

...Great progress is being made with the Bice Building, which is between the old hospital buildings and North-terrace. Here three other buildings are to be constructed for the accommodation of patients. One, four storeys high, will be placed on the corner of Frome-road, for out-patients and special massage cases. The next one, also four storeys, will be devoted to the reception of casualty cases. A similar building will be situated east of the Bice Building, and its four floors will be utilised as wards. The ground floor of the Bice Building will be set apart for demonstrating purposes for medical students. The first and second floors will be used by medical students as quarters, and the top floor will be used as a ward. On the other side of the Bice Building there will be another four-storey building wholly occupied by wards. The Dental Clinic is in the neighborhood, and the site next it, and now occupied by Government workshops, has been reserved for the women's hospital, for which plans are being prepared. Mr. Simpson, in reply to the Premier, said it was hoped to have the plans ready so that tenders could be called in a month or so. The designs would provide for an institution of which there would be no equal in the Commonwealth. Tenders are to be called, probably within the next month, for a new kitchen and stores block near the laundry. An inspection was then made of the new steam laundry, where the process of washing, artificial drying, mangling, and ironing linen on a wholesale scale, was watched with interest. The boiler-room which supplies steam for the whole of the hospital by means of underground ducts was also inspected. "We are builders, not wreckers," remarked the Premier, with some satisfaction on the completion of the inspection. "The only thing I can think of that we have pulled down is Government House wall, and in that case we only completed what was commenced. Providence in the shape of the storm which caused its collapse."

only question asked by many parents in considering the value of a couple of years' extra schooling or a course of evening classes is how much it will contribute to the child's capacity to earn money, or at most whether it will make possible a more comfortable and pleasant method of earning the necessary income.

But life is more than a living, and education must be considered for its value for life as well as its contribution toward a living. One of the most pitiable spectacles presented by our present civilisation is that of the person who has acquired leisure but does not know how to use it. Such a man is far less happy than the one who finds almost the whole of his time absorbed in the work by which he lives. Our civilisation is rich in literature, art, music, drama, science, philosophy, and the beauties and interests of natural objects. Yet only a few possess sufficient knowledge to enjoy them, and fewer still to appreciate the best in them.

No one can be an expert or connoisseur in all these branches; but it should be possible for the vast majority of people to acquire sufficient knowledge of a few of them to find scope and zest for the filling of all their leisure. If people could only see what education means in the enlarging of the interests and joys of life and increasing of its healthiest satisfaction they would recognise that it possesses a utility far greater than can be measured in material gains. It is only as education is given to the people that they will come to desire it.

Half-time Continuation Schools

The solution of the problem is to be found in the half-time Continuation School. It is economically impossible at present for all children to do a High School course. Further, many children are incapable of such a course, and many others have no need of half the subjects in the course. But a half-time schooling, combining technical instruction with a few subjects of a cultural nature in which the young person could be interested, should be within the reach of the financial resources of every boy and girl who cannot or does not wish to complete a High School course.

This plan was embodied in the famous Fisher Education Act, which is looked upon still as Britain's educational Magna Charta, though it was sacrificed to the economy axe. It is in partial operation in several European countries. It is approved by our own educational authorities. It should be a live issue in State politics. The few years following the leaving of the primary school are now the disastrous years of many a child's life. With short working hours and free evenings habits of industry and of study disappear. With no one to guide half-formed intellectual interests they are inevitably lost.

Education of Masses

For the time life is full of vivid interests for the youth or girl. Some 10 years later he or she may awake to find that there is a gap in life which education would have filled. But at that age education is hard to obtain. Time is scarce. They are out of the way of study. They have never been trained to do solid reading. For most the effort required is too great.

Had they had the advantage of a half-time Continuation School to tide them over some of the intervening years and develop their capacities a little farther, then with the help of libraries and the Workers' Educational Association their education might have gone on and the cultural values of our civilisation have been opened up to them. It is surely a short-sighted policy for a democracy which drops the education of the masses just at the point where it begins to bear richest fruit in the joy of life.

