

After seven years as Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Eric Millhouse has concluded his appearance in the Criminal Court in that capacity, as his contract will expire on September 3. He was appointed Acting Crown Solicitor in 1920, when only 23 years of age, and secured appointment to the full status of that office in 1921. In September of the following year he went into private practice, being at the same time under contract to the Government to continue in the position of Crown Prosecutor for five years. In 1923, on the elevation of Mr. J. M. Napier, K.O., to the Supreme Court Bench, Mr. G. C. Ligertwood and he joined the firm of Baker, Glynn, & McEwin, which, since the retirement of Mr. Glynn, has been carried on as Baker, McEwin, Ligertwood, and Millhouse. The growing demands of private practice have necessitated Mr. Millhouse relinquishing the duties of the Crown position. Not only has he had to prepare the briefs and prosecute in the constantly growing list of cases in the criminal calendar, but has also had to undertake similar duties for the periodical sittings of the circuit Courts at Gladstone, Port Augusta, and Mount Gambier. Recently he has had the assistance of Mr. R. R. Chamberlain (of the Crown Law Office) in the Criminal Court. At all times scrupulously fair in the conduct of cases, he has combined a skilful presentation of the same with a courteous bearing, and his work has been the subject of frequent complimentary references by Judges and opposing counsel. His assistance has been much appreciated by the detectives, witnesses, and Court pressmen, and genuine regret will be felt by many on his retirement. Mr. Millhouse was born at Mount Gambier, and lived at Port Pirie for some years. From the local school he went to Prince Alfred College, and subsequently entered the University, where he took his degree in 1915. For a period he managed the office of Mr. F. Villeneuve Smith, K.C. He served at the front with the A.I.F. for three years. He has taken much interest in football, and last year was appointed Deputy-Chairman of the South Australian Football League.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

DONATIONS TO STUDENTS' UNION BUILDING AND WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

Sir Josiah Symon's Gift for the Lady Symon Building for Women Students, £10,000.

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Professor E. Harold Davies	100 0 0
Professor Kerr Grant	100 0 0
Professor W. K. Hancock	100 0 0
Professor G. C. Henderson	100 0 0
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Professor J. B. Cleland	50 0 0
Professor T. G. B. Osborn	50 0 0
Professor J. R. Wilton	50 0 0

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Miss A. B. Whitham	9 9 0
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Mr. E. H. Bekewell	3 0 0
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Mr. J. H. T. Bahe	9 9 0
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Mr. Allan Walkley	9 9 0
Miss Ida Davies	6 6 0
Mr. A. J. Dix	6 0 0
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Mr. Allan Walkley	9 9 0
Miss Ida Davies	6 6 0
Mr. A. J. Dix	6 0 0
Miss Margaret Mann	6 0 0

The earth's rotation had altered slightly in the course of ages. That was shown to be due to the friction of the tides, which produced a gradual retardation. A still further outstanding inequality in the moon's motion was now shown by E. W. Brown and other astronomers to be due to periodical or irregular fluctuations in the earth's rate of rotation. A portion of that was no doubt due to the variations in the size of the polar icecaps, and measurements of isostasy and of longitude in various parts of the globe were being undertaken and studied to see if there was any basis for Wegener's theory of continental drift, and to ascertain the distribution of masses beneath the surface of the earth. The study of astronomy showed the constant flux and change going on throughout the universe, but led to a more profound and true philosophy and understanding of observed phenomena, and clues to their future progress. The lecture was illustrated with a large number of lantern slides.

ADV. 20-8-27

Dr. Herbert H. Woollard, the newly-appointed Professor of the Elder Chair of Anatomy at the Adelaide University, arrived in Adelaide by the Moldavia from England on Friday. He is a native of Victoria, and received his university training in Melbourne, graduating in medicine when 21 years of age. At the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted and served with the Australian Army Medical Corps, and had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel when he resigned in 1919. The same year he joined the school of anatomy of the University College, London, as assistant professor of anatomy, and spent a year at the Johns Hopkins Medical School as Rockefeller Research Fellow. In 1926 he was awarded the Symington prize for anatomical research. Professor Woollard is accompanied by his wife and two sons.

