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The Student.

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EDITED BY THE STUDENTS.

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MARCH, 1909.

Editorial.

WITH the present issue of the *Student* the College year is drawing rapidly to a close. Final examinations are completed, and we are now looking forward to Speech Day and various contemporary events. The chief events during the session were the following—

HARVEST AND VINTAGE.

Hay-carting, threshing, stripping, etc., occupied about eight weeks, from the end of November to the middle of January, thus splitting up our Christmas holidays. Relatively favorable weather prevailed throughout, and details of yields will be found in another part of this issue.

Vintage is just completed, the yield, about thirteen tons of grapes altogether, being comparatively small, considering the favorable indications earlier in the season.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

After thirteen years' connection with the College, Mr. Jameison, B.Sc., left us early in February to take up the position of senior Science Master at Scotch College, Melbourne. On the day of his departure Mr. Jameison met the students in the lecture room to say good-bye. E. L. Orchard, on behalf of the students, presented him with a set of decanters, at the same time expressing our best wishes for a happy and prosperous future. Mr. Jameison also received a handsome set of pipes from the staff.

Mr. Apps also took up a new position as manager of Turretfield early in January, where he now resides, visiting the College periodically to deliver his lectures.

Mr. R. Baker, an old student, who also completed a special dairy course about twelve months ago, has taken charge of the College Dairy.

THIRD YEARS' TRIP.

Within the first week or two of this session the third year students had the pleasure of making two trips to the city for educational purposes. These included a visit to the Export Depot and Freezing Works at the Port, and an inspection of Mr. Wright's dairy farm, situated on the South road—these two trips being arranged by Mr. Apps. Also, about a week later, we spent an instructive day in the Port Adelaide wool show rooms with Mr. Mathews. These trips were thoroughly appreciated by the third years, whose only regret was that it was impossible to arrange more of them during the year.

BIRTHS.

The *Student* wishes to congratulate Mr. Richardson and Professor Angus each upon the birth of a son, and we trust they will each follow worthily in "Dad's" footsteps.

MARRIAGE.

On a recent moonlight evening a squad of students had the pleasure of serenading Mr. Alf. Glen in the usual way at his residence on the Mallala road, just opposite No. 3. We wish "Sir" and Mrs. Glen all happiness.

ENGAGEMENT.

The *Student* notes with pleasure the engagement of Mr. Seymour Hawker to Miss Irene Wilkinson.

DEATH.

At R.A.C. on or about 1st February, Beda, a recent and valuable addition to the College stables, from a protracted attack of colic.

The Eastern States.

D. A. BYARD.

WE left Adelaide by the A.U.S.N. Steamer the "Kanowna," 7,000 tons, and after a very pleasant passage arrived in Melbourne about 9 a.m. on a Sunday. As our boat was to leave for Sydney at noon on Monday, we decided to get ashore as soon as possible, so as to see all we could in our limited time. Our first destination was the Botanical Gardens, which are beautifully situated on the banks of the Yarra, and at the time of our visit were looking their best, although we were not able to see much of them on account of the crowds of people who were lying all over the lawns, it being Hospital Sunday. In the afternoon a

friend of ours, who is studying engineering at Trinity College, took us over the Melbourne University, which is prettily situated amongst clumps of trees, in one of the best suburbs of Melbourne. The University is splendidly fitted up with all that is necessary for the teaching of the different branches of science and arts, and also with nicely kept ovals, tennis courts, etc. After a very pleasant evening spent with friends at Toorak, we returned to the boat to write letters, and to try to snatch a few hours' sleep, which proved a formidable task owing to the noise made in loading cargo. We were up early next morning, and were able to get some idea of Melbourne on a week-day, and we agreed that it was a very fine city, with its wide streets and imposing buildings.

At 12 o'clock the steamer left, and arrived in Sydney on the Thursday.

Those who have not steamed up Sydney Harbour have missed a sight that is worth going a long way to see. On either side of you are numerous little bays and inlets, with houses right down to the water's edge, while ferry boats laden with passengers are continually darting across the bows of the steamer, bound for Wilson's Point, Watson's Bay, and the many other seaside resorts. What strikes one very much is the fact that the boat is able to be berthed right up in the busiest part of Sydney, and one cannot wonder that Sydney is looked upon as one of, if not the finest harbour in the world. Having seen to our luggage, we walked up to the city itself, and were very much struck with the narrowness and untidiness of the streets compared with Melbourne and Adelaide. The city is built on the side of a hill and has an air of business about it. The electric tram service here is a splendid one, and one can get about from place to place very quickly, which was rather pleasant after the Adelaide horse cars. What one notices in Sydney very much is that you need never be dull as there is always something to see or go to, and for this reason alone I think that it is by far the most interesting city in Australia. Pleasure boats are always running trips around the Harbour, which by the way, has over 1,000 miles of water line, and for 2/6 one can have an all-day trip around the Harbour, and all the time you are seeing perhaps some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. Then of course there are the various theatres which one can go to, provided you have plenty of money, also the Art Gallery, and many other places of amusements. Even on Sundays there is always somewhere to go to (besides church), and you can take your choice out of a trip on the Harbour, or to one of the surf bathing places, such as Bondi, Coogee, or Manly, and every Sunday these places are alive with people who go there for the surf bathing, which is also mixed bathing. A large number of these surf bathers indulge in sun bathing, and some of them

have become so brown that they look more like Red Indians than white men. The fine physique of most of the bathers is a noticeable feature, and there is no doubt that it is a healthy as well as an enjoyable way of spending part of your Sunday. One should not come away from Sydney without seeing the Blue Mountains and the Bulli Pass. Both of these places are very beautiful, but in my opinion, although the former is the most talked about, I prefer the latter to it for scenery. The Bulli Pass is a road cut in the side of a high hill, and is about a mile and a half long. About a mile of this is through some of the most beautiful scenery one could wish to see. All along the bottom side of the road there is thick semi-tropical vegetation, consisting of palms, tree ferns, and numerous other trees and shrubs all of different shades of green. At the top of the hill is a look-out, and from it you can get a beautiful view. At your feet and behind you is all this beautiful semi-tropical vegetation, and beyond you get a glimpse of the ocean. Undoubtedly it is one of the finest pieces of scenery of its kind in Australia, and I believe is only eclipsed by the scenery round about Cairns, on the North-East coast of Queensland. While we were in Sydney the Johnson—Burns' fight was the general topic of conversation, and at that time "Tommy" was easily the favorite, although the result of the fight has since shown how far he was below the American. I saw both men, and was very much struck with the enormous shoulders of Burns, who looked very powerful. Johnson struck me as being very active looking, and when walking looked rather loosely built. He is undoubtedly a very great fighter, and is also rather a versatile man.

