

discussion between Sir William Mitchell and the Professor. It was proposed that the building should be a jubilee gift to the University in honor of Dr. Rennie's magnificent services to the institution and to the science of chemistry, and the desire was that it should bear his name. "I little thought," pathetically declares Sir William, "that we were speaking of a memorial." He expresses the hope, which will be shared by all the many admirers of Dr. Rennie, that the Government will accede to the request and thus provide a lasting acknowledgment of the good work done by a man who "was the best kind of tradition to carry into the future of the University." That is the tribute of the Vice-Chancellor, and an equally high testimony to the character of the good man gone is that of the President of the School of Mines Council, of which Dr. Rennie was one of the original members—"He not only tried to do his duty—he did it." Nothing less than that would have satisfied his high ideals. He has left behind him a memory fragrant with the virtue of good deeds as a scholar, a churchman, and a citizen. Dr. Rennie joined the University in the day of small things, and he lived to see it attain a position second to that of no other University in Australia, with a professorial staff and an equipment of unexcelled efficiency. To this fine result his conscientious and able service contributed materially, and no history of the University can be written in which his name does not hold a prominent place. The University has always been fortunate in its professorial appointments, and two of its former professors, Sir William Bragg and Dr. Lamb, hold or have held exceedingly high positions in England since their departure from Adelaide. There are now three vacancies on the staff, and the Council will be fortunate if those who succeed the men who have gone are equal to them in academic distinction and high moral character.

method in which his discoveries might be used. So often does this sort of thing happen that we have learned to store up all knowledge, though we see no use for it at the time. We never know when we may want it.

ADV. 12-1-27

Mr. Walter Howchin, F.G.S., Emeritus Professor of Geology in the University of Adelaide will celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of his birth to-day. He was born at Norwich, England. He was a minister of the Primitive Methodist Church in England for some time, and has done ministerial work for the church in South Australia. Nearly 50 years ago he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, in London. He held the position of secretary of the Adelaide Children's Hospital for 15 years, and in 1902 he became lecturer in geology and palaeontology in the University. From 1918 till 1920 when he resigned from the



Mr. W. Howchin.

University, he held the position of honorary professor. Besides being the author of many papers dealing with geology and palaeontology, he published a work on "The Geology of South Australia" in 1918. For approximately 40 years he has been editor of the annual volume of the proceedings of the Royal Society. In 1913 he was awarded the Mueller medal for researches in natural science by the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. For many years he was local secretary of that association. He also holds the Clarke Memorial Medal from the Royal Society of New South Wales.

REG 12-1-27

PROFESSOR BRAGG'S LATEST Science and Trade.

"Old Trades and New Knowledge," by Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London, N.C. 2). The popular lectures delivered annually in London, by the great scientist whom Adelaide will always think of as Professor Bragg, make charming books when given that permanent form; though mere illustrations have to take the place of those fascinating experiments with which he could always hold the attention of even the most casual audience. One loses, of course, the sheer charm of his manner. "We take, for instance, a square tray, and put into it a layer of balls. If we go on adding layers, we find we are building a structure in which every ball lies in the centre of a cube formed of eight neighbours." This practical experiment is to show how (as now revealed by X-rays) the atoms in iron are arranged. It must have delighted the "juvenile auditory" for whom the lectures were specially intended; and not even the careful photograph of a pyramid of balls can reproduce the practical pleasure that audience would feel in seeing them built up. This explains, probably, the apparently technical nature of some of the matter. The printed word is cold, without the well-known Bragg charm of manner, and the gradual development of research as shown by practical experiment. The trades dealt with are those of the sailor, smith, weaver, dyer, potter, and miner, and the guiding idea is to show how they have all been revolutionized by fresh knowledge. Even "the shape of a hammer or of a nail, the design of a loom or a miner's lamp—each of them is the result of years of experience in actual use." The coming of silk, the potato, tobacco, or oil fuel, has modified trade greatly. Ships have to adapt themselves to the new merchandise they have to carry. Perhaps the backbone of this volume—which should be in the hands of every thoughtful person, young or old, and of either sex—is in this passage:— Both the sailor's and the miner's trade have made constant use of new knowledge as it became available, in order to help them over their difficulties, and in doing so have enriched knowledge in return, and laid the foundation of great scientific developments. Astronomy and its instruments, clocks, telescopes, and the rest; magnetic theories, the laws of moving fluids, and the lines of ships; these and many more have been studied because of the necessities of navigation and the need to overcome the difficulties of the sea. Perhaps mining can count even more influences on the science and industry of the world. The steam engine was called into existence to overcome the throttling of the mines, the laws of gases were studied in order to help the miner with his poisonous fumes, the safety light was invented to get him light in dangerous places; railways and lifts began with him their service to industry. It is strange how often the new knowledge that solves a difficulty, or opens out new possibilities, comes from outside the craft to which it is usually applied. Usually it comes from the work of some explorer, who had no idea of any

played football and ran for his college. He has since been connected with the Adelaide Bowling Club, and bowls is now his chief pastime. Mr. Ronald, who has held the position at Wallaroo for four years, and comes to the city to assist Judge Paine and Mr. Haslam in the city court.

NEWS 13-1-27 EDUCATING THE YOUNG

58—Mr. A. C. Hitchcox, B.A.

WORK AT QUORN

The prettily-situated town of Quorn has the most northerly high school in South Australia. The school began nearly 20 years ago as an adjunct to the local primary school, and moved later to temporary premises in the Masonic Hall. In 1924 a move was made to its permanent home—a fine building standing in five acres of parklands.

