# URGED. tion.

Mr. Bickersteth drew attention to the greatly increased demand for secondary and higher education since the war. Only lack of funds in the different countries of the Empire had made it impossible to carry out the many schemes for the advancement of education which had been but forward within the last four years. In mediaeval times secondary education was elaborated as the conscious social process into the preparation for the professions dominant in society. The clergy performed nearly all the professional services for society, and secondary education was carried on entirely by the monastic and cathedral schools. In proportion to the population there were far more schools before the Reformation than there were at any subsequent period until the beginning of the twentieth century. In England, with the Renaissance came the decay of

### University Revival.

cation.

the secondary schools, for the monastic

schools were destroyed, and the universi-

ties demanded a different training for

those who entered upon a higher edu-

In the Middle Ages, the students of noble blood had been the exception. Middle class students had abounded; and the children of the labourer were not unknown at the universities. But now a poor scholar was seldom seen. The undergraduate did not go up to the university to tare on solid intellectual food, but to enjoy the costly luxury. This had a serious effect upon the secondary schools of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Zeal for education grew less. The secondary schools become popular as training centres for the sons of the gentry only. Not until the end of the eighteenth century did there come a revival in the universities, which was followed by the corresponding advance in the secondary The college tutor system and schools. regulated examinations made intellectual standards of some importance. Dr. Arnold in the early part of the nineteenth century, and those who followed his system, revolutionized the great schools of England. His system included the encouragement of physical fitness, giving the senior boys duties necessitating initiative and training in government, treating all his boys with confidence and courtesy, and making obedience the preparation for command. Arnold taught school morality by getting the boys to do right and wholesome things, without forever preaching it. Slowly it began to be understood that education had a two-fold task-to enable them to obtain a greater mastery of the meaning of life, and at the same time a deeper understanding of the human values that gave to life its real worth.

"Many have followed the tempting road of physical science," continued Mr. Bic kersteth. "but to-day we are learning that neither the false humanism, which connotes grammar and formal rhetoric. por the true humanism, which interprets the noblest thoughts of men, por vet realism, which aims at discovering the secrets of Nature, can alone claim the title of liberal education. The greatest nchievement of any school is to combine intellectual, practical, and ethical influences in the formation of an up with character, trained to use scientific methods, but not unduly sensitive to the intellectual influence of the moment." In reviewing modern secondary education Mr. Bickerstoth lamented that the modern industrial system prevented the majority of the boys and girls ever reaching the secondary school stage. "Too often the conception of education is a means to enable hildren to become wage earners and no more. There is need of educating the public to take a different view of what secondary education really is." After disemssing the need of religion as a part of all of the best educational systems. Mr. Bickersteth referred to the present system of secondary education in South Australia. and spoke in favour of the privately owned schools, or colleges, as being an important part of our educational system. Where possible, education should be paid for. He urged the importance of widening the opportunities for secondary education at the present moment, as well as neoviding full sope for the development of all sides of the complex natura of the child during that period. The Chairman (Rev. E. S. Kick, M.A.

B.B.) conveyed the thanks of the society

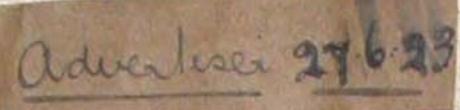
to Mr. Bickersteth for his intensely inte-

resting and illuminating address.

was followed by a keen discussion.

reneral opinion seemed to be that

The third meeting for this year of the the secondary schools did not alter their made much clearer. Round Table Christian Socialogical Society courses to suit the changing times. Very ticle in a standard work of twenty years was held at Parkin College, when an addititle provision was made for the scholar ago with that of to-day one was imdress on "The functions of secondary who was later on to join in the commer pressed with the number of diseases then In consequence of this consequence of this consequence of this consequence of the earth. education," was given by the headmaster cial activities of life. An intellectual classed as hereditary which were not now of St. Peter's College (the Rev. K. J. youth was certainly being produced, but so classed. Comparing the list of diseased sun's surface must weight for the Rev. K. J. youth was certainly being produced, but so classed. Comparing the list of diseased sun's surface must weight for the conditions definitely proved to be transeveryday routine of life.



# IMPERIAL EDUCA-TION.

# CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA REPRESENTED.

The Imperial Education Conference was opened in London on Monday. South Australia is represented at the conference by the Director of Education (Mr. W. T. McCoy).

LONDON, June 25.

