DR. DONALD KERR, M.M.
who is a candidate for Adelaide district in the House of Assembly.

ons at Armentieres, the Somme, and Somerset. For bravery in the face of the enemy Dr. Kerr was awarded the military medal and received written congratulations from Major-Gen. Cox, commanding officer of the 4th Division.

Having been wounded, he eventually arrived back in Adelaide, and resumed his private practice, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1919.

Since then he has made distinct additions to legal libraries he has work on "The Australian Constitution," which he has had many congratulations from legal luminaries the world over. His second work, "The Australian Land-tithes Torrens System," is in the hands of the Law Book Company.

Dr. Kerr served a term of office as federal vice-president of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial League, and helped to lay the foundations of the federal body of the league. At the age of 53 this Adelaidean is recognised as an authority on distinct legal problems.

Intensely interested in the furtherance of private enterprise, he has greatly been associated with the efforts of the Adelaide and Suburban Bus Owners' Association in the protection of private rights. He believes that such a that direction has been well recognised. Although Dr. Kerr has been active in this branch of transport his views are broad and democratic on public matters.

It is a coincidence that when the returned soldiers desired to have a "digger" representing them in the House with the next Government the nomination of Dr. Donald Kerr by the Liberal Federation had already been posted for the Adelaide district in the House of Assembly for the elections in March.

Four slogans have been adopted by Dr. Kerr for his election campaign. These are:—"Dinkum Deals for Dinkum Australians," "Free Speech," "Sane Traffic Laws," and "An Aussie can do an Australian job."

ALSO ADV.
REG. 2·3·27

Mr. Justice Angas Parsons leaves San Francisco today by the steamer Maui for Honolulu on his way to Australia. As a representative of the Australian Supreme Court Bench Mr. Honor has lately been the recipient of generous hospitality in St. Louis, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco.

ALSO ADV.
REG. 2·3·27

The Bishop of Adelaide (Right Rev. Dr. Thomas), who is going to England in R.M.S. Chitral on Thursday, will leave Adelaide by the 3 p.m. train for the Outer Harbour.

x ADV. 4·3·27

THE FEDERAL FORESTRY SCHOOL.

After having been at the Adelaide University for the permanent quarters were being built at Canberra, the Federal Forestry School will open at the Federal capital on April 11, when 20 students, recruited from all over Australia.

At the commencement of the building operations in connection with the appointment of a permanent principal, the Commonwealth Forestry Advisor (Mr. C. E. Lane-Poole) will act as director. He will be assisted by Messrs. C. E. Carter, B.Sc., lecturer of the Creswick Forestry School; H. R. Gray, M.A. (temp.); and A. Rule, B.Sc., both of the Jam, two lecturers formerly employed in the Western Australian Forestry Department. The practical work will be carried out in the Outer Valley and the Lang Lang State Forest. The students will receive a Commonwealth Diploma of Forestry.

REG. 3·3·27

THE BISHOP'S LEAVE-TAKING.

