Advertisements 11.11.15
To the Editor,

May I express my appreciation of the leading article in the "Advertiser" of Tuesday, which, so far as I know, is the first time the University has been mentioned in connection with the School of Mines to the Education Department, as contemplated in the Education Bill before the Legislative Council. Such a statement is not likely to meet with enthusiastic support of every graduate of the Institution, and may I ask Mr. T. H. Smeaton, M.P., for his thoughts on the matter regarding the Education Bill, and his view on the matter of education in this country? My mind is made up on the question of the education of the young, and I am sure that Mr. Smeaton will not be satisfied with the present system. He will have had his experience of the educational system, and he will have been to the Education Commission, and he will be aware of the difficulties that are involved in the existing educational system. But Mr. Smeaton states that the whole argument is for the change in the Act. The Act will be in existence for the operation of the educational system, and the change will be made, in the interests of the young people. If the Act is passed, the educational system will be changed, and the educational system will be more in the hands of the young people than it is now. If the Act is passed, the educational system will be more in the hands of the young people than it is now. If one's eyes only perceive the present system, then the Act will not be of much use. The Act will be of great use if one can see the educational system as it is now. The Act will be of great use if one can see the educational system as it is now.
The following have been nominated to fill the five annual vacancies on the council of the University: — Mr. J. R. Fowler, Dr. H. H. How, Mr. R. Barr Smith, and Sir S. Talbot Smith, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., and Professor Sir W. H. Bragg, F.R.S., for the year 1915. The only nomination for war service is that of the late Mr. J. W. Bragg, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who will divide the Nobel Prize for Physics with his son, and the only nomination for clerk of the council of the University is that of Mr. T. A. Cater.
in physical science, in chemistry, and in medical science or physiology. The fourth is for the most remarkable literary work delineating ideals. The fifth is to be given to the person or society that renders the greatest service to the cause of international brotherhood in the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or in the establishment or furtherance of peace congresses.

Professor Bragg, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Master of Arms, and a Doctor of Science, recently exchanged his position as Cavendish Professor of Physics at Oxford University for a similar office in connection with the University of London. For many years he has been engaged in researches on the subject of radioactivity, and before he left the Adelphi University, he had earned a world-wide reputation by his discoveries in this realm of science. When he went to London, 103, Professor Bragg continued his work in the same spirit. His son, Mr. W. L. Bragg, who had previously studied under his father, affected a brilliant course at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which great centre of learning he is a fellow, threw himself into the business of research in conjunction with his father. This year they caused a sensation in the scientific world by the publication of a paper on "X-ray and Crystal Structure," for which they were awarded the Gold Medal of the University of New York. Sir Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander, who is now Homeworth Professor of Physics at Manchester, was awarded the Nobel Prize Medal in 1915 for the discovery of the chemistry two years earlier.

Professor Bragg's scientific researches covered a wide range while he was in Adelphi, but his chief work was done when it was known that the alpha rays emitted by radium and other radioactive substances emit three types of radiation, but that the alpha rays are the one of the remarkable phenomena of the continuous production of heat and phosphorescence that first drew attention to radioactive bodies. Before his experiments very little was known of their properties, but it was found that they consisted of positively charged particles, probably atoms of
Register 15th November 1915
STOCKHOLM, November 13.

Professor W. H. Bragg, of the chair of physics at the University College, London, formerly of Adelaide University and the University of Leeds, and his son (Mr. W. L. Bragg), of Cambridge, have been granted, and will divide, the Nobel Prize for physics. The research work which has gained them the award consisted of X-ray examinations into the formation of crystals.

This year the Barnard Gold Medal (which is awarded every five years by the trustees of the Columbia University, New York, for meritorious service in science) was bestowed upon Professor Bragg and his son. Professor Bragg was at one time a lecturer in mathematics and physics at Adelaide University. Mr. W. L. Bragg, after having attended St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Cambridge, discovered which first brought the professor to the attention of scientific men, and which was the key to the theory of the structure of crystals. The discovery of a method of splitting up a pencil of X-rays, just as an artificial structure, such as a wire screen, will split up the rays of visible light, was the key to the theory of the structure of crystals. The discovery was verified by an experiment made by two of Dr. Lane's pupils, and it is therefore more interesting than the fact that the correct theory of the German scientist's experimental results was due to another, W. L. Bragg. Since then father and son have worked in collaboration on the new discovery. They have found that the length of the waves of each X-ray consisted of approximately 1-1,000 of a millimetre. This discovery has opened up a new branch of physics, and the X-ray spectrometer. This instrument depends upon the short-wave length of X-rays in air. In recommending the giving of the Barnard Gold Medal to the father and son, the National Academy of Sciences of the United States reported that "in a noteworthy series of luminous publications and in an equal number of noteworthy series of exhibitions, they have supplied the initial methods and furnished many of the results, which have led to all more productive era in the advancement of molecular physics, and hence in the advancement of the entirety of physical science."

SIR SAMUEL WAY GRATIFIED.

The Chancellor of the Adelaide University (Sir Samuel Way), when informed of the honour conferred, expressed his pleasure at the news. He said that this marked the completion of a work of which Professor Bragg had conducted, and the success was all the more remarkable, because it was the work of a man united with his son. He was sure that the professor would be more pleased than the honours bestowed upon him was shared by his son.
Register 22nd November 1915
The late M.R. Barr Smith
CHIEF JUSTICE'S EULOGY.

The Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way) remarked on Sunday:—“For the last 19 years Mr. Barr Smith was a member of the council of the University, and next to his brother-in-law, the late Sir Thomas Elder, the most liberal contributor to its funds. The subjoined list of his benefactions (not a complete one) indicates the interest he took in every phase of the life of the University:—(1) In the years between 1892 and 1911 Mr. Barr Smith gave to the University library sums amounting to £9,000; (2) to the formation of a fund for research in physics, £1,000; (3) for the erection of a boatshed, £750; (4) to provide an annual prize for Greek, £150; (5) donation to the fence account, £400; (6) donation to the pavilion on the sports grounds, £100—aggregate, £11,400; (7) in 1913 Mr. Barr Smith promised a sum of £10,000 for the purpose of building a common hall for the meeting of professors and students, ‘on condition that the Government would subsidise the donation, pound for pound, to be used for the purpose mentioned; and that the Government would allocate to the University the additional grounds for which the University had made request. His benefactions to the University are thus equivalent to £21,400.”