

than fulfilled. He desired to express his profound gratitude to his learned colleagues for all they had done during his absence. He heard, while away, with deep regret of the deaths of many members of the profession. He had known Messrs. L. W. Bakewell, G. Degenhardt, A. T. K. Wilson, and J. E. H. Winnall well. It was a great shock to him when he heard they had passed away. They had been more or less contemporaries of his.

Concluding, the Chief Justice said that he had a long list of cases to get through during the next six weeks. The Attorney-General had cheered him greatly at the beginning of his task.

"You have wrung my hand, so to speak," he said, "in the kindest manner possible. I will end with one little request—that is that in the course of that wringing, if it should be continued, you will be pleased to spare my humility. I thank you for your kind welcome on behalf of the Bar."

Reg 15-1-26
NEW ZEALAND FORESTS.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S INVESTIGATIONS.

WELLINGTON, Thursday.

Sir Douglas Mawson, the well-known scientist and explorer, of Adelaide, who is visiting the Dominion, explains that his mission is to investigate reforestation work here, Australians having invested about £1,000,000 in shares in New Zealand tree-planting companies. Sir Douglas said he had not been in the country long enough to speak authoritatively on the subject, but it seemed to him New Zealand was an ideal timber-growing country. He did not know that there could be much better country all round. He had just completed a short journey from Auckland, examining areas planted by forestry companies, and districts in the thermal region which has been afforested by the Government. Some 25 varieties of timber trees had been planted, including the larch, Western yellow pine, Californian redwood, and Oregon pine larch, and these predominated. All appear to be doing well in varying degrees. Sir Douglas thought the Government wise in having a forestry policy, for it was evident that the days of native forests were numbered.

News 14-1-26
ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY

Additions to Staff

Professor W. K. Hancock, who was appointed professor of history at the Adelaide University in 1924, will take up his duties in March. He has been conducting research work at Oxford since his appointment.

Dr. C. S. Hicks, lecturer in applied physiology and Sheridan Research Fellow, is expected to arrive during March. He has been engaged in research work at Cambridge as Beit Memorial Fellow.

Professor A. L. Campbell, recently appointed professor of law, is expected to arrive in February from Sydney University, where he was vice-principal of St. Andrew's College.

Professor E. H. Rennie will be acting vice-chancellor during the absence of Professor F. W. Mitchell, who has gone to the University of Aberdeen for the second series of Gifford lectures.

Professor Darnley Naylor will be acting director of tutorial classes for 1925.

Miss Ivy Ayres has been appointed teacher of aural culture and musical appreciation. She will probably arrive from England next March.

Adv 15-1-26

Professor E. H. Rennie is acting as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide during the absence abroad of Professor Mitchell. Professor A. L. Campbell, vice-principal of St. Andrew's College, Sydney, who has been appointed professor of law, will take up his new duties next month. Professor W. K. Hancock, who is now engaged in research work at Cambridge, will come to Adelaide in March to assume the position of professor of history.

Adv 15-1-26

Professor N. W. Jolly, principal of the Commonwealth School of Forestry, left Adelaide by the Melbourne express on Thursday afternoon.

Mail 16-1-26

BIRTHDAY NEXT WEEK

Prof. Frederick Wood-Jones

(By "FELIX.")

Professor Frederic Wood-Jones, F.R.S., D.Sc., M.B., Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Fellow of the Zoological Society, who has held the Elder Chair of Anatomy in the University of Adelaide for the past seven years, will be 47 next Saturday. He is now on a trip to England.

Son of an architect and a Londoner by birth, the professor was educated at the University of London and the London Hospital, taking honors in anatomy and physiology. For some time he was Arris and Gale Lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons. At the time of his appointment to Adelaide he was Professor of Anatomy at London University. The doctor has won great distinction in the scientific world. Last year he received the Fellowship of the Royal Society (which is regarded as the blue ribbon of scientific achievement) in recognition of his researches in connection with the embryological development of marsupials.

With much of his scientific work must be associated his literary achievements. His first book, which brought him fame if not fortune, was "Corals and Atolls," the outcome of observations made in 1904 and two following years while he was medical officer to the Eastern Extension Company's employes at the cable station in the Cocos Islands, near where the German ship Emden was put out of action by the Australian cruiser Sydney, and one of the places cited by Charles Darwin in his classic work on "Coral Islands." The well-known Highland family of Clunies-Ross controlled the destinies of the Keeling-Cocos group of Island for nearly a century. Not the least interesting chapter of Wood-Jones' charming book deals with the vicissitudes of this remarkable family into which he married. His wife is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, and also of the Royal Geographical Society.