We spent a month in Sydney, and enjoyed every hour of it, and were sorry when we had to leave for Brisbane, which we did in the "Oruba," and had a very nice passage indeed.

As a city, Brisbane cannot be compared with either Melbourne or Sydney, but it is nicely laid out, and boats of about 6,000 tons are able to come right up into the heart of the city by the Brisbane River. It is a growing city, and has some very nice buildings, and a fine tram service. The electric trams here are run by a Company. We only stayed in Brisbane a day and a half, and then left for Cressbrook, a beautiful cattle station situated about 85 miles south-east of Brisbane, in beautiful grazing country. The station is managed by J. H. McConnell, and is in a very flourishing condition. Nearly all the stud cattle are Herefords, and the cattle from here have taken many prizes at the Brisbane show. Deer abound here, and one day while a party of us were out riding we ran into a herd of about twenty red deer, which ran leisurely away. It was a grand sight. People round about us have seen as many as fifty in the one herd. They are shot whenever possible, as they eat a lot of grass. This district is chiefly

given to dairying, which in many cases is ran on the share system, and pays well. At Toogoolawah, about three miles from Cressbrook. I received an invitation to go and stay with a friend in the Darling Downs, and after a long train journey up from Brisbane, found myself at the station Jondaryan, which is situated in splendid sheep and cattle country about 45 miles north-west of Toowoomba. The station is about 90,000 acres in area, and managed by C. Williams, Esq. There are about 300 miles of fencing on the station, most of which is rabbit-proof, although up till now, no rabbits have ever been seen here. The place is very well stocked, there being at present about 70,000 sheep, 2,500 cattle, and about 200 horses. The latter are mostly Clydesdales, and are splendid animals for the most part, and I have never seen a finer lot outside the show ring. A great many of the cattle are Devons, they are red in color, and rather on the small side, but this is well made up for by the smallness of their bones, so that they give a very fair amount of beef of very good quality. The sheep are mostly Merinos, and gave a very good clip here last shearing. The Downs country is for the most part very open and flat, and you can see for miles on every side of you. The soil is mostly black, and rather heavy, which goes down for a great depth. The grasses are rather tufty, and afford splendid feed for cattle and sheep, but there is I think rather a lack of shade for the stock in most places. Water for the stock is got by means of wells, fitted with windmills, and on Jondaryan alone there are about 40 windmills. The grass grows very quickly after the first heavy rains following a dry spell of weather, and one grass, the wild oat, grows so high in favorable times that you cannot see the cattle in it. In 1902, during the drought, the Downs country suffered very much, and the owners of Jondaryan were obliged to send their stock away to other places in order to save them; it cost the owners about £20,000 to keep their stock alive. The following few years were good ones, and they were able to sell 40,000 wethers at 13/- a head, and so made up for their losses during the drought. Very little wheat is grown about here on account of the uncertainty of being able to harvest it, as most of the rain falls here in the summer, and the winter months here are dry and cold. The conditions in Queensland are quite the opposite to those in South Australia on this account. As an instance, I may say that July here is one of the driest months in the year, whereas in South Australia it is one of the wettest. As they can generally depend upon getting good rains during the summer, lucerne is very much grown over here, and it does remarkably well, as many as nine cuts being taken off a crop during the summer. In the winter it is practically dormant, and then it is lightly stocked.

Queensland is undoubtedly a coming State owing to its many resources, and emigrants from England, New Zealand, and the other States are continually coming in. Dairying is quite one of the main industries over here, and a great deal of butter is exported. The Government is wide awake, and is doing a good deal to encourage settlers to come here, and a great deal of land is being thrown open for settlement. A great many new settlers have taken on dairying and farming on the share system, it acts splendidly. South Australians are fairly well represented, and several old R.A.C. students are over here, notably Rex Barritt, who has taken on dairying in the Isis district at a place called Cordalba, a few miles from Maryborough. He is dairying on the half share system, and at present has 70 good dairy heifers, and all the necessary dairy plant. He has only been over here about three years, and it is to be hoped he will do well. I should like to end this article by saying that should anyone think of leaving the State to take up land elsewhere in Australia, he could not do better than to come to Queensland, which in a few years' time is bound to be one of the foremost States, and all that is necessary to make it such is the right sort of emigrants and thousands of them.

Notes on Western Australia.

BY "WANDOO."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA was formally taken possession of in 1829 by Captain Fremantle. It was never originally meant for a convict settlement and only force of circumstances made it so, and on a petition of the colonists to the Imperial Government in 1850 a convict settlement was established, it was subsequently abolished in 1868. All the roads of Perth and Fremantle were constructed by the convicts as also were the bridges across the Swan River and elsewhere, and numerous public buildings. One instance which remains to-day, and will probably stand for many years, is the Perth Town Hall, designed by a convict architect, in which may be seen evidences of convictism, such as ventilators in the shape of broadarrows. The convicts were confined at Fremantle, and the present prison was built by them. Fremantle then was only a small place, but nevertheless it was patrolled nightly by a guard, known as the Pensioners, and 10 o'clock was the latest time for any resident to be out and anybody caught after that time who could not produce his safe pass was marched to the Round House, situated on Arthur's Head, and placed there to ruminate over things in general until he could be released in the morning. This safe pass

business was simply to prevent undesirable characters from roaming at large. Despite this, convicts escaped to the Eastern States, but how they did it is a mystery, but it is a proven fact that some people living in the Eastern States were escaped convicts or lags from Western Australia. These latter were free in so far that they could travel within Western Australia with permission, but were not allowed to go beyond. Another means adopted to prevent any but free men from travelling to the Eastern States, was by a pass which all free men had to receive from the Government and no man could land in the Eastern States until the officials at the port of landing found it correct. With respect to West Australia at the present time, running as it does the whole length of Australia, it naturally has a variety of climate, also a variety of soils and of natural resources, which latter may be divided into five main classes, viz., mining, timber, pastoral, pearl industries, and land culture.

