

NOT WORK for a period of not exceeding eight weeks. There were 600 teachers, and if a good proportion of them joined at the end of the year there would be a fair amount of cash in hand. A committee might be appointed to grant relief in authenticated cases, and they might be empowered to use some of the money in getting actuarial calculations, so that at the next Conference they could come forward armed with these calculations and a year's practical experience, and submit a scheme for adoption. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. T. W. Cole seconded the motion.—Mr. Burston explained the position of teachers in Victoria in regard to sick-pay. He suggested that depreciation of pay after a fortnight might have the effect of bringing the teacher back to duty before he or she was fit for work.—Mr. M. M. Maughan explained the privileges of the public servants on the fixed list, and stated that efforts were being made to get greater concessions from the Government in the matter of leave with pay.—Several speakers opposed the motion, and an amendment proposed by Mr. Mueller, and seconded by Mr. Maughan, to refer the question to the executive to make observations and calculations, to draw up a scheme, and report to the next Conference, was carried.

LECTURE ON THE HEALTH ACT. The President, Mr. J. Harry, occupied the chair in the evening, when there was a considerable falling off in the attendance, owing, no doubt, to the wet weather. Dr. Gunson read a paper on the South Australian Health Act, which had been prepared by Dr. Northwick. The principal subject dealt with in the lecture was zoonotic diseases and their relation to the public schools. In dealing with such diseases there were four things which must necessarily be observed—notification, isolation, disinfection, and scientific examination. In the South Australian Act it was provided that pulmonary tuberculosis must be reported to the Local Board of Health, which had power to supervise the disinfection of rooms and their contents if the medical man in charge of the case certified that such action would prevent the spread of the disease. To ensure the successful administration of the Act it would be necessary to educate many of the members of the Local Boards of Health, as well as the public generally, so that they would recognise the importance of the work, and the school teachers would be of valuable assistance if they would co-operate in this direction. It was scarcely necessary to say that school premises should be kept in the utmost efficient sanitary condition. The English Education Department provided 10 square ft. of floor space and 140 cubic ft. per child in the class, and the lecturer's experience had led him to believe that this quantity was never exceeded, and frequently not obtainable, in this colony. Such a provision was utterly inefficient, because in order to keep the respiratory impurity within a reasonable limit the air of the classroom would have to be completely changed six or seven times per hour. This would necessitate some form of mechanical ventilation, and it was impossible to change the air of a room by natural ventilation more often than three times an hour without producing uncomfortable draughts. When the classes were out at recess every window and door in the school should be thrown open wide to flush out the foul air, and the children should be turned out at the same time to recharge their lungs with fresh air. A number of lantern slides were used to illustrate the remarks of the lecturer.

THAT MYSTERIOUS "GAZETTE" NOTICE. Enquiries were made of the Chief Secretary on Saturday concerning the rather mysterious notice appearing in the latest "Government Gazette" and published in "The Register" of Friday, intimating that the Governor had appointed that the certificates of the interment of the bodies of Alexander McCulloch and Yung Hing, which were received at the University School of Anatomy, should be transmitted to the Inspector of Anatomy within eight weeks after the day on which such bodies were received for anatomical examination, instead of within six weeks. The Chief Secretary explained that the time allowed by the Anatomy Act for the dissection of bodies at a School of Anatomy is six weeks after death, and interment must take place not later than the expiration of that period unless the time be extended by the authorities, which has been done in the present instance. The School of Anatomy represent that six weeks does not afford them ample time to allow of the anatomical treatment of bodies, and a request has been made for a general extension. This request is now under the consideration of the Government. In the present case, the extension is a special one, a fortnight extra having been allowed. In the interests of medical science the School of Anatomy is permitted the use of bodies of persons dying in the Destitute Asylum and other State institutions without friends to claim them, but in all cases the wishes of relatives and friends are respected, and no bodies are handed over to those in charge of the School provided relatives or other persons object to such a course. There is expressed provision in the Act for the transfer for this purpose of bodies of persons dying at the Destitute Asylum, lunatic asylums, gaols, and prisons.

