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LYELL MEDAL FOR PROFESSOR HOWCHIN

Receives News On 89th Birthday

On his 89th birthday yesterday, Professor Walter Howchin, former Professor of Geology at the University of Adelaide, received the news that he had been awarded by the London Geological Society the Lyell medal for his researches in Australia, particularly on glacial deposits.

Professor Howchin

Professor Howchin was Professor of Geology and Palaeontology at the Adelaide University from 1902, and honorary professor from 1918 to December, 1920, when he resigned and was permitted to retain the title of Honorary Professor. In 1907 he was awarded the Clarke Memorial medal for researches in natural science, in 1913 the Ferdinand von Mueller medal for researches in natural science, and in the following year the moiety of the Lyell Geological Fund. He is author of "The Geology of South Australia" (1918), and "A Geography of South Australia and the Northern Territory" (1909 and 1917), and has recently published a list of his 108 original scientific papers and other works, dating from 1874 to 1933.

Origin Of Award

The Lyell medal, established in 1875, under the will of Sir Charles Lyell, a British geologist, who died in London in 1875, is awarded annually (or from time to time) by the Council of the London Geological Society. The medallist may be of any country or of either sex. Not less than one-third of the annual interest of a sum of £2,000 is awarded with the medal, the remaining interest, known as the Lyell Geological Fund, is given in one or more portions at the discretion of the council for the encouragement of geological science. Since 1908, the medal has been awarded to 31 people in various parts of the world.

Last night, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide (Sir William Mitchell) said he was delighted that the oldest geological association in the world should have recognised what had been known so long in Adelaide, that Professor Howchin has devoted his days and nights to geological research.

"Professor Howchin will be delighted to have his name so closely associated with a master like Sir Charles Lyell," said the Vice-Chancellor.

Adv. News 22-1-34

Prof. F. Wood-Jones, professor of anatomy at Melbourne University, will be 55 years old tomorrow. He is a world authority on anthropology, and has made important contributions to literature on this subject. He was education at London University and the London Hospital, and began his career as medical officer at Keeling-Cocos Islands, the lonely Indian Ocean cable station in 1904. He was anthropologist to the Egyptian Archeological Survey of Nubia in 1907, and lecturer on anatomy at Manchester University in 1909. He was professor of anatomy at the Adelaide University from 1919 to 1926, and has occupaid his position at the Melbourne University since 1930.

Adv. 24-1-34

Recruiting Of Students For Forestry School

CANBERRA, January 23.

Important discussions on forestry and the recruitment of students at the Commonwealth Forestry School will take place at a conference in Canberra tomorrow.

Among those to attend the conference will be the chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria (Mr. A. V. Galbraith), the Conservator of Forests of Western Australia (Mr. S. L. Kessell), the Director of Forests of Queensland (Mr. V. Grenning), and the acting Commissioner of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales (Mr. S. N Tout).

Mr. Kessell will remain in New South Wales for about six months to study methods of forestry administration in that State.

Adv. 25-1-34

Dr. C. B. Sangster, of Adelaide, has passed the examination for membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London, says a cable message.

Adv. 23-1-34

OXFORD DOCTOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Honor For Mr. C. T. Madigan

Mr. C. T. Madigan, lecturer in geology at the University of Adelaide, and well known for many geological expeditions, has received advice that the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on him by the Oxford University last month. The degree was awarded in absentia for his original work in geology, geography and meteorology.

Mr. C. T. Madigan

This degree is conferred after work sent by the applicant has been examined. No thesis is written, but original work that has been published for at least one year is submitted. Mr. Madigan, who was born at Renmark in 1889, was the South Australian Rhodes Scholar for 1910, took an honors degree in natural science, geology (B.A.) in 1919 at Oxford. He proceeded to his Master of Arts degree in 1922. Owing to attending the Australasian Antarctic expedition in 1911-14, which explored the coastal parts of the Australian sector of the Antarctic, and spending four years at the Great War, Mr. Madigan held his scholarship for eight years. After the war he became assistant geologist in the Soudan service, and then returned to Adelaide in 1922.

