

On It

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No. 11

The Bursaries Again

Miss Gwenneth Woodger

What Further Investigations Reveal

If you were making a number of annual bequests worth anything up to £500 each, you would naturally choose your beneficiaries most carefully.

The Government makes some such bequests in its annual award of bursaries. This is how it chooses its beneficiaries:

1. Parents must be domiciled in South Australia.
2. The beneficiary must be under 19 years of age. (This is to exclude veterans who might compete unfairly with their juniors.)
3. The beneficiary must not previously have attended the 'Varsity.
4. The beneficiary must be among the first twelve people in the Leaving Honors pass list who want bursaries and are eligible.

The first question one would naturally ask is: What is the object of these bursaries? Is it to assist the needy? Is it simply to assist the able? Or is it to assist the needy able?

If we are to judge by the result, and that is reckoned to be as good a way of judging as any, the object simply is to assist those people under 19 years of age (whose parents live in South Australia, and who haven't done any work at the 'Varsity), who manage to get most marks in the Leaving Honors examination.

It is just and right that a student who does brilliantly in the Leaving Honors examination should be assisted by a charitable government to continue his studies, if he needs such assistance. But as we shall see, under the present system we are losing much of our best brain power, and we are doing an injustice to those who possess it. The people who are treated most unfairly are the poor, and mainly in the following ways:

1. The children of the poor cannot afford to sit several times for the Leaving Honors examination.
2. They cannot afford to attend the schools which specialise in training for bursaries.
3. They frequently cannot afford to do the Leaving Honors, or maybe even the Leaving Examination, at all.

Others who lose are those who don't do well at school, but through late development, or change of environment, flourish under the 'Varsity system—not by any means rare cases.

Mr. La Nauze, who is doing some research on the economical aspects of this problem, has been generous enough to let me have some of the conclusions he has arrived at after a careful survey of the relevant facts.

Over three-quarters of the bursars, he has found, are from private schools, whereas by far the majority of people who begin their secondary education belong to State schools. There is a very rapid falling off in numbers in senior years at the State schools, with the result that by the time one gets to second year Leaving Honors the private schools greatly outnumber the State schools. And it is in the second year at Leaving Honors that nearly all the bursaries are won.

The reasons for this greater falling off are mainly financial. The majority of people who start at High School cannot afford to keep going for five years, even if they do show promise.

The incidence of bright boys in State schools and private schools should be much the same. But even if one assumed that it was twice as high in private as in State schools, the vast majority of bursaries would still go to the State schools if opportunities were the same, i.e., if

teaching were as good; if working conditions were as good; if financial conditions were the same.

It is obvious from this that the twelve bursars chosen annually are by no means the State's best twelve, and that many of the State's most brilliant people never get to the University.

The men we are losing are mainly the good second class people, as the good second class man is almost invariably eliminated from the State school, or at best he takes up teaching. The good second class man at the private school, however, gets the opportunity to do uninterrupted work, and to have several tries at the Leaving Honors, and so he generally gets his bursary.

If we compare conditions of 1911, when the present bursary system was instituted, with conditions at the present time, we find further reasons why the system should be revised. The relevant facts can best be given in tabular form:

	1911	1938
Undergrads. at University	365	1,154
Non-graduating students	277	978
Leaving Honors candidates	183	253
Leaving Honors eligible for bursary	31	78
Leaving Candidates	532	1,616

There are now more than three times as many students at the University as there were in 1911, yet the number of Government bursaries has remained exactly the same. The increase in the number of Leaving candidates is in the same proportion. As Leaving is the matriculation exam, that is what one would expect.

Although the number of Leaving Honors candidates has increased by less than 50 per cent., the number eligible for bursaries has almost trebled. The percentage of passes in Leaving Honors has almost exactly doubled. The reason for this, no doubt, is that so many students sit for the Leaving Honors exam a second or even a third time in order to win a bursary.

The Leaving examination, judging from the figures quoted, is obviously regarded as the real entrance examination to the University.

For this, as well as for other reasons given, it would be appropriate to award at least some bursaries to the results of the Leaving examination. The Leaving Honors exam is obviously regarded as a luxury for those who can afford to take a ticket in the lottery of chance, and spend two extra years at work in the hope of winning a bursary. If the gamble comes off the student finds himself two years late starting his 'Varsity course, but with his fees paid. He has had the expense of living and school fees in those two years, so it still is doubtful if the bursary isn't something of a luxury.

If he fails to win his bursary, of course, he loses all—time, money, opportunity, and not everyone can afford to take that hazard.

So that after passing Leaving, the student is faced with the question: Shall I go on and do two years at Leaving Honors and chance getting a bursary at the end of that time, or shall I go straight on to the 'Varsity? If he goes straight on to the 'Varsity, at the end of two years he is ready to start his final year for a bachelor's degree. His cost of living has been the same, and his 'Varsity fees not much more than he would have had to pay at school.

If, however, he chooses to chance getting a bursary, at best he is ready to start first year at the 'Varsity without having to pay any fees.

Otherwise he is financially two years worse off than if he had not attempted the Leaving Honors—and no one will dispute that two years at the 'Varsity are worth immeasurably more than two years at school doing Leaving Honors.

So any student who has passed the Leaving must think carefully whether it is worth his while to take a ticket in the Leaving Honors. He is betting Fate two years of his life, and the cost of living, that he will win a bursary. But quite often Fate wins the bet, and the student loses two years and the bursary. He cannot afford to take the bet unless he is exceptionally brilliant or wealthy.

The conclusions one comes to are: (a) The present system of distributing bursaries is unfair. Bursaries should be awarded for the Leaving exam., and at the Varsity, as well as for Leaving Honors.

(b) The number of bursaries now being given is only about one-third of what it ought to be.

Assuming that the 1911 Government was right in establishing 12 bursaries, it is obvious from the figures quoted that we should now have 36.

While the 1911 Government no doubt had good reasons for awarding the bursaries on Leaving Honors results, we now realise that this system leads to an unfair and illogical distribution of bursaries. Most of the objections to the present system could be overcome if

- (a) The present bursaries for Leaving Honors were retained, but made available only for first try;
- (b) another 12 bursaries of similar value were given for the Leaving, available for first try;
- (c) another twelve bursaries each for one year were awarded annually for best results at the University for people who do not hold bursaries.

