



BIRTHDAY LEVEE.—Men prominent in administration, art, education, and commerce tended the King's Birthday Levee at Government House on Thursday.

were sent out to the different city and suburban schools under the supervision of the headmasters, in order to gain practical experience. It was not until 1894 that the school, which had for many years been in charge of that fine educationist, Mr. Andrew Scott, was removed to the University Buildings, where it was named the University Training College. Mr. Scott died seven years later, after having had in his charge some of the best-known teachers in the State, and in 1910 the whole scheme of training was reorganised, and Dr. A. J. Schulz was appointed principal of what is now known as the Teachers' Training College. The work of the college and the scope of its activities have increased to a tremendous extent, and the completion of the new building on Kinross-avenue, in which the staff and those in their charge can all be housed in their separate departments, is eagerly looked forward to. The old Police Barracks were the last to be taken in, in the block which now houses the college, and when the change is effected there should be a tremendous gain in efficiency. The Director of Education (Mr. W. T. McCoy) has taken a deep interest in the work of the college, and the system of training in vogue to-day is said to be one of the best in the world. Dr. Schulz is assisted by a staff of experts, who have also been closely associated with teaching themselves, and so know thoroughly the requirements of the young pupil teachers, on whom the educational welfare of so many in the State depends.

ADV. 10.6.26

SOLAR AND STELLAR RADIATION.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR KERR GRANT.

Recent discoveries in solar and stellar radiation were dealt with by Professor Kerr Grant in an address delivered under the auspices of the Astronomical Society, at the North-terrace Institute, yesterday evening. Professor R. W. Chapman (president) was in the chair. Professor Grant said that in 1895 new penetrating radiations now known as X-rays were discovered by Rontgen. A year later Becquerel in Paris discovered that uranium and its compounds gave off a spontaneous radiation similar to that discovered by Rontgen, but more penetrating. It was soon found that these radiations were omnipresent in the earth's atmosphere. Efforts to screen an electro-scope completely from their influence proved unsuccessful. It was found that their influence might be reduced, but not completely eliminated, though Rutherford used several thicknesses of lead as a screen. The origin of the slight residual radiation remained doubtful, the most plausible view being that it was due to radio-active impurities in the absorbing screens or the metal of which the electro-scope itself was made. In 1901 several experimenters in Europe found that this penetrating radiation increased markedly with the height reached above the earth's surface. This led to the view that radiation led to the earth from without. In recent years the question had been thoroughly investigated by the American physicist, R. A. Millikan, and his collaborators at the California Institute of Technology, both by the method of automatically registering electroscopes sent up in sounding balloons to heights of 9 and 10 miles, and more recently, by making observations at high altitudes in mountains. These latter experiments had unequivocally shown that a highly penetrative radiation fifty times more penetrating than the most penetrating rays from radium did actually exist, that it entered the earth's atmosphere equally at all times, and therefore from all directions in space. The problem of the origin of this cosmic radiation was still unsolved, but it appeared, and he thought right, that it could be produced by any radio-active change, and the suggestion was made by Millikan and Jeans and others that it resulted from an actual transmutation of atoms taking place in some distant star or nebula. Jeans even suggested that it might be due to the actual annihilation of matter by the combination of the elementary particles of positive and negative electricity of which all atoms were constituted. This was the theory of the source of solar and stellar radiation, recently put forward by Jeans and Eddington. Professor Kerr Grant was heartily thanked for his instructive lecture.

ADV. 10.6.26

Dr. A. A. Lendon, B. H. Morris, R. S. Rogers, H. H. E. Russell, and W. T. Hayward have been appointed members of the Medical Board of South Australia.

NEWS. 8.6.26

WOMEN IN EDUCATION

2—Miss A. L. Miethke, B.A.

INSPECTOR OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Miss Adelaide Laetitia Miethke, B.A., Inspector of girls' schools in the Education Department, was born at Manoora, and has lived most of her life at Woodville. She is a daughter of Mr. R. Miethke, who was schoolmaster at Victor Harbor and then at Woodville. He is in his ninety-fourth year, and despite his great age is a great reader and a keen student of world affairs.

Miss Miethke was educated in the school of her father at Woodville, and from there went to Hindmarsh as a pupil teacher. On the staff at that school were Miss Lydia Longmore (now Inspector of infant schools), Mr. J. Williams, B.A. (also an inspector), and Mr. George Brooks, who is Director of Education in Tasmania.

Later Miss Miethke entered the Teachers' Training College under the late Mr. Andrew Scott, and thence went to Lefevre Peninsula School as assistant, Mr. V. J. Pavia (now staff inspector) being head master. She considers herself fortunate in being appointed to this school, because Mr. Pavia encouraged originality in idea and method and showed the best way of putting it into effect. With this encouragement Miss Miethke put a lot of thought into specialising in English, correlation of Nature study and creative art, and in drawing up correlative courses in geography and history. Owing to this specialising Mr. Alfred Williams (then Director of Education) exempted her from the usual term of country service and kept her in the metropolitan area.

