

Adv. 11-9-33 cont.

Adv. 12-9-33

News 16-9-33

Adv. 25-9-33

will be in the nature of a keystone, and the other buildings will be erected parallel, or at right angles, to it, forming the three sides of a square which will have an eastward outlook toward Frome road. In the centre will be a greensward, a fitting setting, corresponding to the campus of the American university or college.

### Demolition Begins

The existing Jubilee Oval, for scores of years the arena on which the pride of South Australia's farms and show rings paraded, and latterly a sports ground, will be remodelled for that purpose. At present its shape is that of an irregular circle, but it will be reduced to a rectangular area with rounded corners. The plan involves the removal of the mounds which will be taken away gradually, and of the galvanised iron buildings surrounding the oval. Workmen are now dismantling the old machinery hall, which, since the removal of the showground to Wayville, has been the infrequent home of Wirth's Circus, and the wood-and-iron grandstands have been sold by the Government. They will also be removed, and, when the time arises, replaced by buildings in conformity with the rest of the University architecture.

Already, with the removal of the unsightly iron fence along Frome road, it is possible to gain an impression of what the change will mean, for the open space of the oval reveals fine buildings on the overlooking slope. Along Frome road and Victoria drive the fence is being replaced by the iron railing which once surrounded Victoria square. In its new setting it has lost the formidable aspect it possessed when it imprisoned city squares, and accords admirably with the tree lined avenue.

On Frome road will be placed an ornamental gateway which has been given to the University, although formal acceptance will not be made until the next meeting of the council, and from it roadways skirting the greensward will lead to the Barr Smith library and link up with others which pass other University buildings.

### Hidden Buildings

Already behind the main entrance to the University there is a world of buildings of which few people who pass along North terrace know, and when the Frome road alterations are complete there will be an impressive vista with University buildings in the foreground, and leading to the tall skyline of North terrace. It will transform what was once an unlovely spot.

Although there had been a slow growth of University buildings before 1920, it is largely in the last 13 years that the extension has become impressive. Following the erection in 1882 of the main building which looks on North terrace, and the Elder Conservatorium in 1900, the buildings began to grow northward, and an important addition was made in 1901 with the erection of the Prince of Wales building, housing chemical, geological and engineering laboratories and class rooms. Later came the anatomy school, and then, of comparatively recent years, the Darling building and the physics department.

The erection of the refectory and the Lady Symon building not only endowed the University with buildings which were fine additions to its architecture, but also provided centres at which the corporate life of the institution could be developed under conditions much more congenial than had been available. Their influence in University life is already apparent.

### Recent Steps

Last year saw the opening of the fine Barr Smith Library, close to the old Jubilee Oval. Its cost was approximately £34,000, and the main reading hall will accommodate about 250 readers. There is shelving for 15,000 volumes, and for the present the remainder of the books will be placed in rooms which have space for 200,000 volumes.

This year has seen two more important steps toward equipping the University with adequate buildings. One was the opening of the Johnson chemical laboratory in June, a memorial to Captain R. J. Johnson, who was killed in action in 1917. Before its erection the University's provision for chemical research was limited, but the buildings and equipment place Adelaide abreast of the universities in the eastern States.

More recent still was the beginning of work on the Bonython Hall. With the facing of freestone proceeding apace, the laying of foundations, and the appearance of door frames, it is making excellent progress, and soon will begin to take definite shape.

## Elder Conservatorium Staff Concert

By DR. ALEX BURNARD

There was a good audience at the Elder Hall last night, when a concert was given by members of the Conservatorium Staff. Mr. George Pearce opened the programme with a Mendelssohn piano bracket. He dealt poetically with the G major "Song Without Words," and the Prelude of the famous Prelude and Fugue in E minor had a fiery exposition. While the middle section of the fugue inclined to suffer from a pedal-thickness, the temperate opening and exordium carried conviction.

In her Bach aria, "Lord, What Thou Wilt," Miss Hilda Gill realised its beauty and emotional value to the full. She sang with understanding, and maintained an admirably steady flow of tone. Mr. John Horner played the organ accompaniment.

Miss Sylvia Whittington and Mr. George Pearce were associated in the Handel D Major Sonata for violin and piano, of four movements, alternately slow and fast. The first and third were marked by restrained dignity, the larghetto showing special refinement of tone, and in the two allegros the Handelian gaiety and energy were captured in the dextrous bowing and piquancy of phrasing.