These should be available for one year, and should be awarded on subjects which are being done for the first time. The University itself might show that it recognises the need for such awards by giving a free year to 12 deserving students who apply.

All students from Qualifying Certificate to 'Varsity, who wish to have bursaries, should have to apply, and state that they would not be able to continue their studies without help. Partial bursaries might be granted to such as need some help but can contribute towards their education. Living allowance, particularly, should be applied for separately.

Anyone winning a Leaving bursary need not necessarily go straight on to the 'Varsity. He might be permitted to spend another year at school if he wished to.

Anyone failing to get a Leaving bursary would have two courses open. He might go on for a year and attempt to get a Leaving Honors bursary (competition for which would now be less keen), or he might go on to the 'Varsity, and by working hard keep himself going on bursaries won from year to year.

This last would have much to commend it, as the bursar would have to keep up to the mark with his work. Far too many of our bursars at present are doing little more than barely passing their examinations.

Our final suggestion is that a committee should go into the whole question of bursaries, and that on the committee there should be representatives from Union, 'Varsity, and Government—preferably the Premier.

When I first asked Gwenneth Woodger for the story of her life, she refused to tell me anything about herself, but later, fearing information from other sources, she said that she thought these write-ups were a stupid idea.

Gwenneth is now doing fourth year law, after doing brilliantly for the past three years. The 'Varsity, unfortunately, sees but little of her these days, as she is article to a city firm. Her career right through her life has been outstanding. She received her elementary education at Woodlands, where she was regarded with awe and reverence by the rank and file, for her honors were many. Among them were the Thornber Bursary of the Leaving exam., and she was also head prefect in her last year there. One of the stories still in circulation at the school is that, after the Leaving French exam., the mistress went through a copy of her paper and found, after much searching, one mistake! She topped the State in French that year.

Gwenneth's way of learning is by tapping a pencil on the table as she reads—much to the annoyance of everyone nearby. It may be some subconscious method of driving the facts home. Psychology students might make a study of it. It may

be an excellent way of assimilating knowledge, but it would cause a revolt in the "Barr."

For sport Gwenneth plays tennis and used to play hockey, but she has given up the latter, but in previous years she has played for the 'Varsity. In her own estimation her greatest achievement and the one of which she is most proud is having played in the Woodlands B hockey team for several years.

She holds and has held many positions at the 'Varsity, including, at present, vice-president of the Women's Union and secretary of the Women's Law Society. Last year she was one of the two editors on "On It"—so perhaps that is why she does not approve of the interviewing.

As a prominent member of the Women's Law Society, she thinks that the attitude of the Men's Law Society in refusing to admit the women students to their ranks is only upheld for amusement and there is no earnestness about it.

Gwenneth is also well known in the debating sphere of the 'Varsity, for she is one of the most practised and best speakers that the Women's Union has to uphold their name in debating.

THE COMEDY HARMONISTS

Those of us who heard the Comedy Harmonists two years ago, and have frequently heard their recordings over the air since then, and most of us who haven't, will be interested in the story of how the ensemble originated.

When we went down to the A.B.C. to get some information, the amiable and efficient Mr. Lykke was full of facts and figures, and to substantiate his statements produced files of further information to be used at our discretion.

Here is the story of how an advertisement brought together the famous Continental male voice combination.

Harry Frommermann, a well-known German comedian, gifted with an excellent tenor voice, conceived the idea of forming a male vocal quintet, so he advertised for singers in a Berlin publication. As he expected, he was overwhelmed by applications from all sorts of struggling vocalists. The weeding out was a formidable business. Many of the singers were old wrecks, on the brink of despair in their hopeless quest for work. Others, singers without voices, were, of course, equally unsuitable, and were ruled out at once.

Suddenly, one day, the enormous bulk of "Bobby," or rather Robert Bibert, loomed on the horizon. He is the son of a famous bass of the Berlin Opera House Company, and he proved to have a fine bass voice besides being a first class musician.

SO THERE!

Getting out a paper is no fun. If we print jokes people say we are silly.

If we clip things from other papers we are too lazy to write them ourselves; if we don't we are too fond of our own stuff.

If we don't print contributions peo-

ple meet us with a huff. If we do print them the paper is filled with junk.

Now like as not someone will say that we swiped this from another paper.

Well, we DID.—"Los Angeles Colleague."

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Pros and Cons

AN OPINION

THERE ARE TWO SIDES TO EVERY ARGUMENT, AND THAT ABOUT THE PROPOSED REGIMENT IS NO EXCEPTION. FIRST HEAR THE INSTIGATORS—

FROM A SOLDIER

The idea of establishing a University Regiment was first entertained when it became apparent that more and more difficulty would be forthcoming because of the military camps. Both lecturers and students are finding it hard to combat the inconvenience which these entail.

The committee in charge of the investigations which have been made is quite apart from the Council. It is a group of some eight members of the senior staff who have been in active service, with Professor Fitzherbert as chairman.

Their one idea is to offer to the students a solution of their difficulties.

* * *

Professor Fitzherbert, when interviewed, said that he did not want to add to the statement he had made last week. The regiment would only be formed if there were a desire for it. He also said that three hundred men would be the barest minimum with which the regiment could begin its existence.

* * *

Professor Gartrell, when interviewed, said that the only reason the Council had for suggesting the establishment of an infantry battalion for University students was the increasing difficulty of attendance at camps for students belonging to outside units. It is not a command, he said, but merely a suggestion for the students to weigh in their minds and to accept or reject it as they see fit.

In regard to the Engineers, he said, that perhaps one company of the battalion could be set aside for them, and a sympathetic commander would give this company all the field work.

In this way the difficulty of camps at inconvenient times could be overcome by arrangements in the University and regular infantry training provided for Engineers, Medical students, and others alike.

* * *

Sir Douglas Mawson also supported this view. The plan, he said, would include School of Mines students and Training College men. For all these the question of camps was of great importance.

Sir Douglas said that there was no question of forcing the students to undergo training; in the event of war they would have to fight and the training they had had would be of great advantage.

