

"Et conflabunt gladios suos in vomeres et lanceas suas in falces."

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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1915.

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PRESENT STUDENTS.

1915-16.



THIRD YEAR.

T. S. O. Dealy
S. G. King
E. S. West
A. J. Whiting
D. G. Quinn
B. C. Hamilton

A. M. Tilly
G. E. Bagot
B. Conway
W. D. Haggard
H. S. Bradshaw
E. G. Padman

SECOND YEAR.

F. Riggs
V. T. O'Grady
K. C. Catt
W. H. Lewcock
H. R. Brock
E. J. LeMessurier

F. Cobham
A. F. McIntosh
S. H. Haslam
F. R. Koch
G. Sweeney
C. M. Thomas

FIRST YEAR.

O. Bowden
W. H. Chapman
W. N. Hannaford

C. J. R. North
J. O. Robinson
A. L. Warren

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The Student.

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EDITED BY THE STUDENTS.

VOL. XV.—No. 3.

AUGUST, 1915.

Current Events.

AUGUST, 1915.

With this issue a new cover design is introduced to our readers. In the old block the photograph of the College was so old that it conveyed quite a wrong impression of its present appearance. Grey-colored paper has been substituted for the white, but the size remains the same, and the effect is more attractive. The oak leaves around the base of the shield add a touch of Imperialism, which, during the present national crisis, is more than appropriate.

Students returned to the College on April 22nd, and owing to the small number on the roll it was found necessary to make a change in connection with the outside work. The I. and II. year students were placed together, and the III. year's were thus out on their own.

Mr. H. C. Pritchard became the House-master, which enabled Mr. A. J. Adams, M.A., to undertake the teaching of Mathematics and Physical Science in addition to English and Botany.

Changes in the curriculum were made as follows:—
Dairying to be an additional subject in the first year;
Book-keeping to be a II. year subject instead of a I. year subject; Physics to be discontinued in the II. year.

On the evening of April 25th the annual elections were held in the lecture room, and Mr. Pritchard kindly occupied the chair. During the course of the proceedings a motion was introduced concerning the formation of a "General Finance Committee." Although the

majority of those present failed to see its advantages, those who were elected on the committee realised that its institution would enable them to obtain a better knowledge of the general working of the Sports Club.

The meeting was characterised by an unusual amount of interest, and in most cases the various offices were keenly contested for. When the voting ran close on one or two occasions, the final result met with uproarious approval, and refusals "to stand" were immediately shouted down. A list of office-bearers is appended elsewhere. A vote of thanks to Mr. Pritchard was heartily seconded, and the meeting closed after a short speech from the latter.

Early in the Session the College tennis team visited Mallala. Weather conditions were most favorable, although the drive over was rather cold. An account of the match appears under tennis notes.

The usual wool trip to Lobethal has not yet taken place. A suitable date to make the trip could not be fixed upon this Session, but there is every chance of securing the day's outing early next Session. It has been proposed that the III. years visit the sales yards at the Abattoirs, Dry Creek. Although this will only take place once a month, it will be greatly appreciated on account of the instruction that will be gained upon the relative selling values of fat stock.

R. H. McBride left in the middle of June to join the colours, and has been appointed to a platoon in the base infantry. We tender him sincere congratulations and hope for his safe return.

The diploma pruning examinations on fruit trees are to be held up at the Government Blackwood Orchard, under the supervision of Messrs. Quinn, Laffer, and Savage, on Wednesday, July 28th. Monday and Tuesday are to be devoted to practice upon the various trees. Since the practices will be supervised by expert demonstrators, the examination results should be good throughout.

The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Annual Vine Pruning Competition was held this year on the property of Mr. C. H. Norman, Underdale. All the III. years entered for both classes. In the senior spur pruning class there were 66 entrants, and in the

senior rod 64 entrants. Though the weather was unpropitious, every competitor turned up, and the competition began at 11 a.m. The ground, drenched and sodden by incessant showers soon resembled a quagmire. The vines were surrounded with tall weeds, which rendered the pruning all the more difficult. Pruners presented a sorry spectacle at the end of their heats.

In the spur pruning Mr. Gillard, the judge, objected to the Roseworthy men cutting through the nodes, which method he declared might in some cases spoil the appearance of the vine. Last year S. B. Opie carried off the prize in the spur class, and he cut through every node. However, certificates were secured by all in this class except two of our number. The vines were in good condition, and the growth was thick. Each competitor pruned ten vines, and the time limit was ten minutes.

In the rod pruning, certificates were secured by all except Whiting. The vines were strong, and the time limit was far too short; it was afterwards increased.

Marks were awarded as follows:—

SPUR CLASS—

ROD CLASS—

E. S. West	... 87 per cent.	E. S. West	... 87 per cent.
A. J. Whiting	... 85 "	D. G. Quinn	... 85 "
E. G. Padman	... 85 "	E. G. Padman	... 83 "
B. Conway	... 83 "	B. Conway	... 81 "
A. M. Tilly	... 83 "	T. S. Dealy	... 80 "
T. S. Dealy	... 81 "	S. G. King	... 80 "
G. E. Bagot	... 81 "	B. C. Hamilton	80 "
H. S. Bradshaw	81 "	H. S. Bradshaw	80 "
W. D. Haggard	80 "	A. M. Tilly	... 80 "
D. G. Quinn	... 80 "	G. E. Bagot	... 80 "
		W. D. Haggard	80 "

The day before the competition was devoted to vine pruning at Hackney. Our sincere thanks are tendered to Mr. Laffer for obtaining the necessary permission from Mr. Quinn to prune in the Government Orchard. Many useful hints were undoubtedly derived from this pruning lesson.

It was determined, that owing to the war, the annual sports and dances would not be held this year. Although this meant a certain amount of disappoint-

ment to a large portion of the community, it was unanimously agreed upon that it was the wisest course to adopt.

The present editor wishes to apologise for the lapse of the last copy of the "Student," which should have appeared normally in March. Many enquiries have been received with reference to it, and it is but just both to students present and past, and to our generous advertisers, that an explanation should be offered. The previous editor failed to get the manuscripts into press when he should have done so. After weeks of repeated enquiries, it was finally concluded that they were lost beyond recovery, and the March issue was accordingly abandoned.



Exchanges.

—

Adelaide High School Magazine, Scotch College "Reporter," Yellow Dragon, Hawkesbury Agricultural College Magazine, Corian, Prince Alfred Chronicle, Saint Peter's School Magazine, The Kyrian, and others.



Old Alumni.

—

R. L. Frew (1915) in a recent letter states that he has had one or two good motor trips over Northern Victoria. He intends to spend shearing time with his cousin at Moulamein in New South Wales.

J. G. Graham (1915) is managing the store on "Canally" sheep station, via Swan Hill, N.S.W. The station comprises about 270,000 acres, with the homestead situated on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, about eight miles from the junction with the Murray. His spare time is devoted to pruning and book-keeping.

O. S. Symon (1915) is at present training in the O.T.C. contingent in camp at Mitcham.

C. Prevost (1915) arrived in town recently with a large herd of cattle from a cattle station on Yorke's Peninsula, where he is returning shortly in order to bring down another mob.

S. J. Sibley (1915) is up at Mt. Remarkable.

S. B. Opie (1915) is at present working on the new Government Farm at Minnipa Hill, on the West Coast.

W. A. Ross (1915) is at home at Williamstown.

F. O. H. Martin (1915) has gone on the wool trip with the School of Mines students.

F. H. Dealy (1915), Ridley Scholar for 1915, is now at the Adelaide 'Varsity completing his B.Sc. Agriculture Degree. He is stroking a crew of four in the annual freshman's races on the Torrens.

B. Taylor (1915) is on the "Tintinallogy" sheep station, Menindie, River Darling.



"Something on a Horse"

(By F. E. PLACE).

When the editorial chair approached the writer with a request for "something on a horse," there was a tornado of mixed feelings. To suggest "something on a horse" to a man who never put ten shillings on in his life and made a hundred and twenty rupees out of the Calcutta sweep by never taking a ticket, seemed to indicate a lack of perspicacity on the part of the editorial chair; but perhaps it had inside information of value, and wished to share the luck. A slight insight into its knowledge of anatomy dispelled the idea of inside information being correct, so evidently a ticket in Tats. was not the idea, and one's mind went back to the "tats" (ponies) of India careering along the maidan at Bombay with "something" on their backs, rolling soldiers, slouching civilians, huddled up bunnias, Rajputs riding, and the aftermath of this matutinal procession, the salutri and his syces dressing sore backs; evidently the editorial chair did not refer to lice as something on a horse, while the oft repeated but incomplete dictum "The horse has no gall" would give the impression that it would be superfluous to suggest that "something on a horse" might be a badly-fitted saddle. Yet few men who can talk glibly about the costal arch, or the well sprung rib, could fit a saddle unless after the fashion of the patriarch who said saddle me the ass,

and they saddled HIM; and they think that a knowledge of anatomy is only a fad of the vet's, whereas it is the primer of good horse mastership, for the direction of the bladebone with its cartilage of elongation, the muscling behind the shoulders, point out that here free play is wanted for the bladebone, while the straight front ribs are not designed to carry a rider's weight while the sprung arch of the hinder ones is so planned and where they are, the upper spines of the back bones are low and strong, embedded in muscle and not likely to be injured by outside pressure, while further back again, the muscles roll with the movement of the loins, so that evidently when the horse has to carry weight the bulk of it should be over his fourteenth and fifteenth ribs, leaving free play for the bladebone, whose upper front angle is raised when the leg is forward, and the upper hind angle is up when the knee is fixed and the weight of the body is coming forward, shifting the centre of gravity four inches forward in ten feet.