It has always been considered desirable that colonial Bishops should occasionally visit the Motherland Country in order to consult with the leaders of Anglicanism on subjects of common concern to the church throughout the Empire, and the Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Thomas, who will leave South Australia for England to-day, has chosen an eminently suitable time for a renewal of personal intercourse with archbishops, bishops, and other great Churchmen in respect of the future work of the church in Australia. The Bishop has well earned an extended restful holiday, but his stay in England will doubtless entail upon him a great deal of intellectual labour, in the preparation of plans for further advances in Church enterprises; and, in addition, it may be assumed that he will take advantage of opportunities to convey to interested fellow-Churchmen information respecting the agreement of Australian dioceses to sever the "legal nexus," and the views of representative Australian Churchmen and women on the much discussed revisions in the Book of Common Prayer. Dr. Thomas, during his 21 years' occupancy of the episcopate of Adelaide, has won an enviable reputation for strenuous work coupled with a single eye to the consolidation and extension of the Church as a faithful witness of the truth of revelation, and a bulwark of civic righteousness. As has been pointed out by the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray), the Dean of Adelaide, and others, at valedictory gatherings, the Bishop has wisely and carefully piloted into successful operation several missionary and educational undertakings which have added greatly to the influence and prestige of the Church. To his efforts is largely due the division of the formerly unwieldly Adelaide diocese, and the establishment of the See of Willochra. During his episcopate, the Bishop's Home Mission Society has made wide growth, St. Barnabus College has been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and the cathedral has become more than ever a radiating centre of inspiring spiritual and moral influences. The fact that the Bishop can view with equanimity an absence from the State for nine or 10 months affords proof of the spirit of unity and the high standard of efficiency which characterise the Anglican Church under his leadership. All classes of South Australians recognise in Dr. Thomas a prelate and a citizen who has unsparingly devoted his talents and energies to the spread of the Gospel and the upbuilding of the State. Most cordially they wish him bon voyage, a profitable holiday, and a safe return to the Commonwealth.

ADV. 3·3·27

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

CONFERENCE IN PERTH.

Perth, March 2.

At the annual meeting of the Institute of Engineers to-day the following council for 1927 was elected:—President, Mr. J. H. Rutters; past presidents, Mr. C. E. Crocker and D. A. Julius; vice-presidents, Messrs. B. A. Smith and Cooper; to be elected, councillors:— Adelaide, Messrs. R. W. Chapman and Messrs. G. Jenkinson and J. R. O. Eaton; Brisbane, Professor R. W. Hawken and Professor R. Kemp, J. S. Just, and F. Gilchrist; Melbourne, Messrs. H. C. Coates, A. L. Hargrave, H. R. Harper, C. H. Kerner, A. C. Mackenzie, E. H. Morton, and T. P. Strickland; Newcastle, Messrs. J. M. C. Coriette, W. R. Pulver, and N. N. Morison; Perth, Messrs. J. R. W. Gardiam and W. H. Shields; Sydney, Sir Henry Barraclough, Dr. J. J. C. Bradfield, and Messrs. R. J. Boyd, H. G. Carter, D. J. Forster, A. J. Gibson, D. F. J. Harricks, W. J. Newbigin, and J. P. Tivey; Tasmania, Senator J. D. Miller, and Mr. C. Rose Reynolds; secretary, Mr. E. S. Medran.

REG. 4·3·27

Mr. Herbert E. Coombs, B.A., B.Sc., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coombs, of Lily street, Goodwood Park, the 1920 Rhodes scholar from the Adelaide University, has taken the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Oxford. While at Oxford he was at Magdalen College, and was elected senior demy (senior scholar), and gained a first-class in the honour school of chemistry. He is now at Trinity College, Cambridge, doing research work under Professor Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

ADV. 4·3·27

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MARCH 2-3-27

Intending to obtain a complete rest from the worries of Police Court work, Mr. E. M. Sabine, P.M., will leave Adelaide at the end of next week for an extended trip to Great Britain and the Continent. He is taking his long service leave after more than 20 years' service. Mr. Sabine has been a police magistrate for nine years, prior to which he was

MR. E. M. SABINE, P.M.
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magistrate at Mount Gambier and Port Pirie. Before becoming a magistrate he was associate to the late Mr. Justice Homburg and afterward to the late Sir John Gordon.

MARCH 2-3-27

Dr. J. A. Rove has been appointed an honorary commissioner by the Government to enquire into and report upon midwifery and the diseases of women in Canada and in America.

MARCH 4-3-27

GLAND REJUVENATION

Prof. T. B. Robertson Sceptical

Commenting on the cabled message from Washington in which Dr. Hugh Cumming (Surgeon-General of the United States) said that gland operations were fallacious and alleged rejuvenation a myth, Prof. T. Brailsford Robertson, M.A., D.Sc., professor of physiology at Adelaide University said this morning:—

"There is often a confusion in the public mind between rejuvenation in the sense of keeping vigor and restoring a comparatively youthful appearance on the one hand and true prolongation of life on the other.