The suggestion, he said, was simply to help the students over a difficulty which was daily increasing, as more and more enlisted.

The average Varsity student has a well-developed brain, he said, which would be best used both to his own and the country's advantage in the way of its training.

Special courses would be run for the members of the different faculties, for chemists, physicists, engineers of all branches, etc.

We only wish to help the student to help himself; this is not for aggression but for defence.

Sir,—With regard to the proposed formation of a University Regiment, as reported in your last issue, I would like to point out that the main and only advantage as far as I can see for such a regiment would be the fact that the annual camp could be held at a more opportune time for students than present militia camps.

On the other hand, the formation of a University Regiment would be of little help in bringing students into contact with men in other walks of life. For example, the Engineering Faculty is the only one in which it is compulsory for students to have practical experience in such a form that they are usually employed as laborers doing "pick and shovel" work. This experience, I can assure you, sir, helps to broaden one's outlook tremendously on the way people of the laboring class look at things. If mobilisation were to occur the forces would be swelled immensely by new recruits, and many University trained men would certainly be given commands as N.C.O.s or officers, where experienced gained in soldiering with people outside the Varsity would be of great advantage.

It is therefore preferable, I think, for students to enlist in units outside the University, provided that their annual camp can be attended without undue interference with their studies.

A. H. IFOULD.

Sir,—I am not "rushing into print," as some might tend to point out at this stage. Rather have I been "pushed into print" by the mutual agreement of some dozen or so students and a member of your staff, who agreed that I should write this to present the views of many of us who hold the same opinion regarding the proposed University Regiment.

Since this subject was brought immediately before the student mind in last week's On Dit, there has been much talk about it in and around the Refectory. This controversy would be ideal if only there were fewer who, after some half hour of spirited debate, sum up the situation by observing, very originally, that there are "points on both sides," and from thence being quite content to let someone else do their thinking for them.

However, my impression, and that I gather of many, is that the sole reasonable objection to the present scheme is the very awkward times at which we are sometimes compelled to leave our studies and hibernate at Woodside for the nonce.

The last main camp was held in the first two weeks of the first term, two very important weeks for students undertaking strange work. The next camp is scheduled for a period dangerously near the final examinations of many. It may be seen that an adjustment here would be more than appreciated. It is definitely necessary. Whether or not this main drawback in the present system concerning students warrants the formation of a special regiment is a moot point.

Some are heard to speak of train-

ing under more congenial circumstances, whatever that means. Well, if it is to be our aim to be trained as an efficient militia unit, why should we become, as we inevitably will, a select body ("select" used there in the broader sense) looked upon with askance by the great majority, many of whom seem to have rather set ideas as regards Varsity students already? I do not think the most optimistic of us could honestly believe that no ill-feeling would come of a University Regiment, and ill-feeling in the army means much more than it does in other walks of life.

Fortunately situated as regards education, students should, and do, make very competent officers under the present system. It is questionable as to whether they would be so efficient if trained in a corps of their friends. No amount of technical knowledge can teach an officer how to control his men and be looked up to by them to the degree that they will if he has been amongst them and worked his way through them. At present there are students in a great number of different units, technical and otherwise, and this seems to be the way it should be.

No, we are by no means certain that the proposal, if carried out, would be a success, and if the students are thought worthy of all the organisation with which the powers that be seem willing to trouble themselves, there are many other channels to which their energy could be put in the University as it stands, much more worth while, and far better appreciated. Why not get the opinions of students about some of those?

J.H.

A GENERAL MEETING OF STUDENTS

To-morrow, in the George Murray Hall, 1.30 p.m.

THE SUGGESTION TO FORM A UNIVERSITY REGIMENT—ARE YOU FOR IT OR AGAINST IT?

COME AND STATE YOUR VIEWS

TO-MORROW

Chairman: R. G. WILLOUGHBY

THE MILITARY VIEW

Sir,—I am strongly opposed to the formation of a University Regiment.

In a paragraph of your issue of June 27, Prof. Fitzherbert states that with such a regiment men would do their training under more congenial conditions in company with their friends and acquaintances, and this would greatly assist the work of training and enable more rapid progress to be made.

The writer seems to have overlooked the fact that one of the objects of militia training is to train men under war-time conditions as nearly as possible, not to provide a "congenial," class-conscious, social organisation.

A further objection to the formation of the regiment is that the majority of undergraduates who join the militia forces strive for and obtain commissions. An essential part of their training is learning how to handle men, some of whom are of lower intellectual standard than undergraduates. In a regiment of undergraduates this essential element of their training would be lacking. Opportunities for promotion, sir, would in my opinion be greatly reduced.

I am satisfied that while conditions in camps attended by undergraduates at present as members of their respective units, while perhaps not being "congenial," are of inestimable benefit to them as a means of understanding and teaching us how to handle the men whom they may one day be called upon to lead.

I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Cornell that the formation of the regiment would be most undemocratic; in fact, it savors definitely of snobbery. Sir, there is no place in the University for a military regiment.

E. W. MILLS.

(Pte. H.Q. 10th Batt.)

UNDEMOCRATIC

(The Editors asked Mr. Cornell to enlarge on the point he made, concerning the proposed regiment, at the last Union Committee meeting.)

Sir,—My criticism of the proposal to form a University military unit is that it is undemocratic—or is that word old-fashioned in 1939? As differences in wealth, schooling, and accent (reelee? yes, rayally!) seem to me already great enough, I should deplore the creation of another group-distinction. Not that the University is a playground for the young of the idle rich as some have said, but its fees place it beyond the reach of the poor, and also the apparently leisurely life of its students, the architectural splendor of its halls, the pomp of its ceremonies, give an impression abroad that it is a privileged institution. If this impression is wrong, why strengthen it by seeking to obtain what would indeed be a privilege—the existence of a military unit in which the student would rub shoulders only with those of his own caste?