And now for a glimpse of the rider, as he canters forward gathering pace for the jump, 66 per cent. of his weight is over his horse's fore quarters, leaning forward as his mount rises at the sticks, 78 per cent. shifts the centre of gravity forward, while as the steed clears, the backward slope of the rider reduces the load on the front legs to 58 per cent., so that seat and style count for a good deal in the performance, though the horse does not study physics in the lab, nor possibly the rider.

And now why does the horse have no gall if he carries a boundary rider hour after hour amid swelter and dust, while the same beast under the shadow of the pyramids, is unfit for duty on account of the "wrung withers of the galled jade"?

Mainly because the bushman's saddle is made for sensible work, while the military one carries too much load forward, to remedy which the soldier's weight is brought too far back over the loins, and the cure is worse than the disease.

Then the bushman is in and out of the saddle over a hundred and one things, the soldier and all his kit are a steady and continuous pressure on a wearying back, and skin under such pressure loses its resilience and vital resistance.

It may be lazy on the bushman's part when he reaches the homestead to jump off and leave the saddle on till a convenient time comes to remove it, but the warmth and slight pressure enable the skin to renew its function, which would not occur if the saddle was off and quick evaporation taking place; if the saddle is off, the horse takes matters into his own hands and brings about the necessary physiological conditions by enjoying a good and prolonged roll.

When the saddle is on and the rider in it, the hand should be able to pass freely all round the front arch till it reaches the stuffing of the panel, it does not require any great skill to stuff hair into a panel with a stick, but it does require skill and experience to do so in order that the panel may be a flat cushion both to protect and grip the sides of the horse, and when from loss of flesh or other reason this no longer occurs, the wise man will make up the loss by blanket, and his girth, whether web or hide, will be clean and soft, elbow grease for the one and mutton fat for the other; and loosed when opportunity occurs.

Then under the saddle there will be "nothing on the horse" that is undesirable, and the tyro can canter off humming the old rhyme:

"Your head and your heart keep up,
Your hands and your heels keep down,
Your knees well pressed to your horse's sides,
And your elbows into your own."



Speech Day, 1915.

—

The Annual Speech Day and distribution of prizes on Friday, March 12th, was attended by a number of parents of students and visitors. The Minister of Agriculture (Hon. T. Pascoe, M.L.C.) presided, and others present included the Hon. W. Hannaford, M.L.C., the Director of Agriculture (Professor Arthur J. Perkins), and Messrs. F. Coleman, A. M. Dawkins, C. J. Tuckwell, and G. Jeffery (Advisory Board of Agriculture).

The Principal in his report referred to the percentage of diploma winners, alterations in the Staff, and the harvest. Reference was also made to the great Euro-

pean War, and the roll of honour was read alphabetically. After a few speeches had been given the year's awards were read out.

O. S. Symon (dux) secured an average of 87.6 per cent. and won the Ridley Scholarship.

F. H. Dealy also gained a first-class diploma with 82.1 per cent.

DIPLOMAS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

Diplomas of the First Class.

Oscar Sturt Symon, with honors in Agriculture, Viticulture, Oenology, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Bookkeeping, and Aviculture.

Francis Henry Dealy, with honors in Viticulture, Chemistry, and Bookkeeping.

Diplomas of the Second Class.

James Johnstone Graham, with honors in Bookkeeping and Aviculture.

Franz Oscar Henry Martin.

Reginald Lansell Frew.

Robert Angus Keddie, with honors in Aviculture.

Walter Anstruther Ross, with honors in Aviculture.

Henry Hubert Orchard, George Collard Walkem (equal).

Spencer James Sibley.

George Charles Plowman Prevost.

PRIZE LIST.

Third Year Students.

Gold Medal (presented by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for the highest aggregate in all diploma subjects), Oscar Sturt Symon.

College second prize, Francis Henry Dealy.

Old Students' Cup (presented by the Agricultural College Old Collegians' Association, for the highest aggregate in Agriculture and Veterinary Science), Oscar Sturt Symon.

Viticulture (prize presented by Mr. H. E. Laffer), Oscar Sturt Symon.

Fruit culture (prize presented by Mr. Geo. Quinn), Francis Henry Dealy.

Oenology (prize presented by the S.A. Vinegrowers' Association), Oscar Sturt Symon.

Chemistry (prize presented by Mr. J. H. Phillips, B.Sc.), Francis Henry Dealy.

Veterinary Science (prize presented by Mr. F. E. Place, B.V.Sc.), Oscar Sturt Symon.

Practical examinations (prize presented by the members of the Advisory Board of Agriculture), Oscar Sturt Symon.

Ploughing (prize presented by Professor Perkins, Director of Agriculture), Franz Oscar Henry Martin.

Outside work (prize presented by the Albert Molineux Memorial Trust), Henry Hubert Orchard.

Second Year Students.

Silver Medal (presented by the Albert Molineux Memorial Trust), Thomas Sydney Dealy.

College second prize, Stuart Gawler King.

Agriculture and Farm Dairies (prize presented by the Principal), Stuart Gawler King.

Viticulture (prize presented by H. Buring, Esq.), Stuart Gawler King.

Fruit culture (prize presented by Mr. H. E. Laffer), Thomas Sydney Dealy.

Veterinary science (prize presented by the principal), Thomas Sydney Dealy and Bryant Charles Hamilton (equal).

Practical examinations (prize presented by the members of the Advisory Board of Agriculture), Stuart Gawler King.

Outside work (prize presented by the Albert Molineux Memorial Trust), Bryant Charles Hamilton.

First Year Students.

Silver medal (presented by A. L. Brunkhorst, Esq.), Frank Riggs.

College second prize, Victor Thomas O'Grady.

Agriculture and farm dairies (prize presented by the Principal), Frank Riggs.

Bookkeeping (prize presented by Mr. H. C. Pritchard), Kenneth Clifford Catt.

Botany (prize presented by Mr. A. J. Adams, M.A.), Victor Thomas O'Grady.

English (prize presented by Mr. A. J. Adams, M.A.), William Hartley Lewcock.

Outside work (prize presented by the Albert Molinieux Memorial Trust), Frank Riggs.

Speeches appreciative of the College were delivered by the Minister, Professor Perkins, and others, after which Mrs. Pascoe presented the diplomas and prizes to the successful students.



Ancient Poultry Lore

(By D. F. LAURIE).

Dionysius records that the geese that saved Rome were sacred geese kept in the Temple of Juno, who, running towards the Gauls with screams, gave the alarm. Other accounts relate that the enemy had almost, in the dead of night, gained access to the city when the noise of the sacred geese aroused the defenders.

A few years ago some beautiful Mosaics were found during excavation at Pompeii. Among these were two depicting the Brown Leghorn as bred to-day in all its beauty of colouring. The type of fowl known as the Leghorn, and in Europe generally as the Italian fowl, was common in Egypt thousands of years ago. The type is freely depicted in ancient inscriptions.

Poultry generally have entered largely into superstitions of various times and countries. Many ancient customs, both social and medical, called on the services of some bird or other. It is of interest to note the following from an old book: "As for the use of eggs in medicine, it is very extensive, the shells are very diuretic, cleanse the kidneys, and keep them free from gravel. It is one of the principal ingredients in the famous medicine against Kings evil." Only recently a medical writer announced the supposed value of eggshells in cer-

tain ailments. Cogan's "Haven of Health," published in 1597, contains the following somewhat cryptic statement: "The braines of chickens and capons is good for the memorie, and comforteth the wit. But I think the braine of a calfe will make a man as well as the braine of a capon." 1745, part of the income of the headmaster and usher of the Grammar School at Lancaster arises from a gratuity called the cock penny, paid at Shrovetide by the scholars, who are sons of freemen. Of this money the headmaster has seven-twelfths, the usher five-twelfths. This was in the time of the barbarous custom of cock throwing, in which a live bird played the part of an Aunt Sally. Anent "Cock Crowing" one Wilson (1611), writes: "What an unspeakable comfort was that cocke unto Noah, which, in the time of the deluge, survived with him in the Arke, whose shrill tongue and farre resounding voice was heard by all the people in the world at one instant." Lawrence Andrew in "Noble Life," tells us that "the cocke is a noble byrde with a comb on his head and under his jawes, he croweth in the night heurly and at light in the morninge (and is fare heard with the wind. The lyon is afrayd of the cocke, and specially the Whyte), the crowing of the cocke is swete and profitable; he wakeneth the sleeper, he comforteth the sorrowful, and reisyseth the wakers into kenynge that the night is passed."