Mr. Harry Wotton, with Mr. Pearce at the piano, gave an enjoyable Brahms group—the lovely "Komm Bald," sung with excellent control, and the ever-popular "Standchen" and "Sonntag," both of which went with great verve and appreciation of their lighter mood. So enthusiastic was their reception that Mr. Wotton was obliged to repeat "Sonntag."

Ravel's magnificent trio, for which the taste grows with each hearing, was given another memorable performance by Miss Maude Puddy, Mr. Peter Bornstein, and Mr. Harold Parsons. Here, especially in movements I. and III., are long spans of lofty thought, an immensity, as of some god holding self-communion. The Passacalle, one large surging song, shows how an old form may serve one of the truest of present-day inspirations. That whirlwind entitled "Pantoum" and its corollary the Finale, both physical, both colored as only Ravel in his empirical moods can color, and tremendous orgies of passion as they are, ideally fill out the scheme. The tone, often huge, was always rounded and of just proportions, and the whole exposition was of a piece with the vastness of the work.

Mr. John Horner rounded off the programme with a work of considerable interest, Elgar's second organ sonata, in four movements. The grandeur and dignity, and (as in the Toccata), the bluff honesty associated with this composer's name, were unmistakably there, and the fugue proved very attractive music, exploiting the quieter colors. A very sturdy, well-balanced piece of playing was brilliantly climaxed in the Coda.

Adv. 16-9-33

## University Labor Club's First Meeting

The recently formed University Labor Club held its first meeting in the Refectory last night. The president (Mr. C. R. Badger) said that it was probable that the club would take part in the next election campaign. He hoped that it would become affiliated with the A.L.P. The club intended to hold debates with the University Men's Union, and to form study circles and discussion groups.

Mr. E. R. Dawes spoke on different phases of the Labor movement.

Mr. A. A. Drummond said that he hoped that members of the club would assist the Socialists' School of Thought.

The committee of the club is:—Messrs. C. R. Badger (president), R. Davis (vice-president), N. Gosse, C. Bright, and J. K. Allison (committee).

News 16-9-33

PROF. J. R. Kay Mouat, professor of physiology at the Singapore College of Medicine, is travelling to Sydney in the Mongolia, which arrived at Outer Harbor day. He is on a three months' holiday. He is an honorary M.A. of the Adelaide University, having received the degree when he visited the university several years ago as a representative of the Colonial Office. When he retires in two years' time he will go to Sydney to live.

## New Headmaster For King's College

Mr. K. W. A. Smith, who has just been appointed headmaster of King's College, Kensington Park, although a young man, has been associated with the school since it was founded, and has been acting as head master for some time. He was born in 1899, the son of the late Mr. W. Smith, of Parkside, who was an officer in the South Australian Railways Department. He was educated at Port Adelaide State School, and later at Prince Alfred College. He gained first position in the State in the senior public examination in 1915. In 1916 he joined the staff of Prince Alfred College under Mr. W. R. Bayly, and continued as a master there for over seven years. In 1924, when King's College was founded, he was appointed sports master and senior mathematical master, and has continued his association with the school ever since. He is keenly interested in all branches of sport, and played B grade cricket for several years, mostly with East Torrens B grade. Seven years ago he married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. W. Rutt.



Mr. K. W. A. Smith

Mr. K. W. A. Smith

Adv. 25-9-33

## NEW OXFORD DICTIONARY

### Monumental Work At Last Complete

### PAINSTAKING RESEARCH

Seventy-six years after it was begun by a small company of scholars, the New Oxford English Dictionary is at last complete. To all intents and purposes the mammoth work, to which many of the editors devoted the best part of their lives, was finished in 1928; but in the five years since then a supplement embracing references to new words introduced by flying, motoring, wireless, and cinematography has been added. The tremendous amount of labor which has gone into its making renders it extremely doubtful whether it will ever be superseded, although the constant changes which a living language undergoes—which, indeed, it must undergo if it is to survive—will make review necessary from time to time. It will probably remain for all time the supreme standard reference of the English language, and an imperishable tribute to those who compiled it.

The collection of the materials which were used in the preparation of the Oxford Dictionary began in 1857 with the appointment of the Philological Society, in London, of a committee for the collection of the words unregistered in the dictionaries of Bailey, Dr. Johnson, Todd, Webster, Richardson, and others. The impulse was provided by two papers read before the society by Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, in which, "while speaking with much appreciation of the labors of Dr. Johnson and his successors, he declared that these labors fell far short of giving us the ideal English dictionary."

