

REGISTER 17-6-25  
**DR. HEATON RESIGNS.**

**Soon to Leave for Canada.**

After having occupied the position of Director of Tutorial classes and Lecturer in Economics at the Adelaide University since 1917, Dr. H. Heaton has resigned his position, having accepted the MacDonald Chair of Economics and Political Science at Kingston, Canada.

Dr. Heaton definitely announced his resignation on Tuesday morning. For some time, however, it has been known that it was imminent. He was offered his new position when in Canada on a recent tour, and had never denied it was his intention to accept. He will be much missed in this State. Arriving in Australia in 1914, he was for three years in Hobart



DR. H. HEATON.

and the remainder of his time has been spent in this city. During those years he has raised the popularity of the study of economics to a high degree. It is now one of the most important of the University studies, and the economics school in Adelaide is one of the largest in the British Empire. At the same time the alliance between the University and the Workers' Educational Association has made possible the offering of facilities for adult education in most of the States, and in South Australia more than 1,000 people are attending the tutorial classes and lecture courses arranged this year by the University and the W.E.A.

Dr. Heaton expects to leave to undertake his new duties in the very near future. At the same time he is sorry to leave Australia. "In a residence of 10 years," he stated, "I have learned to become a good Australian." One of his chief regrets he intimated would be that he would be unable to complete "An Economic History of Australia," for which he has been collecting information for the past six years. He also extremely regrets the severing of many friendships made during his stay in this city. "And made during his stay in this city," he added that he had been of late getting deeper into a comparative study of the problems of land settlement in new countries, and had written a little on the Australian end of the story. Canada would be a good place from which to look at the North American developments. He thought that on one of his long vacations he would visit the Argentine. Canada attracted him. At Kingston he was only a night's journey from New York, and within a week of London. It had ever been one of his beliefs and assertions that no economist should settle in one country until he was at least 50. British economists were getting into a deep, narrow groove because they seldom went outside their own land. Most Canadian economists would like to come and look at Australia, and he hoped that visits from teachers in the sister Dominion would be arranged by Australian universities in the near future.

Dr. Heaton was the author of the community singing movement in Australia, and a keen follower of the fortunes of the local League of Nations movement, and of the Repertory Theatre. He was born in Yorkshire 35 years ago, and after studying at the Universities of Leeds and London, he began University teaching at Birmingham in the Faculty of Commerce. There he received the degree of Master of Commerce. In 1920 he received the degree of Doctor of Letters for his publication "A History of the Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Mills." In the following year he published "Modern Economic History with Special Reference to Australia," a new and rewritten edition of which is to be published next week by the W.E.A.

NEWS 16-6-25  
**DR. HEATON RESIGNS**

**Says Economists Should Travel**

**REGRET AT LEAVING**

Dr. H. Heaton stated this morning that he had accepted the MacDonald Chair of Economic and Political Science at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, and had tendered his resignation as Director of Tutorial Classes and Lecturer in Economics at the Adelaide University. He expects to leave within a few months. He said that he would leave Australia with great regret, for after 10 years' residence he hoped he had become a good Australian.

He came to Australia in 1914, and, first in Hobart and since 1917 in Adelaide, has been engaged in teaching economics and administering the University tutorial classes. During those years economics has become a much more popular and important subject of University study, and the economics school in Adelaide is one of the largest in the Empire. At the



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same time the alliance between the universities and the Workers' Educational Association has made possible the offering of facilities for adult education in most of the States. In South Australia more than 1,000 people are attending the tutorial classes and lecture courses arranged this year by the University and the Workers' Educational Association.

**CANADA ATTRACTS**

"One of my chief regrets," said Dr. Heaton, "apart from leaving many valued friends and colleagues—and a few enemies—will be that I shall not be able to complete 'An Economic History of Australia,' for which I have been steadily collecting material during the last six years. But I have been getting deeper lately into a comparative study of the problems of land settlement in new countries, and, having written a little on the Australian end of the story, Canada will be a good place from which to look at the North American developments. Some long vacation I hope to go down to the Argentine and see things there."

Dr. Heaton admitted that Canada attracted, because Kingston was only a night's journey from New York, and a week from Britain. He had always asserted that no economist should settle in one country until he was at least 50, and that British economists were getting into a deep, narrow groove because they seldom went outside their own land. Most Canadian economists would like to come and look at Australia, and he hoped that visits from teachers in the sister Dominion would be arranged by Australian universities in the near future.