Among old English superstitions it is stated that about Christmas time the cock crows continually, early in the evening, at night, early morning, and daylight, and that he is at that time more musical than at any other time of the year. "The bird of dawning singeth all night long."

In these days of food scarcity we may be comforted by learning that in England during the years, 1315, 1316, 1317, the perpetual rains and cold weather had not only destroyed the harvests, but produced such mortality among the live stock as to cause a famine. (In 1914-15, in this State, drought caused similar troubles), Parliament vainly tried to remedy the evil by fixing moderate prices for all kinds of goods, based on the usual rates when food was abundant.

A fat goose, 2½d. ; a fat capon, 2d. ; a fat hen, 1d. ; two dozen eggs, 1d. ; two chickens, 1d. Of course the purchasing power of money was very much greater then than it is now.

Superstitious practices in older times were legion. The cock was a symbol in common usage; he was also offered in sacrifice. Socrates, when on the point of death, is stated to have said to a friend: "Remember, my friend, that we owe a cock to Aesculapius which debt you must not neglect to pay." In Africa, Ju ceremonies include the killing of a white cock, the blood of which is smeared on the door of the hut of some person whose presence in this vale of tears is undesirable. This is the prelude to murder. Mephistopheles is represented as wearing a cock's feather, and one Birch, who translated Faust states "Mephistopheles calls himself the Spirit of Negation, or he that denies, and adopts for his crest the cock's feather, the allusion is to the cock that crew when Peter denied."

In Cornwall an old belief was that "if a cock crows more than usual, it is a sign that a stranger is coming, and in Worcestershire if a cock crows at the front door of a house someone unexpected is sure to come. It is said that the soothsayers assured Themistocles of victory over Xerxes and his army at the battle of Artemisium. A crowing cock was the source of this inspiration.

Says an ancient writer: "If geese make more than the usual gagging, or playfully fight, or are more greedy over their meat, expect then cold and wintry weather."

"Peacocks crying aloud and shrill for their lost Io does proclaim an approaching storm." This is an allusion to Methology. Argus was set the task of watching Io, but Mercury by his wits and wiles, caused him to fall asleep. Mercury then led Io away; Juno was very angry, and took away from Argus all his hundred eyes and placed them in the tail of her pet peacock.

In the Phoenician, Egyptian, Hindu and Japanese systems (says Brewer) the Creator is represented as producing an egg from which the world was hatched. In some mythologies a bird is represented as laying a mundane egg on the primordial waters.

There are in every language proverbs and axioms referring to poultry, etc. "The early bird gets the worm" is well known, "He needs his comb to be cut" will appeal to many. The old Italian proverb, "Fine feathers make fine birds," was really sarcastic, not

commendatory as is usually thought. "Count not your chickens before they are hatched." "You want your wings clipped." "The quiet fowl eateth the most grain" (means attend to the most profitable business). "The mistress's eye feeds the capon." (Care and attention make fowls thrive). "As busy as a hen with one chick" (troubling much over little). The Greeks said: "He is teaching a hen to cluck" (the meaning is obvious). The cunning Scot puts it: "Ye're na' chicken for all your cheeping." "A cock is known by his crow, and a man by his talk" is a northern saying. It is said that Plato defined a man a two-footed, featherless animal. Diogenes, hearing the definition highly extolled by Plato's scholars, brought a dunghill cock, after plucking him of all his feathers, into the school with him, saying: "Look ye here at Plato, man."



Why Britain is at War.

On June 28th, 1914, the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his consort were murdered at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. This crime was alleged by the Austrian Government to be the culminating point in a "subversive movement," organised by the Servian Government, "with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy." Accordingly, on July 23rd, the Austrian Government issued an ultimatum to Servia. This ultimatum, however, contained two features which quite alarmed those who wished to see the peace of Europe maintained. The first was the inclusion of a forty-eight hours time limit, which, being so short, left diplomacy little time to avert war, and the second was that, what Austria demanded within forty-eight hours, was not A reply, but THE reply dictated by Austria. Although Servia's answer involved great humiliation, it was refused by Austria who declared war on July 28th. Such drastic and rapid action as this caused consternation throughout the diplomatic circles of Russia, France, and England, and it was at once evident that gigantic issues would soon be involved.

Since the relations between Austria and Russia were already strained, due to the annexation by the former

in 1908, of Bosnia and Herzegovina. this aggression upon Serbia was bound to be regarded with indignation and alarm by Russia; war between Russia and Austria would immediately involve France and Germany as respective allies. Hence, the action of Austria and Germany in the case of Serbia was likely to challenge a European War. This deplorable situation was at once evident, and owing to its aggressive origin, Italy declared her neutrality. Britain's efforts for peace never ceased, but the diplomacy of her peacemaker, Sir Edward Grey, was opposed by Governments determined on war.

Events now followed in rapid succession. Conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were suddenly stopped by Germany's ultimatum to Russia on July 31st. Since France also had received an ultimatum, it remained to be seen whether Britain, the remaining member of the Triple Entente, would become involved. Britain, however, would remain neutral on two conditions: (1) Provided that the coasts of France were not attacked by the German fleet, for France no longer fearing England, had concentrated her fleet in the Mediterranean. (2) Provided that the neutrality of Belgium was respected by both Germany and France, an assurance to which effect was at once given by France. Germany, however, refusing to respect "a mere scrap of paper," first threatened Belgium if she should oppose her entry into France, and then forcibly crossed the frontier. Accordingly, on August 4th, Britain declared war against Germany.

The Work of the British Navy.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the navy's chief work has consisted in sweeping all enemy craft off the high seas. Accordingly, Britain's trade has remained intact, and the nation's wants have been quite as readily attended to as in times of peace. Germany's futile attempts at retaliation in the form of submarine blockading have met with nothing but scorn, and have added to her general morale the traits of "frightfulness" and "cruelty." Three main naval actions have occurred, but none resulted in a "crippling loss" to either side.

The Heligoland Bight action was fought out at the beginning of hostilities, and ensued from the daring action of the British light cruisers. These boats approached so near the German defences that the bait was too tempting for the Germans to resist. They sent out some light armoured cruisers, which after being lured beyond the range of the Heligoland guns, were subjected to a terrific fire from the British battle cruisers, which appeared on the scene at a critical moment. The battle cruisers included H.M.S. New Zealand, which took an active part in the sinking of the Mainz.

On December 8th, 1914, the victory of the Falkland Islands resulted in the extinction of German naval forces in extra-European waters. The German squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee encountered the British squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, off the Chilian Coast, on the evening of November 1st, and owing to superior numbers, won the action. Five weeks later the Germans assembled for their projected seizure of a base at Port Stanley, but on appearing to the South of the Falkland Islands, on the morning of December 8th there emerged from Port Stanley the squat and hideous hulls of two great British battle cruisers. A chase ensued until midday, when the two INVINCIBLES opened fire at long range. At this juncture Von Spee split his forces, sending the DRESDEN, LEIPSIZ, and NURNBERG Southwards, while he continued Westwards with the armoured cruisers SCHARNHORST and GNEISENAU. The British Admiral, Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, K.C.B., then dispatched the KENT, GLASGOW, and CORNWALL after the ships in the South, while the INVINCIBLE, INFLEXIBLE, and CARNAVON chased the armoured cruisers, which were sunk about sunset after being battered beyond recognition. The KENT sank the NURNBERG, the GLASGOW and CORNWALL sank the LEIPSIZ at about 9.15 p.m., while the DRESDEN escaped.

The British concentration at the Falkland Islands was effected with the utmost secrecy, and this strategic move was worthy of great commendation, for it entailed a surprise which spelt ruin to the German squadron.

The Dogger Bank naval action took place on January 24th, 1915, and resulted in the sinking of the German BLUCHER, and severe damage to two other German battle cruisers. On the British side, the flagship

LION received damage in the bows, and returned home after the engagement under a strong and numerous escort of warships. The accepted version of the engagement was that the Germans were caught in the act of attempting another raid on our East Coast towns, but the details of the battle show that a raid was not the motive of the German force. The following reasons for this are rendered by a British naval expert:—

“ In the Scarborough raid the Germans used a certain combination of circumstances that gave the largest chances of success. At the Dogger Bank fight, nearly all these circumstances were missing. The two cases turn on the four points of (a) distance, (b) speed, (c) time, (d) cover afforded to movements by night-hours or fog. In the raid on the Yorkshire coastal towns, the distance (a) was about 300 miles, the speed (b) was 25 knots, time in transit (c) was thus 12 hours, the advance was made at night (d), whilst fog masked their retreat to their own coast during the 12 hours spent in their return. When Vice-Admiral Hipper (Seydlitz) was sighted by Sir David Beatty's squadron on the morning of January 24th, he was ONLY 130 MILES FROM HELIGOLAND, AND HAD FIVE HOURS MORE STEAMING IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AND CLEAR WEATHER BEFORE HE ARRIVED AT THE NEAREST ENGLISH COASTAL TOWN, NAMELY, YARMOUTH. Hence both the time and position of the discovery absolutely discount the idea that the motive of the Germans was a “raid.” What then was the motive of the German sortie, and why did they run away? It is most probable that Hipper retreated so precipitately because he was ordered to, and his squadron was some kind of “bait” in a series of operations that were never carried out.