Mining operations cover an extensive area, and gold, coal, tin, and copper being the most important. Of these, gold mining takes first place, and is responsible for most of the capital sunk in mining. The gold mining belt extends from the Kimberley Goldfield in the far north to the Dundas Goldfield in the south, by way of Pilbarra and Nullagine Goldfields in the north-west.

Kimberley was found in 1883; then Southern Cross, 1887; Pilbarra, 1888; Murchison, 1891; and finally Bayley's or Coolgardie, Hannan's or Kalgoorlie, and the Boulder in the following year. The last discoveries brought the rush from the Eastern States, and from that date it has brought Western Australia to the front. Indirectly, agriculture sprang from the rush to the gold mines. Coal mining is carried on at the Collie about 20 miles north-east of Bunbury. There are five or six mines there. The sample is not equal to Newcastle coal, but is suitable for bunkering, it being more extensively used for that purpose, and among the steamers using it are notably those belonging to the Orient and P. & O. Lines. The tin mines are situated at Greenbushes in the south-west, and they have been working for some years. The production of tin is not very great, but it keeps many people employed. Copper and lead mining are carried on at Ravensthorpe in the south, Northampton in Victoria district, and also certain places in the Pilbarra Goldfields.

Timber hewing is an old industry, dating from the earliest days of the settlement. The principal timbers of export are jarrah, karri, and sandalwood. The two former are solely confined to the south-west division and got from the Darling Range (south of Perth) to the extreme south-west, whilst the Sandalwood is practically got from anywhere east and north of the Darling Range. The sandalwood is exported to Asia,

principally China, to be used in the temples as incense. Karri and jarrah are exported to all parts of the world in lengths and blocks, the latter (jarrah only) for wood blocking of streets it being less expensive in the long run than metal. Jarrah is found best for underground work, whilst Karri for constructions above ground where no weight has to be borne. Only an expert can tell which is which when they are sawn up. These two timbers are in the hands of a combine who control practically the whole output.

The pastoral industry is not on a very large scale, there being only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million sheep, of these, about a million are south of Geraldton and in the hands of small land owners, and the rest scattered over the rest of Western Australia. Nearly every pastoralist has more land than he can manage, and as a result, understocking is the general rule both in cattle and sheep stations. In the Kimberley district the smaller pastoralist has no show against the big ones because the steamship service being a monopoly, they can be persuaded not to take certain people's consignments. Cattle are to be found principally in the Kimberley district, with a smaller showing on the Ashburton.

The Pearling industry at the present time is not in too flourishing a condition, due principally to the low price of mother-of-pearl shell. This industry has been going on for many years. The fisheries are situated on the north-west coast from Shark's Bay, northward to Derby. Broome being their chief quarters during the lay-up season.

Although land was cultivated in the early days, still no great strides took place until after the great gold rush of 1893, when Western Australia may be said to have opened her eyes.

Fruit growing each year see an advance in the area planted, and as the fruit has practically overreached the local market, naturally new outlets are sought for. Trial shipments of apples have been successfully placed on the English and German markets. Trial shipments of other fruit have also been successfully placed on different markets, notably Ceylon, which is but ten days distance away. Western Australia has an advantage over the Eastern States because it is nearer to practically all markets by some days difference, and in years to come this will tell heavily against them. Although fruit culture can be carried on all over the south-west division, still certain varieties do better in one portion than another. The finest apples come from around Bridgetown, and the best oranges from Gingin, about forty miles north of Perth. As for grapes, the Darling Range is suited for them, while the coastal land around Perth and Fremantle sometimes give phenomenal results, the soil being sandy. The production of wine has not increased since Federation, owing to

the strong unrestricted competition of the Eastern States. The majority of the vineyards are in the Darling Range.

Cereals can be grown anywhere in the south west division, but for wheat, undoubtedly the best land lies in the Avon district. Cereals can be grown from the Murchison River in the north to the extreme south, but it is not advisable to go below Kojonup on account of the heavy expense involved in clearing, and such land is more fitted for fruit growing. To-day the quantity of wheat grown is ahead of local requirements, and an export trade has commenced to grow. The area cultivated is not a large area compared with other States, but there is still a considerable amount of land waiting for the plough. A local authority has estimated that in 20 years' time the production will equal 50,000,000 bushels. Whether this result will be obtained remains to be seen, but judging from the area of the land capable of being placed under wheat, it is by no means a high standard. Interspersed amongst the arable land are sand plains covered with low scrub and bushes. These at present are used for grazing, but wheat growing has been attempted on them more or less successfully. It is one of the problems which Western Australia has to face to what profitable use these sand plains can be put. Raspberry jam tree country represents about the best type of land in which to grow wheat, it being of a light nature, and as it is easy to clear, much sought after. Poison plants exist also, and to an outsider these may seem a serious drawback, but to those already on the land they do not present any formidable difficulty, though care has to be exercised on land infested with it. Fortunately they exist in patches only, and large tracts of fertile land are entirely free from it. The chief varieties are box, hearleaf, and york road.

From these facts it will be seen that whilst Western Australia did not make much progress before 1890, from that date it has steadily advanced. It has the largest output of gold of any State, a large area of arable land, a climate where droughts are unknown, and in its hardwoods it possesses some of the finest timber in the world, and there is no doubt that it is a State of large possibilities, and its future no man can tell.

Kangaroo Island.

By "CAPTAIN."

