

LIBERAL WRIT IN PINK.

An excellently written Labor half-penny daily succumbed after a few months' fitful existence because it could get no advertisements and because laboring people would persist in reading "The Daily Mail" instead of "The Daily Citizen."

Labor was merely Liberal writ in pink, and the younger trade unionists were rapidly coming to the conclusion that political action offered no road to social salvation.

Why then the miraculous change within 10 years? There are many answers to the question. The war did much, for it made millions who had formerly given no thought to national and international matters undergo a thorough course of political education.

Then again the war brought many economic grievances—all part of the game, no doubt, but such as made folk think. Why are prices going up? Where's all the money going?

Why did they conscript our men and not the rich man's wealth? And so on. Britain seethed with people asking questions. After the Russian revolution they asked more, and the possibly justified attitude of the French and British Governments toward the Bolsheviks made many suspect that our rulers preferred a Czar to a socialist government.

MADE PEOPLE THINK.

But if the war made people think, peace made them think harder. Why did the peace treaty bring no peace? Why were the 14 points so flagrantly violated? There was no desire to be gentle to Germany, but the British sense of fairplay was shocked by the spectacle of France continuing to kick the prostrate foe.

And what of the new heaven here? What of the houses and life fit for heroes? What of the promises that war-wealth should pay its share? What of the treatment meted out to men who seven years ago were "our brave boys"—now doomed to doles, or invited to emigrate, or go fight for Spain in Morocco, or go into the workhouse?

TWO WISE MOVES.

But the old folk have no new vision. They want to get the old things, higher wages and better working conditions, in a new way. The young have a new vision—that vision of which we talked so much during the war. And Labor did two wise things in 1918. It worked out a comprehensive political, international, and social programme.

Hence the brains of England are overwhelmingly with the Labor Party today. Scientists, men of letters, educationists, economists are with it, ready to give their expert knowledge as required. On its sectional committees are serving men whose names stand high in the world of scholarship and achievement.

the intellectuals and the fringe groups, the right and the left. It is dependent upon the Liberal Party for its existence, and must therefore keep a moderate course. It will have a hostile House of Lords, a critical army and navy, and possibly an antagonistic civil service.

There is still enough goodwill in British politics to give the Labor Party an opportunity to try its hand at the reconstruction of Europe. It will need a stout heart, but no one ever accused Ramsay Macdonald of lacking at least one thing—courage.

"News" 18 MAR 1924

CHAIR OF METALLURGY

Professor for Melbourne

FREMANTLE, Today.

Among the passengers by the Mongolia was Professor J. N. Greenwood, B.Sc., who is going to the chair of metallurgy at the Melbourne University.

During and subsequent to the war Professor Greenwood was chief of the research department of Armstrong-Whitworth Company, having graduated from the Victoria University at Manchester.

He was greatly interested in industrial problems in Australia, he said, and was confident that much good would result from the creation of a new chair of science. If he could set the co-ordination of manufacturers he was certain that many difficulties in various trades could be speedily overcome.

Professor Greenwood said that he was of opinion that there was a great future for aluminium alloys, particularly in the automobile and aircraft industries, where it was rapidly replacing steel.

Professor Greenwood is accompanied by his wife and child.

Register 19 MAR 1924

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The third of a course of four free public lectures arranged by the Workers' Educational Association, was delivered in the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University, by Mr. A. L. G. MacKay, B.A., B.Ec., on Tuesday night. The subject was "Economic searchlights."

For the most amazing thing of Labor's victory is that it rests on the enthusiasm and wrath of the young, and especially the educated young. The older hands in many cases turned to Labor after the disastrous mining and engineering strikes of two years ago, just as Australian Labor turned to politics after the maritime strike of 1920.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

A FURTHER EXTENSION.

AGRICULTURE, WOODWORK, AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The Minister of Agriculture has approved of the teaching of elementary agriculture, woodwork, and domestic science in the schools. A scheme has been prepared for putting the decision into operation.

The Minister of Education (Hon. T. Pascoe) yesterday expressed the opinion that elementary agriculture, woodwork, and domestic science should be more generally taught in the schools, especially in the rural districts. To encourage this teaching he has approved of a scheme for the payment of bonuses to teachers who, having the prescribed qualifications, satisfactorily teach one or more of these subjects in their schools.

"In introducing the schemes," said the Minister, "two main difficulties are to be overcome—first, the lack of knowledge on the part of the teachers, and secondly, the provision of suitable equipment. In future all students of the Teachers' College will have the opportunity of qualifying as instructors in two of the above-mentioned branches.