If the French system of universal conscription confers any benefit greater than a training in the manipulation of the bayonet, it is that the young Frenchman meets on equal terms compatriots drawn from every corner of France, from every ethnic group, from every social, financial, and cultural level. The French consider that this mixing makes "good Frenchmen." It just as surely makes good democrats. From the camaraderie of peace-time camp or war-time trench that unites teacher, navy, salesman, clerk, factory hand, and jackeroo, why should the "varsity boys" stand aloof, secure, it may be, from vermin, but malodorous with epithets that non-University wits would be sure to hurl?

J. G. CORNELL.

THE DENTISTS SPEAK

Sir,—The general attitude of Dental students towards the proposed University Regiment is unfavorable for the following reasons:—

1. In the event of war they automatically became members of a non-fighting unit.

2. The Commonwealth Government would not permit a dentist to be a member of a fighting unit in war time. This point was clearly illustrated in Melbourne, where Dental students trained with the militia but were told that in the event of war they would not be permitted to enlist with any other than the Dental Corps.

The opinion of a leading military and dental authority is that undergrads from third, fourth, and fifth years would be required to finish their courses, as they would be of more service to their country than if they tossed the course up and trained as infantry. It boils down to this—it takes six weeks to train an infantryman and five years to train a dentist.

For these reasons the students consider that marching and drilling are a waste of time at present.

H. E. COCK.

Dental Hospital.

DEFENCE AND PEACE

Sir,—It seems apparent to me that those people who desire to prepare for war and defend Australia have already joined the army to learn the art of fighting.

Also, those who are sincerely concerned with the creation of lasting and solid grounds for peace have long since directed their activities down channels which seem most fruitful to them.

To the rest, a University regiment will make no difference.

MAX HARRIS.

ANOTHER OPINION

Sir,

Supporters of military defence and pacifists alike could agree in opposing wholeheartedly the formation of a University "regiment." Indeed, if they thought a little, they could be alike ashamed of the considerations put forward so far in support of it.

After all, why invent all these pettifogging reasons? Can't we be honest with ourselves and recognise what we all know? We want more recruits, and still more recruits. The smarter uniforms and kilts are not persuasive enough. So why not harness the feeling of respect we have for the University, and out of it generate a strong University battalion?

It has been argued that the interests and convenience of students must be considered, especially in November; "they would be training with companions whose company they would find more congenial than strangers." (Strangers!) That such considerations should be brought forward in a University committee seems little short of incredible. Mr. Cornell's reported suggestion that the formation of such a regiment might be undemocratic is one to keep well in mind.

Everyone is willing to recognise that the one positive value army life can offer is that University men meet on equal terms and do the same job with non-University men; rich and poor can find their common humanity and learn perhaps how fortuitous and arbitrary are the distinctions of social "class." But how easy it is to find plausible reasons for segregating University men—not even into a separate company or battalion, but into a "Regiment"; "Regiment" having a much more worthy sound than "Battalion," more dash, more romance. More snobbery... (i.e., exaggerated respect for social position or wealth and a disposition to be ashamed of socially inferior connections.—Oxford Dictionary).

Far more important, however, is the

proper function of a University. The churches with their parochial jealousies and suspicions are not yet capable, it seems, of active unequivocal internationalism. Universities may be rivals with each other, but they are rivals in the pursuit of knowledge; a scholar should be able to find in the Universities sanctuary and a similar enthusiasm for research and teaching, wherever he goes. That position of the University—above suspicion of being the tool of any government, or party—is specially safeguarded by the restrictions accepted by its staff from membership of Parliament and from political activities. The wisdom of such rules is most clear in times of "national emergency."

Is not this proposal to have a University regiment a rather insidious or camouflaged reversal of this wise and long-standing policy? How can the University be frankly sincere in the pursuit of truth at all costs and for its own sake, if it is identified with this party or this nation?

There is nothing on earth to prevent members of the University volunteering to serve in the army. They do so as citizens, and they start on the same level with other citizens. But the University as such, the body entrusted with the pursuit and furtherance of knowledge, though within the community, takes no sides; it identifies itself with no particular government. Its weapons are not the world's weapons; the defence of its culture is the very dissemination of that culture.

Nations may go to war, however pathetically, misguidedly; graduates and undergraduates may fight—heroically, selflessly (or die trying to clear up the wreckage without fighting). But through it all, with the future betterment of the community in its keeping, the Universities of the world carry on their essential works.

—MAURICE FINNIS.

(Continued from page 2)

IMPRACTICABILITY SUGGESTED

The Editor, On Dit,
Dear Sir,—At first sight the proposition to form a University regiment seems a reasonable one, but a consideration of the composition and function of a battalion of infantry indicates that the suggestion, while commendable for its enthusiasm, is to be condemned for its impracticability.

Presumably the inspiration for the idea lies in the unstable and uncertain state of international affairs, and the feeling that we are inadequately trained and equipped for defence. The move is thus more or less in the nature of an emergency measure, which of necessity must fail its purpose, for the result would be the formation of a unit, which for some considerable time must remain far below mobilisation standard. Our defence forces are numerically small, and to be effective must be well trained, yet those units which have been in existence in the State for many years, and the N.C.O.s and officers of which put in infinitely more time and work than can be afforded by a University man, are barely of a satisfactory standard of efficiency.

In any battalion of infantry there are numerous specialised jobs which require additional training and years of experience. The senior N.C.O.s (sergeant-majors and quarter-masters), transport section, which must attend numerous riding schools (usually at night), signallers, intelligence section, cooks (and they have to be good), pioneers (sanitary specialists), etc., all hold down jobs requiring qualities (or lack of them) not found in University society. Any military unit represents a cross section of democratic society and men can be found who fall naturally into these jobs; whereas students, who average four crowded years at the 'Varsity, would be incapable of carrying on the organisation and training of the unit.

If, as may be argued, the move is not an emergency one, and is merely fulfilling a long felt want, why the decline and imminent decease of the 'Varsity Company of the 27th Battalion? The main reason advanced for the formation of the proposed unit is that parade times and camp dates could be adjusted to suit those doing courses, but it would obviously be less trouble and more effective if the University Mahomet came to the military mountain and students, with the co-operation of lecturers, fitted themselves into already organised units. Here they can choose their job and gain valuable experience in the handling of the men they actually would command in time of war. (I assure you there is no lack of opportunities for men of the type suitable for promotion in most of the units in the State).