SOMETIMES one hears Kangaroo Island spoken of as a land of promise, consequently land seekers and others are anxious to know what the Island is really like. It is only during the last few years that the place has made such progress. The opening up of new hundreds, and the desire for land has led to

the advent of large numbers of new settlers bringing new ideas and methods with them, awakening the Island from the sleepy existence which used to prevail on it.

In visiting the Island there is an excellent trip over in the Gulf S.S. Company Steamer "Karatla." A fine view of the Mt. Lofty ranges are obtained in coasting down the Gulf. Hog Bay is the first place of call, and looks very pretty with the hills rising behind. This bay only gives good shelter to vessels in favorable weather; if unfavorable, the steamer cannot call, and passengers and luggage have to be carried on to Kingscote, which causes great inconvenience, but happily this does not often occur.

The brick works of the Kangaroo Island China Clay Company can be seen near the jetty, the township itself lies over the hill. A large shark swimming around the steamer caused many to comment that there were safer swimming places than this. Frenchmans' rock can be seen from the deck, also a well, peculiar to relate, right on the beach from which stock are watered.

We leave here and head for Kingscote, which is generally reached at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. There is a fine shelter for vessels here provided by Nepean Bay and a long sand spit running out from the other side of Shoal Bay. Kingscote gives one the impression of a rapidly rising town, mainly due to its popularity as a seaside resort.

The land of Kangaroo Island is famed for growing malting barley which yield exceptionally heavy crops. The climate is admirably adapted for this crop, as much as eighty bushels per acre have been grown on a small piece, but as a rule thirty bushels is more like the average yield. Cape barley also does exceedingly well. The bulk of the malting barley is grown however by a limited number of people only, and then in favorable places. Oats also do very well, and are grown largely on new land. Wheat is not grown extensively, but is being more largely grown now. Fruit trees ought to do well, and orchards are being planted by settlers who have had some considerable experience with the matter on the mainland. If these do well no doubt that fruit growing will figure largely in future. There are already some fine gardens, notably at the American River.

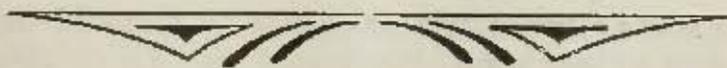
We will take a trip from Kingscote to the South Coast. The country around Kingscote is hilly, and some good farms are to be seen before reaching the Cygnet River. The road going by the Koh-i-noor Mine and on to Cape Borda is passed, and we then cross the Cygnet River. The new country now shows up ahead.

After passing the Hog Bay road we reach high ironstone hills, from the tops of which a fine view is obtained of Nepean Bay and Kingscote in the north, and to the east the mainland. To the south we see the country stretching away to the Southern

Ocean. The land over which we are now passing is of ironstone nature and does not look inviting for crop growing. After travelling some miles of this gradually levelling country we come upon the track separating the hundreds of Magillivray and Haines, and soon heavy sandy country is reached, which means a good stiff pull for a few miles. This land is densely covered with narrow leaf eucalyptus, mallee, scrub, sheoak, and yaccas. There is generally a clay subsoil to the sandy country. Further on, the land gets less sandy, but is still slightly undulating. There are some splendid pieces of land around here, and sometimes limestone ridges are prominent. Lagoons are scattered about this country, some salt and some fresh. On this soil melilotus grows well as also does Cocksfoot. At White Lagoon near by, in the hundred of Magillivray, splendid crops of malting barley have been grown for years, and twenty bushels of wheat were reaped last season. Continuing straight south, D'Estree Bay is reached. The soil here is of sand and limestone nature. Feed grows well here, and the land is burnt off as often as possible. There is an old whaling station here and piles of bones are to be seen lying about. Going westward we get around point Tinline and its sheltering point of rocks on which rollers unceasingly dash themselves. The coast is very wild here, and a large piece of mast wedged in the rocks, and wreckage strewn about speaks of the roughness of the South Coast. The land behind the coast is covered with limestone and looks exceedingly desolate, being burnt off for miles back. Speaking generally the land on Kangaroo Island is not land on which large crops can immediately be grown. The soil seems sour, but once brought into a good condition of tilth, good payable yields are reaped annually. There are no vermin to trouble the farmer, while the good rainfall and climate are a great factor.

A good deal is done in the making of eucalyptus oil; numerous settlers have their stills and the process is very simple. The yacca gum is also valuable as a commodity. It is a great pity there are not better roads to facilitate new settlement. Kangaroo Island has a distinct flora and fauna of its own, among the curiosities is an animal, known locally as the porcupine. Singular to relate, it lays eggs and is known to naturalists to represent the link between animals and birds, just as the platypus, the fish and bird.

There are numerous old students settled on the Island, and no doubt in time to come a great many more will join our ranks.



Farm Notes.

HARVESTING was, naturally, the chief operation carried out during this session, for which we had generally favorable conditions, except for a couple of small showers. We had a big harvest this year, consequent upon a good season, so that the energy of the students, and the efficiency of the machinery were fairly well taxed.

The thresher, worked as usual in No. 9, was driven by motor power this year, and, with the exception of a few stoppages, satisfactory work was done.

HARVEST RETURNS.

Field No. 5A.—

25 acres, Ensilage, yielded $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

9 acres, Square Head Barley, went 53 bushels 24 lbs. per acre.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Short Head Barley, went 41 bushels 29 lbs. per acre.

Island.—

112 acres of Hay yielded 2 tons 7 cwt. per acre.

4 acres of Petaniele Blanche Wheat yielded 13 bushels per acre.

10 acres of Belatourka Wheat yielded 15 bushels per acre

18 acres of Federation Wheat yielded 10 bushels per acre

36 acres of Jonathan Wheat yielded 16 bushels per acre.

Pig Paddock A.—

5 acres Short Head Barley yielded 28 bushels 31 lbs. per acre.

No. 7A.—

20 acres Short Head Barley yielded 32 bushels 37 lbs. per acre.

No. 6A.—

35 acres Square Head Barley yielded 51 bushels 41 lbs. per acre.

Triangular Corner No. 4.—

14 acres Oats went 22 bushels 28 lbs. per acre.

Flett's.—

$8\frac{1}{2}$ acres Square Head Barley went 45 bushels per acre.