To give existing teachers an opportunity for gaining the necessary qualifications, schools of instruction will be conducted by special officers who have been appointed to organise, supervise, and report upon the teaching of these subjects. The special officers are—Mr. A. G. Edquist (elementary agriculture), Mr. S. W. Jackman (woodwork), and Miss E. M. Devitt (domestic science).

These officers will be expected to use all reasonable means to stimulate interest in the work and they will recommend the payment of bonuses where all the conditions have been satisfactorily fulfilled. The schools of instruction will last from four to six weeks and will be conducted at suitable centres in two sessions. The first courses in woodwork and elementary agriculture will begin at Easter, and in domestic science at midwinter. The second difficulty, namely, the provision of suitable equipment, will be met by making a more liberal allowance towards the cost of tools, equipment, seeds, manure, water, fencing, ploughing, &c."

Register 20 MAR 1924

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

FIRST YEAR.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Glynn, Brian McMahon; Reid, William Lister. Physical Chemistry.—Glynn, Brian McMahon; Hanson, Bertram Speakman; Reid, William Lister; Savage, Arthur Charles. Thus completing the first examination.

Third Year.

Organic Chemistry.—Morris, Edward Walter Tolwin; Nairn, William Archibald Jock; Thomas, Marjory Phyllis Casley.

Anatomy—Schurmann, John Burrowes.

Physiology and Biochemistry.—Muecke, Berkely Senter. Thus completing the second examination.

Fourth Year.

Medical Zoology.—Frith, John William.

Fifth Year.

Clinical Medicine.—Gregerson, Gerald Jenkin. Pathology and Bacteriology.—Walsh, Esmond Thomas. Thus completing the third examination.

MARCH EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF LL.B. (In order of merit.)

Constitutional Law (115). Third Class.—McLeay, Marshall John; Harris, Clare Sparkes; McCann, William Francis James.

Wrongs (113).

Third Class.—von Doussa, William Louis; Hardy, John Scott; Collison, Frank Lloyd; Saunders, Pepita Corda; Cresswell, George Edwin.

SPECIAL MARCH MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Latin.—Fay, Gordon Augustus. French.—Symonds, Wybert Milton Caust. English Essay.—Nelson, William Barton.

Register 20 MAR 1924

Dr. Raymond Thomas Binns has been appointed a resident medical officer at the Adelaide Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

The following candidates have been duly nominated for the two vacancies on the council of the University:—Miss Mary Emma Patchell, B.A., B.Sc.; the Honourable Mr. Justice Thomas Stanley Poole, M.A., LL.B.; and Mr. Walter James Young. The election will take place at a meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, March 26. At the same meeting Mr. A. T. Jefferis, B.Sc., will ask, "Concerning the Peter Waite bequest to the University for Education and Research in Agriculture, has any definite policy been decided upon, and, if so, what steps are being taken to give effect thereto?"

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Adelaide will be held next Wednesday, to consider the business set out in the agenda paper and such other business as may be brought forward.

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Register 20 MAR 1924

The will of Mrs. Annie Eleanor Ridley, of Hampstead, England, who died on September 1, 1923, has been admitted to probate in South Australia, and has been sworn not to exceed £27,000 in value. All the property was left to a sister (Miss Jane Taylor Ridley), but in the event of that lady predeceasing the testatrix, bequests were provided to relatives, friends, and charitable institutions in England and Australia. In that contingency the Adelaide Children's Hospital and the "Hospital for Incurables, Adelaide," would have benefited by £100 each. To the University of Adelaide the deceased bequeathed a silver candelabrum (presented to her father by the colonists of South Australia) and an oil portrait of her father.

see paragraph next page

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ABATTOIRS BOARD

Inter alia

INSULIN EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. T. A. Burrage, B.V.Sc. (Chief Inspector) in a statement printed with the report, says:—"Members of the University of Adelaide investigated insulin and its preparation from pancreas of domestic animals. They obtained their material from our works.

"At the time it was generally held in scientific circles that the material had to be fresh. Realising their difficulty, I induced Professor Robertson, of the University, to test out certain preserved pancreases. The result was that we discovered that the assumption that only fresh material could be used was wrong, and that a pancreas could be preserved at least three months without appreciable loss of insulin by the method that we have discovered, which is simple.

"The pancreas is removed from the animal immediately after death, and all fat is removed. It is placed on a shallow wire tray, and while the cells are still alive the pancreas is placed in a temperature of, say, 14 Fahrenheit, or 16 to 18 degrees below freezing point. This temperature makes the pancreas and all its fluid contents solid, while killing the cells. In a solid little or no change can take place."