In conclusion might I humbly ask from where are the officers, etc., for

the new unit to come? There are numerous students serving in units at the present time (thereby indicating that if you are keen enough it can be done), but for the most part esprit de corps would leave them extremely reluctant to transfer to a raw, and specifically 'Varsity, unit.
J. FAIRLEY.

AND THE DOCTORS

The Editor, On Dit,
Dear Sir,—From the Medical students' point of view the formation of a University regiment is of very little interest. Such a unit would fulfil no function unfulfilled by present services, and there are many disadvantages.

Medical students can be divided into six classes:

- (1) Those that have joined the A.A.M.C.
- (2) Those that have joined some other forces.
- (3) Those that attend A.A.M. lectures for clinical years.
- (4) Those that consider they have no time for service.
- (5) Those that would join some service if parades were held at a more convenient time.
- (6) Those that aren't interested anyway.

(1) The advantages of the A.A.M.C. over the University regiment are quite obvious: (a) first aid and hygiene training; (b) experience of the men that will be under the authority of us medicos when, and if, we graduate and there is war.

(2) I have spoken to these chaps and they think it's a rotten idea anyway.

(3) These lectures have been advised and arranged by the D.D.M.S. for South Australia, as he considers them to be the most profitable method of military instruction for the clinical years.

(5) A.A.M.C. parades are held bi-monthly on Wednesday evenings—A.A.M. lectures weekly for ten weeks on Wednesday afternoons. No University regimental parades could be held at a more convenient time than these.

(4) and (6) speak for themselves. From the above it can be seen that the advantages of the University regiment to Medical students are two:

- (a) Camp at a more convenient (?) time.
- (b) Companionship of other University fellows.

The answer to these points is that the subclinical years have finished their examinations before the November camp—the most convenient time is in November.

(b) We have enough of this as things are at present.

Summarising, sir, I should say that this University regiment will be completely ignored by all Medical students.

A. P. CHERRY.

Sir Douglas Mawson

To mention the exploits Sir Douglas Mawson has not accomplished either in the geographical or geological sphere would be a far easier task than enumerating those he has. But unfortunately in this hard life, rather than choosing the easier way (which leads to destruction) we must take the more difficult course—the straight and narrow way.

So once again the weary feet must plod the road of professional brilliance to its bitter end—bitter because it brings to bear so heavily the shame of one's own inadequacy and ignorance upon one. But let us grasp our courage in both hands and begin.

Even his bitterest enemy could never accuse Sir Douglas Mawson of leading an ordinary life. In his earliest years the extraordinary was introduced when he left Bradford, Yorkshire, where he was born, and travelled in one of the last of the P. and O. Company's sailing vessels to Australia. He was educated at the Sydney University where he first graduated in Mining Engineering in 1901, but instead of adopting the obvious career of mining engineering, the allure of investigations in pure science proved too much for him, so he decided to devote himself to academic life, "suitable relieved," as he himself puts it, "by extended field explorations."

Having filled the position of demonstrator in Chemistry at the Sydney University, he was appointed lecturer on Petrology and Mineralogy in the Adelaide University in 1905, and when the Chair of Geology was established here in 1921 he was appointed to it.

From 1916—1918 he was attached as Major to the Ministry of Munitions as embarkation officer, and as an officer connected with the supply of high explosives and gas to the Russian and Italian allied forces.

And now come his explorations! To begin with, he has the distinction of being one of the very few in the world who have visited all of the seven continents. Islands have also attracted him, for he has set foot on almost all of the oceanic islands of the Atlantic and Southern Oceans. Also as a result of five voyages in the south Pacific seas, he has first-hand knowledge of many of the island groups of those seas, and at one time spent the greater part of a year exploring the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz groups.

His main distinction as an explorer rests on work in the Antarctic regions, where he has spent in all some five years of his life, discovering and charting vast areas of new land. This work first began in 1907, when he was appointed a member of the staff of Sir Ernest Shackleton's memorable expedition. On that adventure he was one of the party that effected the conquest of the volcano, Mr. Erebus (13,300 ft.), and he was navigator and magnetician of the party which sledged to the Magnetic Pole.

After gaining so much experience in Polar exploration he organised and led two notable Australian expeditions to the far south. Both of these undertakings were conducted on thoroughly scientific plans, resulting in a vast accumulation of data which is still in progress of publication as two extensive series of reports.

The most notable geographical work achieved by his Australian expeditions has been that their observations, more than those of any other expedition to Antarctic regions, furnished the data which, at the conclusion of their 1929—31 expedition in the Discovery, finally established the certainty of the existence beneath Antarctic ice of land of continental proportions.

As a further result of the work of these Australian expeditions the British Government in 1933 formally laid claim to the large sector of the Antarctic Continent in which they had operated. This Antarctic territory of approximately 2,250,000 square miles is now a Dependency of the Commonwealth of Australia.

For a start there are all his degrees: Bachelor of Mining Engineering, Bachelor of Science, First Class Honors, Doctor of Science and Fellow of the Royal Society of London. His brilliance is acknowledged not only in Australia, but in such countries as the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Sweden, where he has been elected Honorary Member of many learned societies. He has received no less than 13 medals for his discoveries in geological and geographical spheres from all parts of the world—London, America, Paris, Berlin, etc. Add to these medals the title of Knight Bachelor and Order of the British Empire, and one could say that we

LEONARDO, RAPHAEL, AND MICHELANGELO

In Leonardo da Vinci are united all the cultural attainments of the Florentines. If Giotto, because of his great achievements is termed a genius, what name shall be given to Leonardo? He is the most liberally endowed person in history; poet, artist, sculptor, engineer, designer of buildings, and builder of waterways.

Leonardo has been criticised by his contemporaries for failing to complete many of his undertakings. Painting to Leonardo was a means of exploring human and natural truths which eluded scientific apparatus, and even words. Painting was not an end in itself.

Consider the painting of "The Last Supper" as described in Merejkowski's "The Forerunner," his unusual Madonna conception entitled "Virgin of the Rocks," and an account of the painting of the "Mona Lisa." The subtle, the mystical, the inexpressible haunted him, and led him to experiment with new methods of painting, though these were not always fortunate, and much of his work has blackened and decayed. His notebooks are rich in comment, in odd drawings and sketches—a section of a human skull or a rare plant, perhaps the formation of clouds.