Imperial Education Conference, convened by the Board of Education, at which Mr F. Tate is representing Victoria, Mr. W. T. McCoy South Australia, Mr. Dillon Queens land, and Mr. Ely Tasmania.

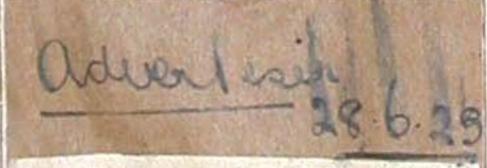
The Duke of York, in welcoming the overseas delegates, complimented them on the high standard of education in the Dominions. The interchange of ideas, he said, would be of tremendous benefit to the youth of the Empire.

The Duke of Devonshire, in thanking the Duke of York, referred to the keen inte rest taken by Royal personages in the educational movement.

The conference will last ten days.

# An Important Enquiry.

The Education Conference appointed Mr Tate to be a member of the committee to report upon the recognition of the services of teachers throughout the Empire, the standard of the academic qualifications required for a teacher's certificate, the interchange of teachers and their selection period of service, and superannuation.



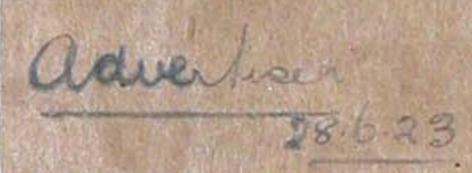
# EUGENICS.

# LECTURE BY DR. F. S. HONE.

to increase the number of the best specimens of physical and mental fitness in each generation. That fitness depended on the body and mind with which the individual started life, and the reaction of that body and mind, to the environment in which he spent his life. Many folk talked as if, in a discussion on eugenics, the inheritance of disease was all that was to be guarded against. Most people used the word "disease" in the loosest way. They thought of the commonest infectious diseases as entitles, when as a matter of

too limited, giving rise to that excessive of the past twenty years had tended to cramming of details which invariably throw further back the question of inherihappens a few weeks before each examina tance. Its potency had been emphasised, Another objection, which was but its limits had been defined, and the endorsed by practical examples, was that conditions under which it worked had been missible with the conditions mainly res- body would on the earth's surace ponsible for sickness and death in the The sun was less than 1,000,000 miles m community, one was increasingly struck diameter. This was an enormous size when with the fact that the vast majority of compared with the earth, but small in com-

mitted from generation to generation and lionth that of water. An interesting proso was the condition of feeble-minded or blem at present was that concerning the mentally deficient people. causes of death were pneumonia, tubercu- sunspots, the lecturer pointed out that they losis, cancer, and heart disease. those might be added syphilis because indirectly its ravages were much greater than was generally understood. If one could improve the environmental conditions attending a person from conception to old age and reduce the incidence of infantile morality, banish tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia and similar infections one would be doing far more to increase physical and mental fitness in the next generation than by concentrating solely on the application to human life of the truths so far learnt regarding inheritance. The only ultimate solution of the various disabilities from which people suffered was the gradual education of public opinion so that steady progress might continue, without the inevitable reaction which would follow hasty legislation on faulty premises. He favored the establishment of spots, and many terrestrial affairs, but it antenatal clinics and maternity hospitals was not certain that the latter were and the spending of maternity bonuses in governed by the former. Both might be assisting indigent mothers and training induced by some external circumstances of The Duke of York to-day opened the medical students and norses. If one could which they had no knowledge. Retenue induce employers and employes instead of to the enormous amount of energy received wrangling over awards, to study the from the sun, which was responsible for damage brought to both sections by un- the stores of coal and oil for all plus healthy working conditions, racial qualities and animal life, for the food supplies, the would be more rapidly improved than by lecturer said the vast supply could not be any legislation along stock lines.



#### STUDY OF THE SUN.

# LECTURE BY PROFESSOR DUFFIELD

An interesting illustrated lecture on "The Study of the Sun" was delivered in connection with the Victoria League at the Prince of Wales Lecture-room, Adelaide University, by Professor Geoffrey Duffield, on Wednesday evening.

The Chanceltor of the University (Sir George Murray) presided over an appreciative audience. In introducing the lecturer, the chairman referred to his distinguished scholastic career, and epoke of his enthusiastic work on behalf of the establishment of a solar observatory in Austrana. In 1914, the then Prime Mins er had expressed sympathy with the movement. It was fratifying to know that the present Government intended to go on with it. (Applause.)