The figures appended give an interesting comparison between the various British and German naval units:—

CLASS.	ENGLAND.	GERMANY.
Dreadnoughts	... 29	17
Battleships	... 40	19
Cruisers (armoured and protected)	... 126	54
Torpedo Craft	... 237	80
Torpedo-boat Destroyers	191	123
Submarines	... 64	23
Miscellaneous	... 95	4
Ships of all Classes	... 782	320

Farm Notes, 1st Session, 1915.

By the time we returned from our holidays seeding had already begun. Fields No. 1 and Pig Paddock B were the first fields to be sown, and seeding continued until June 14th, when the last field, namely, Grainger's C, was finished. The farm crops totalled 676.567 acres, and were distributed as follows:—

Wheat	...	...	588.067	acres
Kale	...	...	50.0	"
Rape and Mustard	...	...	28.0	"
Peas	...	...	10.5	"

Field Daly's has been sub-divided into Daly's A (50 acres), and Daly's B and C (100 acres). The hand plots and pedigree wheats, etc., have been sown in Daly's B and C this year.

The rainfall throughout seeding was heavy at the commencement and finish; the dry spell in the middle caused a certain amount of speculation as to the season's prospects. The early rains, however, insured a good germination for the cereals, and carried them through the dry weather. Their effect upon the pastures has been most marked.

Among the Irrigation Plots E and F, H, L, and M were sown to Berseem, and plot NO was seeded to Wheat to provide early feed. The Berseem plots germinated well, and those that have been cut yielded heavy crops for the first cut.

Fallowing was started under very favourable conditions. Two three-furrow-set-ploughs were worked in Field No. 6 B, and turned the stubble very satisfactorily. The soil was in ideal ploughing condition. When the opportunity offered, Field No. 3 was started, and the ploughing there still continues. Single furrow ploughs are working in No. 7 A and No. 4 Plots. Afforestation is well to the fore this year, and at present a portion of Naboth's is being planted to various gums, and the sandhill in No. 16 is being devoted to olive trees. The triangular block on which threshing operations were previously carried out has been ploughed up and planted with pine trees, which have also been planted along the near fence of Pig Paddock A.

Among the various farm improvements may be mentioned the installation of new mangers in a portion of the old stables, and the erection of harness racks around the walls of the light dray shed, above which are placed the names of the horses. The Irrigation Plot race has been metalled from one end to the other, and the stallion's box has also been repaired around the fences. The wood heap and cutter have been transferred to the S.W. corner of No. 8.

The following statistics show the College stock to comprise :—

HORSES.

- 2 stallions (one 2 year old).
- 44 farm draughts.
- 7 light.
- 1 2 year draught filly.
- 1 yearling draught filly
- 5 foals.
- 2 4 year draughts, depastured at Murray Bridge
- 6 3 year draughts, depastured at Murray Bridge.
- 3 2 year draughts, depastured at Murray Bridge.
- 4 heavy draughts (vineyard and orchard work).
- 4 light (mail stables).

SHEEP.

- 32 rams.
- 475 ewes.
- 256 lambs.

PIGS.

- 18 breeding sows.
- 3 boars.
- 37 stores, slips, weaners, and suckers.

The following deaths among the horses have occurred :—

- 1 draught mare, "Smart"
- 1 draught horse, "Hero."
- 1 foal (rising 1 year), dam, "Smart."

Seeding, 1915.

Ideal seeding weather conditions have prevailed throughout, and when compared with those of last year form a striking comparison. This is best depicted by showing the respective rainfall table:—

MONTH.	1914. Points.	1915. Points.
January	21	81
February	198	4
March	71	30
April	83	195
May	102	301
June	48	461
July	117	51
August	30	
September	41	
October	6	
November	142	
December	62	
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	921	1,123 (to date).

Hence, up to date, 202 points more rain have fallen than the total which fell throughout last year. Moreover, 1,008 points of this year's total may be classed as "useful" rain, an amount which far exceeds that of last season. Hence our position in regard to moisture for the growth of our crops is excellent.

Seeding operations have been interrupted more than once by the copious downpours.

The fall of nearly 200 points in the early part of April secured the commencement of seeding. Three inches of rain in the middle of May delayed seeding for about a fortnight, while a further delay was occasioned by seventy-one points of rain between June 6th and 8th. Before the next general rain, however, seeding was completed.

Seeding this season was more or less influenced by last year's harvest. Three varieties were chosen to form the bulk of the seeding for 1915, comprising King's White, King's Red, and Gluyas Wheats. They have

proved their worth again and again, and in view of the need for a heavy hay harvest, they were selected for the 1915 seeding.

Owing to stress of circumstances incurred by last year's drought, farmers, in many cases, have had to sow dirty and shrivelled wheat, and so the idea is to have a good surplus of the above varieties to supply these farmers with good, clean seed for next season. All varieties cultivated on the College farm are not equally in favor elsewhere, and consequently the aim is to sow largely of the more popular varieties. A few pounds of many varieties were saved in order to plant a few acres, and so continue their existence. Since it is advisable to have a good reserve stack of hay, a good proportion of the acreage sown is intended for hay.

At the beginning of April there was a dearth of feed for stock. Hence several fodder crops were sown in order to avoid the future possibility of hand feeding. These comprised 50 acres of Kale, 28 acres of Rape and Mustard, and about 15 acres of Wheat. Abundant rains, however, averted this possibility, and owing to the advanced nature of the wheat crops, it was decided to cut them for ensilage, which operation is at present being carried out. The other early crops have had to be left alone owing to the season, and in part to the enforced reduction in the size of the College flock.

Last season's barley and oaten crops were a total failure, so that we are reduced to the necessity of having a wholly wheaten harvest this year. A few experimental varieties only were seeded in Daly's B and C, but chiefly owing to the lack of space, this article only chronicles the farm seeding.

Total wheat crop is comprised as follows:—

Wheat—588.067 acres

210.5 acres King's White

182.5 acres King's Red

141.5 Gluyas

53.5 acres Varieties

Balance of farm seeding comprises 50 acres Kale, 28 acres Rape and Mustard, and 10.5 acres of Peas.

Drilling commenced in Pig Paddock B. Wheat was seeded here for early green feed. Germination was good and subsequent growth inclined to be rank.

Field No. 1.—King's White, selection 6, was seeded here. This is the second crop that this field has carried within the last twenty years. Crop is now being cut for ensilage.

Island A.—Bare fallow, cultivated in front of drill. Seeded with 30 acres of King's Red, selection 8, from April 14-17. Variety was continued with except for 5 acres seeded with King's Red, selection 7, which was also sown to the headlands. This crop has made rank growth.

Island B.—Seeded with King's Red, selection 7 (76 acres), and King's Red, selection 6 (71 acres). Drilling was completed by May 1st. A small block in S.W. corner was disc ploughed, worked down and seeded with the selection 6.

Flett's.—Operations here were twice interrupted by rain. It was completed, however, by May 29th. Variety sown was King's White, selection 6.

Ebsary's B.—Commenced here on April 20th, and finished by April 24th. Seeded 42.5 acres of Gluyas, selection 8, and 30.5 acres to selection 7. The field consists of black Bay of Biscay soil. The germination was uneven, but this check was dispelled with the advent of copious downpours in May. The heavy rains of June flooded the lower portions of the field, but the crop has not as yet shown any weakness resulting from this submersion.

Field No. 16.—Field was broken up with the scari-fier, disc cultivator, and skim plough. Seeding commenced on June 1st with 26.75 acres of Gluyas, selection 7. 14.34 acres were seeded with selection 6 of the same variety. 24.9 acres were finally sown to King's White, selection 6.

Grainger's C.—Sown to five wheat varieties for grain. Varieties seeded are later ripening varieties than these already mentioned. They are as follows:—

Variety.	Selection	Area Sown
Late Gluyas	6	10.5
Queen Fan	4	5.625
Caliph	1	5.4
Basil	1	2.03
College Eclipse	5	9.94
College Eclipse	6	22.55

Nottle's A.—The old Nottle's A has now been divided into A and C, each about 25 acres in area. It was seeded to Gluyas, selection 7, first. Lucerne was then broadcasted at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre. The germination of both wheat and lucerne was splendid.

Nottle's C was seeded to Dwarf Essex Rape (4 lbs.), White Mustard (1 lb.), and bonedust ($\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) per acre. After germination the growth was checked by the dry weather. The subsequent heavy downpours hastened its growth, which soon attained phenomenal dimensions. Ewes and lambs are now feeding it off.