REG. 20-8-27

DR. ELEANOR ALLEN.

Graduate of London University.

Writing on July 18, to a friend in Adelaide, Miss Lilian Staple Mead, of Hampstead, London, says:—"Being justifiably proud of Adelaide, I'm sure you would have been proud of the two brilliant Adelaide University women, who were admitted to their degrees at the London University 'Presentation Day,' last week. The ceremony has to be held at the Albert Hall, holding 10,000, because, with 3,000 clever folk receiving degrees and diplomas, and two or three fringed of each to cheer them, no other hall is big enough. The Vice-Chancellor claimed for London's University, not only scholarship, but that it had led the way in toleration. 'No test of religion, rank or race is found among us.' When you read the amazing sentence—long Indian names in the list, you realize that there is truly no distinction of race! The Chancellor lamented the difficulty of obtaining unity—esprit-de-corps—and it is, of course, very manifest. In the Adelaide University an unusually brilliant student is known to all, and is cheered by all, but here, one graduate is greeted by students of Bedford College, another by University College, and so on, all colleges affiliated with London University, but none knowing any graduate but its own. I wonder if you have yet attained to a worthy 'graduation song?' The words of the one we sang were by John Drinkwater, with the refrain:—"O London maids and London men Bring in the golden age again."

The khaki-clad young officers came first saluting smartly in military fashion, then followed literally hundreds and hundreds of B.A.s' and B.Sc.s'. They came on to the platform, five at a time, carrying their gay new hoods over their arms, and their caps. The Vice-Chancellor and four other professors, for nearly two hours were deftly tossing the violet and blue, and gold and orange hoods over the bent heads, after which the new graduates rose and, putting on their caps, took their diplomas and made way for the next five. With the Masters of Engineering, Economics, Surgery, and so on, the Vice-Chancellor shakes hands. "After the Masters, come the Doctors, and with them, the Vice-Chancellor not only shakes hands, but repeats to each the formula admitting them to be a 'Doctor in our University.' Our friend—Dr. Eleanor Alice Allen—was sitting among these, robed in a rich claret-coloured gown of a Doctor of Philosophy, the gown faced with a lighter shade of the same colour, the cap, a flat velvet one, something like that worn by the 'beekeepers.' Her sister, Miss Lois Waveney Allen, B.A., had received also, her diploma in psychology, and after the ceremony the new doctor and her sister and friends all crowded on to a 'bus, and adjourned for a congratulatory tea at one of the thousand restaurants within easy reach. Dr. Allen has specialized now in psychology as formerly she specialized in French, and has worked for the last four years under an eminent professor of psychology at University College, and certainly Adelaide has reason to be proud of the thorough and brilliant work achieved by one who is also a graduate of her own university. Dr. Allen is now lecturing and writing on her own special subject, but I shan't be surprised if sunny Adelaide attracts her from gloomy London. Hoping your own degree will soon be won."

ADV. 18-8-27

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

RECITAL BY STRING QUARTET.