Mr. Madigan's most important geological work has been done in Central Australia, to which he has made six expeditions, leading five of them. He considers the Air Force reconnaisance in 1929, which was the first time aeroplanes were used for a geological reconnaisance in Australia, as his most interesting expedition. Wonderful photographs, which have since been sent all over the world, were taken, but the chief object of the expedition was the survey of Lake Eyre, which established the fact that there was no water there. Mr. Madigan went to the Granites in 1932 and made a report on the goldfields.

Adv. 25-1-34

RESEARCH WORK IN FORESTRY

Interstate Conference Consider Plans

CANBERRA, January 24.

A wider use will be made of the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau for research work in connection with the reafforestation of large areas of country in Australia, as a result of a conference of heads of forests services, which was held in Canberra today.

Steps were also taken to increase the number of recruits for the diploma course at the Commonwealth Forestry School at Canberra, and the exchange of officers between the State services and the teaching staff of the school was arranged.

Delegates present at the conference were:—The chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria (Mr. A. V. Galbraith), the Acting Commissioner of the New South Wales Forestry Commission (Mr. S. M. Tout), the chief working plans officer of the Forest Commission of Victoria (Mr. A. A. Hone), the Director of Forests of the sub-Department of Forestry of Queensland (Mr. V. Grenning), the Conservator of Forests of Western Australia (Mr. S. L. Kessell), the Forester of the Federal Capital Territory (Mr. C. H. Cole), the Inspector-General of Forests of the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau (Mr. C. E. Lane Poole). Mr. Lane Poole is also acting principal of the Australian Forestry School.

News 25-1-34 also Adv.

Prof. A. K. MacBeth, of the Adelaide University, was appointed in Executive Council today as a member of the Fauna and Flora Board in place of Dr. A. M. Morgan, who has resigned.

Adv. 26-1-34

Dr. D. L. Barlow has been appointed bacteriologist in charge of the vaccine and asthma clinic at the Adelaide Hospital in succession to Dr. Helen Mayo, who has resigned.

Adv. 24-1-34

MICROSCOPE MAY BECOME OBSOLETE

Device To Use Cathode Rays

GERMAN INVENTION

Special Cables To "The Advertiser"

LONDON, January 22.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the High Tension Institute has produced an apparatus which will render the normal microscope obsolete.

The new device utilises cathode rays which are diverted by means of a magnetic field from the normal path, thus magnifying 25,000 times the object, which must be viewed through a special screen or photographic plate as cathode rays cannot be detected by the human eye. As no form of lens is used the aberrations of the ordinary microscope are entirely avoided.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

Explanation By Professor Kerr Grant

Professor Kerr Grant, Elder Professor of Physics at the University of Adelaide, said yesterday that the apparatus referred to was almost certainly the electron microscope, but he could not understand how it could render the ordinary microscope obsolete, unless the cable referred to some new development with which he was not acquainted. The use of the electron microscope appeared to be limited to the magnification of objects capable of copious electron emission. By irradiating almost any surface with ultra-violet light it could be made to emit electrons —the so called photo-electric effect. Zworyken, in America, had applied the principle of the electron microscope to the problem of television, thus opening a new path of promise.

Professor Kerr Grant

Principle Of Optical Image Formation

The electron microscope, he explained, was an instrument in which a beam of electrons, or cathode rays, emitted from any point and forming a diverging beam, could, after traversing any length of path through a special tube, be brought to a sharp focus at another point by means of suitably applied electric or magnetic forces, produced by electrically charged metal plates or coils of wire carrying electric current placed within the glass tube traversed by the electron beam. If a screen made by coating the glass end of the tube with zinc sulphide were placed in the path of the electron beam, and the focussing field adjusted so that the beam was brought to a focus on that screen, a luminous point would appear there, corresponding in shape and intensity to the shape and intensity of electron emission of the spot on the source from which the electrons emerged. Thus was established point to point correspondence between source of electrons and luminous screen. The same principle was the essential condition of optical image formation by an ordinary lens or mirror.