- Mrs. Mary Lavinia May, Ethel May, McArthur, Michael Louis A. McCormack, Duncan McDonald, Gordon Hector McFarlane, Joseph William McGrath, Ivy Catherine Janet McKenna, Allan Murdoch McLeod, Donald Malcolm McLeod, Samuel Herbert McMillan, Edwin Harry McMullen, Margaret Selma Magnus, Daisy Isabel Main, Kathleen Olive Maler, Lydia Kate Marria, Alexander Oswald Martin, Minnie Melinda Martin, Clouston Waterhouse Matthers, Harold Melville Maughan, Eva Annie May, Leonard Stewart Miller, Beatrice Elizabeth Mills, Claud William Milne, John Murray Florence Ruby Morley, Harley John Morrell, Douglas Bruce Murdoch, James Elliott Murray, John Stanley Murray, Daisy Nash, Wilfred Roy Neill, George Gordon Nichols, Dorothy Clara Norman, Herbert Russell Osborn, Gertrude Mary Emma O'Connor, Philip John O'Grady, Lily O'Hagan, Daniel Patrick O'Hare, Rosa Mary O'Connell, Elwyn Bruce O'Brien, Elsie Louisa Oliver, Alfred Frank Oswald Osborn, Letitia Mary O'Sullivan, Basil Osborn, Owen. William Stuart Padman, Florence Ansell Palmer, Edward Beck Parkhouse, Arthur Ronald Parkinson, Edith Bishop Parry, Harold Stephen Parsons, William Norman Parsons, Lily Isabel Paterson, Benjamin Stephens Penny, Alphonse T. Perrier, Edith Mary Pickering, Richard Roy Pinder, Victor George Conwell Porter, Ethel Martha Potts, Hazel Winifred Powell, Florence My Powlesland, Lillian Powlesland, William Ewart Prece, Gerald Quinlan, Robert Goldthorpe Raws, Stanley McGregor Reed, Walter Giddon Reid, Edward James Cadell Rennie, Walter Russell Reynell, Archibald Charles Richards, George Walter Richards, Ida Elizabeth Richards, Vernet Rosch, Guy Barker Ross, Alfred Edwin Rowe, Margareta Rose, May D'Albion Rowley, Claude Maximilian Rutter, Jeanie Sage, William Humphrey Sapland, Annie May Sangster, Douglas Saunders, Cecil Patrick Scanlan, Bertha Anna Henrietta Schneider, Alice Marion Schofield, Wilfred George Schofield, Florence Scott, Gilbert Montagu Seary, Albert Edward Seary, Cecil Blackwood Seaman, Talbot Emanuel Senior, Roy Hamilton Sharp, Ruby Rogers Skinner, Berry Wilson Smith, Ethel Margaret Smith, Mary Veronica Smith, James William Snowley, Jeanie Gordon Spooner, Walter Henry Staples, David MacDonald Steele, Vera Olive Stephen, Francis Carlisle Stevens, Ada Marriet Hay Stewart, Clement Stanley Stokes, George Alexander Stolz, Hilda Amy Stoward, Oswald Wynne Stoyel, Léonide Carey Blyth Sunman, Warren Alexander Swan, Clarence Taylor, John Telford, Julie Marie Thibout, Cyril James Thomas, Jessie Louise Thomas, William Finch Thomas, Gordon Kingsley Thompson, John Conrad Todd, Gertrude Mary Clara Tolman, Cyril Graham Toller, Claude Montrose Torr, Florence May Treloar, May Gertrude Tucker, William Charles A. Tucker, John Pitfield Tuke, Ellis Turner, Annie Gertrude Uindell, Maxwell Venning, Constance Mary Verco, Alice Josephine Wakefield, George Wald, Ernest Westworth Walker, Lillian Clara Walsh, Cecil Victor Walker, John Stanley West, Herman Charles West, Claude Herbert Howard Westhoven, Harry Cosbie Wight, Annie Wilkinson, Arthur Stuart Williams, Mabel Evangeline Williams, Millicent Maud Wilson, Lindsey Page Winterbottom, George Woods, William Heslop Woolpough, Hannah Vernon Wright.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The following is the pass-list for the Preliminary Examination held by the University of Adelaide in September:— Clifford Thomas Adams, Ruby Adams, Alice Alfred, Harold Roy Anderson, Frank Angus, Marjorie Alice Arrow, Marian Barlow, Ethel Barringer, Ellis Lathury Baylis, Fanny Gansden Bayer, Muriel Gertrude Beevor, Arthur Hammond Bell, Charlotte Davidson Bell, Lionel Ox-burrow Betts, Horace Auburn Blechmoore, Frederick George Bonnin, Haïdon Lancelot Bowco, Thomas Moki Anderson Boys, Hubert Victor Braddock, Aveline Charlotte Brandwood, Clifford Samuel Bray, Ernest Hamnold Brewer, Arthur Royse Broad, William Ernest Brockopp, Mabel Mary Cyril Brown, Leslie Frank Burgess, Hilda Margaret Burden, Evelyn Constance Burnett, Helen Margaret Butler, John Collingridge Paterson