Especially he pointed out that in the history of words and families of words, and for the changes of form which words had historically passed through, they gave hardly any help whatever. No one could find out from all these dictionaries how long any particular word had been in the language, which of the many senses in which many words were used was the original, or how or when these many senses had been developed; nor, in the case of words described as obsolete was it indicated when they became obsolete or by whom they were last used.

### Enthusiasm Wanes

The collection of materials for the supplement was at once begun by the committee and 76 volunteers, but it soon became apparent that the projected supplement would be greater than all the existing dictionaries. Accordingly, plans were discussed for a New English Dictionary, and Mr. Herbert Coleridge was appointed editor. He calculated that when he had 100,000 quotations in his pigeon holes it would be time to begin making the dictionary, but he had not proceeded very far with his enormous task when he

died in 1861. The work, however, was continued for many years, but could not be brought to completion. The tremendous accumulation of material grew at last beyond the ability of volunteer workers to deal with it, and when it was realized that printing was many years distant the whole undertaking languished.

The collections which had been made were too valuable to be abandoned, however, and in 1878 it was suggested that the Philological Society should invite the cooperation of the Clarendon Press. Negotiations between the press, the society, and Dr. (afterwards Sir) James Murray, who was by common consent designated editor, were entered into, and agreements were drawn up and finally settled in 1879. Even at this time the immensity of the work does not seem to have been fully realized. The dictionary, it was thought, "would occupy less than 6,000 and not more than 7,000 pages," and it could be completed, it was assumed, in ten years by a single editor with a small staff. But when Dr. Murray in 1879, began his work, "careful examination of the quotations then for the first time collected in one place" (he states in the preface to the first volume) "and arranged in a continuous alphabetical series, showed that much work still remained to be done in order to render the material adequate to the purpose."

Accordingly, a new appeal was made to volunteers to collect additional quotations for specified books, of which lists were from time to time issued. More than 800 readers in Great Britain, the United States, and elsewhere responded, and in the course of the next three years a million additional quotations were furnished, raising the total number to three and a half millions, selected by about 1,300 readers from the works of more than 5,000 authors of all periods.

### Died Before Completion

Sir James Murray did not live to see his great work completed. He died on July 26, 1915. But he died in full realization of the knowledge that the work had progressed to a stage when nothing could undo its immeasurable value to the English language. The ninth volume, which was published a few months after his death, included an eloquent tribute to his editorship. "The immense collections which even before the printing of the work had begun were already 35 times larger than had been contemplated in 1860, would have been sufficient in themselves," it was stated, "to ensure the supereminence of the dictionary. No other book has had, and very few will ever have, foundations laid in an inductive investigation of so wide a character. A simple classification of the available material for the various words, an intelligent selection from it, and a careful verification of the references, would have resulted in producing a work of the greatest value and usefulness. The adoption of such a course, however, which in itself would have involved no small amount of labor, was rendered virtually impossible by the very wealth of the material. This continually raised problems and presented difficulties which had not confronted any previous lexicographer, and the solution of these constantly involved prolonged searches in many different fields of study."

### Biography Of Words

An idea of the stupendous nature of the task can be seen in the following passage from a paper given by Sir James Murray on "The Evolution of English Lexicography," which, as Romanes lecturer in 1900, he gave at Oxford, whether he and his staff had moved in 1865:—"The dictionary seeks not merely to record every word that has been used in the language for the last 800 years, with its written form and signification, and the pronunciation of the current words, but to furnish a biography of each word, giving as nearly as possible the date of its birth or first known appearance, and, in the case of an obsolete word or sense, of its last appearance, the form and sense with which it entered the language or is first found in it, and the successive changes of form and developments of sense which it has since undergone. For the purposes of this historical illustration more than five millions of extracts have been made by two thousand volunteer readers, from innumerable books, representing the English literature of all ages, and from numerous documentary records. From these, and the further researches for which they provide a starting point, the history of each word is deduced and exhibited."

The result is a monumental work beyond rival in any language. It is far more than a history of the English language; it is at once its guardian of the past, and its custodian of the future. "It is perhaps in this respect," state its editors, "in its exhibition of the language as a living and growing thing closely connected with the history of the nation, that it will have its greatest value for the British Empire and the whole English-speaking race."

News 16-9-33

PROF. Mander, of Seattle, who has been on a visit to his parents in Adelaide, has left to return to the United States. He is at present in Melbourne, staying with Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wheaton, at Kew.