

UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATION.

Plea from Dominions.

LONDON, July 16.

The policy of English universities in adhering to the full university qualification for entrance, on the ground that examinations do not constitute the whole of the matter of education, was discussed at the university congress to-day, when a plea was made for mutual recognition of examinations and time spent in study elsewhere. The Governor of Queensland (Sir Matthew Nathan) pointed out the need for every facility being given to students in the dominions to bring ideas from their country, and to take home the widest and best trained outlook, obtained from the places where the art of learning had shone longest.

The afternoon session of the congress discussed the lack of physical development in students sent up from secondary schools with "back-lustre eyes and contipated complexion", which meant that they were "upholding the decree of 'All work and no play.'" Mr. J. A. Adamson, of the Melbourne University, remarked that he hoped that it would be long before England or America gave up what was called "sportsman dope."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

FARMERS' WINTER SCHOOL. INNOVATIONS IN CURRICULUM

The sixth annual winter school for farmers will be opened at Roseworthy Agricultural College on Tuesday by the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. T. Butler). Mr. W. J. Colbatch is the principal of the college. This winter school is one of the best appreciated activities of the Agricultural Bureau. Throughout the world it has been found difficult: problem to establish direct contact between the trained investigator and the farmer, but the bureau has proved to be an excellent solution of the problem. The winter school for farmers is actually a year-long bureau training, at which expert lecturers who have no opportunity of visiting every bureau in the State, deliver practical addresses to delegates. The delegates are the men considered by their local bodies to be the best fitted to benefit by, and creditably impart the instruction available. There are moreover, facilities provided on the college farm for the practical demonstration of various operations, and the best methods. It is a significant fact that, far from considering themselves too old to learn, or displaying the slightest contempt of the working "country" for theoretical, the leading and most successful agriculturists in each district are the keenest members of the bureau, and there are 268 life members in a total membership of 6,440. Life memberships are only conferred on men who have been connected with the bureau for 20 years, so that it may be accepted that the organization has stood the test of time.

Although the curriculum, which was published in "The Advertiser" on Tuesday, is for the most part a rigid one, even in the limited time available, es-

pecially in the case of those who have had no previous training, and who are not familiar with the actual treatment and the explanation of them, as a matter of course, to understand the methods which are to be adopted, it is necessary for the lecturer to refer to "Bacteria in Relation to Stock Diseases" will be delivered by Dr. B. Bull, D.V.S.

The lecture mentioned represents the variations from last year's curriculum, and have been included as a result of observations and suggestions made out of the experiences of the last five winter schools. A farmer has not the time nor the money to devote to a winter school, and the instruction must necessarily be largely capable of direct application, the lecturer being a practical and experienced, trained investigator. It is a good thing, if the broader view can be included, that a greater extent than in the past's curriculum. It is considered by the authorities that there is less practical value between the practical and theoretical.

Proposed School for Women.

South Australia led the way in Australia in the bureau system of agricultural instruction. In 1916 the bureau was composed exclusively of men, but in 1917 lectures for women were established. Since then many districts have become associated with the bureau, and at monthly meetings papers are delivered on subjects of direct interest to women in connection with their home and social duties. Winter schools for women, on similar lines (which are coming school at Roseworthy are being established in other States, and the Minister of Agriculture has proposed to lay before the advisory council the plan of generalizing from the Central Agricultural College. It has been suggested that in South Australia, a school be instituted in which women attend the Victorian winter school held recently at Bookle Agricultural College. It has been suggested tentatively that the South Australian school should be held at the School of Mines, about Snowy Mountain each year.

News. 16-7-26

Gift to University

A valuable set of pharmaceutical specimens has been presented to the Adelaide University for educational purposes. The specimens are the gifts of Thomas Turner & Co. Limited, manufacturing chemists, of London. The presentation was made by Mr. Milton Lester, of Potter's Lane, Adelaide, at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

On the number of suitable careers for educated women—necessity, actuarial and insurance work, architecture, auctioneering, chemistry, pharmacy, law, medicine and dentistry, and stated that it would be fatal to prescribe one curriculum for boys and another for girls.

On the other hand the report on differentiation by the Incorporated Association of head masters did not consider it desirable to attempt to divorce a girl's education from her home activities, although it saw a lesser value in domestic work. This was a real man's conclusion about work which was not man's work.

A girl's education presented a greater problem than that of a boy, the nature of whose higher education was determined by whatever walk of life he elected to follow. Not only must girls be trained as homemakers and cover a wide field of arts and sciences, but they must be trained to be self-reliant before marriage or qualified to maintain themselves in industry, commercial work, or a profession in the event of non-marriage or widowhood.

The solution seemed to be that of a general cultural course with additional vocational courses, followed (where the years for study permitted) by further subjects determined by the student herself according to her bent or ability.

Right Use of Leisure

Miss Micklethwait considered that there should be included in any scheme of education, English literature, history, art and sport. As for music and song, she would have them like their way among the more serious exercises, for the woman who could bring song and laughter to lighten the cares of her home, and splash the heavier cloths with sunshine.

