

HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION.

MR. TATE EXAMINED.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

Melbourne, June 20.

The South Australian Royal Commission on Higher Education to-day examined the Director of Education (Mr. Frank Tate, M.A.), who outlined the main ideas of the Education Department as expressed in the Act of Parliament passed last session. Having described the scope of the continuation, high, and technical schools, he said the department hoped that before the end of this year evening continuation classes would spring up all over the State. The country schools in Victoria were better than they saw in other countries. He thought the special and distinctive thing Australia had done was to develop small schools. In regard to agricultural high schools, they were at present a little ahead of public opinion, and what was required was to educate public opinion so that it would be ready for the proposed changes. Speaking for himself, he thought a boy who gave up two or three years to full courses in preparatory, trade, or technical schools was as fitting for valuable scholarships as a boy who desired to train for a profession. The most brilliant students of Melbourne University had in the main been children of the poorer parents, and a very large proportion of them had been winners of scholarships. The immediate need was not altogether so much to increase facilities for university education as to give facilities for an intermediate education. He was of opinion that a more liberal system of scholarships should be established by the State. What was wanted chiefly was a system of scholarship for approved boys of poorer parents. To give free instruction was not enough. Sex physiology was one of the difficult questions that required great consideration. He was not at all convinced that it would be a good thing. The objection was that if it were left to the average teacher, he would not know enough to impart information safely, and if it was taught by a visiting teacher boys might use the information wrongly. He did not think it advisable to give extended powers to municipalities in regard to schools. On the whole, a centralised form of government had been best for Australia. He did not think they would have developed the pure network of schools they had all over Australia if it had been left to local effort.

The Commission will sit again to-morrow

A LOSS TO THE STATE.

DEPARTURE OF MR. NORMAN JOLLY.

A QUEENSLAND APPOINTMENT.

When the Government appointed Dr. Basedow and Mr. Norman Jolly to positions in the Civil Service the public concluded they had acted wisely. Both gentlemen had attained considerable renown in Europe in their scholastic careers, and when they returned to this State they received positions in the Civil Service. When the Northern Territory was taken over by the Federal Government, however, Dr. Basedow was offered the position of Principal Medical Officer and Protector of Aborigines, at a greatly increased salary, and now Mr. Jolly, who has been attached to the Forestry Department, has been appointed Director of Forestry in Queensland, so that within three months two of the most brilliant young members of the local Civil Service have been lost to the State through having been offered more substantial inducements elsewhere. Only recently offers were also received by an officer of the Agricultural Department from outside sources, which led to his receiving an additional £250 per annum, a sum equivalent to what he was receiving previously for his services. The Government were thus forcibly led to recognise that the officer in question had been greatly underpaid.



Mr. Jolly, who was the first South Australian Rhodes scholar, was born on August 5, 1882, so that he practically has the whole of his lifetime of usefulness in front of him. He received his early education at the Mintaro State School, and reached the compulsory standard at the age of nine years. He entered Prince Alfred College in 1893, passed the University preliminary examination the same year, and scored a first class in the junior public two years later. For the greater portion of 1897 he was dux of the college, and in the same year he passed the senior public in eight subjects, with four credits, while he was awarded the first University scholarship on results. He won the Colton scholarship awarded by the college for proficiency in languages, and later gained the Hartley scholarship granted by the University, and the Elder scholarship by the college. He graduated B.Sc. at the age of 19, and early in 1902 was appointed junior demonstrator in the University physical laboratory, a position which he subsequently resigned to accept that of science master at the Townsville Grammar School, Queensland. Later he was promoted to the post of senior mathematical and sportsmaster at the same institution. After his selection as the first Rhodes scholar from this State Mr. Jolly continued his brilliant scholastic career. In addition to graduating B.A. at Oxford he was also awarded the University's diploma of forestry. On leaving Oxford he proceeded to Barmah to gain practical experience in this branch of work in the teak forests of that country, and he had charge of a subdivision on the Chinese frontier for nearly 12 months.

SOUTHWARD BOUND.

HELP FROM THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, June 21.

In response to the personal suit of Lord Denman (Governor-General designate of the Commonwealth), the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to ask Parliament to vote £2,000 as a contribution to Dr. Douglas Mawson's antarctic expedition.

Register, June 22/11.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

MELBOURNE, June 21.

Further evidence was taken to-day by the South Australian Royal Commission on Higher Education. Mr. D. Clark (Chief Inspector of Technical Education in Victoria) and Mr. F. A. Campbell (Director of the Working Men's College) were examined at the Education Department, and subsequently Mr. J. P. Bainbridge (Registrar of the University) and Professor Orme Masson were called as witnesses at a sitting at the University. A considerable amount of information was given by those named regarding technical education and University courses of study in Victoria.

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HIGHER EDUCATION.

COMMISSION ON TOUR.

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SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AUSTRALIANS.

AN ADELAIDE SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 20.

The Commissioners of the fund established from proceeds of the International Exhibition of 1851 to provide educational facilities to students of the British Empire have awarded a scholarship to Mr. W. N. Benson, of Sydney. A probationary bursary has been granted to Mr. G. E. M. Jauncey, of Adelaide.

Mr. Jauncey is a student in physics at the Adelaide University. He was educated at Prince Alfred College. In 1904 he passed the senior public examination, and in the following year passed the higher public examination. In both instances honours were obtained in physics. Mr. Jauncey gained his B.Sc. pass degree at the University in 1909, and first-class honours in physics in his B.Sc. degree in 1910. At present he is engaged in research work under Professor Kerr Grant. The value of the bursary is £70, and it opens an avenue to a science research scholarship which may be awarded by the Commissioners. Professor Grant has written in praiseworthy terms of Mr. Jauncey's ability and enthusiasm as a science student.

SCHOLASTIC HONORS.

AN ADELAIDE STUDENT.

LONDON, June 21.

The commissioners of the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851 have awarded a scientific research scholarship of £150 annually to Mr. W. N. Benson, of Sydney. They have also conferred a probationary bursary on Mr. George Eric Macdonnell Jauncey, B.Sc., of Adelaide University.

Mr. Jauncey, who is 23 years of age, gained an entrance scholarship to Prince Alfred College, and was educated there. In 1904 he passed the senior public examination, and the following year the higher public, with honours in physics, on each occasion. In 1906 he secured the old collegians' scholarship, and passed on to the University. All through his studies he showed the same ability in physics, and in every examination he sat for he took a first-class in that subject. In 1909 he obtained a B.Sc. pass degree, and the following year took a B.Sc. honors degree, passing first-class in physics. In 1909 he was appointed senior cadet in the physics laboratory, and in 1910 was appointed demonstrator in first-year physics. He is now doing research work with Professor Kerr Grant. The scholarship he has just gained is for one year, and is worth £70. It is intended to afford the student winning it an opportunity to show his ability to carry on independent research, and should Mr. Jauncey's work with Professor Grant prove satisfactory he may be given a science research scholarship for next year.

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