

*Continued*

Money had been given to fence the reserve, but it was considered that this would be wasted owing to the impossibility of protecting it from fire. One of the dreams of the board was to erect rest and convalescent homes and quarters for tourists, who could inspect the Chase in charge of guides employed by the board. The board were gratified at the increasing interest being displayed by the public in the work of the board and in procuring animals for releasing on it. Some wombats had been secured from the southeast, and would soon be liberated on the Chase by Mr. E. Waite.

*Continued*

camels are met with on the road, almost concealed by their huge load of fodder, giving quite an Oriental touch to the scene. Mules seem to be principally employed in carrying small barrels up and down the hills. They bring down wine possibly and carry back water; the latter is scarcer than the former, and has to be carefully conserved.

*Continued*

**The Tourists' Toll.**  
Children are plentiful, and whenever a motor car halts a juvenile choir essays to sing "Ta-ra-boom-de-ay" as a compliment to the Anglo-Saxon. It is to be hoped that 20 years hence "It's a long way to Tipperary" will have replaced this to Tipperary. Sellers of postcards are very persistent, and may be reckoned the chief nuisance after the dust and flies. We took a motor launch back to the ship, and a ferocious-looking "buccaneer" intimated that a collection for the boat's crew in honour of San Antonio was a sine qua non. There were boats hanging on to the steamer—I counted 14—with merchants, who were allowed to display their wares on board. A specialty was the linen work, which is said to be good, and of course, flowers, fruit, and wine were cheap. Most of the curios were exotic, and were derived from Cairo, Colombo, or possibly Birmingham. And so farewell to Las Palmas—one of the largest coaling stations in the world!

**LIKES FENCING**

**New Occupant of Chair of Law**

Prof. A. L. Campbell, who will occupy the Chair of Law at the Adelaide University, stated today that he was looking forward to his stay here, and hoped to do good work with his law classes.

Prof. Campbell is an enthusiastic sportsman. He plays golf and tennis, and has participated in most outdoor sports. He is keen on fencing, and

*News 25-1-26*

**UNIVERSITY GRADUATE**

**Mr. T. W. Charlesworth, B.A.**

Mr. T. W. Charlesworth, of Ash avenue, Unley, was successful at the University last year, graduating Bachelor of Arts. He has already obtained several subjects toward his B.Sc. degree and intends to pursue his studies in this direction.

*N 25*

Born at Halbury in October, 1901, Mr. Charlesworth is in his twenty-fifth year. His primary education was gained at the Halbury Public School, where in 1916 he was monitor.



**MR. T. W. CHARLESWORTH**  
who has won his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Adelaide.

In 1917 he came to Adelaide and began his secondary course at the Adelaide High School. After three years he taught for a while at Balaklava, returning to the Teachers' Training College in 1921.

While at the Training College he did several University subjects. Last year he was appointed to the Thebarton Technical High School, teaching science and art subjects. Mr. Charlesworth is a son of Mrs. B. J. A. Charlesworth and has one brother, Mr. A. O. Charlesworth.

He is interested in rowing, having been associated with Adelaide High School and University Clubs.

*Reg 02-1-26*

**LAS PALMAS.**

**Impressions of a Visit.**

*A. 22*

By Dr. A. A. Lendon.

Las Palmas—the largest city of the whole group of the Canary Islands, which has been devastated by a disastrous hurricane—is a place of call on both the outward and homeward passages of the Blue Funnel liners, which come to anchor or tie up to a buoy in the open roadstead about half a mile from Puerto de la Luz (the port), which is almost two or three miles to the north of the city itself. It was formerly the political capital of the whole Archipelago, but about a century ago Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, superseded it. From the steamer in the early morning the town looks quite enchanting, but upon closer inspection it suffers slightly. It is of the type of many Mediterranean towns, hilly and terraced, and rather inclined to be faded in colour, and suggestive of wanting a fresh coat of paint; not that it can be pronounced either dirty or odoriferous particularly. The houses have a flat roof, although they do not seem to be given to much use beyond for washing purposes or keeping turkeys. The dogs, which are supposed to have given their name to the island—from the Latin, Canis, a dog—are extinct, but goats are plentiful. Mules are the ordinary beasts of burden, and occasionally

**Cave Dwellers.**

There are some interesting drives along excellent motor roads, which are a contrast to the badly kept streets. One road runs for a few miles along the coast and then ascends the hills by a terrifying zig-zag road, unveiling at every turn imposing views of the volcanic country. We took this road to reach a village where the cave dwellers are to be met with. The caves are very much like those seen 40 years ago at the Burra creek. They are fitted up with very modern-looking furniture, and the children even go to school. The cave dwellers still make the same primitive pottery that their aboriginal ancestors made, say, 20,000 years ago, but they seem quite civilized in their methods of bargaining. There is said to be none of the pure Guanches left. The present inhabitants are a mixture of these and the Spanish conquerors; rather darker than Spaniards, with a cheerful demeanour and excellent teeth. In the admixture of the races the women did not strike one as having inherited Spanish beauty. They are mostly dressed in black, but some had white shawls and a few wore very thin veils, but no hats. The military garrison seemed large, and the gendarmes went about in pairs, wearing most quaint black water-proof glazed hats turned up at the back; not that they need fear the rain, as the usual downfall is said to be trifling, except for these occasional devastating hurricanes.