Upon the right use of leisure depended a large share of the happiness and moral balance of a woman, and the most important function of the school was to train pupils to a pleasant, profitable, and resourceful use of free time.

Meeting interesting men and women, discussing with them, in or out of school, instructive subjects, new books, literary matters, travel, discovery, current topics, and world-wide interest would help to prepare for participation in all the worthy interests of life—the fundamental purpose of education.

THE NEWS

ADELAIDE: THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

When a person's education has been completed—not in the sense that there is no more to learn, for that can never be attained, but from the point of view that he has received his equipment for his walk in life—he has duties to the community as well as to himself. The knowledge and the experience which he has gained are not to be treated merely as repositories in the storehouse of his personality for his sole use and benefit, but should be made to radiate illumination like a lighthouse for the rest of mankind.

There are many duties and obligations which are owed to the State by everyone according to his talent, and it is necessary for the attainment of true citizenship that one's talent should do something more than benefit oneself. Exceptionally fine exposition of the duties of citizenship were given at the Education Conference which met last week, and though no absolute definition of good citizenship was given, the general principles were sufficiently indicated.

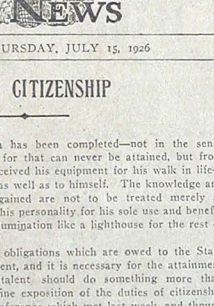
Essentially the good citizen must always bear in mind what is for the good of all. In daily life it is necessary to abstain from doing those things which may operate to the disadvantage of other members of the community, and to do all that is reasonably possible to further the well-being of all.

Co-operation and pulling together make for good citizenship, and although they may seem to demand a high degree of unselfishness, it is not so in reality, because the individual shares in the general good. While the attributes and principles of good citizenship may be set out in textbooks it can be acquired only by incessant inculcation and sound example. If high ideals and noble acts are constantly presented in the course of education, as well as in after-life, some beneficial effect must remain in the shape of better citizenship.

Professor Hancock expressed the view that citizenship could not be taught as a school subject because it was a thing of the spirit first and the intellect afterward. If that be true, then good citizenship is born in a man and education can only develop it.

Professor Sir Archibald Strong drew a more alluring and convincing picture when he said that if it were possible to turn people away from bad books, bad pictures, and bad music by the force of good example might not the same thing be done when good examples, and tolerance? The right way to produce those virtues, he said, was not to rail so much at weaknesses or follies or to hedge an individual round with restrictions and repressions, but to point out the noble and fine thing in life and encourage him to find it. The inferior thing would then disappear.

Noble ideals and aspirations are formed in children by the teaching which they receive, and if they are given a sound course in respect of their duties as citizens, lessons will be reflected in the conduct of their after-life.



ADV. 17-7-26

Dr. Robert, who is visiting Adelaide, has been asked by the Council of the University of Toronto to represent it at the jubilee of the University of Adelaide, which is the bicentenary of the graduation of the first medical student in 1828. The graduation was ordered to be presided over by Bishop Short, and the words written. In addition to writing the words of Bishop Short, he edited the "Advertiser" in Adelaide, and in 1910 published "Australasia and Modern Canada."

News. 16-7-26

CANCER SCOURGE

Experiment with Animals

LONDON SUCCESS CLAIMED

In hundreds of universities and private scientific institutions, biologists and students are conducting research work in an endeavor to find a cure for cancer, the most dreaded of diseases. A new method of eradicating the disease or finding a cure for it.



Mr. W. J. Colbatch.

A given to the education of the farmer on broader lines. It is now universally recognized that a farmer must be taught to think not only on national lines, but on international ones. Primary production affects, and is affected by, every other industry, and its influence is felt in every part of the world. Mr. W. J. Colbatch, who is visiting Adelaide, has been asked by the Council of the University of Toronto to represent it at the jubilee of the University of Adelaide, which is the bicentenary of the graduation of the first medical student in 1828. The graduation was ordered to be presided over by Bishop Short, and the words written. In addition to writing the words of Bishop Short, he edited the "Advertiser" in Adelaide, and in 1910 published "Australasia and Modern Canada."

A cable from London to "The News" stated that Dr. Lumsden, an English scientist, conducting experiments for the British Empire Cancer Campaign, had proved that cancer could be both cured and made immune from cancer by a popular injection. Last year's course in Adelaide included a course in cancer, and this was a lecture by Mr. G. Adelaide University, who has for some time been conducting investigations in the United States and Canada. He will be investigating thoroughly understood practices of marketing primary products to animals. He considered that until it was possible to give the delegates first-hand information as to the normal growth of animals it was impossible to understand an abnormal growth such as cancer and how it affects the human body. Dr. Lumsden's researches have been extended to the effect of cancer on the human body, and he has been successful in curing cancer in many cases. He has been successful in curing cancer in many cases. He has been successful in curing cancer in many cases.