With the inauguration of High Schools in 1911 Miss Miethke was transferred to Lefevre Peninsula District High School, became chief assistant, and subsequently senior mistress at Woodville High School.

Women Teachers League

In August, 1924, she was sent by the department to accompany Inspector Mary Kidd, of New South Wales, on a tour of inspection of the Broken Hill schools, and to note the organisation of central and domestic art schools.

The Government inaugurated separate schools for girls in January, 1925, and Miss Miethke was appointed to take charge of the central schools system.

In 1912 was formed the Women Teachers' Progressive League, and for six years Miss Miethke was secretary. She held the office of president for 12 years, resigning on being given her appointment as inspector. The league first received recognition by the department and the public generally at the congress of women teachers held in Adelaide in 1915, at which Lady Galway gave an inspiring address. Out of 21 resolutions which were submitted to the Department 20 related to training qualifications, out-back work, teaching conditions, system of examinations, and inspection. These have all been realised, most of them coming with a rush during the last five or six years.

Valuable War Work

In 1915 the league approached Mr. M. M. Maughan (then Director of Education) for permission to organise the war efforts of school children, and at the suggestion of Miss S. N. Twiss, agreed to raise funds for a soup kitchen at the front. Out of that small effort rose the Children's Patriotic Fund, the work of which resulted in £250,000 being raised. Miss Miethke was organiser of the fund until 1919, and at the conclusion of her work in this connection she resumed the studies which were shelved during the war period and by attendance at evening lectures completed her Bachelor of Arts course and took her degree early in 1924.



Miss A. L. Miethke, B.A.

Inspector of Girls' Schools in the South Australian Education Department.

Miss Miethke has complete charge of nine new schools for girls, with special attention to the new super-primary branches where technical work has been introduced. In addition she assists Mr. W. J. Adey (Superintendent of Secondary Education) in the examination of metropolitan high schools and in the organisation of domestic art centres.

She visits the country technical schools as required in connection with the needlework instruction certificate. At present the nine central schools and practising schools are developing a new system of needlework which aims at practice in the creation of something, rather than practice for the sake of practice.

The fact that Miss Miethke has worked with the women teachers in the league has made her work as inspector easier. She works harmoniously and happily with the teachers, and she attributes much of this success to the group meetings which are held regularly. The department sent her to Sydney and Melbourne in July and August, 1925, to see the best schools there, and she is full of gratitude to the powers that be for allowing her to work out her own ideas in her own way.

NEWS. 8.6.26

COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

Rev. R. Adams to be Ordained

At St. Peter's Cathedral on Friday the Rev. Reginald Keith Sorby Adams, B.A., Th.L., Dip.Ed., who was made a deacon at St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, in December, 1924, will be ordained a priest.

Actuated by a keen desire to undertake foreign mission work, Mr. Adams has studied deeply to attain that end, and hopes to receive an appointment next year as an educational missionary from the Church Missionary Society, of which he is an accepted candidate. He expected to be sent to Trinity College, Canton, China, this year as a foreign missionary, but the appointment was not made owing to the boycott of the British in China.

Mr. Adams is a son of the Rev. R. A. Adams, M.A. (Administrator of the Diocese of Willochra, Rectory of Jamestown). He was born at Henley Beach in 1901, and his early education was received at the public and high schools at Jamestown. Later at St. Peter's College he showed an aptitude for classics, and on winning the Government scholarship in 1918 he attended Adelaide University for the following four years.

While at the University Mr. Adams won the Tinline Scholarship for history, the Barr-Smith prize for Greek, and the Roby Fletcher prize for mental science. In 1922 he took his Bachelor of Arts degree.

The following three years Mr. Adams spent at Ridley Theological College, Melbourne, where he took a theological course and gained the Diploma of Education.

On returning to South Australia at the beginning of this year he received an interim appointment at St. Peter's College as assistant chaplain. In the course of those duties he teaches the preparatory school, and takes the chapel services at the college.

The ordination of Mr. Adams will fit him for foreign mission work overseas, which embodies teaching in the Church Missionary Society schools in India, Africa, and China.

ADV. 10.6.26

THE TRAINING COLLEGE.

FIFTY YEARS OF WORK.

Half a century of work has been completed at the Training College this week, for it was on June 8, 1876, that the first Government Training School for Teachers was opened at Grote-street, with Colonel L. G. Madley in charge. The course in those days was entered upon when a candidate was 18 years of age, and extended over only six months. Three years later, however, arrangements were made for the students to attend lectures at the University. In 1881 it was decided that tuition should be restricted to those students who had already had some experience as pupil or provisional teachers. These teachers