1 acre Short Head Barley went 50 bushels per acre.

61 acres Gluyas Wheat (1st sel.) went 24 bushels 1 lb. per acre.

10 acres Gluyas Wheat (2nd sel.) went 21 bushels 33 lbs per acre.

3 acres Bearded Gluyas Wheat went 21 bushels 34 lbs. per acre.

43 acres King's Early Wheat (1st sel.) went 29 bushels
2 lbs. per acre.

2 acres Fan Wheat went 13 bushels 22 lbs. per acre.

4 acres Carmichael's Eclipse went 11 bushels 26 lbs. per
acre.

As usual at this time of the year summer fallowing and scari-
fying have occupied much time, including the working of about 50
acres recently purchased from Graingers.

The epidemic of Influenza among horses did not spare the
College, and several of our horses went down with it. However,
no serious results attended it. Colic was rather prevalent for a
while, probably due to the horses eating dry cocky chaff, and in
this case one valuable mare (Beda) was lost. Another mare
(Tweed) was attacked by the same malady, but, under prompt
treatment, recovered. Old Nevis also had a touch of it.

Seven foals, including five colts and two fillies, were added
to the College stock this year. These comprise the first progeny
of "Ian Lad," and at present look first class and promise to make
very useful animals in a few years.

A bull, steer, and two cows with calves of the Red Polled
breed were lately purchased from the Narrung Estate. One of
these cows unfortunately broke her leg while endeavouring to
jump a fence, and consequently had to be destroyed.

Six South Down sheep were imported from New Zealand,
and added to the College flock.

Tennis Notes.

(By G. E. W. and L. S. D.).

BEFORE the tennis season opened we had the misfortune to
lose one of our foremost players in T. W. Sobels. He was
a most consistent player in a double, and a battler in a
single, and his departure considerably weakened the team. He
occupied the position of Vice-Captain and Secretary and ably
carried out his duties in these connections. Since his departure
his place in these offices has been creditably filled by L. S. Davie.

In reviewing the season it has been a somewhat slack one as
far as matches are concerned, for owing to a tournament in
Gawler, in which all the players in Gawler, as well as ourselves,
had entered, we were unable to arrange any matches before
Christmas.

The only successful candidate from the College in these
tournaments was F. Kuhne, who played remarkably well, winning
his single in the first two rounds, and only being beaten in the
third round after a hard fight. The rest of the team, both in the
doubles and singles, failed to survive the first round.

Thus these tournaments deprived us of having any matches with the Gawler teams early in the season, and in future years it would doubtless prove more satisfactory not to enter for these tournaments, but to arrange matches with those teams which have no connection with them.

We received many entries both for the Annual Handicap Double and Singles, the large number of competitors being chiefly due to the enthusiastic supporters of the game amongst the first years.

The Handicap Doubles was won by F. McLaughlin and E. R. James, the former playing a brilliant game, being ably backed up by his partner, and they well deserve their hard-fought victory.

F. McLaughlin was also successful in winning the Handicap Singles, playing a fine consistent game throughout, as he had many difficult sets to play in the early stages of the tournament against long odds, and showed his staying powers in the final round, when he defeated Wells in the final set, at one set all, by 13 games to 11.

Dr. Mahar has very generously presented us with a trophy for the Championship Singles, and we are very grateful to him for his great assistance.

The following is the result of the

DOUBLE HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND—L. S. Davie and S. E. Hall, owe 30, beat G. E. Wells and M. O. Weste, owe 40, 6-3, 6-2 ; F. C. McLaughlin and E. R. James owe 15-3, beat Mr. D. Menzie and R. Baker 6-2, 6-5 ; J. S. Young and J. Entwistle receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, beat E. W. Sandland and T. Welbourne receive 15, 6-0, 6-0 (forfeit) ; P. Rumball and R. Moten receive 15, beat F. R. Sangster and W. L. Fowkes receive 15, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3 ; R. M. Wright and F. H. Edwards receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, beat N. Fotheringham and S. Genders receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 5-6, 6-2, 6-1 ; F. J. Kuhne and E. L. Orchard owe 15, beat J. R. Hocking and S. R. Dyer scr., 2-6, 6-2, 6-1 ; A. C. Sandland and E. M. Judell owe $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, beat W. J. Everard and F. A. Wheaton receive 15, 6-3, 6-3 ; W. R. Fairweather and M. Bruce owe $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, beat C. E. P. Goddard and M. Hunter receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 6-0, 6-5.

SECOND ROUND—F. C. McLaughlin and E. R. James beat L. S. Davie and S. E. Hall 6-3, 6-4 ; P. Rumball and R. Moten beat J. S. Young and J. Entwistle 6-0, 6-0 (forfeit) ; F. J. Kuhne and E. L. Orchard beat A. M. Wright and F. H. Edwards 6-4, 6-0 ; A. C. Sandland and E. M. Judell beat W. R. Fairweather and M. Bruce 6-3, 4-6, 6-2

THIRD ROUND—F. C. McLaughlin and E. R. James beat P. Rumball and R. Moten 6-0, 6-5 ; F. J. Kuhne and E. L. Orchard beat A. C. Sandland and E. M. Judell 6-4, 6-2.

FINAL—F. C. McLaughlin and E. R. James beat F. J. Kuhne and E. L. Orchard 6-4, 5-6, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND—M. O. Weste owe 30, beat S. R. Dyer scr. 6-2, 6-1; F. C. McLaughlin owe 40 beat M. G. Stewart receive 15 6-3, 6-3; G. E. Wells owe 40, beat E. L. Orchard owe 15 6-2, 6-2; F. J. Kuhne owe 15-3, beat W. L. Fowles receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 1-6, 6-3, 6-0; J. R. Hocking owe $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, beat E. R. James owe 15, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; L. S. Davie, owe 40, beat F. A. Wheaton receive 15-3, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2 M. Hunter receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, beat E. M. Judell owe $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 6-5, 6-5; S. Genders scr. beat W. J. Everard scr. 6-5, 6-3; A. C. Sandland owe 15, beat F. K. Watson receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 6-0, 6-0 (forfeit); R. Moten receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, beat F. H. Edwards scr. 6-3, 6-1; J. Entwistle scr. beat E. W. Sandland receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 6-0, 6-0 (forfeit); Mr. D. Menzie owe 15, beat P. Rumball receive 15, 6-4, 6-2; R. M. Wright receive 15, beat N. Fotheringham scr., 6-1, 5-6, 6-1; S. E. Hall owe 15-3, beat F. R. Sangster receive $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 6-0, 6-0 (forfeit).