If the source of electrons were a wire, or surface of a piece of metal, then to each point of that would correspond a point on the luminous screen or photographic plate; so that the one was a picture, enlarged or diminished as desired, of the other.

The electron microscope had been developed within the last few years in Germany by different workers, but especially in the Research Department of the General Electric Company of Berlin by Drs. Bruche and Johannson, who had applied it with great success to the study of the electron-emitting powers of the metals used in valves as sources of electrons. Several papers describing the apparatus and the results obtained had been published.

Adv. "Rufus" 26-1-34

Aviation And Epping Forest

A COUPLE of days ago I mentioned having received a letter from Dr. W. D. Walker, who has spent a year in England as a medical officer attached to the Royal Air Force. Writing from North Weald, Essex, he says:—"For nine months I was at the R.A.F. Flying School for pilots in Lincolnshire. For six months there were two of us in charge of the health of 500 personnel and the general sanitation, &c., of the station. My colleague was then posted elsewhere, and for three months I had the medical administration of the station on my own. Six weeks ago I was transferred here, where there are two 'fighter' squadrons, equipped with fast machines. Ron Lees, an old St. Peter's boy, is a flying officer in No. 29 Squadron. We are in the heart of the Epping Forest and within an hour's ride of London, which enables me to get down to the College of Surgeons and to the meetings of the Royal Society of Medicine quite frequently. Here the Forest is beautiful and autumn is still with us—in the middle of November—while London trees are already leafless and the city thick with fog. During this coming winter I have engaged to give between 30 and 40 public lectures on various Australian subjects. 'The Flying Doctor,' 'The Aborigines,' 'Glimpses of Australia and its Wild Life,' &c. These engagements will take me to Newcastle, Hull, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Chester, Bournemouth, Hastings, &c., and various metropolitan districts. Much as I like it over here, there's no place like home, and please tell all my friends in the interior that I hope to pay them some flying visits before long instead of in the good old tin Lizzie, as in the days of yore."

Dr. W. D. Walker

Adv. 1-2-34

MR. J. W. WAINWRIGHT AUDITOR-GENERAL

Valuable Service Recognised

In Executive Council yesterday the Deputy Auditor-General (Mr. J. W. Wainwright) was appointed Auditor-General to succeed Mr. W. E. Rogers, whose long service leave will terminate on September 30. Until that date Mr. Wainwright's appointment will be temporary, but from then onward it will be permanent.

Mr. J. W. Wainwright

Invaluable work in the Public Service, and his technical ability and wide knowledge of State affairs have qualified Mr. Wainwright for the position to which he has been appointed. Under the Audit Act, the Auditor – General has wide powers of investigation and acts independently of the Government. His reports are submitted to Parliament, to which he is directly responsible.

In the past few years Mr. Wainwright's services have been almost invariably called upon by the Government in the investigation of financial questions. In 1927 he was appointed by the first Butler Government with Sir Walter Young and Mr. H. Darling as a member of an expert committee on State finance. In 1930 he served on the Advisory Committee on State Finance and on the special Budget committee appointed by the Hill Government. His service in the Audit Department began in 1910, and he was appointed an inspector of the department in 1918. He has given particularly meritorious service in railway and afforestation accountancy, and was a member of the Advisory Board appointed to assist in the control of the State afforestation policy.

Mr. Wainwright took the Bachelor of Arts degree at the Adelaide University and is an Associate of the Commonwealth Institute of Accountants. He is Lecturer in Public Administration at the Adelaide University. With his appointment as Auditor-General Mr. Wainwright will cease to be a member of the Public Service Classification and Efficiency Board. He is a member of the Municipal Tramways Trust, on which he has represented the Government since 1925. It is for the Government to decide whether he shall continue in this position.