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**Research Scholarship For Medical Women**

It was announced at the Adelaide University yesterday that Miss Maud Margaret Gibson had placed in the hands of the Royal Society of Medicine a sum of money sufficient to provide a scholarship of the yearly value of £282 in memory of her father, the late Mr. William Gibson, of Melbourne. The scholarship will be awarded from time to time by the society to qualified medical women who are subjects of the British Empire, and will be tenable for two years, but might, in special circumstances be extended to a third year. The next award would be made in June.

In choosing a scholar, the society would be guided "either by research work already done by her, or by research work which she contemplates. The scholar shall be free to travel at her will for the purpose of the research she has undertaken. There would be no competitive examination, nor need a thesis or paper be submitted. The society had power at any time to terminate the grant if it had been found to be dissipated by the work or conduct of the scholar.

A cable message from Budapest states that Mr. Eugene Walker, C.I.E., died there on January 29, aged 56. He was the son of the late Mr. William Goode, of the firm of Messrs. Goode & Co., merchants, at Port Pirie. Mr. Goode was a student of the University of Adelaide, where he gained his B.A. degree in 1888. He took his degree since more at Kettle College, Cambridge. He spent the last years of his Indian Civil Service, and spent years of service at Bengal. He was chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and author of "Municipal Calcutta: Institutions in Their Origin and Growth." In 1912 he married Miss Beatson-Bell, of Edinburgh. Their two sons are studying at Cambridge. Mr. Goode was from the Indian Civil Service five or six years, and spent the years before his death on the Continent, studying the Continental languages, particularly German and Italian, in which he was chiefly interested.

**NOTHING DEFINITE ABOUT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION**

**Sir Douglas Mawson Returns From Science Congress**

"I have postponed several offers and suggestions that I should conduct another expedition to the Antarctic until I have completed arrangements for the publication of reports of the last expedition in 1928," said Sir Douglas Mawson yesterday, on his return to Adelaide after having attended the Science Congress in Melbourne.

In Melbourne recently he said that his work in the Antarctic was not at an end, and that the time might come when he would have the opportunity to put some of his plans into operation. He said yesterday that he certainly had some ideas about the future of one Antarctic, and there was still much work to be done. If possible he would like the opportunity to do it, but many important aspects would have to be considered first. His first job was to complete the reports on the previous expedition.

"I can assure you that there is nothing decided about a future expedition," he added.

The idea that the British Science Association should be asked to hold its meetings in South Australia during the State's Centenary celebrations had been abandoned some time ago, said Sir Douglas Mawson, because the parent body had had its meeting places arranged up till 1938. It had been suggested, however, that the British Association might meet at Canberra in 1928-29 on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Australasian Association and the 150th year of the occupation of Australia.

**ENGINEERS' SURVEY CAMP**

The annual survey camp for engineering students at the Adelaide University will be held at Kuitpo Forest, Meadows, from Monday, February 18, to Saturday, March 9. Staying in the trip will be required to live in the camp, where refreshments will be provided. Surveying equipment will include torch and reticle, reading lens, field and computing books, slide rule, drawing and plotting instruments. Mr. R. C. Robin, lecturer and demonstrator in engineering at the Adelaide University, will be in charge of the camp.

**South Australian Orchestra**—The Council of the University has received £50 collected by Mrs. Brinsford Roberts for the permanent fund of the South Australian Orchestra.

**University's Financial Activities in 1934**

In the annual report of the University of Adelaide, made available today, the income and expenditure figures for 1934 show that there was a credit balance of £3,945.

Income, including £36,600 from the Government and £30,091 in grants and other money for the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, amounted to £112,845. Expenditure on scholarships and all other activities being £109,831. The number of undergraduates for the year was 976, comprising 948 non-graduating students and 142 post-graduate students.

**LEARN FROM FAILURE**

Sir—Much has been written lately on the subject of examinations—merely late, leaving another for the discussion, however, one point seems to have been missed completely, I belong to the class of parent whose "young hopeful" also ran, and I have no complaints as to standard, but of this I do complain. Why can we have some system whereby all matters are returned to the school from which the child emanates? Why cannot the papers ultimately reach the student to show how, why and where he has failed? Every laborer is worthy of his hire, and I for one do not begrudge the fees paid, but usually the subject of the hire becomes the property of the hirer. Not so in this case, and I wall aloud—why, oh, why?

Adelaide, V. S. D. VERY SAD.

