

# CANCER RESEARCH.

## Real Steps Forward.

LONDON, July 18.

Real and encouraging progress has been made towards ascertaining the cause of and finding a cure for cancer, according to the annual report of the Grand Council of the Empire Cancer Research Fund. The report points out that it would be dangerous to raise false hopes, and that it is impossible to predict the time when the problem of cancer will be solved; but that it is not too much to hope that, with the continuance of recent efforts, a solution of this greatest medical puzzle will be attained. A tremendous impetus has been recently given to the quest, as the result of research; while far-reaching advances have been made in bacteriological knowledge, as to the underlying factors leading to the causation of cancerous tumours.

### SYDNEY APPEAL LAUNCHED.

SYDNEY, Wednesday.

The appeal for £100,000 to aid in cancer research was officially launched by the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Sydney at a public meeting held to-day. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Dudley De Chair) was one of the speakers. It was announced that £25,788 had already been raised toward the desired objective. Many direct and practical offers of support and contributions were received by the secretary.

Sir Dudley De Chair quoted statistics revealing the ravages of cancer in Great Britain, Australia, and elsewhere. In 1884, in Britain, deaths from cancer totalled 15,198; and in 1923 the total had grown to 48,895. The latest official returns showed that 750,000 persons alive to-day in Australia were doomed to die of cancer unless a cure was discovered. This means that to-day one in every eight of those who died in Australia were victims of cancer. Last year more than 2,000 persons were claimed by cancer in New South Wales alone. If cancer continued to increase in Australia at the same rate, in 40 years it would be claiming one in five. It was his earnest hope that the men and women of New South Wales would listen to the University's appeal.

On the motion of the Minister for Health (Mr. G. Cann), it was resolved:—"That, in view of the great and increasing ravages of malignant disease, this meeting pledges itself to do everything in its power to assist the New South Wales campaign against cancer. That a public appeal for funds be instituted, with the object of raising £100,000 for cancer research and treatment."

REG. 15.7.26

# STATE AND UNIVERSITY.

## Widespread Relationship Advocated.

LONDON, July 13.

An interesting review of the Australian university system was provided to-day by Professor Holme, of Sydney, at the congress of universities of the Empire, at Cambridge.

The professor said that some educationists urged the States to force on examinations for entrance to the universities. Others urged that the Commonwealth Government should establish a seventh university in Australia for examination purposes. He pointed out that a commission was at present studying the project for a Commonwealth University at Canberra, but he could not forecast the result.

Professor Holme concluded by pressing the relationship between the State and the University as it existed in New South Wales. He said he would like to see the system become universal, and made a model for all other relationships—the State to provide much of the means, and the university attending to the use of the money, each with full confidence in the other.

REG. 15.7.26

Dr. Harold Davies (Elder Conservatorium), returned from Melbourne by the ship to-day. He accompanied the conservatorium String Quartet to the Victorian capital, and was present at their recitals, which were very successful. Misses Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., and Kathleen Meegan, A.M.U.A., and Messrs. Harold Parsons, Mus. Bac., and Charles Schilsky will return to Adelaide on Friday, and Miss Maude Puddy and Mr. Clive Carey are expected back next Wednesday. The last two artists are giving additional re-

Sir John Cockburn.

Dr. Cockburn, who is approaching his seventy-sixth year, has resided at Deans Hill, Harrietsham, Kent, England, for a great many years. He has been on the London directorates of a number of English and Australian companies, and still takes a lively interest in his old State of South Australia, and its affairs. The doctor's wealth of silvery locks gives him a striking and quite patriarchal appearance. He continues remarkably active for one advanced in years. Freemasonry engages much of his time. He is a Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, which he officially represents near the Grand Lodge of England, in which he holds distinguished past rank. Sir John, who was created K.C.M.G. in 1900, while Agent-General, is the senior South Australian member of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He, Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., and the Hon. P. McM. Glynn, K.C., are the only survivors of the 10 South Australian delegates to the National Convention which assembled at Adelaide 29 years ago to form the Commonwealth Constitution. Sir John Cockburn, Sir William McMillan, of Sydney, and the Hon. A. J. Thynne, of Brisbane, alone remain of the 45 Federation Convention delegates, presided over by Sir Henry Parkes, at Sydney, 35 years ago.