Leonardo was never satisfied with his achievement. In this respect he was the opposite of Rubens, who with amazing virility leaped from canvas to canvas. Drama has been called the keynote of Leonardo's work. The easy grace of the Florentine line did not satisfy him. Individual graces and strained faces were not enough. He attempted to create an atmosphere, a background which fitted Nature's mood with that of his subject. He prepared the way for two of the greatest dramatic painters in history, El Greco and Rembrandt.

Raphael was essentially the artist whom the people loved. He was a facile painter, who created types of beauty, and was a master of rhythmic composition. A pupil of Perugino, he combined some of that master's gift for spatial relationship with Botticelli's grace of line.



How the DEVIL do they DEVIL their DEVILLED Nuts

At DITTER'S

114 KING WILLIAM STREET TRY THEM!

The "School of Athens" is a supreme example of his gift for composition, possessing decorative quality in its connected pattern and sense of undisturbed movement. He had not the intensity of spirit which made Fra Angelico great, nor had his figures the individuality of Leonardo's, but Raphael's has been the ideal of beauty in Western countries for centuries.

Michelangelo was a strong character, and his personal force expends itself in his work. He does not aim to please. Raphael created beauty of a sentimental type, Botticelli's was visionary, but Michelangelo's conception is ideal, that of a superman. There is a fatalism, almost a despondency in the gestures of his figures and a physical strength that is beyond the Greek or Pagan expression.

Michelangelo was gentle at heart, intrigues, and demands of his patrons but rough in manner, never a favorite of princes as was Raphael. Wars kept him in a state of bitterness and despair. Seven of the best years of his life were spent on designing a tomb for Pope Julius, though the project was afterwards rejected.

The great days of the Renaissance were ending. There were futile imitations of Raphael's work. Problems of form which thrilled Giotto's followers of line which kept Florence spell-bound in Botticelli's time, of space which drew people to the canvases of Perugino, were obliterated in an aspect of sentimentality.

Michelangelo was the last of the Titans, full of vigorous energy and poetic ideals.

have in the University one of the most highly awarded men in Australia. May we well be proud of him.

ARTS II v. LAW II

The subject of the inter-faculty debate between the second Arts and Law teams was "That the British Empire is in its decadence." Mr. R. R. P. Barbour was in the chair, and the debate was held in the George Murray Building at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 28.

Mr. Kerr, opening the debate for the Arts team and the affirmative side, claimed that Great Britain was rotten to the core. He pointed to the absurd stratification of society, and claimed that the ultimate fall of the British Empire would be due to internal causes rather than external aggression. An empire inevitably fails when its desire for political aggrandisement is sated. Pacifism and imperialism being incompatible, the latter was responsible for the unprofitable mass of armaments so contrary to the ideals of the former. He held that the granting of the Statute of Westminster was a sign of great weakness in the mother country, whose internal decadence is in the main responsible for the crown becoming little more than a sentimental idea.

Mr. Jacobs, for the negative, delved into history in an endeavor to show that Great Britain, although she has had many set-backs, has always risen again. The British Commonwealth of Nations is a new conception not held together by force nor vain imperialism; but by the better bonds of common good for individual entities within the Empire. The Empire, far from being in its decadence, is in a period of evolution, with world order as the sole end to be achieved. It is practically the only nation in the world to-day in which there is room for diverse opinions.

Mr. Gough, for the Arts team, drew attention to the impossibility of holding together so widely spread an Empire. The Canadians in the east of their country wish to go over to the U.S.A. New Zealand is in economic stays, being hardly able to breathe. Australian loans have to be supported by London underwriters. The natives in India and South Africa are maltreated and wish for independence. The decadence of the British Empire, he said, is both latent and physical, and was due to the fact that the daughters of the mother country are grown up now and, in the case of Canada and Australia, wish to unite with the seductive United States.

Mr. Mattison claimed that we stand or fall with Britain. We see in the Empire not decay but change, not decadence but transformation. Surely the spending of thousands of millions on defence is no sign of decadence. Further, the granting of independence to the Dominions, far from being a sign of weakness, was a sign of strength. No empire in the past has been strong enough to do the same. The Empire is united from the highest to the lowest, in this case the socialists, who, in company with all classes, praise the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Miss McDougall, speaking third for the Arts team, pointed to India, once our pride and the jewel in our imperial crown, at the moment striving as hard as she can for independence. She held that England's greatness was a thing of the past. She foresaw the ultimate ruin of the British Empire in the people's desire to play cricket and football and go to the races. The falling birth-rate and the increasing number of divorces were further signs of decadence.

Mr. Wells strongly criticised Mr. Kerr's right to judge whether or not the Empire was in its decadence by the acts of its rulers over the last few years. He slung mud at Mr. Gough and Miss McDougall principally for arguing outside the debate, but nevertheless, seemed to find plenty of matter in their speeches to rebut, relevant or irrelevant though it might be.

The leaders exercised their right of reply. Mr. Kerr's speech being particularly good. A little color was introduced into the debate by the Law team's use of a Union Jack to symbolise their side. Mr. Jacobs could with some truth, have been accused of being a flag-wagger. Professor Campbell, the adjudicator, gave his verdict in favor of the Law team by a narrow margin, and Mr. Barbour closed the meeting.

LAW STUDENTS! COMMERCE STUDENTS!

TEXT BOOKS AS SET are obtainable at THE LAW BOOK CO. OF AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD. 12 Pirie Street

THE LAW DANCE

Some hundreds of people obeyed the summons of the Law Students' Society to their annual dance in the Refectory on Friday last, "the 30th day of June, 1939, at the hour of 8.15 o'clock in the evening." His Honor, Sir Angus Parsons, received the guests with Prof. Campbell.