The second recital of the 1927 season by the Elder Conservatorium string quartet was given in the Institute Hall, North-terrace, last evening in the presence of a fair attendance, which included Lady Bridges and suite. The instrumentalists were:—Violins, Mr. Charles Schinsky and Miss Kathleen Meegan; viola, Miss Sylvia Whittington; cello, Mr. Harold Parsons; assisting pianist, Mr. George Pearce. The programme opened with Beethoven's setting for a string quartet in F Major (op. 18, No. 1), in four movements—Allegro con brio, Adagio, Scherzo, and Allegro. A finished reading was given of the number, which was full of interest. The delicate harmony of the opening movement, with its devotional phrases, was interpreted with taste and feeling, the balance of tone being well maintained. The full and majestic passages were skilfully brought out, and the deep chordal effects, for which the rich tones of the cello formed a solid foundation, were satisfying. Fine examples of tone coloring were also provided in the movement, which altogether was a delight. The manner in which the instrumentalists played together without the aid of a conductor's baton indicated a considerable amount of practice. Nothing was lacking in precision. The Scherzo was crisply and brightly played, and was most pleasing, the work of the first violin being distinctly attractive. The Allegro received musicianly treatment, and in some of the passages orchestral effects were produced. Admirable animation and vigor were noticeable in the finale. The performers were loudly applauded. The old familiar ballad, "Sally in Our Alley," arranged for a string quartet by Frank Bridge, provided an interesting contrast to the preceding number. Practically the whole of the audience were acquainted with the old melody as a vocal solo, but as a string quartet it was found to be entirely new. The main melody was given in the opening movement with excellent harmonic results. Variations followed, in which the theme was more or less disguised, but the sweet sentiment of the solo was prominent throughout. The concluding number was a piano quartet in A Major, by Ernest Chausson, in four movements—Anime, Tres Calme, Simple et sans hate, and Anime. The exchange of one of the violins for the piano in this selection added to the volume of tone and lent more variety to the performance. Mr. George Pearce excelled at the piano, and the instrumental combination was a pronounced success in every way. The beauties of the composition, lost nothing at the hands of the players, who were warmly applauded. The next recital will be given in the Institute Hall on September 21, with Miss Maude Paddy as pianist.

ADV. 19-8-27

"THE COURSE OF THE STARS."

LECTURE BY GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

Under the auspices of the Donovan Foundation a lecture was delivered by the Government Astronomer (Mr. G. F. Dodwell) to members of the League of the Empire at the Institute on Thursday night. The lecture is delivered annually in one of the various States. The treasurer of the league (Mr. R. T. Bernard) presided, and among those present were Lady Bridges and Miss Alvide Bridges. The lecturer, who took for his subject "The Course of the Stars," outlined the nature of time and dealt with short periods of time and the geological and astronomical ages. He said primitive estimations of duration depended on the amount of work that could be done or the distance travelled in a day. Therein lay a possible explanation of Joshua's long day. At a later stage sundials were used, also water clocks, or clepsydrae, and sand or hour glasses. Clepsydrae were used in Athenian courts of justice to limit the length of speeches. At a later period weight-driven clocks were invented, and first used to ring bells to mark the hours. These were controlled by a balance. The "Nuremberg Egg" was invented about 1500, and was the forerunner of the present marine chronometer. It was a portable clock driven by a mainspring

instead of a weight. In the last four centuries the need for exact time-keeping had been specially felt in connection with navigation. The dangers of navigation owing to the uncertainties of longitude determination were illustrated by the disaster to the British fleet under Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, which was wrecked on Scilly Islands in 1707 owing to serious error of longitude. Columbus and his navigators, on returning from their discovery of America, were uncertain of their position to the extent of 600 miles. The British Government's prize of £20,000 for the discovery of a means of finding longitude at sea was won in 1761 by John Harrison, who perfected the chronometer. At the same time the method of "lunars" was developed and largely used at sea. Captain Sturt used that method in conjunction with chronometers on his journey of exploration down the River Murray in 1833. The use of wireless time signals issued from the principal observatories of the world at the present time had greatly simplified the task of navigation. On land pendulum clocks, first used in the middle of the 17th century, had been brought to great perfection, especially with the use of invar pendulums and constant pressure clock cases. The free pendulum, associated with a "slave clock" to show the time, now gave results of great accuracy. Nevertheless, over any quite moderate period of time they must resort to star observations to find the errors of clocks, that was, they relied on the earth's rotation. That raised the question of the degree of uniformity of the terrestrial rotation. At one time it was assumed that it was absolutely uniform, but a study of the moon's motions and the records of eclipses showed that