SECOND ROUND—F. C. McLaughlin beat M. O. Weste 6-0 6-4; G. E. Wells beat F. J. Kuhne 6-3, 6-0; L. S. Davie beat J. R. Hocking 6-2, 6-2; M. Hunter beat S. Genders 6-2, 6-3; R. Moten beat A. C. Sandland 5-6, 6-3, 6-2; Mr. D. Menzie beat J. Entwistle 6-2, 6-2; S. E. Hall beat R. M. Wright 6-0, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND—F. C. McLaughlin beat G. E. Wells 6-0, 2-6, 13-11; L. S. Davie beat M. Hunter 6-5, 6-3; Mr. D. Menzie beat R. Moten 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; S. E. Hall a bye.

FOURTH ROUND—F. C. McLaughlin beat L. S. Davie 3-6 6-3, 6-1; S. E. Hall beat Mr. D. Menzie 6-0, 6-0 (forfeit).

FINAL—F. C. McLaughlin beat S. E. Hall 6-0, 6-0 (forfeit).

Owing to the Gawler tournaments, and threshing operations following on these, we were unable to play any matches until near the end of the season.

Our first match took place on 23rd January against St. George's, of Gawler, on their courts. On this occasion we were without the services of G. E. Wells (Captain), and were unable to secure one set. The scores were as follows:

Davie and Sandland v Rebbeck and Beadnall 5-11.

Kuhne and Orchard v Fade and Friebe 3-11.

Sandland and Hocking v Filsell and Bebee 8-11.

Davie v Rebbeck 4-7. Weste v Beadnall 3-7

Kuhne v Fade 4-7. Orchard v Friebe 1-7.

Sandland v Filsell 5-7. Hocking v Bebee 4-7.

St. George's 9 sets 75 games. R.A.C.T.C. 37 games.

On 13th February the Methodists of Gawler played us on our courts ; owing to there being a strong wind blowing the play suffered to a certain extent. The scores for this match were as follows :—

Wells and Davie v Wilkinson and Fitzgerald 9-5
 Kuhne and Orchard v. Ross and Bills 9-3
 Sandland and James v. Bills and Fox 9-6
 Wells v. Wilkinson 7-4 Davie v. Fitzgerald 7-5
 Kuhne v. Ross 7-6 Orchard v. Bills 6-7
 Sandland v Bills 7-5 James v. Fox 7-1
 R.A.C.T.C. 8 sets 68 games. Methodists 1 set 42 games.

The St. George's played the return match on our courts on 27th February, and the weather was again very boisterous, spoiling what otherwise would have been a very enjoyable game. The following were the scores :—

Wells and Davie v. Rebbeck and Fade 9-8
 Weste and Sandland v. Bebbie and Raymond 7-9
 Kuhne and Orchard v. Filsell and Dyer 5-9
 Wells v. Rebbeck 7-1 Davie v. Raymond 2-7
 Weste v. Fade 7-1 Sandland v. Bebbie 4-7
 Kuhne v. Filsell 2-7 Orchard v. Dyer 6-7
 St. George's 6 sets 56 games. R.A.C.T.C. 3 sets 49 games.

We have a great number of enthusiastic young players, and were able to raise a very good second team, but owing to there being one only other regular second team in the district only three matches were played, all against the St. George's seconds. Our team was unsuccessful on each occasion, but always put up a very good game and are to be congratulated on the results. The scores of two of these matches have been lost, the final scores of the other match being :—St. George's seconds 6 sets 55 games, R.A.C.T.C. seconds 4 sets 44 games.

The tournament to decide the Singles Championship of the College has just been completed, resulting in G. E. Wells securing the coveted honour. The following are the results of the tournament :—

FIRST ROUND—Wells v. James 6-0, 6-1, 6-0; Sandland v. Kuhne 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5 ; Orchard v. Hocking 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, Davie v. Weste 4-6, 9-11, 6-0, 6-4, 6-0 ; McLaughlin a bye.

SECOND ROUND—Wells v. Sandland 6-2, 6-1, 6-3 ; Davie v. McLaughlin 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0 ; Orchard a bye.

THIRD ROUND—McLaughlin v. Orchard 6-2, 6-0, 6-3 ; Wells a bye.

FOURTH ROUND—Wells v. McLaughlin 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

FINAL—G. E. Wells.

The following is a short review of the players :—

L. S. DAVIE, our Vice-Captain, has been unfortunately handicapped this season, owing to his playing with an unfamiliar racquet. In consequence he has not consistently shown his rattling form of last season, but in spite of the fact that he is so handicapped, proves a most consistent player in a double, and a hard man to beat in a single, for he uses his head when playing and is a battler.

M. O. WESTE was erratic during the early part of the season, but has lately greatly improved and now plays a good forcing game. Has a splendid service when in form, and as a net player in a double has not an equal in the team.

F. KUHNE has played well during the season. He is a solid man in a double, being quick at net and having a very good first service, and always battles hard. He has, however, a bad habit of driving with a bent arm, which fault he should endeavour to correct.

A. C. SANDLAND is one who, with experience, should develop into a very good player. He is rather slow on the court, but has improved a great deal since the commencement of the season. He has a good style, but should make more use of his second service.

E. L. ORCHARD is a consistent player, but should endeavour to develop a back-hand stroke. He should not rely so much on the cut stroke but try underhand drives. His first service is good and he is a hard battler.

J. R. HOCKING has the making of a good player in him, but should be more careful in his play and use his head more when playing. He has a good hoic stroke, and when in form a very good first service.