Butler, Michael Joseph Byrt, Robert Buchanan Campbell, Reginald Anderton Canaway, Robert Canning, Frederick Henry Caporn, John William Carey, Sydney George Leyland Catchlove, Herman August Waldemar Christoph, Gladys Olive Cleland, Violet Christine Clifton, Frances Hannah Close, Clifford Trevellan Cocks, Henry William Coles, Ada Coghlan, Ada Cohen, Herbert Youngman Collison, Myrtle Frances Conway, Harry Bertram Cooks, Effie Hilder Coventry, Hilda Edith Cowan, Hubert Henry Cowell, Minnie Leah Crise, Millicent Ellen Thornton Crewell, Hubert Stephen Cross, Edward Joseph Crotty, Collier Robert Cudmore, Elsie Cumming, Lisle Julius Darwin, Stanley James Germain Davey, Henry Day, Katie Jane Maud Day, Evelyn Muriel Day, John Groves Deeble, Kate Nina Dollman, Ethel Jessie Donnell, Thomas Hugh Donnelly, William Alfred Vernon Drew, Harold Fletcher Duffield, Mary Duggan, Violet Mary Pash Dunn, Ably Fellows Edwards, Annie Rita Ellis, Frank Ellis, Matthias Erichsen, Alfred Jean Evans, Claire Mary Evans, Glynisw David Evans, Robert Stoddan Evans, Thomas John Evans, James Faby, Francis William Fehrer, Alice Isabel Fitch, Charles Ashley Foulie, Daisy Ethel Ford, Ernest Cecil Foss, Alan Beveridge Fotheringham, Arthur Percival Fox, Spencer Ernest Freer, Frederick Julius Gale, Edith Josephine Garliner, Minna Augusta Gerry, Joseph Gilbert, Lancelot Waring Gill, Francis Arnold Gilles, William George Goodchild, Nita Frances Goode, Reginald Alfred Goode, Charles Henry Gould, William Stafford Goudie, Ernest Richard Graham, Percy Ernest Graham, James Tinsley Gray, Ernest O'Donnell Gray, Agnes Gurr, Elsie Wilson Haining, Charles Marmaduke Hallett, Bertha Eva Hareus, Laura Catherine Hardy, Dora Isabel Harris, Daisy Kate Harry, Benjamin Freeman Harry, Leonard Guy Haselgrove, Leslie Horrocks Haslam, Grace Ellen Heming, Marie Hutson Hensley, Norman John Herridge, Victor Henry Hess, Edwin Corbett Higginbottom, Annie Louise Hill, Muriel Hill, Lilian Frances Scott Hillman, Stella Jane Hooper, Annie Hoffmeister, Winifred Brewsbrough Holder, Mary Frances Holmes, Daphne Jean Horrocks, Herbert Clifton Hosking, Arthur Howard, Gilbert Howard, Helen Gertrude Howe, Leslie Rowland Hill, Ashton Hunter, Florence Lily Hunter, Arthur Kinsey Ineson, William Ingleton Alexander James Ingle, Oscar Leonard Isachsen, Nelly Ellen Ivett, Margaret Jacob, Mellor Phelps Jacob, Henry Garfield James, Charles Francis James, May Jacks, Arthur Tarlton Jeffries, John Alfred Jeffrey, Mabel Ellen Jennings, Edgar Broughton Jensen, William Frank M. Johnson, Mary Elizabeth Jewett, Donalds Kahan, Blanche Charabel Kead, Bertha Millicent Kelly, William Stanley Kelly, Arthur Glen Kimber, Sydney James King, Hedwig Maria Klostermann, Theodor

A MYSTERIOUS NOTICE. A notice appears in the "Government Gazette" this week intimating that, by virtue of the provisions of the Anatomy Act of 1884, the Governor appoints that the certificates of the interment of the bodies of Alexander McCulloch and Yung Hing, which were received at the School of Anatomy carried on in connection with the University of Adelaide for anatomical examination, shall be transmitted to the Inspector of Anatomy within eight weeks after the day on which such bodies were received for anatomical examination, instead of within six weeks, as appointed by the said Act.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Professor Bezg concluded his series of lectures on wireless telegraphy at the University on Wednesday evening. The lectures quickly made themselves an important part of the programme of the week. He spoke of experiments that Sir Charles Todd had made, and successfully tried several in the room. The lecture was made exceedingly clear to those who availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the various experiments, which were minutely explained by the Professor, who received many marks of approval for the great pains he and his assistants had taken to show the progress of this interesting advance in practical science. The lecturer thought it might be practical to use wireless telegraphy from the mainland to the Atholpore at a saving of expense on the present system of cable connection, and experiments would in the course of time be made to that end. He also vigorously remarked that speech by wireless telegraphy seemed within the region of possibility.