

ROSEWORTHY COLLEGE, 44 YEARS OLD, MAY HAVE RECORD NUMBER OF STUDENTS

COULD NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS BE CATERED FOR, AS IN AMERICA?

PROFESSION OF AGRICULTURE MORE ATTRACTIVE

ROSEWORTHY Agricultural College is the oldest institution of its kind in the Commonwealth. More than 900 students have passed through it since it was opened with a roll of 15, 44 years ago.

It is not easy to follow the careers of a body of men scattered throughout the world, says the principal (Mr. Birks), but probably 90 per cent. of the old students have successfully settled on the land, or are associated with agriculture in some other way.

A curriculum which enables students to spend half their time in actual farm work, and alternate days at lectures and study, probably approaches the idea, so far as a boy's all-round development is concerned.

Even youths, who have started with poor physique, have quickly acquired the hardihood essential for life on the land without undue strain.

Practical work is the chief attraction to most and agricultural colleges have always attracted lads, who preferred open-air life to examinations and long study.

But Mr. Birks thinks the present-day tendency is to require a higher educational standard from graduates.

Reorganization of the University agricultural science course, the attractive prospects of a career in research work at say the Waite Institute, and the greatly increased attention being paid to agriculture by the Education Department, have turned the attention of bright students of secondary and high schools towards agriculture as a profession.

College Will Probably Have Record Number of Students

APPLICATIONS received already for admission to Roseworthy College show the attendance this year will probably be a record.

The college can accommodate 70 students—not many in a State population of nearly 600,000 depending almost entirely on primary production.

Some think the facilities offered by the college could be made available to many more students if the system in vogue in many American and Continental colleges were adopted.

This would mean catering for the requirements of large classes of possibly non-

resident students for theoretical instruction only.

For the city lad who has never worked on a farm, the full course, involving residence at the college, and regular participation in routine work on the farm, is essential, and this type of students will no doubt long continue to be regarded as the main care of the institution.

For farmers' sons, however, and advanced students, who can arrange to obtain their practical experience elsewhere, there is something to be said for a shorter and more concentrated course than one of three years, of which half is spent in the fields.

New University Regulations May Help Youths on Farms

THAT an attempt may be made to meet the requirements of such students is shown by the terms of the new University regulations governing the degree course in agricultural science.

Students taking this course have to spend a year at the University, followed by a year at Roseworthy, taking most of the lectures of the college diploma course, with little or no practical work.

Such students, however, might acquire their practical experience during their long University vacations.

An arrangement such as this would probably meet the requirements of many farm lads who cannot give three years to a course of training after they have reached an age of usefulness on a farm.

With little additional equipment large classes could easily be catered for if the students could find accommodation in neighbouring towns.

Any such development will depend primarily upon an insistent demand for such instruction, particularly from the rural community.

let containing ten years' work—deals with the same subject as Professor Schroedinger expounded in London.

Sir William met Professor Thompson, of Aberdeen University—son of the famous J. J.; and it seems that he has actually succeeded in analysing the electron photographically.

On his way home Sir William had as fellow-passenger Sir Eric Geddes, and was impressed by the forceful personality of the man.

WOMEN AT THE BAR

Way Made Smooth for Them in Adelaide

HOSTILITY SHOWN IN ENGLAND

A census of opinion taken among Adelaide women lawyers decidedly indicates that they are not treated with hostility by male members of the Bar.

"Absolute courtesy and friendship have characterised the attitude of both the profession and the public toward us," remarked one fair practitioner.

That is not so in England. There women barristers complain of an organised boycott against them by solicitors, causing in instances an abandonment of the struggle and the seeking of other occupations where financial circumstances compel them to work at something.

But that is in merry England, where the first women medical students were literally stoned on their way to lectures. That did not deter them. Studies proceeded and success followed. One who endured the stone-metal reception was later the mother of a famous woman surgeon, among the first to receive recognition by the British Army, to be given rank, and placed in charge of a military hospital during the great war.

Women have practised at the Bar in England for five years only. They number more than 100. Twelve women, nine of whom are engaged in the profession, have been admitted to the Bar in South Aus-

where and when she will begin practising. When the fight raged relentlessly for and against the admittance of women into the legal profession in England there were among the applicants three women described by an Adelaide woman who met them at the time, as "very charming society ladies of the wealthy class who sought honor, and not monetary return, from the profession. There have been many others who have sought admittance in England solely with that end in view."

But once having been admitted to the Bar and having decided to follow the profession, should a woman lawyer differentiate in cases? Naturally opinion is definitely divided in this respect.

Some say that a woman lawyer should not handle cases betraying the lowest human vices; others regard this opinion as early Victorian, contending that all cases should come within her orbit excepting those where a woman barrister would have to fight in court against a litigant of her own sex.

