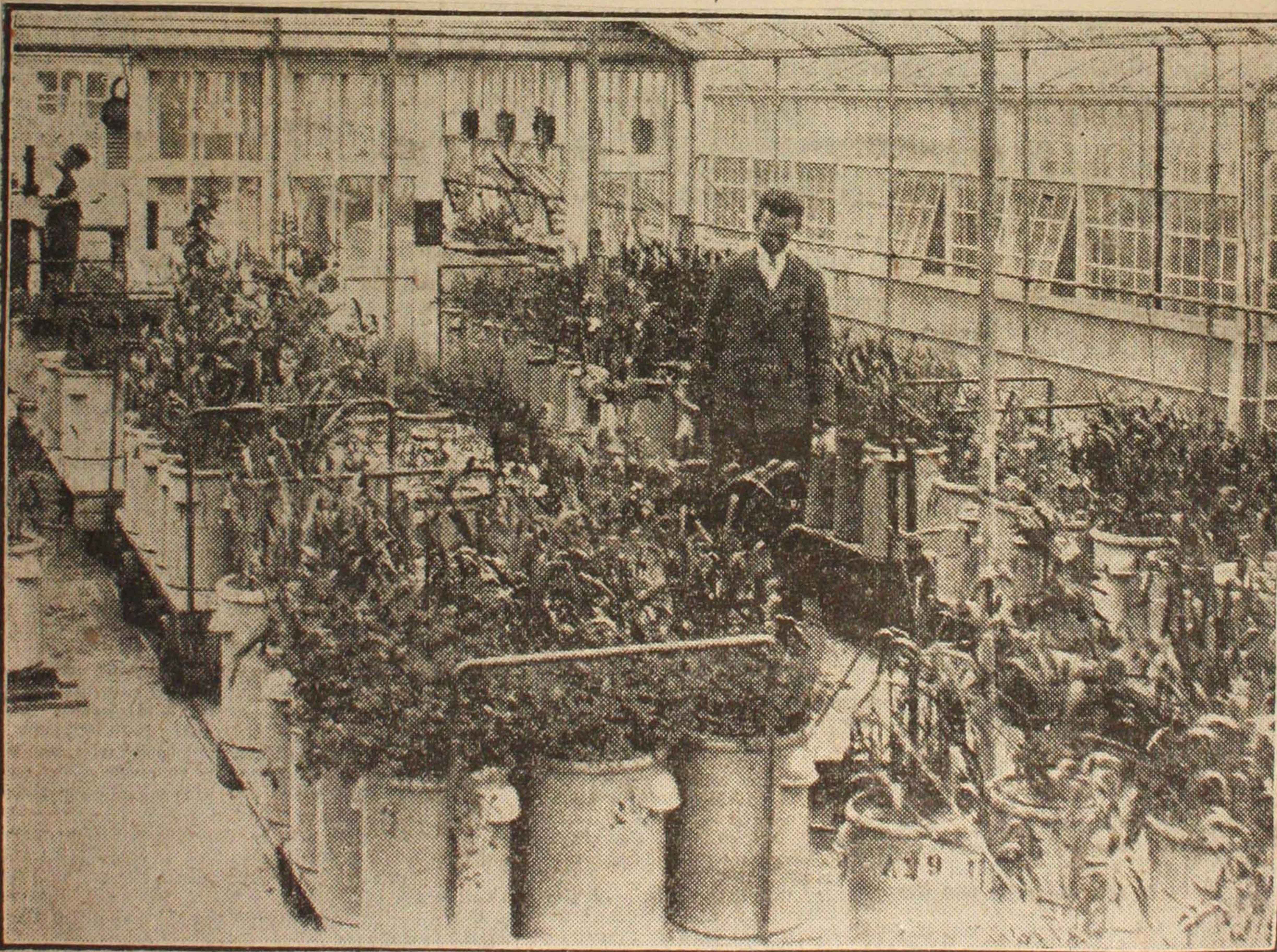




EFFECT ON OATS OF MANGANESE DEFICIENCY

Growth in the plants varies according to the quantity of manganese supplied. One part of manganese in ten million parts of solution is sufficient for most plants. In the absence of the mineral they die early.