**COMMUNITY SINGING**

His greatest satisfaction, he said, came from being the author of the community singing in Australia, and from his association with the local work of the League of Nations Union and the Repertory Theatre.

Dr. Heaton is 35 years old, and was born in Yorkshire. After studying in the Universities of Leeds and London he began University teaching in the Faculty of Commerce at Birmingham. There he received the degree of Master of Commerce, and is probably the only holder of that degree in Australia. In 1920 he published a "History of the Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries," and for this volume received the degree of Doctor of Letters. In the following year appeared his "Modern Economic History, with Special Reference to Australia," a new and rewritten edition of which is being published by the Workers' Educational Association next week. In addition Dr. Heaton has written on welfare work, Australian co-operation, land taxation, wages regulation, and adult education.

NEWS 16-6-25  
**FIGHTING DISEASE**

**Medical Research Work**

Valuable research work designed to safeguard human life is being conducted at the Adelaide University. The need for extending it was stressed by several witnesses before the Health Commission.

Lack of means is the only drawback. Practical sympathy in the shape of financial assistance is needed. Much has been done by public spirited citizens, it is contended, but much remains to be done.

Buried away in laboratories behind brick walls at the University patient investigators are delving deeply into the causes and effects of diseases to which the human family is prone. In the fields of pathology, bio-chemistry, physiology, physics, and zoology silent workers are venturing far in quest of elusive germs, forerunners of disease, and often death.

Tracking the germ to its lair is fascinating. Excursions into the unknown provide real thrills for the professors. There is always the possibility of some epoch-making discovery.

Occasionally the leaders in the excursions turn back to the workaday world and tell of progress made.

Professor Brailsford Robertson (Professor of Bio-Chemistry and Physiology), spared a few moments from his 1,000 white mice today to do so. He is proud of his large family of rodents. They are perfect albinos—pure white with pink eyes, and are a special breed. They are more than merely ornamental. In cancer, diabetes, gastro-intestinal epidemic, and other research work they serve a valuable purpose, and are smaller than rabbits, an important consideration. They are housed in specially designed boxes. Hard boiled eggs, rice, and other delicacies form an important part of their diet.

**Eliminating Epidemics**

"Experiments with mice are designed primarily to assist in the absolute elimination of epidemic infection, as a factor affecting either the growth or the duration of the life of the animals," explained Professor Robertson. "Our animals die only of spontaneous diseases which depend on old age, such as cancer in various forms, kidney or heart disease, degeneration of the liver, and so on."

"We seek to find whether by adding certain unusual substances to their diet it is possible to influence their growth, and whether any unusual features of that growth can be connected with the development of cancer when they are old. Cancer is entirely spontaneous, and is not induced in any way."

"And what of results?" he was asked. "They are necessarily very slow," was the reply. "The duration of the life of a mouse is two years, and consequently it takes three years to complete an experiment. Experimental work is conducted statistically. Animals treated are dealt with in the same way as a statistician deals with figures appertaining to human life. Sometimes the whole three years' experimentation means ascertaining only a small fact, but as time goes on we hope to accumulate such a body of facts as will enable us with a degree of certainty to tackle different diseases with some chance of success. It may take us a good many years to reach that stage."

As a result of the munificence of prominent citizens Adelaide is likely to take the lead in the field of research work. In 1921 the Animal Products Research Foundation was established, £7,000 being subscribed for the purpose to enable investigations to be made regarding the growth of animals, and their relation to disease generally. Professor Robertson is the director of the foundation, and in the Darling laboratories of physiology and bio-chemistry at the University much valuable work has been accomplished.

The manufacture of insulin in Australia was first undertaken in the laboratories, and its value to sufferers from diabetes is widely known.

"Interest on the £7,000, amounting to about £500 a year, is used for research work," explained Professor Robertson. "It is not sufficient to enable us to pay the salary of one officer, but we contribute toward the salary of several investigators who also labor in other fields at the University."