**Interesting Sights.**

We passed through a village, which was celebrating the festa of its patron saint, Antonio. Every beggar requested a dole, pretending that he was the namesake of the saint. The festa really takes the form of an annual fair and cattle market, with a touch of Glenelg Commemoration Day thrown in, and it lasts for three days. Continuing our drive we reached Monte—short for Monte de Santa Brigida—where there are excellent hotels. One has been occupied for 20 years by an Englishwoman, and is much frequented by patients wishing to escape the rigorous English winter. The scenery here is very fine, and the gardens are lovely. If time permits one might scramble about the cone of an extinct volcano. In olden days, in addition to the canary wine and the canary birds, the chief export was cochineal, but that lucrative trade was spoilt when the aniline dyes came into vogue. It is alleged—but I have not verified this—that Capt. Cook thought that the cochineal industry might flourish in Australia, and that accordingly he brought out a few plants and the appropriate insect. I doubt the authenticity of this, but I am sure that his ghost would scarcely be pleased to learn that more of Australia is now under cactus than under wheat cultivation, and that the question is whether the cactus will ultimately ruin this country.

**An Impressive Cathedral.**

Returning by another route to Las Palmas we struck banana plantations, which have superseded the cactus-cochineal farm. The cactus is now used only as a hedge. Tobacco is extensively grown, and every one visits one of the factories, and buys cheap but excellent cigars. Another sight is the municipal market, where meat, fish, fruit, and flowers are all exposed for sale. There would seem to be very few individual shops for food supplies, as is the case in many Latin-American cities. In addition to the residents the flies attend the market in great numbers, and seem to be quite welcome. The remaining standing dish among the sights is the cathedral, which is well worth going over. The bishop is subordinate to the Archbishop of Seville. His palace faces Cathedral square, and from its roof huge gargoyles project about 4 feet, in order to shoot the rain—when it does fall—over the narrow footpath into the gutter. A lift is installed in the southern tower of the cathedral, so that for a small fee visitors can be taken on to the roof, whence a splendid view of the town and port is obtained. The cathedral is Spanish in type, with the choir at the west end of the nave. Here are to be seen music books of prodigious size, with only about three or four notes to a line, and four lines to each page, suggesting that the members of the choir were all short-sighted. A verger shows with pride the altar, thickly covered by silver. Las Palmas, it must be remembered, was the stopping place for the fleet coming home from the Spanish Main laden with the silver of Mexico and Peru. In the ambulatory behind the high altar are rooms fitted with electric light, like the church itself, wherein in numerous cupboards are displayed gorgeous vestments, the material, workmanship, and colour of which appeal strongly to the womenfolk. Personally, I was struck by the incongruity of meeting with a "pickle" in a glass bottle, in a cupboard, together with many sacred vessels and plate. It was a human heart, and the painting of the former proprietor of it—a very saintly prelate—was displayed above the door. Of course there were a few beggars about the vestibule, but they looked quite well cared for. Indeed, I was struck by the absence of any signs of poverty.

*Reg 29-1-26*

**CANCER RESEARCH.**

**Gift to Adelaide University**

LONDON, January 27.

Dr. Cedric Hicks, who will proceed to Adelaide in March to take up the Mark Lectureship in Applied Physiology and the Sheridan Research Fellowship in Medicine, has had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon him by Cambridge University. He is the first New Zealander to achieve this distinction. Dr.



**DR. C. STANTON HICKS.**

Hicks will take to Australia a special colony of cancer animals—a gift to Adelaide University from the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

**PROFESSOR ROBERTSON'S STATEMENT.**

Professor Brailsford Robertson, of Adelaide University, when questioned Thursday regarding the cancer research gift to Adelaide, said there was no strain of inoculable cancer available in Australia other than such as had been deliberately inoculated in animals, so he had asked Dr. Hicks to approach the authorities controlling the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and ask if they could let the Adelaide University have a few animals with some known strains of inoculable cancer. The council of the fund had kindly offered to provide Dr. Hicks with every kind of cancer in their laboratory. The offer, which was gladly accepted, would enable workers in Australia to obtain specimens of many imperfect strains of cancer which have been studied in other countries. Thus a comparison will be possible between investigations in Australia and similar work undertaken abroad.

"It should be understood in the first place," continued the professor, "that cancer is not transmissible from one species of animal to another. That is to say, that rat cancer can be transmitted only to other rats, and not to any other species of animal. In the second instance rats and many other types of animals in Australia develop cancer just as they do in other countries, so that numerous rats afflicted with cancer are already obtainable in Australia. These cancers occurring in Australia have not been studied in any detail, so that little is known about them; whereas the strains which are being sent from England have been the subject of investigation by leading cancer specialists in Europe and America; consequently anybody using these strains for purposes of research will have a large amount of knowledge to draw upon."



**PROF. A. L. CAMPBELL**  
new occupant of the Chair of Law at Adelaide University, who is keenly interested in sports.

hopes to get in touch with others who enjoy this branch of athletics. At the University in Sydney, Prof. Campbell played hockey with the University team.

Born in 1889 at Bowral in New South Wales, Prof. Campbell is 37 years of age. He went to the State school there, and later to the Sydney High School. He matriculated in 1907, and two years after entered the Sydney University.

In 1909 he obtained the Bachelor of Arts degree, and four years later the Bachelor degree of Engineering. Following his university days he was associate to Mr. Justice Rich at the High Court from 1913 to 1914.

During the war he was a member of the Intelligence Department, and was interpreter attached to the Censorship staff in Sydney. It was while acting in this capacity that he visited Adelaide for a month.

At the end of the war he entered into private legal practice until he was invited last year to take the Chair of the Faculty of Law in Adelaide.

From 1915 to last year Prof. Campbell was vice-principal of St. Andrew's College, Sydney. He held this position continuously with the exception of a break of 18 months during the war.

Prof. Campbell is an entomologist on League of Nations questions. In 1922 he went to Geneva, and attended the conferences of the League of Nations there as secretary to Mr. Justice Rich.