Professor Wood-Jones' next book was "Arboreal Man," in which he gives his views concerning human evolution. This work has been favorably commented on by learned authorities. His latest book, "Unscientific Essays," has had a great vogue. An Adelaide bookseller stated recently that this work has become very popular, and is selling well. The author writes his comments on almost every phase of life, and has made incursions into the little-known byways of knowledge. His observations have been colored by his experiences in the tropics, on our own Pearson Island, and in remote parts of South Australia. During his career at Adelaide University Dr. Wood-Jones has devoted his leisure to making researches in the embryological life of marsupials, evidence of which is seen in the National Museum on North terrace, where there are models illustrating the development of the kangaroo. His observations concerning Australian marsupials have been embodied in several learned papers read before the Royal Society of South Australia, and published in the annual volumes of the society's proceedings. They add greatly to the professor's scientific reputation.

Since he has been at Adelaide University the Professor has had attractive offers from elsewhere. About three years ago he declined the position of Professor of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and he could have gone to a University Chair in another Australian city if he had liked.

After he left the Cocos Islands, Dr. Wood-Jones was Anthropologist to the Egyptian Archaeological Survey of Nubia. On his return to England in 1909 he became Lecturer in Anatomy at Manchester University, and from 1910 to 1912, was Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas' Hospital. He served in the European war.

Reg 18-12-26
ECONOMIC RESEARCH.

Rockefeller Institute Facilities.

NEW YORK, January 15.

Early last month important proposals by the Laura C. Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for a system of research scholarships in economics, to be available for Australians in the United States, and for Americans in Australia, were placed before the Australian University Councils. To-day officials of the Memorial stated that any announcement at present regarding them would be premature because nothing definite had yet been decided. The visit of Professor D. B. Copland, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, University of Melbourne, would offer opportunity to discuss the situation in detail. Mr. Frank B. Stubbs, of the Memorial, interviewed by the Australian Press Association, said:—

"We await Professor Copland's arrival, after which we will issue an official statement outlining the details of the plan. Negotiations have been carried on by cable with Australia through a person who is not a member of our institute, but in whom we have the utmost confidence. We do not know the whole nature of the discussions our representative had with Professor Copland; but, following upon his arrival, we hope to work out details of the programme."

Dr. George E. Vincent (Director of the Rockefeller Foundation), in a recent address to foreign correspondents of the association, pointed out that the Foundation, in arranging facilities for international study for scholars and research students, was anxious that conditions should allow the fullest liberty to be maintained. He pointed out that the Foundation was in no sense desirous of limiting the scope of researches, or of acting in any paternal manner in respect to them; or even of demanding the publication of the studies made by the facilitated scholars. It only desired to bring the researcher and the materials together in the interests of the advancement of knowledge and the furtherance of human good. It is understood that among the American universities and colleges at which the students may seek facilities for study are Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Columbia; Chicago University, and the Oberlin College, newly upgrown, and among the best-known American schools for economic research.

Adv 18-1-26

STUDY OF ECONOMICS. ROCKEFELLER SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Rockefeller foundation is about to establish research scholarships in economics for Australian and American students.

NEW YORK, January 15.

The officials of the Laura C. Spelman Rockefeller Memorial have declared that any announcement at present in regard to the proposed reciprocal research scholarships in economics for Australian and American students would be premature, because nothing definite has yet been decided. They state that the visit of Mr. Copland will offer an opportunity to discuss the situation in detail.

Mr. Frank B. Stubbs, of the Memorial, interviewed by the Australian Press Association, said:—We await Mr. Copland's arrival, after which we will issue an official statement outlining the details of the plan and the negotiations carried on by cable with Australia through a person who is not a member of our institute, but in whom we have the utmost confidence. We do not know the whole nature of the discussions our representative has had with Mr. Copland, but after his arrival we hope to work out the details of the programme.