INVESTIGATING WATER NEEDS OF PLANTS AT WAITE INSTITUTE

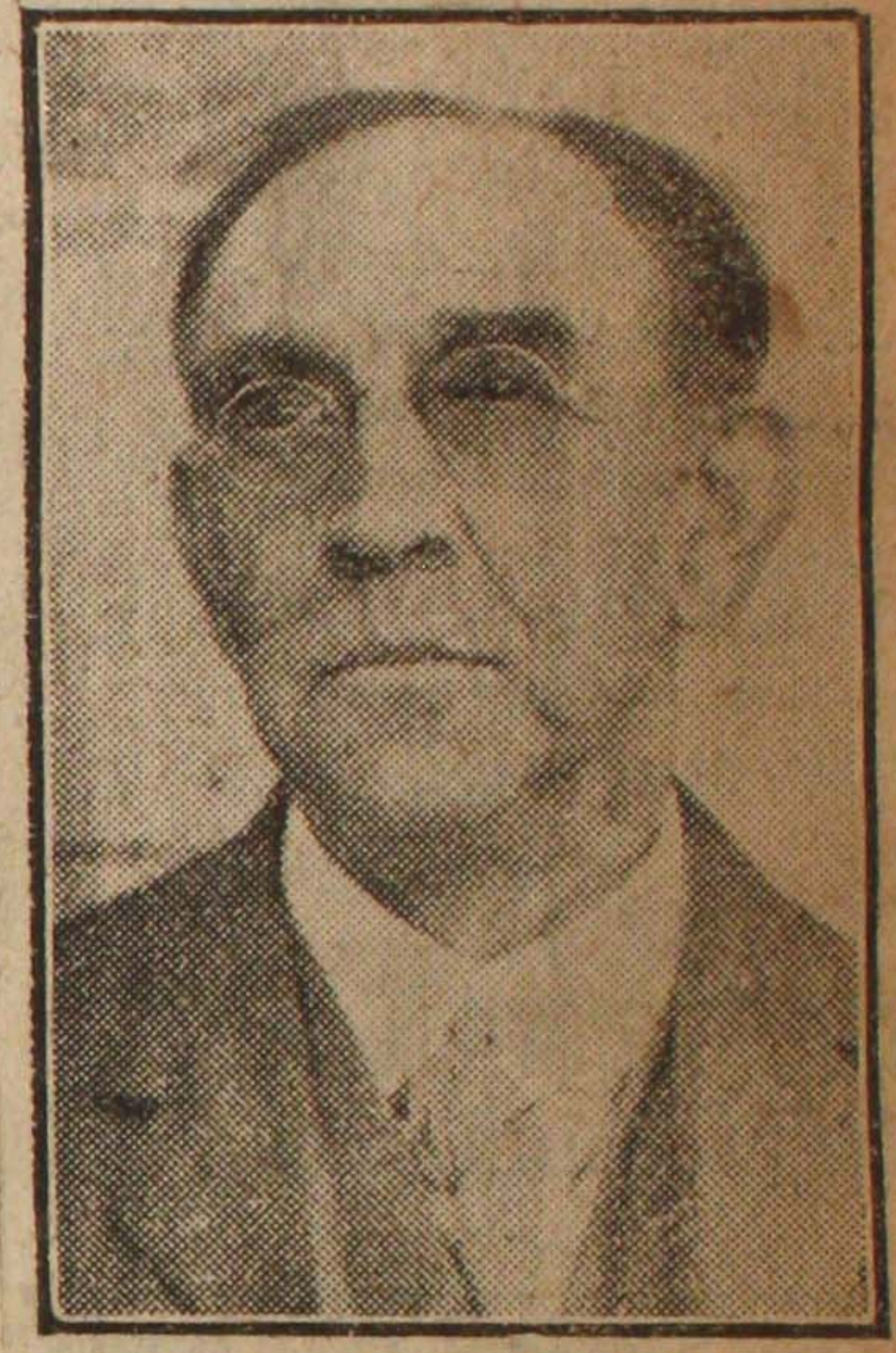
Tests are being conducted to ascertain the quantity of water needed by various farm crops, pasture lands, and fodder to produce a given yield.

REG. 12. 9. 28
VALUE OF CLASSICS.

Professor Conway's Visit.

Professor R. S. Conway, professor of Latin at Victoria University, Manchester, told a representative of The Register on Tuesday that it was a mistake to say that the number of classical students was diminishing. "Classical studies," he said, "were never more flourishing, and there were never so many students following that branch of learning." He added that he felt, like Dr. Johnson, that Greek was like lace—every one should try to get as much as he could.

The professor came to Australia at the invitation of the Classical Association of Victoria to give a number of addresses. He came via America, and through the



PROFESSOR R. S. CONWAY.

offices of Professor Q. Stewart, at Wellington, he had been enabled to speak in New Zealand. He had already visited Sydney, and from Adelaide he would return to Melbourne and Tasmania, and then go to Perth. He expected to leave Fremantle on October 15. The University of Manchester had granted him an extension of his vacation, so that he might complete the tour.

Mr. Conway said that Manchester was the only English university where there were professors of Latin and Greek. It was the largest school outside of Oxford and Cambridge, although he made it clear that they were not rivals. Manchester's foremost students were sent on to Cambridge. He was pleased to say that one of his best students had been appointed Professor of Philology at Harvard University. He said there had never been a time when so much was known about ancient languages. In recent years the quantity of knowledge had been doubled. Theodore Mommsen, a German, had started the research in 1869 with the publication of the first volume of his work, the "Great Corpus."

The visitor went on to say that his colleague, Mr. W. M. Calder, who had succeeded Professor Ramsay in Asia Minor, had discovered 450 new inscriptions, almost all of them relating to early Christian history. Calder had discovered something which re-established the credit of St. Luke, who had been accused by Mommsen of inventing the Roman Governor Quirinius, of Syria. Calder had found inscriptions referring to the period B.C. 8 and A.D. 1, when there were two governors—a military and a civil one. Professor Conway said that recent research by him and Professor G. Brauholtz (Professor of Comparative Philology at Cambridge) had enabled them to identify the site of Virgil's birthplace.

Where Classics were Needed.

Asked of what value were the classics in modern life, Professor Conway said that for free Governments, where everything depended on the sound judgment of the man in the street—and there could not be sound judgment if we lived only in the present, knowing nothing about conditions of the past—the prosperous development of every Government, he was convinced, lay in the extension of classical teaching. Every boy and girl should know something about the ancient world. There should be no secondary school where Latin was not taught. He hastened to add that that did not mean that he was hostile to any other branch of learning.

Continuing, Mr. Conway said that Greek and Latin as compulsory subjects for every candidate for a degree at Oxford and Cambridge had been abolished in 1918, but instead of a decrease in the number of students taking those subjects, the figures by 1926 had been doubled for