terrace site. A small revolution in public examinations is foreshadowed. After March, 1923, all present regulations will be repealed, and the examinations will be called "intermediate" and "leaving," instead of by the present, familiar names. A novel feature of the report is the importance attached to forestry, the plantations at Kuitpo (near The Meadows) offering a field for research which should have the unusual advantage of being also a commercial success. There are now 768 undergraduates, with 552 other students, attending various lectures; and the Conservatorium has 583 students of music. In addition the W.E.A. classes and the extension lectures give an opportunity for culture in widely scattered parts of the State.

Advertiser 22/2/22

THE X-DISEASE.

Professor J. B. Cleland, who went to Renmark on Sunday to make an investigation of the mysterious disease which has lately caused deaths in the district, returned to Adelaide by motor car on Tuesday. He was accompanied on the journey to Renmark by Drs. Beare and Dunstan, the latter of whom was returning to the town from a holiday. On arrival the three doctors found that a male patient suffering from the disease had died in the hospital a few hours previously. Professor Cleland stated last night:—"We ought to be able to decide on the general nature of the disease as the result of an examination to be conducted at the Laboratory of Pathology and Bacteriology in Adelaide of some of the material obtained. It may take about a week to complete an examination of the material microscopically, and I shall probably furnish a report to the Chief Secretary. I think there can be no doubt that this disease is the same as that which occurred at Broken Hill and other places in New South Wales a few years ago. It is an important matter to determine whether it is the same as what is commonly known in children as infantile paralysis, or whether it is some other disease."

REPORT ON THE X-DISEASE. The following is a summary of the results of the examination of the material obtained from the patient who died at Renmark on Sunday, 19th February, 1922. The material was submitted to a laboratory of pathology and bacteriology in Adelaide on Monday, 20th February, 1922. The examination was completed on Friday, 23rd February, 1922. The results of the examination are as follows:—The material was found to be a mixture of blood and tissue. It contained a large number of small, rod-shaped organisms, which were found to be identical with those which were obtained from the patient who died at Broken Hill in 1917. The organisms were found to be highly resistant to heat and to disinfectants. They were also found to be highly infective. The results of the examination are as follows:—The material was found to be a mixture of blood and tissue. It contained a large number of small, rod-shaped organisms, which were found to be identical with those which were obtained from the patient who died at Broken Hill in 1917. The organisms were found to be highly resistant to heat and to disinfectants. They were also found to be highly infective.

PROFESSOR DARNLEY NAYLOR.

EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE.

Professor H. Darnley Naylor, professor of classics in the Adelaide University, returned on Monday by the Orrieto after an absence extending from December, 1920. The main object of his trip was to attend the conference of the universities of the British Empire, which was held at Oxford during the summer vacation of last year. He also took an active part in the work of the League of Nations Union.

Professor Naylor said he had enjoyed delightful experiences during his visit to England and the Continent. Discussing the conference, he said that on the whole not enough work was done. There were too many papers read, which resulted in an inadequate amount of time for full discussion of the subjects. One very practical result, however, was obtained on a motion by Professor Wilson, late of Sydney University, and now professor of anatomy at Cambridge. This was that medical students from Australasia should be enabled to begin or continue courses at Oxford or Cambridge with fewer impediments than had been suffered in the past. Describing some of the leading figures who attended the conference, the professor said Lord Curzon was the chairman on the morning of the first day, and Mr. Balfour in the afternoon. The latter statesman was still upright and alert, but his features bore the air of a war-weary man, and it was apparent that he had lost in some degree his former flow of eloquence. Lord Haldane, smiling, cheerful, acted as chairman of the conference on the morning of the second day. At this session Professor Naylor read a paper on the work of the Workers' Educational Association in Australia. It was, he remarked, the most popular paper at the conference on account of its brevity, which enabled a discussion to follow in which Mr. Albert Mansbridge, the head of the movement in England, spoke with his accustomed fervor. In the afternoon session Lord Robert Cecil, aesthetic and unemotional, but in deadly earnest, took the chair. In connection with the conference a luncheon was given by the British Government to the delegates, and at this gathering the professor enjoyed the opportunity of a brief conversation with the veteran Lord Morley. He described him as being slightly deaf, but mentally alert, despite his advanced age, and giving the appearance of being in excellent health. Lord Morley questioned the professor in regard to the population question in Australia, and evidently took an interest in the relation of India and Indian subjects in respect to Australian immigration legislation. He said he had no more reminiscences to write. At the same luncheon party Professor Naylor also had a conversation with Mr. Balfour, who was discussing on the relativity theory of Professor Einstein.

In his work on behalf of the League of Nations Union, Professor Naylor spoke at a dozen meetings in the North of England, and was present at the birth of seven new branches. In January, 1921, he stated that the membership of the League was 120,000, but in December of the same year it had increased to 300,000. He attributed this remarkable increase to the growing feeling in England that the League of Nations was the only constructive organism against war, and should be given political support. The prestige of the League had been much increased by its settlement of the Silesian question, the Polish and Lithuanian quarrel, the Albanian delimitation of territory, but most of all in the settlement of the quarrel between Turkey and Greece. All these questions were found too great for the "big three" to deal with, and were consequently handed over to the League. Only of less importance than these settlements was the successful election of the judges of the International Court of Arbitration, one of whom was an American.

The professor went to Geneva in August, 1921, when he was cordially received by the officials, in the absence of the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, in Paris. Sir Eric had kindly promised to send a message to the South Australian branch in order to encourage the work of the League in this State. He (Professor Naylor) said he enjoyed a de-