Daly's A.—Thousand-Headed Kale ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.), and bonedust ($\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) were seeded here. 12 acres failed to germinate, were subsequently re-sown, and since the June rains have grown well.

Field No. 9.—Sown on June 15-16 to Early Dun Peas.

This somewhat brief description concludes the 1915 seeding. It will be noticed that in most cases 2 cwts. of superphosphate were used per acre. Such is the case on all bare fallows, but on the land seeded to sorghum, which failed, a smaller quantity has been sown. In this latter case, although the manure may have reverted, it is by no means beyond the reach of the plant roots.

—V. O'GRADY.



History and Adaptability of Southdown Sheep

(By W. J. COLEBATCH).

Judged by length of lineage and purity of pedigree the Southdown or Sussex breed of sheep ranks first amongst the numerous races of the genus *Ovis* in Great Britain. Its ultimate origin is unknown, but from a very early period the low chalk ranges of Southern England appear to have been grazed by a short-woolled sheep with brown faces and shanks. Spooner writing in 1844, states that the Southdown "can trace a long line of pure descent from a period antecedent to William the Conqueror." This dark-nosed, short-woolled sheep

which is thought to have been indigenous to the chalk downs, varied in type according to the particular district in which it lived. It is believed that the present day Southdowns sprang from the flocks that were kept on the South Downs of Sussex. These Downs consist of a series of low chalk hills running east and west for about 60 miles between Beachy Head and Arundel. They grow short, sweet herbage, and being near the sea, the climate is relatively mild. North of this range, extending through Surrey and Kent, is another series of chalk rises known as the North Downs, and similar low elevations constitute features in the topography of Hampshire, and the contiguous counties, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. However, it is the sheep indigenous to the South Downs that are believed to be the parent stock from which the inhabitants of the other ranges are derived. The true Southdowns were apparently smaller and neater in build than those on the North Downs, and similar districts in other counties. By infusion of true Southdown blood into the coarser types found in Hants, Dorset, and Wilts, there has been developed a number of new and improved breeds, notably the Hampshire Down, Oxford Down, Dorset Down, and Dorset Horn or "Pink-nosed Somersets" as they were once termed.

In its original form the "Southdown of the South Downs" was ill-fitted to work improvement in other strains, and it certainly was not adapted to play an important role in the evolution of new breeds. The race was pure but the type was defective in symmetry, and slow to mature. The deficiencies in breeds of livestock as they existed prior to being improved are apt to be exaggerated in order to throw into relief the good work accomplished by the founders of the improved strains. Nor is the description likely to be more flattering to the original stock when the "points" are detailed by the author of the improvements. It is probable, therefore, that John Ellman, of the Glynde Farm in Sussex, to whose father the improvement of the Southdown is primarily due, has given an unnecessarily severe account of the defects in the native sheep. According to Wrightson, he described them as "of small size and bad shape, long in neck, low at both ends, light in the shoulders, narrow at the fore-end and shaped like a soda-water bottle," small in front, heavier

in the middle, large in the bone, but boasting a big leg of mutton. The fleece was not so close and firm as now, and the almost proverbial expression of "four-year-old Southdown mutton" was more applicable than in our day.

John Ellman began his work sometime prior to 1776, for in that year we find Arthur Young testifying to the outstanding merits of the Glynde flock. Ellman bred Southdowns on his farm for over 50 years, and he set himself to produce a sheep with a good mutton frame, hardy constitution, increased aptitude to fatten, and with a smaller shrinkage on dressing. He was a contemporary of Bakewell, but whereas the improved English Leicesters sprang from a few individuals, the Southdown was improved by careful and unremitting attention to the maintenance of the purity and intrinsic characters of the original breed. Progress was therefore slower in the Southdowns than in the Dishley Leicesters, but none of the valuable qualities of the native stock have been sacrificed in the process.

Ellman did not lose sight of the value of the fleece; in fact he always maintained that sheep with good skins, and fleeces, were strong in constitution, easy feeders, carried better quality mutton and sustained smaller losses at lambing time. He differed from Bakewell in his ideas and methods. He deprecated close and in and in breeding, and strongly opposed all proposals to improve the breed by bringing in an outcross of a different breed. His system of ram breeding consisted in mating 50 or 60 of his best woolled and best framed ewes with his best ram, and selecting his future sires from the progeny. When new blood had to be introduced he preferred to select a line of 50 or more of the best ewes from a neighbouring flock. These were mated with one of his rams, and stock rams selected from the "drop."

Gradually the reputation of the Glynde flock spread abroad, and there arose a big demand for the rams, which were hired out, and sold at very remunerative figures. Shortly after the close of the 18th century the Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Bedford both purchased a pair of Ellman rams at 300 guineas. Ellman lived long enough to realise that he had secured for the Southdowns the pride of place amongst the short-woolled mutton breeds. He improved the type of car-

case as well as the quality of the fleece. His son credited him with breeding out the thin weak neck and thickening the forequarter. He also demonstrated that the breed would stand close stocking. In 1832 Ellman died, but his flock was dispersed three years earlier, the rams averaging £25, and the ewes over £13 per head.

There is another name that must always be prominently associated with the early improvement of the breed, namely, that of Jonas Webb, who farmed at Babraham, in Cambridgeshire. Webb began breeding Southdowns in 1821, using as a foundation the best blood procurable, regardless of cost. He aimed chiefly at improving the rate of maturing, and he also developed a larger framed sheep than could be grown on the chalk hills. His rams were much sought after, as many as 200 per annum being let out on hire system. The Babraham flock reached the zenith of its fame in 1856, when it won a special gold medal at the Paris International Exposition. It is recorded by Wrightson that on this occasion the Emperor Napoleon III. whilst admiring the Babraham pen, inquired to whom the sheep belonged. "Yours, your Majesty, if your Majesty will accept of them," promptly replied Mr. Webb. Wrightson adds that the present was accepted, and that a solid silver plate shortly after arrived at Babraham from the Emperor. At the dispersal sale of the Webb flock, in 1861 and 1862, over 1,400 sheep averaged £11 17s. 3d. per head. It is interesting to note that Southdowns are still being bred on the Babraham farm, the present owner, Mr. C. R. W. Adeane, being one of the most successful exhibitors of recent years.

The systematic improvement of the breed, inaugurated by Ellman and Jonas Webb, has been steadily pursued by successive generations of Southdown flockmasters, and it is now recognised that the Southdown is a model of symmetry, yields fine-grained mutton of the very highest quality, and possesses prepotent powers in so eminent a degree that it is regarded as one of the best breeds to use in the production of half-bred or crossbred lambs.

The breed is very popular with the nobility at home, and numbers amongst its patrons His Majesty King George, the Duke of Richmond, Duke of Hamilton, Duke of Marlborough, Viscount Hampden, Lord Walsingham, Sir J. Colman, the late Colonel M'Calmont, Duke of

Northumberland, and Sir Julius Wernher. The royal flock at Sandringham, and the three last-mentioned flocks are represented in the College flock, which was started in 1904 with a ram, bred by Mr. Hogarth, and 5 ewes and a ram, bred by Mr. Grubb, of Tasmania. A year later two ewes were purchased from Mr. Oppenheim, and in 1907 a ram hogget was obtained from the Canterbury Agricultural College in New Zealand. In 1909 six Guildford ewes were imported from Mr. Henry Pannett, Christchurch, New Zealand, and in 1911 Professor Perkins' visit to England was seized on as a favourable opportunity of introducing personally selected sheep from the best English stud flocks. In all 15 ewes were secured from Sandringham, one ram from Colonel M'Calmont and another from Sir J. Wernher. The College flock is thus seen to be founded on the most noted strains of Southdown blood available.

The Southdown has probably a wider distribution throughout the world than any other breed of sheep. It is capable of adapting itself readily to a different environment. Flocks are established in Australia, Africa, Canada, Russia, Japan, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. It would appear, however, that the breed is less at home in cold than in hot climates. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by breeders in the colonies, or indeed in any country which experiences climatic conditions widely differing from those that obtain in Sussex, is to maintain the type. Soil and climate are not without their influence on the development and characteristics of the breed, and it has been observed that when transferred to strong land and rich pastures, the tendency to become larger and coarser has to be met by the use of small rams and heavier culling. Southdowns bred under Australian conditions tend to get darker in the nose and the fleece becomes longer in the staple, and less firm. These tendencies to vary can be corrected by judicious management, but it is all the better if, as Wrightson puts it, the flock be refreshed occasionally by "a dip out of the old bowl."



Old Students Serving with or in Training for the Australian Imperial Forces.

Andrews, F. C.
 Best, S. H.
 Blue, W. B.
 Brown, E. O.
 Byard, D. A.
 Clark, L. J.
 Clutterbuck, H.
 Fuller, B.
 Fulton, D. (Major)
 Goddard, C. E.
 Hamilton, K.
 Hardy, R. C.
 Hocking, J. R.
 Hocking, B. W.
 Ives, G. C.
 James, E. R. (Lieut.)
 Jones, E. W.
 Judell, E. M.
 Killicoat, P. D.
 Killicoat, D. H.
 Kay, M.
 Leak, H.
 Lewis, J. P.
 Macindoe, R. H. F. (Capt.)
 Malpas, J. S. (Lieut.)
 Masson, G. G.