Apart from the claret cup, the whole thing had a distinct legal flavor, considerably enhanced by the presence either in person or in caricature of several legal luminaries. Among the former we noticed Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kriewaldt, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Blackburn, while on the walls of the Refectory in caricature were Smith, K.C., Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Doug. Reed, together with facial distortions of prominent members of the A.U.L.S.S., brilliantly executed by G. F. Anderson and E. B. Scarfe. On either side of the orchestra was a dummy figure in judicial robes, one boasting a cauliflower for a head and a banana for a nose, the other having a pumpkin and a juicy carrot representing the same features. However, in the course of the evening the former had part of his head bitten off. The programme, too, was couched in legal terms, which to the discerning—that means almost everybody—were decidedly ambiguous. Taken in conjunction with the summons, "to produce at the time and place aforesaid all such persons and things as shall be expedient therefor," the names of the dances indicated that a thoroughly good time could be enjoyed by all; and that indeed was the subsequent unanimous judgment of the court. Sentence was deferred till the following morning.

Baseball General Meeting

Wednesday, June 28, in the George Murray Hall, a gathering of about twenty enthusiasts opened business at 7.45. Our coach, Mr. Kriewaldt, was in the chair, and the president, Mr. Ohlstrom, turned up at about 8.

The first business was the discussion of the batting and fielding averages of the A team. Then came the finalisation of arrangements for the South Australian Baseball League Ball of July 25.

Our president was then asked to draw upon his vast store of baseball knowledge to give us a general talk and to answer questions. An unpremeditated extempore discussion followed, chiefly on batting and signals, full of useful hints and practical instruction. The vote of thanks to the president is repeated in these notes.

At about a quarter to ten the gathering dispersed. This half season meeting is a valuable precedent which we hope will be followed.

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WEST END

XXX BITTER BEER

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Sporting Page

J. M. McPHIE, Editor. MARGARET COWELL, Reporter.

**Soccer, Baseball, Rugby, Women's Hockey
 Win; Hockey Drawn**

BASEBALL AND RUGBY TURN IT ON

BASEBALL

Three wins and a draw resulted from the matches played on July 1: the third team alone failed to have a full win.

The A.s played against Port Adelaide, the second team on the list. For the first three innings there was no scoring, but very tight fielding. Finally Varsity broke through with a hit to Lewis, followed by strong batting, which brought three men across the plate. Eventually Port Adelaide scored one run, successive wild throws from the catcher enabling Slade to cross. The match finished 3-1 our way. The safe-hits were ten, three to Nichterlein, two to Lewis, one each to Catt, Swan, Thompson, Kilgariff, and Rose. It may be added that our own Swan was mentioned among the "stars" in the "Mail" report.

The B.s had no trouble at all in whitewashing Glenelg, 7-0, on the north Police ground. Our fielding was errorless all day, and the batting and base-running strong enough to get runs when wanted. But the main honors again go to the pitcher, Noack, who had the Glenelg batters worried all the time. Our eight hits were helped by three costly errors from our opponents. O'Brien and Soar hit twice each, and Kerr, Schwarz, Daly, and Backhouse once. This win keeps us clearly at the lead of the B Grade list with an inspiring average of points for and against.

In Metro. B Grade, Goodwood tied with our third team, 11-11. The scores were fairly even all through, and Varsity went into the field for the last time two runs in the lead. Fahey had taken over the pitching from McIntosh; he struck the first batter out. The next man got on, stole second, and then third, when the catcher did not take a wide ball clearly. A hit over second base scored one run. With two men out Goodwood had second and third occupied; from an infield play the runner at second was tagged after the man from third got home. Safe-hitters for Varsity were: Anderson and Miller Randle (4), Statton (2), McPherson, Slade, and McIntosh.

The fourth team had yet another win, this time in a low-scoring game, by three runs to one. For us there were only two safe-hits—to Nairn and Alderman.

SOCCER

A TEAM HAS WIN.

University, 4 goals; Ascot Park, 2 goals.

On Saturday the A.s recorded their second win for the season. The first two goals were scored within ten minutes of the kick-off.

The best players were: Newson, centre-half, who gave another dashing display of football, and who was one of the mainstays of the team's defence and attack; Parsons played an excellent game at left-half, and Luscombe and Harris, in the forward line, are to be commended on their brilliant play.

The goalscorers were: Luscombe 2, Harris 1, and Womersly 1.

Considering the way we were pressing in attack more goals should have been scored, but the forwards on the whole need still more dash.

The B team played much better on Saturday. Although they did not win they were able to score three goals, which is certainly very gratifying, and with more co-ordinative practice should do something towards winning in the near future.

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Call and Inspect

TEST MATCH

The event of the week was the basketball match between Dentals and Engineers. The Dentals' tender throats were no match for the pickled vocal chords of the Engineers, and they lost 13-4.

The teams were becomingly and brightly clad (or unclad).

Henry Hamilton wore a tigerskin (imitation) and played up to it—even to roaring. Neun, looking chubbier than usual, chose his royal blue outfit, while Alan King was his solemn (?) self in black.

For the Dentals Bruce Frayne, leaving nothing to chance, wore his corset-brassiere-etc. combination.

Alec Plummer, a virginal figure in white, looked disdainfully on the game from afar off, but managed to drop the ball through the hoop on one occasion, while Dick Snow, less virginal, rushed about a lot.

Judy Young umpired the game in no uncertain fashion, her experience enabling her to keep the boys well under control.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

This week the A team defeated Tocha 6-2. The match was very untidy chiefly because the ground was poor, and those who did not slip where the ground was bare generally managed to trip in the long weed. All through the match University was superior to its opponents and but for the splendid play of the Tocha goalie would have scored many more goals. The forwards were passing well, and but for the ground would probably have shown their best form for the season. The defence was patchy, particularly on the left where the half-back and back still do not combine well. Probably the most improved player on the field was Vera Szrich, the left wing.

The B team, alas, was defeated by Y.W.C.A. The team has been unfortunate not to have the same forward line each week, but the defence is sound, and it is surprising to find so many goals scored against us. Possibly it was the bumpy ground which was our undoing.

The B3 team nearly created a record by losing 2-0. If the team shows as much improvement in the next fortnight as in the last, they might win several matches this season.

We would like to thank Reg Motteram for umpiring this match. One wonders what the score might have been but for his noble effort.