"I would not appear in court against another woman," remarked one Adelaide woman lawyer, and another, while not prepared to go as far as that, expressed the belief that women solicitors and barristers were by nature the best equipped to handle cases in which women or children were concerned.

"Many such cases have been handed over to me by men in the profession," she remarked, "indicating not only their concurrence with this belief but also an entire lack of hostility toward us."

There was one hard note in the expression of one Adelaide woman lawyer, and even this was later softened.

"If women barristers had to rely upon men solicitors for briefs," she remarked, "they would starve. Their only hope would be in there being sufficient women solicitors to feed them. I do not think male solicitors would brief a woman barrister unless a client demanded it."

UNFAILING COURTESY

Then she smiled and said, "Of course, there is a fundamental difference in the profession in England, New South Wales, and, in effect, Victoria, compared with South Australia. In England and New South Wales a solicitor is compelled to hand out all briefs to barristers. When one solicitor briefs another in South Australia it is generally when he requires a leading counsel."

"Women have been given brief in Adelaide for applications in Chambers, and similar work, on several occasions. Women represent the junior Bar in South Australia and almost invariably solicitors hand junior briefs to someone in their own offices."

Another woman lawyer considered that work as a solicitor paid women better, instancing the case of a woman barrister in another State who had almost entirely forsaken the Bar for that reason.

"But it is the Bar, not the office work, that attracts the women in England," she added.

"I have met with almost unflinching courtesy from men lawyers," declared one woman. "Most of them have gone out of their way to help me. Of course, there have been one or two exceptions—but you will find them in any walk of life. I certainly think they treat women far better in America than they do in England."

"I think that there is an excellent feeling between the men and women. The fact that all the women practising are doing well proves there is no boycott here," was another opinion expressed.



MISS MARY CECIL KITSON
first woman admitted to the Bar in South Australia.

tralia. The first was Miss Mary Cecil Kitson (Mrs. Tenison Woods), who was a member of firms dissolved following appointments to the judiciary before she became a partner in the business of Messrs. Bennett, Browne, & Atkinson, in which there are today five male members.

The case of Miss Kitson is one practical instance among many of the lack of hostility toward, and true appreciation of, women in law.

Dr. Dorothea Pavy is managing clerk for her husband, Mr. Gordon A. Pavy, solicitor, of Adelaide, and devotes her recreative hours to her home and children. Mrs. J. C. E. McCarthy, formerly Miss Gwendoline Helen Ure, follows the profession with her husband at Kadina, and Miss Claire Sparkes Harris is a member of the firm of Messrs. Pinch, McCarthy, and Harris, of Adelaide.

Miss Pepita Cerda Saunders, is managing clerk for Messrs. Fisher, Powers, and Jeffries, of Adelaide, and Miss Edna Lucy Holmes is at the office of Messrs. Varley, Evan & Thomson, also of Adelaide.

Three Adelaide women lawyers are practising alone. They are Misses Sheila Lamont Maddeford, Thelma Evelyn Bleby, and Dorothy Christine Somerville.

HONOR, NOT MONEY

News has been received from London that Miss Mabel Flora Goodhart, after a whirl of entertainment in the great metropolis, where she was a society favorite, has seriously settled down to professional duties in the office of a London solicitor.

Marriage claimed Miss Aileen Constance Ingleby, daughter of Mr. Rupert Ingleby, K.C., and she is now the wife of Rev. J. L. Bond, of Manum. Miss Alice Mary Cummins, who was admitted to the Bar in December last, has not yet decided

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SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL.

PUBLICATION OF GIFFORD LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT.

Sir William Mitchell, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who has just returned by the Chitral from England, said yesterday that he had arranged for the publication of his Gifford lectures, in London, by Macmillan, under the title of "The Place of Mine in the World." The book will probably be issued this year. Possibly arrangements might have been expedited. Sir William remarked, had the summer not proved so beautiful. He travelled extensively over England and Scotland and saw more of them than he had ever seen before. In the course of his journeyings he met many old fellow-students, now returned to their home country to settle into retirement after lifetimes of work in different parts of the world.

Scientific Development.

The most interesting scientific development of recent years, declared Sir William, was the explanation of the quantum theory of energy, which has been an obstinate and outstanding problem to physicists for the last 23 years. Recently the solution of half the problem has probably been achieved—mainly owing to the efforts of Professor Schroedinger, of Berlin. Sir William heard the professor lecture at the Royal Institution, of which Sir William Bragg is director. It is probable that the paper recently presented by Einstein to the Berlin Academy of Science—a five-page pamph-

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MISS SHEILA MADDEFORD
youngest practising woman lawyer in South Australia.