This year the average attendance at the school has been approximately 50 stu-



MR. A. C. HITCHCOX, B.A. head master of Quorn High School.

dents. This is a record, and is the more remarkable because during the past 12 months the population of Quorn has become smaller by the removal of scores of families as a result of railway reorganisation. The majority of the present students are local, but a number come from neighboring towns—Port Augusta, Stirling, Hawker, Bruce, and Hammond. These students take the commercial or the general course, and nearly all of them have entered for school of art drawing examinations. Seven are studying to qualify for service under the Education Department. The students take their work and their play enthusiastically, and they recently founded a flourishing literary and debating society. The head master is Mr. A. C. Hitchcox, B.A., who succeeded Mr. N. A. Ireland, B.A., Dip. Ed., at the beginning of 1925. Mr. Hitchcox is the son of Mr. R. T. Hitchcox, who is in charge of Black Forest School.

Followed Father's Footsteps

He began teaching 15 years ago as a monitor in his father's school at Willunga, and received his secondary education at Adelaide High School.

He taught for a year at Norwood Public School, and then passed through the Teachers' Training College and began his course at Adelaide University. In 1919 the Education Department decided to try the experiment of appointing special teachers to conduct secondary classes in the primary schools of two towns where there was insufficient support to warrant the establishment of high schools, and Mr. Hitchcox was selected to begin the work at Renmark. After three years at Renmark and three years in metropolitan schools he took up his present appointment.

Other members of the staff are Miss I. M. Hawker, whose principal subjects are history, Latin, and French; Miss J. E. Sabey, who specialises in commercial work; and Miss E. M. Harris, the domestic arts teacher. The domestic arts department of the school is particularly well equipped, and the teacher, beside giving instruction to the high school girls and the girls of the upper grades of the primary school, spends two days a week at Port Augusta Higher Primary School.

Interest of Public

The school has received excellent support locally. Mr. Robert Thompson (mayor) has always been a warm-fessed friend of the school, and is chairman of Quorn High School Council. When the regulation was made in 1921 that £1,000 must be raised locally before any town could be granted a high school building an

enthusiastic committee was formed and the district systematically canvassed. The money was raised and the much-needed new building was begun.

Later, when the regulation was withdrawn the money that was subscribed was returned by the Government and the local committee decided after giving donors a chance to get their money back (which only a few availed themselves of) to divide the money in the proportion of 60 per cent. to Quorn High School, 20 per cent. to Quorn Primary School, and 20 per cent. to other schools of the district.

The result is that the high school council has been able to assist generously in the equipping of the school. Three tennis courts and a concrete cricket pitch have been laid down, a piano and a library of 300 books provided, and many other contributions of less importance have been made which go to increase the efficiency of the school.

In addition a scholarship worth £25 annually and awarded on the results of the qualifying examination has been made available to a boy or girl of an outlying school in the Far Northern district. There have been many other evidences, too, of the interest taken in the school by the people of the district.

REG 14-1-27

Mr. S. U. ROBERTSON, who graduated B.Sc. and B.E. at the Adelaide University, and is at present a member of the staff of Dr. J. J. C. Bradfield, the chief engineer of the Sydney Harbour bridge and metropolitan railway, arrived in Adelaide on Wednesday to spend a fortnight's holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Robertson, of St. Peters.

REG

14-1-27

CANCER RESEACH.

Fund in Sydney.

SYDNEY, Thursday.

In thanking members of Tattersalls Club to-day for their assistance to the cancer fund, Professor J. Sandes made important references to cancer research. From the research side, he said, more valuable work had been done in Sydney than in any other part of the world. A young investigator, working in the laboratory, had made important discoveries, by which the treatment by radium could be improved. To follow these investigations £5,000 had been set apart. Professor Sandes said the campaign was opened by business men with the hope that the Federal and State Governments would also contribute to the funds to carry on research work, although it was considered that a greater appeal to the people could be made if the question of treatment was fully taken up. Steps were taken to ascertain the latest developments from English experts. In an instruction from the Minister for Health, a report was called for, and this document, by Dr. Arthur Burrows, predicted that the investigations being made here for the treatment of cancer by radium and X-rays would place the Sydney University in a position second to no other institution in the world. The practical side had been receiving considerable attention, and money would be spent in treatment. About 25 per cent. of the money would be devoted to research work.

Capt. A. C. C. Stevens, organizer of the fund, said £127,000 had been raised. Expenses were 1.98 per cent. When the appeal was launched on July 14 it was not expected that the sum asked for would be contributed inside five months. Professor Sandes had recently been appointed Director of Cancer Research at Sydney University.

ADV. 14-1-27

A NEW MAGISTRATE.

MR. H. G. PARISS NESBIT.

Mr. Hubert Gordon Paris Nesbit has been appointed stipendiary magistrate, Local Court, and special magistrate, Insolvency Court, Port Augusta, on probation, in place of Mr. W. R. Kelly, S.M., who has been transferred to Wallaroo in consequence of Mr. S. D. Ronald, S.M., having been appointed stipendiary magistrate in the City Local Court.

The new magistrate is a son of Mr. Paris Nesbit, K.C., and a brother of Mr. R. G. Nesbit, S.M., president of the Licensing Court. He was born in Ade-



Mr. S. D. Ronald.

elaide 44 years ago, and was educated at Prince Alfred College. After he left school, and before taking the law course at the Adelaide University, Mr. Nesbit studied electrical engineering. He was admitted to the bar in 1914, and has since practised at Quorn and for a short period at Clare. Mr. Nesbit, who is unmarried, and has always taken an interest in sport,