Dr. George E. Vincent, director of the Rockefeller Foundation, in a recent address to the Foreign Correspondents' Association pointed out that the foundation in arranging facilities for international study for scholars and research students was anxious that the conditions of fullest liberty should be maintained. He said the foundation in no sense desired to limit the scope of the researches or to act in a paternal manner concerning them, even by demanding the publication of the studies made by the facilitated scholars. The foundation was desirous only of bringing the research student and his materials together in the interests of the advancement of knowledge and the furtherance of human good.

It is understood that among the American universities and colleges where the students may seek facilities for study are Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia, and Chicago Universities, and the Oberlin College, which has newly grown up to be one of the best-known schools for economic research.

Adv 18-1-26
AFFORESTATION.

The proposal of the Gunn Government to inaugurate a vigorous policy of tree-planting in the South-East will command the sympathetic interest of all who realise—and who by this time does not?—the urgent necessity of afforestation on a much more extensive scale than has yet been attempted in this State. It is not enough that, thanks mainly to the persistent efforts of the late Mr. F. Krichauff, South Australia can boast of being the first of the States

to have made provision for the demands for timber by the establishment of forest reserves and plantations, arboricultural activities are to flag just when the world's experts are talking loudly of a coming dearth of marketable woods. As Sir Douglas Mawson lately reminded us, South Australia, proportionately to its population, is a greater importer of timber than any other State, a fact from which he drew the obvious inference that its efforts to meet its requirements from local resources should, relatively to population, be greater than those of its neighbors. Including by-products such as turpentine, resin, &c., we depend on the other States and oversea countries for supplies of forest wealth aggregating a value no less than £2,000,000 a year; yet given enterprise, money, and time, there is no reason why its capabilities for the production of timber, both hard and soft, should not, sooner or later, enable this State to join the ranks of exporting communities.

Softwoods form from 80 to 85 per cent of the world's timber consumption, and South Australia's suitability for this class of arboriculture has been demonstrated by experiments in reserve after reserve. It is nothing to the purpose to say that by nature South Australia is a comparatively treeless State when afforestation under skilled management can produce the results it has done. It is, of course, a matter of rainfall. We are not, as the Chief Secretary pointed out in the Legislative Council last month, so well endowed as New Zealand, where the rainfall averages from 35 to 68 inches annually, and vegetation thrives luxuriantly; but, as Sir Douglas Mawson no less truly says, for certain useful timber growths a 20-inch fall suffices, and for pines from 25 to 30 is ample. Within the 30-inch belt this State, according to the same authority, can boast of at least 829,000 acres, of which 500,000 are situated in the hills around Adelaide and the remainder in the South-East. Some day the community may share Sir Douglas Mawson's dream of a time when not only will the destruction, now permitted year by year, of the umbrageous covering of the ranges by axe and fire be stopped, but care will be taken to clothe them with coniferous plantations, which, in addition to yielding a profit, will give residents of the metropolis a greater reason for rejoicing in the scenic background with which nature originally provided them. Not for ever will they tolerate the vandalism which is converting an amphitheatre of soft and graceful hills into a sterile, quarried, unsightly elevation. But it need not prejudice the claims of the Mount Lofty Ranges to a more kindly consideration than they have yet received to proceed, as the Government are doing, with a scheme for utilizing its arboricultural purposes the other regions of the State where the rainfall is at its maximum. In the South-East there is an immense area of loose, sandy, and therefore cheap land—over 100,000 acres at under option at a reasonable price, and within a reasonable distance of railway lines—which the experts pronounce eminently adapted for the growth of pine suitable for paper-pulp and building operations. Planting will be done in a haphazard fashion. It will be undertaken regularly and systematically at the rate of 5,000 trees a year. In this vast area almost valueless for grazing, now given up to bracken fern and rabbit, will be turned to the only profitable use of which they are capable, and it has been calculated that a permanent livelihood will be provided for 3,500 families.

Necessarily a great initial outlay will be involved, with no hope of an immediate return. It would be fifteen years before thinnings for paper-pulp would be available, and a period as long again would need to elapse before timber suitable for building could be grown. The slow returns have always been recognized as inherent in afforestation, which is not made the work eminently one to be undertaken by the State. In New Zealand, the paradise of arboriculture, private companies have invested money in coniferous and other plantations; and in Australia landholders are continually advised to improve their property by laying down a few trees a year, if only to afford shelter for homesteads and stock. But where it comes to large-scale planting, so long a time must