Magarey, A. W.
 Martin, J. C. V.
 McBride, R. H.
 Naish, J.
 Reed, S. H.
 Sandland, A. C.
 Sibley, H. E.
 Stephen, H. H.
 Smith, A. C.
 Stevenson, J. A. B.
 Stewart, M. G.
 Symon, O. S.
 Tamblyn, W. K.
 Tod, P. A.
 Treloar, F. J.
 Valentine, T. P.
 Vohr, S. C.
 Webb, G. R.
 Walters, N.
 Wishaw, D.
 Wells, G. E.
 L. J. Clark
 C. A. Prevost
 W. R. Birks
 W. H. Chapman

Old Collegians' Association.

This issue sees another class or year added to the growing ranks of Old Students, and to them we extend congratulations and a hearty welcome.

We would especially congratulate the Gold Medallist and Cup winner, O. S. Symon. Also F. H. Dealy, the second man of the year, who is continuing his studies at the University as the Ridley Scholar. Symon as Dux, had first refusal of this scholarship, but not desir-

G. Lewis
W. H. Thomson
W. H. Orchard
W. H. Morrison
W. H. Russell
B. B. Hamilton
W. H. Quiscolt
H. H. Hanning
Buganana
McIntosh
W. H. Shadforth

ing to avail himself of the advantage, resigned in favor of Dealy, who, we are confident, will make good use of his opportunity.

It seems that we hear and read of little at present but the war and all its horrors, but it would not be fitting that our magazine should go to print without some reference to the Old Students who are fighting the battles of the Empire at the Dardanelles, others who are now upon the water hastening to the conflict, and others who, at the moment, are in training at one or other of the concentration camps. They have responded to the call from every State, and although it is al-difficult to tabulate a full list, so far as possible this has been done.

Although our College motto refers to the transformation of swords into plough shares, etc., yet past and present students have at the call forsaken the plough and taken up the rifle and bayonet to defend the Empire in its need.

They have gone quietly, with no ostentatious display, realising that their country is at death grips with an unscrupulous and implacable foe. They have gone quietly and determinedly, prepared if need be to lay down their lives for British and European freedom.

For this reason it has been difficult to keep account of those who have responded even in this State, let alone those from the other States of the Commonwealth.

The landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula is now a matter of history, and it will live, we are told, as one of the greatest feats of the war. In that landing under a hail of bullets and shrapnel many brave fellows gave up their lives, but although certain of our old comrades have been wounded, none have so far been killed. Those reported as wounded up to the present are Major Fulton, A. C. Sandland, B. Fuller, and H. Leak, while D. A. Byard is reported missing (since reported killed). We trust that these will soon be able to resume their places in the firing line.

Subsequent to the publication of the Principal's report last Speech Day I had a letter from R. C. Jacob, who was mentioned as having gone to the front. He desired that this impression should be corrected for,

much as he would have liked to go, he was having such a battle with "King Drought," at Geranium, that he was unable to volunteer for service. He had great hopes of eventually subduing the enemy, and I am sure that we all wish him luck.

The mention of drought brings to mind the fact that many of our men have been fighting the same battle, and a very hard fight it has been. They are, however, keeping up with the same dogged determination which characterised the actions of our soldiers in their assault upon the Dardanelles, and we feel sure that in the end they will prove victorious.

So far the season has opened very favorably, and it is to be hoped that it represents the beginning of better times for them all.

Writing from Surrey, England, recently, F. H. Shand relates how he had been out watching the single furrow ploughs working on the farms there, and no doubt by contrast it appeared vastly different to South Australia. He states that every possible acre is being put under cereals in order to help meet the inevitable shortage next year. Shand's infirmity unfortunately prevents his going to the front, but no doubt he finds many ways in which he may assist at home. We hope to see him back among us quite recovered in health.

I had recently an interesting letter from E. J. Clarke, Tammin, W.A. He speaks hopefully, although, like most farmers, he had a bad time last year. He and W. R. Donnell are together and form two of a most enthusiastic community of Old Students in that part of W.A.

R. H. Mowat has turned down League football, and is at present living at Corowa, New South Wales, where he is working under the S.A. Phylloxera Board. During the summer he is sub-inspector for the Board in Adelaide, and during the winter months he has the opportunity of studying the disease in the Rutherglen District of Victoria. Corowa is on the river in New South Wales, and is the most central point from which he works by means of a motor cycle.

From time to time I have received letters from various Old Students, too numerous to specify, and am always pleased to hear from them, and reciprocate to the best of my ability.

I feel sure that it will be a matter of gratification to all members of our Association that our old friend Mr. T. E. Yelland has had Municipal honors conferred upon him by his election to the Mayoralty of Unley. Mr. Yelland was the founder of the R.A.C. O.C.A., and was for some years honorary secretary, relinquishing that office owing to pressure of work as secretary of the Farmers' Union. The Association owes a very great deal to him for his unfailing interest, and I know that I am only voicing the feeling of all members in offering congratulations for the honor which has been conferred upon him by the city of Unley.

Another Old Student who has gained public distinction recently is Mr. A. W. Robinson, by his election as a representative of Wooroora, in the House of Assembly.

It will be the desire of our Association to see more men of Mr. Robinson's stamp in the House, and Old Students number not a few who might, with advantage to the country, be heard in the Legislative Halls.

H. E. LAFFER,

Hon. Sec.

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Tennis Notes.

The team has been seriously crippled, owing to the departure of Messrs. Frew, Dealy, F. H., Graham, Opie, and Keddie. Among the new students only two play tennis, namely, Bowden and Haslam. The latter has certainly proved a very valuable addition. Since the present team is undoubtedly weak throughout, it is essential that all tennis players should practice as often as possible. Owing to the boisterous nature of the weather lately, the opportunity for a practice game has not occurred. When the fine weather returns again, however, all tennis players should PRACTICE SERIOUSLY and endeavor to develop the scientific aspect of the game, rather than to perpetually adopt a listless and hum-drum style. The main features of the game do not merely consist in hitting the ball as hard as possible, regardless of any considerations whatsoever—even for the opposing man at the net—but rather of good length and consistency of play. A good ball

placed on the back line will be generally harder to return than a fast drive which bounces somewhere near the service-court line.

During the Session five and a half days were devoted in one week to work on the top court. The sides were levelled, and the netting temporarily patched up. Tared screenings, etc., have been ordered, and the repair of the courts themselves will be soon put under execution. The surfaces have cracked badly, and unless attended to shortly will become unfit to play on.

Two new nets of the best quality have been bought. They were urgently required, and it is to be hoped that they will last a long time.

Only one match has been played this year. On the supposition that sufficient keenness is displayed, and that the team affects a phenomenal improvement, matches will be arranged if possible with the colleges in Adelaide sometime in September.

The secretary of the Kapunda tennis team has expressed his willingness to arrange for the annual fixture early in the summer. The Gawler tennis clubs seem to favour the institution of a tennis league. If the league is to be formed this year, we hope to be in it.

R.A.C. v. MALLALA.

The match was played at Mallala under ideal weather conditions. The college team drove over in order to commence play at 10.30 a.m. Players adjourned to lunch at 1 p.m., and play was resumed in the afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m. The ladies of Mallala kindly provided tea in the Institute building.

The standard of the play on the whole was very poor, and the general idea conveyed was that the match was not to be taken at all seriously. No science was attempted, and the majority of the games decidedly resembled ping-pong. The match resulted in rather an easy win for the home team.

In the first double, Dealy and Haslam played a far superior game to their opponents in the first few games, but seemed to go to pieces towards the end, and lost to two straight sets. In the second and third doubles, play was extremely erratic. Such inconsistent play is characteristic more especially of the second double, and will only be overcome by continual practice.

In the singles, Haslam, although beaten, played a good game, and Conway lost his match purely because of his weakness on the back hand. Scores were as follows :—

	Mallala.	College.
Rubbers ...	7	2 (1st and 4th singles)
Sets ...	16	6
Games ...	118	79

College team :—Dealy, Haggard, Haslam, Whiting, McBride, and Conway.

The Mallala team were unable to play the return match fixed for June 28th.

T. S. DEALY,
Hon. Sec.



Football Notes.

Football started as soon as we returned from our long vacation, and up to the present the form displayed by the team generally has not been of a very high standard. Most of the team are new to the game, and consequently many mistakes were made, such as hanging on to an opponent when he had not the ball, pushing in the back and so forth. But these faults are decreasing with every match, and the men are feeling more at home on the field than they did, and are now putting up some very fair games. Practice has been taken on seriously, but we have so far been unable to defeat any of our opponents in the Association, the men in the other teams being much heavier and also taller than the majority of our men.

We greatly feel the loss of Taylor, Sibley, Prevost, Frew, Andrews, Graham, Opie, Keddie, and Dealy, of last year's team.