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In the course of the lecture he gave on Wednesday evening at the University Professor Bezg referred to experiments Sir Charles Todd had made lately. He said that by gradual stages they had moved down the coast, and one of these was distinctly shown on a lantern screen. They had good signals early in July, but had not thought it well to try more than this distance until they could speak both ways. They had only one coil capable of working the distance well, and it was the same size as those used by Marconi. Mr. Odine, of Ballarat, had kindly offered them his coil, so that they hoped now to have a fresh start. Mr. Unbehauen, of the Post-office, had worked hard at the experiments, and Mr. Rogers, of the University, had made all the connections, while his assistant, Mr. Bromley, had spent many patient hours in sending signals. The Professor showed an apparatus receiving messages from the Observatory, where Mr. Bromley was operating. The receiving wire passed through the window and was connected to the lead covering of the minaret on the University. He found that no one could ascend the minaret without either considerable expense or some risk, so that it was impossible to get a wire hung up properly. However, he had the idea that possibly a simple connection with the lead roof might do, and so it did. It worked during the afternoon in the rain, and that was rather a surprise, because, though the ether waves are independent of weather, the receiving wire must be insulated or there is the possibility of losing the electrical oscillation after you have got it.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Mlle. Dawson continued her series of lectures on French literature of the nineteenth century, at the University on Monday, October 2. The subject for the afternoon's lecture was the literary criticism of the century as exemplified in the writings of Sainte-Beuve and Renan. It was shown that the whole character of French critical literature underwent a marked change at the period of the great Revolution. During the classical period, under Louis XIV., French literary criticism consisted merely in the application of certain stereotyped rules by which the approved taste was prescribed. But an emancipated literature, vivified with the life and strength of the new freedom, was needed for the literary expression of the people, who wrought out the Revolution and the military exploits of the first Empire, and it was a striking contrast to the measured formalities of the couriers of the Grand Monarque. An illustration was given of the ornate style prevailing even in ordinary conversation amongst the nobility of Louis XIV., with a reference to Voltaire's cutting criticism on the stately periphrases then in vogue. The new critical method originated mainly with Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in 1804, who was described as probably the greatest critic France has ever produced. His first work of importance, a history of the poetry of the sixteenth century, was pronounced by the "Revue Française" a model of criticism. This was soon followed by a volume of poems, entitled "Poésies de Joseph Delorme," which raised on the one hand a chorus of eulogy and on the other a torrent of criticism. But it was as the saint-making spirit of the "Globe" that Sainte-Beuve made his most important debut as a critical writer. After the Revolution of 1830 the contributors to this review were split into two parties, Conservative and Progressive. Sainte-Beuve stood firmly with the latter, and by familiarizing his readers with the tone of foreign literature in general, he opened up a new horizon.