REG. 15.7.26

The following have been appointed members of the Fauna and Flora Board of South Australia:—Mr. J. C. Marshall (nominated by the Minister), Professor T. G. B. Osborn (nominated by the Council of the University of Adelaide), and Dr. R. H. Palleine (nominated by the council of the Royal Society of South Australia).

ADV. 15.7.26

# THE UNIVERSITIES.

## STATE CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, July 13.

An interesting review of the Australian university system was provided to-day by Professor E. R. Holme, of Sydney, at the Universities of the Empire Congress, at Cambridge.

He said some people urged the States to enforce examinations for entrance to the universities. Others urged that the Commonwealth Government should establish a seventh university for examination purposes. He pointed out that a commission was at present studying the project of a Commonwealth university at Canberra, but he could not forecast the result. He concluded by stressing the relationship of the State to the university as existing in New South Wales. He would like to see it universal and a model for all other relationships—the State providing much of the means and the university attending to their use, each with full confidence in the other.

ADV. 15.7.26

# INTERCHANGE OF MUSICAL IDEALS

Dr. E. Harold Davies, who returned from Melbourne yesterday, stated that the two chamber music recitals given in that city by the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet, accompanied by Mr. Clive Carey, had been most successful. Miss Maud Puddy and Mr. Carey are both well known to the Victorian capital, and steps were taken by members of the musical community to make the other members also. A reception was tendered them by the University Conservatorium and by the Melbourne Musical Society. On all sides pleasure was expressed at what might be termed an interchange of musical ideas, and in the near future it is hoped there will be a visit to Adelaide from leading Melbourne musicians. There is no reason why the scheme should not be extended to other musical centres, but this, of course, depends solely on the support received. At any rate, it is gratifying to know that Adelaide has again taken the lead in the spread of culture. Dr. Davies was the only member of the party to return yesterday, the rest remaining for a few days longer.

# FAREWELL TO A DOCTOR.

On Wednesday the Mayor of Port Adelaide (Mr. A. O. R. Tapp) tendered a civic farewell to Dr. L. O. Betts, at the Port Adelaide council chamber. Dr. Betts has relinquished his practice at the Semaphore for the purpose of proceeding to England to enter upon special medical and surgical studies at London and Liverpool, particularly relating to orthopaedic work. It is his intention to return to the State, and specialise in the treatment of crippled and deformed children. He leaves for London, with Mrs. Betts, on Saturday.

In proposing the health of Dr. Betts, the Mayor said they hoped, on his return to the State, he would again take up residence in the city. It must be gratifying to him to have the evidence given by such a gathering that he was held in high esteem, not only by the citizens as a whole, but also by his brother practitioners, and by the sporting bodies. They all knew that the doctor had reason to be proud, not only of his medical attainments, but also of his military service during the war. (Applause.)

In supporting, Dr. H. S. Covernton said his brother practitioners had looked up to Dr. Betts, medically and socially, as an acquisition to the district. He excelled in his profession, and was a fine sportsman, a combination which made for a good man. He felt Dr. Betts was doing the right thing in the step he had taken, and not only the profession but also the public would benefit by his special studies. (Applause.)

Messrs. E. F. Grist (chairman of the Pharmaceutical Association), P. B. Pinder (on behalf of the dentists), Alderman F. J. Brown (on behalf of the council), Messrs. Allan Clouston (representing the Port Adelaide Rowing Club), A. R. McKay (secretary of the Semaphore and Port Adelaide branch of the R.S. and S.I.L.), Alderman J. H. Clouston (on behalf of Semaphore carnival committee), Messrs. E. J. Woodroffe (representing the Semaphore Traders' Association), J. D. Jonas (secretary of the Port Adelaide Trades and Labor Council), John Sweeney (an ex-Mayor of Port Adelaide), the District Naval Officer (Commander H. J. Lourdour-Shand), Messrs. H. L. Adams (Port Adelaide Traders' Association), T. A. Brock (Importers' and Agents' Association), S. Caporu (Semaphore Lacrosse Club), Alderman Baudinet (Semaphore Tennis Club), and Mr. K. A. Brock also supported the toast.