"In comparison with other Australian Universities, Adelaide has been singularly fortunate in regard to the munificence of private individuals," he remarked. "The Keith Sheridan bequest is a case in point. It was made to enable the University to undertake medical research work. It will permit of extension of the field of operations. One valuable result is that we have been able to give publicity to research work in Australia, through the establishment of 'The Australian Journal of Experimental Biology and Medical Science.'

"Extending Clinical Research

"Hitherto there have been few facilities in Australia for giving publicity to research work of this character, and publication of results has had to be made in Great Britain or foreign countries. The journal is published by the Medical Sciences Club. Contributions are reaching us from Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, showing its value, although the present is only its second year. "In studying the problem of research work," proceeded the professor, "it is necessary to recognize that it must be developed from every angle—observation, experiment, technical assistance, and finally publication of results."

Continued  
 "Sheridan Fellows—that is, men who will undertake various branches of research work—will be appointed under the Sheridan bequest. One has already been appointed—Dr. C. S. Hicks, of New Zealand, who has been working in Britain for two years. He has gained a reputation as a skilful and resourceful scientific investigator.

"One great need is the extension of clinical research work. Although clinical work is going on all the time at the Adelaide Hospital additional facilities should be provided. It has not kept pace with other branches of research work, but the Keith Sheridan Fellows may assist toward equalising the existing disproportion.

"A great deal of research work beyond what I have mentioned is being conducted in the fields ruled by pathology and zoology," concluded the professor, "and apart from medical research work there is a great deal of research going on in Adelaide in the spheres peculiar to physics, chemistry, geology, botany, and so on."

ADVERTISER 17-6-25

**ENGLISH FOLK SONGS.**

**LECTURE BY MR. CLIVE CAREY.**

A large and sympathetic audience assembled at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University, on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac., delivered the second of his course of lectures "English Folk Song," with musical illustrations. The lecturer spoke of the connection between many folk songs and the old scale. He dwelt with the different versions sometimes found of folk songs. It seemed that singers had their preferences for different effects, and no two singers sang some of the popular tunes alike. There were considerable advantages in treating tune and words in a manner which the individual singer thought would make them more impressive. If one singer felt that a particular word or syllable demanded a longer value to give it its proper expression he sustained it. Pleasing examples of the possible effects to be produced by varying the note values were given. Nice effects were illustrated in five time rhythms.

Sometimes, the lecturer said, the words of folk songs were so simple that they appeared almost foolish, but there was always sincerity, and generally the words and music combined were very beautiful. Various renderings of "My boy Willie" and other favorites were given to illustrate the effect of different rhythms. "The sweet nightingale," and a pastoral song dealing with sheep shearing were presented to show that in some instances different words are attached to the same tune. In a similar manner two or more tunes were wedded to popular stanzas. Half a dozen treatments of "O where are you going, my pretty fair maid," were sung, each having its characteristic qualities.

The folk songs might be divided, Mr. Carey said, into two classes, personal and ballads. People had always made ballads. In the early times they extended them into epics for the pleasure of the nobility. Later on the minstrels cut them down again for the people. Originally many persons took part in the performance of ballads. Often they were danced to. Indeed it was probable that the word "ballet" had the same origin. Most of the ballads of the 16th and the 17th centuries were of the dance type. One of the most notable was "Chevy Chase," but as this had 72 verses he would not sing it. (Laughter). The lecturer paid a tribute to Mr. Percy Grainger, work in connection with folk songs. Speaking of the extraordinary travelling capacity of ballads, Mr. Carey gave examples of some which had been discovered in Great Britain, and in nearly all parts of Europe. Many ballads were much older than their printed date. It was a curious fact that sometimes a current ballad dealt with something which happened six or seven centuries ago. Many of the tunes which they now had in printed form were neither so pure nor so interesting as some others which had been handed down orally. Often incompetent persons attempted to amend the printed tunes, while the traditional form survived in many instances where they had been passed on from one generation to another orally. In one form of ballad they had sea and battle songs. Some of them were fine old tunes. In such suggestive compositions as "Death and the lady," printed in 1639, they had spiritual qualities.

Mr. Carey accompanied his vocal illustrations on the piano, and at the close of the lecture the appreciation of the audience was unmistakably expressed.

REG. 17-6-25.

To-night, in the Victoria Hall, Dr. H. Heaton will lecture on "Anglo-American relationships." It will be given under the auspices of the English Speaking Union. Mr. Justice Angus Parsons will preside.