*Take this stuff: if the smack is sour,
 The better for the embittered hour;
 It should do good to heart and head
 When your soul is in my soul's stead;
 And I will friend you, if I may,
 On this dark and dreary day.*

(Apology to Houseman)

AT ROSE CRAMOND'S
Queen's Head, Kermode St.

FOOTBALL

Although fielding one of the strongest sides for this season the A.s could not combine sufficiently well as a team to beat Payneham. A disastrous first quarter against a strong wind put Payneham 5 goals ahead, which was increased to 8 by half-time. During this half it looked as if Payneham would win by about 20 goals. Seldom has a University team played so badly. Apart from Bill Madigan, Pat Kleinschmidt, and one or two others the Blacks were a rabble. The sight of our coach at half-time, however, inspired us to better football, and although it was mainly individual efforts the Blacks could hold their own during the third and last quarters. Little can be said of the standard of the football. Uninspiring at most times, with flashes of more brilliant play, the whole must have appeared a rather sorry sight to spectators. We could perhaps learn the use of handball from our opponents, who delivered the ball by either hand to a team mate at every available opportunity. Sometimes they even used both hands, and in one case a clenched fist. We congratulate the rugby team on their win.

Goalkeepers: Ligertwood (5), Masters, Rice (2). Better players: Madigan, Kleinschmidt, Steele, Gurner, Betts, and Rice.

Final scores: University, 9 goals 12 behinds; Payneham, 18 goals 11 behinds.

The B team lost to King's O.S., 19.13 to 14.7. The fact that the scores at three-quarter time were 15.11 to 5.7 against us speaks for itself. We really did show some of the form we have long been hoping for towards the end of the match, and if we can maintain that we will soon be amongst the wins.

Goalkeepers: Cherry (5), Stevens (4), Magarey, McKay (2), Cocks (1). Best players: Bennet, Cherry, Gratton, Evans, White.

The C team managed their second win for the season. Scores: Varsity, 9.7, d. Teachers' College, 7.9. Goalkeepers: Varsity, Gordon, Monfries (3), Lloyd, White, Ifould. All the team played well and enjoyed the "victory social" held after the match.

TABLE TENNIS

Last Wednesday University met Savings Bank, who had previously defeated us rather comfortably, but on this occasion a great tussle ensued. The final result was in doubt practically to the last match. Unfortunately fate decided against us, and the opposing side won by 10 rubbers to 8.

Players in the second round of the tournament must have their matches completed by the end of this week, otherwise they will be forfeited.

RUGBY

Varsity showed a welcome return to form on Saturday to defeat the top team, Adelaide, 6-0. The opposition did not look dangerous all day, and had it not been for Magarey, playing at full-back for Adelaide, Varsity would have scored a lot more.

Both backs and forwards showed improvement, and with Waterman and Fairweather getting the three-quarters moving, the centres could make a lot of ground. Jeffries and Richardson were taking the ball at top speed and making many openings for themselves. Smith did a lot of good work at full-back.

Among the forwards Edwards and Archibald were the biggest menaces all day.

The pack as a whole played well, and took the ball at the toe very nicely several times to gain many yards.

Archibald was the first to get over, forcing his way through from a line-out. This gave us a lead at half-time of 3-0. In the second half, after the ball had been thrown about among the forwards, Waterman flashed over for our second try.

The B.s played well to defeat Navy 13-3, and reverse the result of last week when Navy defeated us 33-0. Anderson played well and took the responsibility of captain upon himself—no mean feat when the number of talkers is considered.

Craven made some good runs, one particularly good one ending in a try. Frewen and Warhurst also got tries. The game was fairly even until about half-way through the second half, when Varsity got two tries and clinched the game. The tackling of backs is improving, especially that of McMichael, who upset many Navy movements.

BASKETBALL

The A.s played a much better game on Saturday against Railways, though they lost 13-22. Dodging and passing were much improved all through the team, though the full goal was unable to make position under the post or at sufficient distance from her opponent. Practice of goal-throwing would also appear to be in order, as 20 misses were recorded. Betty Marshall and Marj. Crooks again played well. The back line combination was in full force, Margaret Cowell saving quite effectively from Joy Shields.

The B.s were both energetic and successful against Ramblers, whom they beat by 6 goals. The whole team played well, Joan Hayter as usual giving them a fine example of how the thing should be done. Mary Haste and Margaret Sullivan were especially alert and forceful on the back line, Judy Boyce and Barbara Wellbourne, whose goal-throwing was phenomenal, on the forward. Passing and catching is still the goal help's bane, though she was in very good form on Saturday.

The C.s lost to Y.W.C.A. Trojans, 37-24. Catherine Thomson played well, and Alice Bailey showed a most agreeably marked improvement. The twins were in good, though not top, form. Playing together as a team shows weekly improvement in combination. The future lies full of hope.

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ENTRIES

For what?
 The Boxing and Wrestling Club will hold its annual championships in three weeks time; so hurry up and get into training; there will be a cup for the winner of each bout, the Abbott Cup for the best and fairest boxer, and the Russell Cup for the best and fairest wrestler; entries must be in Monday, 17th; the only qualification needed is membership to the Sports Association. Entries are FREE, and should be given in to J. A. Roberts or T. W. Parkhouse. Turn up!

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A CORRECTION

Last week a notice appeared stating that sporting results had to be in by noon on Mondays. This, of course, was a misprint for NINE. Owing to the generosity and long-suffering of our sporting editor, however, such reports may be left in his box as late as 10.30 a.m.

RIFLE CLUB

The new rifle shooting year began with a practice at 500 yards. Conditions were moderately good for shooting, with a cold but steady wind which required an allowance of about 5 degrees early in the afternoon, later calming down to about 3 degrees.

G. P. Sandford shot brilliantly to record a ten shot "possible" in his first round, followed by an excellent 48. This score was equal top of the whole range.

M. P. Wallace, in eight shot rounds, also had a fine shoot, and scored a "possible" in his first round, followed by 35 in his second.

E. G. Robinson and W. F. Scammell, who have both been shooting well for some time, had good scores on Saturday, recording 88, 38-76, and 37, 38-75 respectively.