Dr. Betts said he had not taken a direct interest in the affairs of the city, because necessarily he had not the time, but he had always been ready to assist in anything for its welfare. He had always held that a man's first duty was to his job, and after that to the community. If citizens did not take an interest in public affairs, local government instead of improving got worse. He had always been interested in sport, because he believed it helped to build up the character of a man, and if they could build up character they would have nothing to fear regarding the social affairs of the life of the people. He was going to study the work he had always been interested in, and he believed it would be for the benefit of the community and the State. He had many associations in the district from which it would be hard to break away. (Cheers.) At the instance of the Mayor, the health of Dr. W. H. Russell, who has taken over Dr. Betts's practice, was honored.

ADV. 17.7.26.

# UNIVERSITIES IN ENGLAND.

## THE RESIDENTIAL POLICY.

## EDUCATION AND SPORT.

LONDON, July 16.

The policy of the English universities in adhering to a full residential finalisation on the ground that examinations do not constitute the whole of education, was discussed at the University Congress to-day. In a plea for the mutual recognition in examinations of time spent in study elsewhere, Sir Matthew Nathan said every facility should be given to men from the Dominions to bring ideas from their countries and to take back the widest and most trained outlook obtainable where the sun of learning had shone longest.

The afternoon session discussed the lack of physical development of students sent up from secondary schools with lack-lustre eyes and pale complexions, which meant holding up of their degree work. The comments on their shortcomings led Mr. L. A. Adamson, M.A. (headmaster of Wesley College, Melbourne) to remark that it was to be hoped that it would be a long time before England and Australia gave themselves up to what he called the "sportsman dope."

# GIRL CITIZENSHIP

## HOME-MAKING PARAMOUNT

## Cultural Course Suggested

Miss Adelaide Miethke, B.A. (Inspector of Girls' Schools in the South Australian Education Department) gave an address at the recent Education Society conference on "Training of Girls for Citizenship."

The modernising of girls' education was of comparatively recent development, she said. Citizenship in its highest form implied membership of an organised society which, while it conferred privilege and protection, at the same time by the very nature of its being demanded reciprocal service. Such organisation made possible the full development of inherent power and seemed to impose a moral obligation to render again to the society that of which we were best capable which the community required as citizen service.



## Viceregal Smile

Recent portrait of Lady Somers (wife of Governor of Victoria) taken at the races.

In her opinion, the most desirable expression of citizenship for woman lay in the full functioning of her capacity as a home-maker. No career for her was fraught with possibilities so far-reaching as that of the home-builder who fashioned her work with character, ability, selfless service, sympathy, and vision. In the fulfilment of that capacity which was peculiarly hers lay the welfare and happiness of the whole organisation in which she had citizen membership, and in its performance she contributed something which was beyond all riches.

## Countries Compared

In Norway, Sweden, and Denmark the education of girls was stressed equally with that of boys. The study of domestic science, included in a general curriculum, was compulsory.

In Denmark, which was reputed to possess the happiest womanhood, general studies at evening continuation schools, mostly co-educational classes, were compulsory until the age of 20.

On the other hand, Turkey had left the blight of decadence on every land she had touched. The natives races of India were too ill-balanced, too susceptible to intrigue, too caste-ridden, too priest-ridden to be entrusted with their own destiny. China, with her teeming submerged population, numerical strength, and wonderful natural resources had not been able to understand the encroachments of powerful neighbors.

In all these instances the mental development of the woman was repressed to the incalculable detriment of the nation.

The years during which a girl was under definite direction and guidance might be apportioned into four periods—the infantile period when home, parents, and the training given by them were of paramount importance, early primary period when school and teachers outweighed home authority; adolescence when the girl yokes the spirit of comradeship and her special clique of girlfriends represented a public opinion not to be denied, and lastly the period of instability with sentimental interest in the opposite sex.

## More Careers for Girls

The consultative committee of the English Board of Education in concluding that mental capacity was not dependent on sex, pointed out the great increase