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**University's Annual Report**

The annual report for 1934 of the University of Adelaide states that the number of undergraduates was 976, of non-graduating students 948, and of post-graduate students 142. The number of students studying for the B.A. degree was 474, for the M.A. degree 8, for the D.Lit. degree 1, for the B.Sc. degree 38, for the B. Sc. degree 83, for the M.Sc. degree 4, for the D.Sc. degree 1, for the B.A.G. degree 11, for the B.E. degree 18, for the M.J. degree 1, for the LL.B. degree 117, for the LL.M. degree 1, for the M.B. B.S. degree 146, for the M.D. degree 4, for the M.S. degree 1, for the B.D.S. degree 17, for the Mus.Bac. degree 14, for the Mus.Doc. degree 1, and for the diploma in education 45. A total of 299 students attended the course for the diploma in commerce, 63 for the diploma in public administration, 79 for the diploma in pharmacy, and 17 for the diploma in horticulture. Students attended the special course of instruction arranged to meet the requirements of the Massage Association, 9 Pharmacy Board students attended classes in pharmacy, 15 attended a special post-graduate course in anatomy, and 15 attended a special course for students in optometry.

The council accepted Mr. Mark Mitchell's offer to provide an animal culture house in connection with the investigations which were being carried on in the physiological and biochemical departments. The estimated cost of the building was £220.

To perpetuate the memory of Hardwicke College, a committee of old scholars proposed £100 to establish an annual prize in botany for girls at the leaving examination. Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, contributed a further grant of £500 for investigations in connection with fertilisers at the Waite Institute.

Mr. Cyril G. Whibley, who returned from England last September after having spent more than five years with Metropolitan Vickers Limited, Manchester, and Messrs. A. Reyrolle and Co., Sydney, in connection with subsequently joining the staff of Noyes Bros., Limited, Sydney, has been transferred to Brisbane as sales engineer for the electrical firm. Mr. Whibley has received word that his applications to be admitted as an associate member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, England, and the Institution of Engineers, Australia, have been approved.

Dr. John L. Hayward, who graduated at the University of Adelaide in 1932, has been made a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. At present he is engaged in hospital work at the Brompton and London Hospitals. He is resident at London House, Mackenzie square.

**THE NEWS**

ADELAIDE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1935.

**ADELAIDE'S RADIUM RESERVOIR**

THERE is a reservoir in Adelaide that will never involve restrictions. Rain or sunshine has no effect upon it, and only after 1,600 years will it have diminished to half its capacity. This reservoir, which produces one of the marvels of modern science, supplies the Adelaide Hospital with radon, and each Friday it is tapped.

Radon is the gas thrown off by radium, and they are both employed in the same manner and for the same purpose. Their properties may be best understood by an examination of three processes.

Radium is constantly "breaking down," and in this operation it emits radon gas, which in turn produces the rays which destroy the offending human cells. Radon is one stage in the "breaking down" of radium, but it is almost valueless in comparison.

RADIUM is now worth about £18 a milligram, while the radon needle is valued at perhaps 1/2, which is the cost of the platinum in its wall. It would be too risky to allow outpatients to carry radium needles away from the Adelaide Hospital, so they are treated with radon. The hospital has about 600 milligrams of radium, purchased in 1928 for £10 a milligram. It is kept for emergency cases and inpatients.

There are about 400 milligrams at the University in solution in a flask surrounded by thick lead. This solution is constantly producing radon, and by an intricate process, in which mercury plays an important part, the gas is forced into a long capillary tube, which is sealed by flame. It is then split up into the required sizes and placed in the needles.

After three and a half days the radon gas loses half its strength in the needles, which are from one-third of an inch to 2 1/2 inches long. The capillary tubes holding the gas are scarcely wider than a common pin.

THE utmost care is exercised in the handling of radon and radium. Heavy lead aprons and enormous blocks of lead protect the operator from the rays, which are detrimental to health. The room containing the radon manufacturing apparatus is in two divisions. On one side of the wall is the radium solution flask, and on the other are the tubes which are tapped for the gas. Little time is lost in placing the capillary tubes into the needles.

When radium itself is in needles it establishes an equilibrium after a few days—losing and producing the same amount of radon. After thousands of years of constant "breaking down," radium loses its strength and turns to lead.

In seven years only three radium needles have been lost at the Adelaide Hospital. A patient suddenly became delirious once and threw away the six needles being applied to his face. All but one was recovered.

When the thread of thin string, to which it was attached, frayed a few years ago, a needle was lost. Another needle disappeared from a mould.

About 550 new patients requiring radium treatment visit the Adelaide Hospital each year, and they are under observation for years. It is not until five years have elapsed that a cancer patient is recognised as cured, and the Adelaide Hospital recorded its first five-year cure last year.

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**U.S. Essay Contest Open To Australians**

NEW YORK, January 31.—The New History Society, of 132 East 65th street, an organisation founded on "the principles of Baha U Llah and Abdul Baha," has informed the Australasian Pysch Association that it will offer three prizes, of 300, 200 and 100 dollars, for the three best essays of about 2,000 words in its "forthcoming fifth international competition in April to the youth of Australia and New Zealand up to the age of 30, including the youth of other nationalities residing in the countries, whether permanently or transiently, the subject of which will show the youth develop harmonious and co-operative relations among the races of the world." Previous contests have been held in the United States, in Europe, in Latin America, and Asia.