We have welcomed as footballers, Haslam, North, Chapman, Hannaford, and Robinson, who are all very fair players. A few of the 2nd and 3rd year students have taken on football seriously this year, and some of them have put up some very good games. We are very glad that we still retain Messrs. Manuel, Baker, and Scott, also Orchard and Walkem, as players in the team.

The umpiring for the matches this year has been very satisfactory, and the difficulty experienced in the matter last year has been overcome.

The town trip took place on June 14th, 15th, and 16th. We felt ourselves to be amongst teams more of our own stamp and size, and naturally better games were put up against them.

In Association matches the College has been well represented, and those chosen have put up good games.

At the beginning of the term Mr. Manuel was elected captain of the team, and Bagot as vice-captain.

Goalkickers to date :—

Bagot, Baker, Padman, and North, 3 each ; LeMessurier, Whiting, 2 each ; Haslam, Manuel, Quinn, and Scott, 1 each.

COLLEGE v. SOUTHS.

Played on College oval on May 22nd. Day was cool and cloudy, with a slight breeze blowing from the South West. College won toss and kicked northwards. College held Souths well until half time, after which time chances of scoring were lost through lack of decisiveness. Our lack of system, which was very evident throughout the game, was excusable, this being our first match this season, there also being eight new men in the team.

College was represented by Mr. Manuel (Capt.), Mr. Baker, Mr. Scott, Bagot (Vice-Capt.), Orchard, Walkem, Martin, King, Whiting, LeMessurier, Haslam, Koch, Riggs, Mueller, Stephens, Tilly, McBride, and Bradshaw.

Final scores :—

Souths	...	...	8	12
College	...	...	2	5

Best players for College were Manuel, Scott, Bagot, LeMessurier, Whiting, and Haslam.

Goalkickers—Baker and McBride, 1 each.

COLLEGE v. WILLASTON.

Played on Gawler Oval on May 29th. Day was fine with very little breeze. College lost the toss and kicked East. College had a fair amount of the play until half time, after which time our opponents outclassed us com-

pletely. Our forwards, both on this and on the previous occasion, were very weak, and great improvement is needed if we are to gain any place at all in the premiership. College team on the whole needs a great improvement in its combination. The umpiring was well carried out by Coleman on this occasion.

College was represented by Mr. Manuel, Mr. Baker, Mr. Scott, Bagot, Orchard, King, Whiting, Walkem, Martin, LeMessurier, Riggs, Haslam, Koch, North, Hannaford, Robinson, Chapman, and Collins.

Final scores :—

Willaston	...	15	17
College	... ..	3	2

Best players for College—Whiting, Scott, North, Chapman, and Haslam.

Goalkickers—Bagot, Whiting, and North, 1 each.

COLLEGE v. SALISBURY.

Played on the Salisbury Oval on June 5th. Day was fine but very cold. This match was a great improvement on last Saturday's match, and our combination was much better. Salisbury's kicking was very bad, and in consequence our defeat was considerably decreased.

Our opponents excelled us both in pace and marking, and there is still room for improvement in these capacities in our own men.

College team—Manuel, Bagot, Baker, Scott, Walkem, Martin, King, Whiting, LeMessurier, Riggs, Koch, North, Collins, Robinson, Daly, Padman, Haggard, and Chapman.

Final scores :—

Salisbury	...	7	20
College	... ..	3	6

Best players for College were Baker, Whiting, Scott, North, King, Daly, and Riggs.

Goalkickers—Martin, Padman, and North, 1 each.

COLLEGE v. ADELAIDE HIGH SCHOOL.

June 7th.—The Adelaide High School football team journeyed to the College in the morning. Unfortunately it rained during most of the morning, and we were un-

able to show our visitors over the whole of the College grounds. Nevertheless, we were able to give them a glimpse of the College, surroundings between the showers.

Football started at 2.15 p.m., our oval being very slippery and wet. Long kicks were impossible, and the game was a scrimmage from beginning to end. After half time it came on to rain again, which helped to make things worse. Our opponents had very good combination, and were also very quick in getting rid of the ball.

College team—Mr. Baker, Mr. Scott, Martin, Bagot, King, Whiting, Haggard, Bradshaw, Padman, Riggs, LeMessurier, Koch, Chapman, Collins, Hannaford, North, Robinson, and Daly.

Final scores :—

A.H.S.	...	...	5	11
College	...	...	3	5

Goalkickers—Baker, LeMessurier, and Martin, 1 each

Best players for College—Mr. Scott, Robinson, LeMessurier, and Bagot.

COLLEGE v. P.A.C.

June 14th.—When the Annual Town Trip took place the 1st match was played against P.A.C., on their oval. Most of the team went down on Saturday, while the rest followed on Monday morning. In all 22 men were picked to be chosen from to represent the College at the different matches.

The day was cool and cloudy, but the oval was in good condition. The game was well contested up to the 3rd quarter, when our opponent's play was much superior to our own. Umpiring was very satisfactory.

College team—Mr. Manuel, Mr. Scott, Walkem, Martin, Bagot, Whiting, King, Haggard, Padman, McBride, Riggs, LeMessurier, Haslam, Koch, Chapman, Collins, Robinson, and North.

Final scores :—

P.A.C.	...	...	8	19
Col'ege	...	...	2	9

Best players for Col'ege were Mr. Manuel, Mr. Scott, Whiting, LeMessurier, Chapman, North, and Riggs.

Goalkickers—Martin and Padman, 1 each.

COLLEGE v. S.P.S.C.

June 15th.—Played on Saint's Oval, and resulted after a good game in a win for the College, our second this season. Day was fine but cool, with very little wind. College kicked northwards. Our men were in good form, combination was good and kicking was superior to that of our opponents. The game was well contested throughout, we ourselves being amongst men more of our own stamp and size.

Umpiring was very satisfactory.

Final scores :—

College	...	...	3	9
S.P.S.C.	...	...	1	11

Best players—Mr. Manuel, Bagot, Haslam, Robinson, and LeMessurier.

Goalkickers—Bagot, North, and Quinn, 1 each.

College team—Mr. Manuel, Mr. Scott, Walkem, Martin, Bagot, Whiting, King, Padman, Haggard, McBride, Riggs, LeMessurier, Haslam, Koch, Chapman, Quinn, Robinson, and North.

COLLEGE v. ADELAIDE HIGH SCHOOL.

June 16th.—Played on the Jubilee Oval. The day was fine with practically no wind. Our fellows who had had two very strenuous days previously, were feeling very tired and stiff. The play was fair throughout, although we were unable to score until after half time. Our opponents were too fast for us, and the combination far out-classed our men.

Our men are still slow in getting rid of the ball when in possession of it. Towards the end the match was rough and uninteresting, and was allowed to become too free altogether.

We deeply regret that during the first quarter one of the High School's best men had the misfortune to break his leg. We sincerely hope that by this time he is well on the road to recovery.

We must thank the ladies for the afternoon tea, provided in the pavilion after the match, which was enjoyed by all.

College was represented by Mr. Scott, Bagot, Walkem, Martin, Whiting, King, Haggard, Padman, McBride, Quinn, Riggs, LeMessurier, Haslam, Koch, Chapman, Collins, Robinson, and North.

Final scores :—

A.H.S.	...	...	14	14
College	...	...	3	1

Best players for College were Mr. Scott, Robinson, Bagot, and Whiting.

Goalkickers—Martin, Scott, and Bagot, 1 each.

COLLEGE v. WILLASTON.

Played on College Oval on June 19th. Day was fine but cool. A strong South-West wind blew during the whole of the match. College won toss and kicked northwards. Up to three quarter time the play was very even, but we lost opportunities of scoring through lack of system and want of decisiveness. Hickey umpired well, although very strictly.

College team—Manuel, Bagot, Baker, Scott, Walkem, Martin, King, Whiting, Padman, Riggs, LeMessurier, Haslam, Chapman, Hannaford, North, McBride, Robinson, and Daly.

Final scores :—

Willaston	...	...	7	9
College	...	...	3	5

Best players for College were Whiting, North, Scott, and Haslam.

Goalkickers—Haslam, Baker, and Manuel, 1 each.

COLLEGE v. SOUTHS.

Played at the College on June 26th. It was cloudy and cold during the whole of the play. Our Oval was very slippery, and in consequence the game was not very fast. Souths started playing three men short, and College led at half time by 1-3 to nil, but in the latter part of the match our opponents proved themselves superior to our men. Umpiring was carried out fairly well by Coleman.

College was represented by Manuel, Baker, Scott, Bagot, Martin, Walkem, King, Whiting, Padman, Haggard, LeMessurier, Riggs, Haslam, Koch, Chapman, Robinson, North, and Hannaford.

Final scores :—

Souths	...	...	7	12
College	...	...	1	6

Best players for College were Scott, Riggs, and Whiting.

Goalkickers—Martin, 1.

COLLEGE v. CENTRALS.

