

SPENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Catherine Helen Spence Scholarship was founded in 1912 through the exertions of a committee of citizens, and an endowment of £20,000 granted by the Verran Government at the same time that a similar sum was set aside for the Price Scholarship. The object of the scholarship is to commemorate the great public services rendered to the State by Miss Catherine Helen Spence and to carry out as far as possible her life's desire that other women should have the best available opportunities for training for social service. The first appointment of a scholar was made in 1912, the choice falling on Miss Dorothea Proud, B.A., now Dr. Pavy. The second appointment was made in 1913, when Miss Constance M. Davey, M.A. (now Dr. Davey) was selected. The present scholar, Miss Daisy R. Curtis, is at present in England studying physiological and biological causes and effects of drug taking and excessive alcoholism. Miss Curtis has advised the committee that she will leave England on September 15 for America. The Spence Scholarship may be awarded once in every four years, and it is probable that another scholar will be appointed about the end of 1929 or early in 1930. It was recently decided at a meeting of the Catherine Helen Spence advisory committee that when further applications for the scholarship were called the members would take into serious consideration any definite social service that had been rendered to the community by the applicant. It has been suggested that the length of this service should be at least 12 months.

building might have been begun while Prof. Rennie still occupied the Chair of Chemistry. Unfortunately, however, money was not available. The £20,000 required must be drawn from general revenue, be made the subject of a special grant by the Government, or be provided by private endowment. It is impossible to derive such an amount from general revenue, and in regard to a special grant by the Government the council does not think that, under present financial conditions, the Government should be asked to provide the funds. The third alternative is that of a private endowment.

The University of Adelaide has enjoyed exceptional benefits from individuals who have placed a share of their money at the service of those appointed to control its development, and the council is hopeful that in making public its present need it will be indicating an opportunity to be grasped by someone who has at heart the wellbeing of the University.

The opportunity is not only to put on a proper basis the department of chemistry one of the central departments of a university in both its strictly academic and its professional activity—but also to erect a fitting memorial to Prof. Rennie, whose name will always be associated with the development almost from the beginning of the University.

REG. 7-9-28  
MODERN SCIENCE.

Servant of the Craftsman.

Sir William Bragg's Address.

LONDON, September 5.

"Modern craftsmanship, with all its noise and ugliness, is giving food, clothing, and interest to millions who otherwise would have to die," declared Professor Sir William Bragg, in his presidential address to the British Association at Glasgow to-day.

"A new class of workers engaged in research for associations and firms is springing up all over the country, bringing the interest and outlook of scientific enquiry into touch with both employers and employes. They serve to some extent as a flux, making the two run together, because, as university men, they can exchange thoughts easily and accurately with their employers, yet they are fellow workers with the operatives, whom they are inspiring with an understanding of purposes and methods.

Misconceptions Refuted.

"The proper employment of scientific research is so necessary to the national welfare that even misconceptions cannot be allowed to hinder it. Science is not setting forth to destroy the soul of the nation, but aims to keep body and soul



SIR WILLIAM H. BRAGG.

together. It is a remarkable fact that most active industries are founded on recent scientific research. The electrical engineering industry might be said to have had its source in a single laboratory experiment—namely, Faraday's discovery of electro-magnetic induction—and to have grown by the continuous adaptation of fresh streams of knowledge."

Scientific "Holiday" Impossible.

Referring to the suggestion of the Bishop of Ripon—made during the fierce discussion which was aroused at the last meeting of the association, when Sir Arthur Keith delivered his Presidential address on Darwinism—that science might take a 10 years' holiday, Sir William said that was impossible. "We could not

prevent interested men from making enquiry," he declared. "No one knows what is over the hill, and the vanguard will march on without any thought of what is before it. Therefore, if the march of science is to be conducted in an effective, orderly way, there must always be a number of laboratories where scientific research is conducted without immediate thought of its possible applications." The speaker instanced motor engine problems, connected with fuel combustion, which were, he said, important examples of industry's dependence on the most intricate problems, on which intense research was being conducted.

Hope of the Future.

Sir William said that much of the hope for the future of industry must be built upon the work of research organizations. British craftsmen possessed the intelligence, skill, and accuracy which made improvement possible. "Therefore," the speaker concluded, "our industrial policy should be to take advantage of the country's qualities by continually seeking new industries and fresh adaptations of old ones. The latter can be bolstered up by political methods, but the best protection is the knowledge and skill which enable us to produce what others cannot make."

"Ammunition" for Business.

The ex-president (Sir Arthur Keith) said:—"Scientific men stand out, an isolated body, the servants, not only of knowledge, but of the Empire, as well. Our standard of life depends no longer upon acreage, but upon brain capacity and science. That is why business men must back science. The business men constitute the army in the field, the scientists the men in reserve, as it were, making ammunition for the business men."

Sir William Bragg, F.R.S., who is 66 years of age, and one of the most eminent physicists of the day, was a professor at the Adelaide University from 1896 to 1908. He married a daughter of the late Sir Charles Todd, F.R.S. His son, Professor W. L. Bragg, F.R.S., who was born in Adelaide, is also a leading English scientist. Father and son gained the Nobel Physics Prize in 1915, for their research work.

ADV. 7-9-28  
INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

THE LIFE OF THE EMPIRE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETS.

ADDRESS BY SIR WILLIAM BRAGG.

LONDON, September 5.

"Modern craftsmanship, with all its noise and ugliness, is giving food, clothing, warmth, and interest to millions who otherwise must die," declared Sir William Bragg to-day, in his presidential address to the British Association at Glasgow.