"So-called rejuvenation, brought about by gland transplantations, is merely stimulation of vigor which may not be altogether desirable in a worn-out frame.

"The effect of a stimulative character is an acceleration of metabolism—the rate of changes in the body—consequent on synchronous stimulation of several organs, and it may well be questioned whether such stimulation in a senescent and exhausted organism may not rather be a disadvantage than otherwise.

"Dr. Cumming I am entirely in accord when he states that there is no evidence to warrant the assumption that glands from outside sources would cause the rejuvenation of the entire human

REG. MARCH 4-3-27

FEDERAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

An important announcement was unexpectedly made on Monday morning by the Mount Gambier correspondent) by the Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. J. McInnes), who has made an inspection of the hospital grounds. There is to be established in Mount Gambier, a Commonwealth research laboratory, wherein research work relative to human and animal diseases can be carried out. The laboratory will be entirely financed and controlled by Federal authorities, the State Government providing the land, which will be a part of the hospital grounds. Even the members for the district were unacquainted with the proposal, and they, as well as the medical profession and the hospital staff, were agreeably surprised.

ADV. 5·3·27

NEW GUINEA.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The methods adopted by Australia in the administration of New Guinea were the subject of an interesting talk by Dr. H. C. Hosking at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club on Friday. The president, Mr. P. J. A. Lawrence) presided, and introduced the speaker, who has for many years worked in New Guinea.

Dr. Hosking said the subject was so healthy an interest that after talking about a week on it he would but then be approaching the stories of adventure, pioneers and pioneering, and of their encounters with cannibals and hunters of rare orchids and paradise plumes. He dealt with the efforts being made by Australia to fulfil her obligations under the League mandate. That was a work with which had had the closest association. They had to remember that in New Guinea they were a very small community, with but little distraction. Under the mandate from the League Australia had the responsibility of governing the territory for the benefit of the native inhabitants. That was to say, laws, adequate for the maintenance of peace and civil occasion had to be made and administered, and revenue had to be collected to refer the country solvent. More important than all else, to his mind, the benefits of modern medicine had to be given to the country, for how could it be happy and prosperous unless its inhabitants were healthy? That was the problem in front of Australia, a seemingly easy one in places having the approaches of the Australian communities, but hedged with difficulties in a country like New Guinea. To Hosking dealt with the climatic and geographical features of the country, and the system of Government under the mandate. The work of constituting civil order he said, was of two classes. On the one hand one had the functions of the district officer, including the preservation of law and order, training the natives in the rights of property and European morality, and the settling of civil disputes between natives. In addition to that was the matter of census taking and the collecting of revenue. Each male of working age (family reckoned as from eighteen years to forty years) was required to pay 10/ per annum head tax. The Government in return provided him with personal and tribal protection, just settlement of disputes, instruction in agriculture, medical attention, and sanitary supervision. The work of the medical officer comprised so many functions that it was difficult to classify them. In the first place there was the preservation of the health of the Europeans, because to maintain adequate government of the country it was necessary to have healthy officials. Then beyond the ordinary work of a medical practitioner there had to be considered the health of towns in the way of sanitation and planning. He enlarged upon those aspects, and spoke of the importance of a variety in food, a pure water supply, suitable housing, and other sanitary precautions for safeguarding the health of the community. The natives appreciated all that work, and were anxious to follow the way pointed out to them. The work that was being done was well worth while. Many small things and big things, too, often made life there a burden, but he realised that it would be only by the exercise of patience and loyalty and the expenditure of much time and money, that a real efficiency would be obtained in New Guinea, which might be made a model to the world of native administration, and a mine of scientific knowledge to the honour of Australia.