Professor Duffield, who was accorded a splendid reception, referred to the impor-

tant influence the sun had on the earth. He pointed out that there were two main Speaking on the question of eugenics at reasons for its study. It was a star, and St. Mary's Mission Hail, Moore-street, on the nearest star to the earth. Consequently Wednesday evening Dr. F. S. Hone lec- it was the only star that they could turer in medicine at the Adelaide Uni-study from a comparatively near distance. versity, said the aim of such study was It was about 92,000,000 miles away, but the next star beyond it was vastly farther removed. The second reason way they should make a systematic and careful study of was because of its enormous radiations, which gave it an unrivaded influence over the circumstances and affairs of the earth. After much research a good deal had been discovered about the sun, and observations taken while it was in eclipse had revealed beautiful rings of light surrounding it. Representations of these were screened, and fact they were only outward manifesta- views were shown indicating mountains of tions of certain processes that were going flame, which the lecturer explained conon in the body, in its endeavor to resist tisted of gas in an incandescent state. certain invaders. One might roughly class These large masses of luminous gas traall human, organic, physical, and mental veried with enormous velocity. Calcium weaknesses as defects due to traumatism, and hydrogen had been discovered by the imperient development, certain chemical spectroscope in the sun in vast quantipeculiarities in the body, or the present ties. It was interesting to note that or past action of external organisms. It nearly all the elements found on the earth was obvious that the nest and last were existed in the sun. There were a few exthe results of environment-they were not ceptions, as some of the heavier minerals hereditary-and comprised by far the had not yet been traced. Gold and sillargest class of disease, and it was still ver had not been found. But there was a mixed question how big a proportion no certainty that they did not exist in of the second and third were not due to the sun. Iron was present in tirge quantitles. One interesting fact was that

syllabus of the secondary schools was The lecturer said all the investigations herum was found in the sun several years had tended to before it was discovered Important experiments had been carned but with a view to testing the atmosphere pressure of the eun, and this was shown to be not greatly different from that of the earth. This was surprising, as the sm was an enormous pody, and had 28 times the latter occurred through environment. parison with some other stars. Antare, Dealing with the nervous system, Dr. for instance, was 400 000 000 Hone said it was true epilepsy was trans; meter, but its density was only one-mil. The great evolution of the stars. Speaking of the To were not hollows in the sun's surface, although they looked as if they were, Observation had shown that these spots were moving. In 1901 one of them was photographed, and three days later a second photograph revealed that it had travelled a considerable distance across the solar disc. The movement of these spots indicated that the sun was rotating, and it had been estimated that it turned on its are once in 26 or 27 days. It had been noticed also that the nearer the spots were to the equator, the more rapidly they moved The sun spots increased and decreased in num ber from time to time, and the period from maximum to maximum, and also from wind mum to minimum was about 11 years it had been noted that there were coing dences between the periods of the sa

> was due to the shrinkage of the orb. In conclusion, Professor Duffield outlined the movement for the establishment of m Australian Solar Observatory. He said such an institution was needed to complete the chain of observatories round the world. He showed the positions of the existing great centres of work in sun observation, and pointed to the gap which could only be filled in Australia, New Zealand, or Japan. Australian Prime Minis ters, since the movement had its inception had been favorable to it. It had the support of British astronomers, and he was pleased that the present Government were going on with the scheme (Ap-

energy continuously over the whole work

Where did it come from? What work

happen when the sun became cold? On

theory of the sun's energy was that a

conceived.

plause.)

The sun was pouring of

Professor Sir Douglas Mawson proced a vote of thanks to Professor Duffeld, and Mr. G. F. Dodwell (Government Astronomer) seconded the motion. Both seakers referred in complimentary terms to the work of the lecturer on behalf of the Australian Observatory.

Dr. Dorothy Sorby Adams has appointed a resident medical officer Adelaide Hospital in place of Dr. Terrell (resigned).

FORGED FIVE-POUND NOTE Our Sydney correspondent teles on Thursday: - Forged £5 notes are circulated in Sydney. The polis received reports that many shope were victimised to-day. The box are said to resemble those discs the time of the I.W.W. scandals monwealth Bank officials state printing on the forged notes is light that on the genuine notes. On the notes the lines around the cents and the "fives" in the form of a wider apart than on the genus There are other distinctions notes are closely examined. consider that attempts will po made in other States to pass noics.