Sir William said a new class of workers engaged in research for associations and firms, was springing up throughout the country, bringing interest, outlook, and scientific enquiry into touch both with employers and employes. They were, to some extent, the flux making them run together, because as University men they could exchange thoughts easily and accurately with the employers, yet they were the fellow-workers of the operatives, whom they were inspiring with an understanding of their purposes and methods.

The proper employment of scientific research was necessary to the national welfare, and even misconceptions could not be allowed to hinder it. Science was not setting forth to destroy the soul of the nation, but to keep its body and soul together. It was a remarkable fact that the most active industries were those founded on recent scientific research.

The electrical engineering industry might be said to have been the source of a single laboratory experiment, namely, Faraday's discovery of electro-magnetic induction, which had grown by the continuous adaptation of fresh streams of knowledge. Much of the hope for the future of the industry must be built upon the work of research organizations. British crafts-



Sir William Bragg.

men possessed intelligence, skill, and accuracy, which made improvement possible. Therefore the industrial policy should be to take advantage of the country's qualities by continually seeking new industries and fresh adaptations of old. The latter could be bolstered up by political methods, but the best protection was knowledge and skill, which would enable them to produce what others could not make.

Bishop Ripon's suggestion at the association's meeting in 1927, that science might take a ten years' holiday, was impossible. They could not prevent interested men from making enquiry. No one knew what was over the hill. The vanguard would march on without any thought of what was before it. Therefore if the march of science was to be conducted in an effective and orderly way, there must always be a number of laboratories where scientific research had no immediate thought of possible applications. He instanced motor engine problems connected with fuel combustion, which were important examples of the dependence on very intricate problems which intense research was being conducted.

Sir Arthur Keith said scientific men stood out as an isolated body of servants, not only of knowledge, but of the Empire. Their standard of life no longer depended on their acreage, but on their brain capacity and science. That was why business men must get back to science. The business men constituted the army in the field, and the scientists were the men in reserve making the ammunition for the business men.

REG. 7-9-28  
ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

Chemistry Building Needed.

The Council of the University is faced with the necessity of providing a new chemistry building. For some years before his death, Professor Rennie had been calling attention to the urgency of this need, and as a result of his representations the council had plans of the required building prepared. It was hoped that the building might have been begun while Professor Rennie still occupied the Chair of Chemistry. He discussed the matter with the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Mitchell, earlier in the day on the afternoon of which he died, expressing his strong desire to see steps taken to carry out the plan. He realized that when it became necessary to appoint his successor, this man could not fairly be expected to carry on under the existing conditions, the difficulties of which Professor Rennie had felt for several years. Unfortunately, the means were not available to enable the council to make a start with the building, which is estimated to cost at least £20,000. This amount must be either drawn from general revenue, or be made the subject of a special grant by the Government, or be provided by private endowment. It is impossible to derive such an amount from general revenue.

The State Government has been generous in providing grants towards the fine physics and engineering building. The council, however, does not think that, under present financial conditions, the Government should be asked to provide funds for the chemistry building. The third alternative is that of private endowment. The University of Adelaide has enjoyed exceptional benefits from individuals who have placed a share of their money at the service of those appointed to control its development, and the council is hopeful that in making public its present need, it will be indicating an opportunity to be grasped by some one who has at heart the well-being of the University.

The opportunity is not only to put on a proper basis the Department of Chemistry—one of the central departments of a university in both its strictly academic and its professional activity—but also to erect a fitting memorial to Professor Rennie, whose name will always be associated with the development, almost from the beginning, of the University.

NEWS. 6-9-28  
MASTER OF SCIENCE

Miss Mary Dawbarn

For the second time in the past four years a woman has secured the Master of Science Degree at the University of Adelaide. Miss Mary Dawbarn will gain this honor this year. She is the daughter of Mr. G. J. Dawbarn, B.Sc., of 52 Foster street, South Parkside.

Miss Dawbarn was educated at the Methodist Ladies' College, Wayville, and although she applied herself more to the study of arts than science at school, when she joined the University in 1920 she decided to enter the faculty of science.

In 1923 she gained her Bachelor of Science Degree. Questioned concerning her work at the University, Miss Dawbarn was brief and dismissed the subject with an airy nonchalance.

"Well, I am a chemist engaged by the Animal Products Research Foundation of the University to work in the nutrition laboratory in collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, of which Prof. T. Brailsford Robertson is the director," she said.

Asked what branch of the work she was engaged in she said, "I am determining the amount of iodine in the thyroid glands of sheep throughout the different parts of Australia." However, she refused to be drawn further about her work, and left deductions to be drawn from a heterogeneous collection of glass tubes and bottles peculiar to the haunts of the scientific profession.

Careers for women were also vetoed as a discussion, but she relented enough to state that any woman with the ability and the inclination was quite justified in carving a career for herself.

Miss Dawbarn is a member of the Lyceum Club, and confesses to an interest in golf.

NEWS 7-9-28

£20,000 NEEDED

University Appeal

NEW CHEMISTRY BUILDING

For more than a quarter of a century no permanent additions have been made to the building for teaching chemistry at the University of Adelaide. To provide a new chemistry building £20,000 is needed. This sum will probably have to be met by private endowment.

The present chemistry quarters were provided in 1901. At the conclusion of the war it was found necessary to provide further accommodation for the first-year classes, and a temporary jarrah building was erected. Advance in chemistry has been so great that the old accommodation has become inadequate. The council of the University is thus faced with the necessity of providing a new building.

For some years before his death Prof. E. H. Rennie called attention to this need and as a result of his representations the council had plans of the required building prepared. It was hoped that the