E. R. JAMES is a very erratic player, but should develop into a good one as he battles hard and practises consistently. He has a weak service and forehand stroke but is exceptionally strong on his back-hand.

F. MCLAUGHLIN is the most brilliant player in the college, and for a variety of strokes he has no equal. He unfortunately devotes most of his time to cricket in preference to tennis, but in spite of this fact was able to win the Handicap Singles, and with the assistance of James carried off the Handicap Doubles.

G. E. WELLS captains the team with ability, plays a splendid forcing game, being very strong on the back-hand, and having a variety of telling serves ; places with judgment, and has proved throughout the season the best all-round man in the team.

The rest of the players are practically beginners, but many of them should prove valuable members of the team next season, as they have the making of good players in them and practise well, so our advice to them is to "keep going."

Departing Spirits.

F. J. KUHNE—Entrance scholarship 1906, from School of Mines, citizen of Roseworthy, member of tennis team 1908-09, consistent rifle shot throughout the three years.

E. O. BROWN—Good sprinter, both on the field and in the dressing room, regular contributor to certain part of the *Student* for which the committee wish to acknowledge their thanks.

A. C. SANDLAND—Member of 1908-09 tennis team, played occasionally in 1908 football.

E. L. ORCHARD—Councilman, 1908-09, enthusiastic member of *Student* and dance committees, member of tennis team, 1908-09

L. S. DAVIE—Our best all round man, entrance scholarship 1906, silver medal 1907, prominent tennis player throughout his course, secretary of tennis committee 1908-09, member of football team each year.

W. R. BIRKS—Entered course in second, silver medal 1908, member of rifle team 1907-08.

J. R. HOCKING—Another local man, played a good deal of tennis 1908-09.

Cricket Notes.

ASSOCIATION MATCHES 1908-09.

COLLEGE v. UNIONS.

Played on Gawler Oval, resulted in easy win for College by 268 runs. The scores being—College 7 wickets for 321 (closed), Unions 121. For winning team McLaughlin made 136, Hall 121, Bruce 48, and Cooper 44. Hall got 5 wickets for 36.

COLLEGE v. LYRICS.

Played at the College and won by the College, the scores being 222, and Lyrics 192. Cooper top score, 58. Hall taking 4 wickets for 27.

COLLEGE v. UNIONS.

Played at the College and resulted in a win for Unions, scores being 238 and 208. The best scorer for Unions being Rusby 63 and Adcock 45; and for College—Young 57 and Fairweather, 31 not out.

COLLEGE v. LYRICS.

Played at College and resulted in a win for College by 48 runs. Scores being 199 and 151, Cooper making 38 for the College.

COLLEGE v. UNIONS.

Resulted in a decisive win for the College by an innings and 77 runs. College making 292 and Unions 77 and 142. Hall making 91 and McLaughlin 53 for College. Goddard getting 12 wickets for 51 runs.

COLLEGE v. LYRICS.

Resulted in a decisive win for Lyrics. The scores being College 105 and Lyrics 321. Berriman making 92 and Cheek 59 not out, being chief scorers for Lyrics. Berriman and Young sharing the bowling honors for Lyrics.

COLLEGE v. UNIONS.

Won by Unions. The scores being, Unions 189, College 166. Tuckwell making 47 for Unions and Bruce playing a magnificent innings of 71 for the College. Hall secured 8 wickets for 80 runs.

COLLEGE v. LYRICS.

Result in a good win for College. Lyrics collapsing for 84 and College making 149 for 2 wickets. McLaughlin making 84 not out and Bruce 62. Cooper finished up the cricket season with a magnificent bowling performance, securing 8 wickets for 42 runs.

OUTSIDE MATCHES.

COLLEGE v. WASLEYS.

Wasleys making 56 and College 1 wicket for 221. Hall 74 retired, Young 64 not out, Bruce 35. College winning by 9 wickets and 165 runs.

COLLEGE v. SMITHFIELD.

College 173 and Smithfield having 7 for 99. Drawn in favor of College.

COLLEGE v. ST. MARKS.

St. Marks 127 and 5 wickets for 174 (closed) and College 154 and 4 wickets for 149. Won by 6 wickets and 2 runs.

TOWN TRIP.

COLLEGE v. P.A.C.

Prince Alfred College making 126 and College having 5 for 96 being drawn decidedly in favor of Prince Alfred College. Darling being top score for Prince Alfred College with 24, and McLaughlin 34 for College. Hall getting 6 for 38 for College.

COLLEGE v. S.P.S.C.

Won by St. Peter's School College on first innings. College making 124 and St. Peter's School College 163 of which Creswell made 101 not out. Hall being top score for College with 40. In College second attempt they knocked up 125 for the loss of 6 wickets. McLaughlin retiring with 52 and Bruce making 34.

BATTING AVERAGES 1908-09.

GAWLER ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Batsman.	Highest Score.	Not Out	No. of Innings.	Runs.	Average.
McLaughlin F. C.	136	2	11	465	51.6
Hall S. E.	121	-	8	312	39
Bruce M.	71	2	11	345	38.3
Cooper F.	58	1	10	276	30.6
Fairweather W.	34*	2	7	125	25
Leake H.	34	1	8	141	20.1
Goddard C.	42	-	8	135	16.8
Young J. S.	57	-	10	157	15.7
Frazer K.	27	1	4	39	13
Cook	17*	2	5	35	11.6
Baker R.	16*	1	4	20	6.6
Clarke E. J.	8	2	7	32	6.4

* Denotes Not Out.

BOWLING AVERAGES 1908-09.

GAWLER ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Bowlers.	No. of Wickets.	Runs.	Average.
Goddard C.	20	196	9.8
Richardson P.	2	22	11
Hall S. E.	28	354	12.6
Cooper F.	27	472	17.5
Baker R.	1	21	21
McLaughlin F.	11	278	25.2
Bruce M.	7	202	28.8
Leake H.	1	38	38
Fairweather W. R.	1	71	71

CRITIQUE OF TEAM.