Played on College Oval on July 3rd. Day was fine and bright. A slight breeze from the North-West blew during most of the play. This match meant another loss to us; Centrals men being much taller than the majority of our own men.

The ruck men were not up to the standard, and very rarely did they get the knock-out. Kicking was very bad on both sides, as the scores show. Hicky umpired fairly well.

College team—Manuel, Bagot, Baker, Walkem, Orchard, King, Whiting, Padman, Haggard, Riggs, LeMessurier, Haslam, Koch, Chapman, North, Hannaford, Scott, and Robinson.

Final scores :—

Centrals	...	...	8	18
College	...	...	9	

Best players for College were Whiting, North, and Manuel.

COLLEGE v. SALISBURY.

Played on College Oval on July 10th. During the first quarter rain fell heavily, which lasted well into the 2nd quarter. This made long kicks impossible.

College team showed their best form for the season on this match. Passing and combination was very good. Back men used their weight well. Nevertheless, we were unable to beat our opponents, although we had a fair amount of the play during all the quarters.

We showed our best form in the 3rd quarter.

College team—Mr. Manuel, Bagot, Mr. Baker, Mr. Scott, Orchard, King, Whiting, Padman, Haggard, Stephens, Riggs, LeMessurier, Haslam, Chapman, North, Hannaford, Robinson, and Daly.

Final scores :—

Salisbury	...	...	3	5
College	...	...	2	1

Best players for College were Manuel, Baker, Whiting, Padman, North, and LeMessurier.

Goalkickers—Padman and LeMessurier, 1 each.

E. G. PADMAN.

School Notes.

Has everybody seen that frightful sportin', fishin', scarifyin', jumpin', runnin', and shootin' hat? It has been promised as a legacy to the FASHION-PLATE at the end of the year. Discussions are invited as to whether it would be placed to its best advantage on the apex of the afore-mentioned fashion-plate, rather than on the trousers of Mr. Dickens' boot-black in the form of an urgently required patch.

It is said that the cock crowed very vigorously upon his arrival, and developed a taste for farm-dairy work which subsequently originated a new rule.

Music hath its charms, and melodies—sweet or otherwise—affect the central nervous system. From this phenomenon arises a sensation, and the NATURE of this sensation depends upon the manner of the musician. When the delicately tuned violin is played by the deftly handled bow of the irreverently styled "Mad Musician," the sensations produced are of a pleasing nature. If, however, the bow is wielded between the gigantic digits of a clumsy and unlearned "utt," the resulting discords produce not sensations, but language of an unsanctimonious character. The piano, too, is capable of producing a great variety of sound, and is subjected to varied treatment. The onslaughts of a "most frightful strummer," or the one and only "ivory thumper," are interspersed by the occasional visits of a "real expert." The effect upon the musical ear produced during these stages can be likened to the sensations which the system experiences internally when the mountaneous seas are gradually superseded by the calm.

The words of the well known ditty class "McNab" as a sailor. "Sandy," however, is not, but instead has proved himself to be an outspoken mediator. Firmness of opinion as to what is right is a worthy trait in any man's character.

To acquire the taste for smoking, in the minds of most people, and more particularly of non-smokers, is to acquire a bad habit. The period during which this obnoxious practice (non-smoker's opinion) is evolved, is

in nine cases out of every ten most interesting to follow. When the acquisition of the habit has been decided upon, the resolution is generally adopted by the purchase of a pipe and a SMALL quantity of tobacco. When, however, a stock of tobacco is secured which is large enough to keep an "accomplished draw-backer" red hot for a whole week, one wonders whether in the smoking of tobacco there may be any bi-products obtainable, which have any commercial value. We know that in the distillation processes carried out at certain gas-producing depots, tar is obtained as a bi-product, but whether "tar-pots" will benefit in the same way by smoking large quantities of tobacco seems very doubtful.

When legs are over-long, proportions are unbalanced; but whereas symmetry is sacrificed, many advantages accrue. Long legs avoid the trouble of having to either crawl through or jump fences, and it is astonishing to note the ease with which a seven wire fence and a water trough included can be SCALED IN ONE STEP. It has been proved beyond doubt, from practical experience, that whether legs are long or short, the practice of jumping BARBED WIRE fences is extremely precarious, and will be scrupulously avoided by some people in the future.

Does a moustache improve the personal appearance? Many people seem to have thought so for some time now, but such a question evidently depends on circumstances, and circumstances vary with individuals. Some people who's growth is fairly "prolific" allow it to remain. Other growths, which are slow, might be considerably improved by a gentle rolling with a tea cup in order to improve their tillering powers. When the growth is strong a moustache can easily be cultivated which may or may not add to the personal beauty of the individual. If the growth is patchy, then it should be eradicated.

When a suit of clothes was mysteriously borrowed, it was at once suggested that all loose apparel such as pyjamas, towels, etc., should be securely tied to the leg of a chair or a bedstead, so that their removal would necessitate a certain amount of inconvenience.

To be a "common farmer" is, in the minds of some people, to indulge in a life of WORK, SMOKING, and DRINKING BEER. Such a judgment, however, is hardly fair. On the other hand, to be a "scientific farmer," it is necessary to enliven the above curriculum with a study of Agricultural Chemistry.



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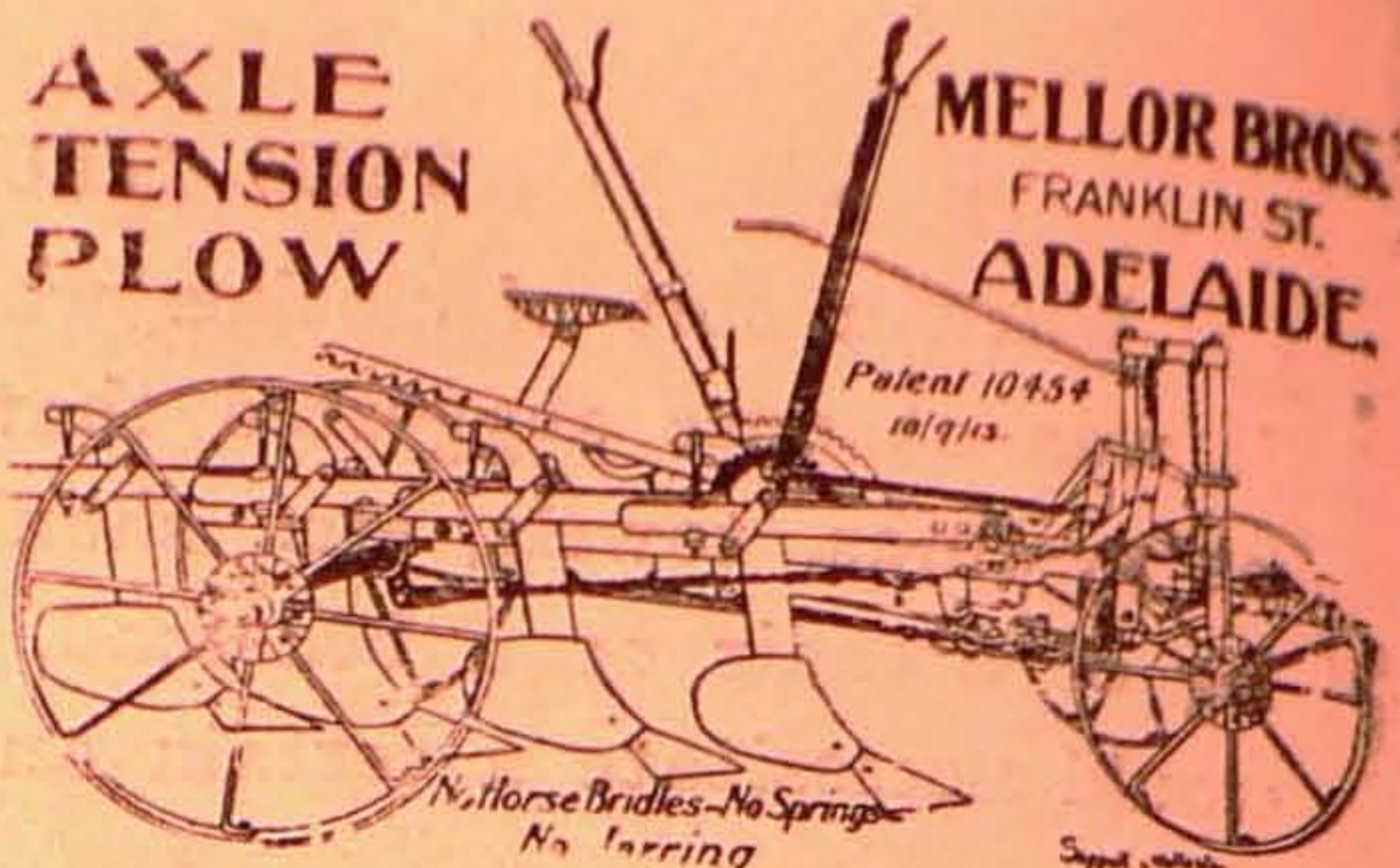
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