F. C. MCLAUGHLIN excellent and reliable bat and wicket keeper, also fair bowler and good fielder. Makes a good Captain.

M. BRUCE is another famous bat and wicket keeper, and when set is probably about the best bat in the team. He is also a fair change bowler.

F. COOPER one of the best bowlers in the team. He varies his pace pitch, and everything and when once started plays havoc with his opponents' wickets. He is also a reliable bat and field.

S. E. HALL is the most brilliant field at mid-off, and is excellent with both bat and ball.

L. S. YOUNG bats well at practice, but gets no further. He is a fair field.

C. GODDARD, a good fast off-break bowler who has the bowling average of the College. Good field and a fair bat.

H. LEAKE is a fair bat with a solid defence, and who takes shifting. Should make a fine bat next year.

W. R. FAIRWEATHER is a good all-round man, can make a score when set, and also fields well.

R. BAKER, another good all-round man. Bats very well at practice, but not so well in matches. Is a fair change bowler and good field.

L. J. COOK is a fair stonewaller and an excellent field.

K. FRASER is a fair bat and fields brilliantly *at times*. Should make a good man next year.

E. J. CLARKE is an excellent field and fair bat, but has too great a liking for 6'ers.

J. C. TRUMBLE. This player is a great enthusiast, but does not take after his famous uncle. Is too fast in the field.

Wanted to Know.

Why the brass balls have not been cleaned ?

Who joined the union ?

Who rang the bell ?

Who's the Nhill ostrich ?

Who saw a live Giraffe ?

Who are teetotallers ?

Who slung cocky chaff ?

Who wasted a sixpenny Monopole ?

Who's a foine little man ?

Who lost the dress basket ?

Who run up the gully ?

Who keeps a curiosity shop ?

A Student Criticised.

HE came from somewhere in the neighbourhood of the most wonderful Snowy River, at least according to him it was "most wonderful," until at times fellows wondered whether he had even heard of the Snowy River beyond the reference to it

in a well known Australian poem; much less seen it. Subsequent enquiry, however, proved that his adopted town was Goulbourn, in N.S.W., which owing to the many and varied descriptions one received of its size, etc., one surmised that it must be something of the nature of a second Chicago.

Before coming to R.A.C., he had attended various minor colleges in New South Wales, one of which was Rockdale, where he made a good reputation as a Rugby Football player, and visitors to his room notice a football group hung in a conspicuous position, containing our hero as a central figure. One can quite understand his excelling at football under Rugby rules when judged from his present style of rushing headlong at anything and everything.

In one way and another he has been the source of much amusement at various times, one notable occasion being during this year's football trip, when according to his estimation at a popular social function "the cork came right out," allowing the "acids" to flow freely. He has an almost insatiable appetite for these "acids," and hardly a day passes but that two packets invariably put in an appearance with the mail. Now and again he rises to the dignity of a cigar, generally those of the three-a-penny type, and on very rare occasions he may even rise to a threepenny "Dewey," or a sixpenny "Monopole."

His room has been aptly termed a "curiosity shop;" this name, however, is somewhat a misnomer, as in a shop of this description the place is at least tidy, which is more than can be said of his room, his clothes generally stopping where they are thrown off until wanted again.

Correspondence.

"Hacking."—Adelaide has not changed altogether since the advent of electric cars, and according to latest directory, the North Terrace line is not situated in Parkside.

"Rajah du Erskyne."—Christmas day is generally observed in this district as a strict holiday, and we should not advise you spending the day in making observations in the outlying paddocks.

"Uncle Arnie."—In answer to your enquires *re* callings in life for your sons, we are afraid pawn-broking would be rather a monotonous "vacation" after a year or two.

"Sing Woa."—Glad to hear of the cases of dry bible in your horses. It is not likely to do much harm, and will provide some mild entertainment for the vet.

"Peculiar Kelly."—Afraid you will find potassium permanganate solution of little use as a dip for *Strongulus Armatus*.

"Bust it."—In answer to your enquiry for a suitable "anecdote," for arsenic poisoning, we consider the story of The Three Blind Mice would be effective.

"By Gum Pooley."—Have written to the secretary of the Forester's Lodge but they refuse to meet your claim for fire insurance.

"Muckle Doon."—You will find heavy dray harness is entirely superfluous in a single furrow plough team.

Rifle Notes.

This year closes our most successful round in Association matches, having lost only one match, and coming second on the list.

The medal, presented by Professor Angus for the highest average for all matches fired during the College year, was won by F. T. Cooper.

The following are the scores of matches fired since our last issue :—

November 14—College v. Reeves Plains—W. R. Birks 93, F. J. Kuhne 91, F. T. Cooper 90, R. Baker 88, Mr. W. R. Day 87, Mr. W. Spafford 86, Mr. H. Laffer 85. Total 620. Reeves Plains forfeit.

December 12—College v. Norton Summit—R. Baker 95, Mr. H. E. Laffer 93, Mr. W. Spafford 93, Mr. W. Day 91, F. J. Kuhne 88, F. T. Cooper 87, Welbourne 87. Total 634. Norton Summit 647.

January 16—College v. Clare—Mr. H. E. Laffer 95, F. T. Cooper 93, Mr. Menzie 93, Mr. Spafford 91, R. Baker 90, Mr. W. R. Day 90, Welbourne 87. Total 639. Clare 614.

February 13—College v. Currumulka—W. R. Birks 98, F. T. Cooper 97, R. Baker 95, Mr. W. Spafford 94, Mr. W. R. Day 92, F. J. Kuhne 92, Welbourne 88. Total 656. Currumulka forfeit.

The following are averages for the medal :—

F. T. Cooper 93·2 per cent., R. Baker 91·4 per cent., Mr. H. E. Laffer 90·8 per cent., Mr. W. R. Day 90·5 per cent., Mr. W. J. Spafford 90·3 per cent., W. R. Birks 89·2 per cent., F. J. Kuhne 87·8 per cent., Mr. D. Menzie 84·8 per cent., Welbourne 84·2 per cent., Weste 78 per cent., Fairweather 75·7 per cent.

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