Adv. 23.3.26

Dr. Cedric Hicks, who will arrive in Adelaide by the Mooltan on April 17, to take up the Marles lectureship in applied physiology and the Sheridan research fellowship in medicine, has received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Cambridge University.

Adv. 3.4.26

Professor Wallace, president of the Melbourne University professional board, has been nominated to represent Melbourne University on a committee of three experts in academic work to consider a proposal to establish the nucleus of a university at Canberra.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL MEDAL.

CONFERRED ON PROFESSOR DAVID.

LONDON, March 31.

The King has approved of the patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society being given to Professor Sir Edgeworth



Sir Edgeworth David.

David, for his work as leader of the party which made the ascent of Mount Erebus, and his discovery of the South Magnetic Pole in 1909.

Sir Tannatt William Edgeworth David, who is the greatest living authority on Australian geology, is a son of the Rev. William David, and was born at St. Fagans, near Cardiff, in 1858. He was educated at New College, Oxford, where he graduated with high honors, and was appointed Professor of Geology and Physical Geography at the Sydney University in 1891. He was formerly a member of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, during which time he practically discovered and surveyed the magnificent Maitland coal measures, and by his prompt action saved immense coal deposits from being alienated from the Crown. In 1897 he led an expedition to Funafuti, in the Ellice Group, in the Pacific Ocean, and ten years later left as chief of the scientific staff with Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic, where he was for two years. He was in charge of the party which made the first ascent of Mount Erebus, and he led the expedition which discovered the South Magnetic Pole on January 16, 1909. For his work he was awarded the Comandante Malte-Brun Prize by the Geographical Society of France, the Wollaston medal by the Royal Geological Society of London, the Mueller medal by the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Clarke Memorial Medal by the Royal Society of New South Wales. Sir Edgeworth was president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in 1905-7, and again in 1913, and is a Fellow of the Sydney University Senate. He represented Australia at the International Geological Congress in Mexico in 1906, and made a special examination of the effects of the San Francisco earthquake. In spite of his age (58) he left Sydney in February, 1910, with the Australian Mining Corps for service in France. There his ability was quickly recognised, and he was appointed Chief Geologist for the British Armies at Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters. He was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1910, a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in 1918, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1920.

Adv. 3.4.26

Professor Copland, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at the University of Melbourne, who has been invited to act as the representative in Australia of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial, will leave Melbourne for Sydney to-day to connect with the Aorangi, leaving Sydney on the 8th inst. He will go to New York early in May to confer with the authorities of the memorial concerning a proposal for an exchange of research scholars in economics and allied subjects between Australia and the United States. Professor Copland will investigate the development of economic studies and research in the chief universities of the United States and the United Kingdom, and will attend the conference of the universities of the British Empire at Cambridge in July.

Mr. E. L. Stevens, who has been appointed to the Crown Law Department, primarily to assist with court work, was admitted to the Bar in 1919. He is sec-



Mr. E. L. Stevens

retary of the South Australian branch of the Forests League, and was at one time secretary of the Law Students' Association.

NEWS. 1.4.26

University Commerce Students

At the annual meeting of the Adelaide University Commerce Students' Society Mr. K. H. Boykett presided over a representative gathering. In extending a welcome to the "freshers" the president outlined the manifold benefits which membership of the society entailed. Mr. J. G. Thomas (secretary) in his report upon the activities of the society referred to the gratifying increase in membership. Regret was expressed at the departure of Dr. Heaton (lecturer in economics), who was the founder of the society, and also of Messrs. Russell Booth (lecturer in accountancy) and R. M. Steele (lecturer in commercial practice). Messrs. Wilford Mills, Harding Browne, and E. W. Painter were cordially welcomed to their new field of labor.

A new feature of the society was the inauguration of an annual ball, which was held in the Elder Hall in August. In the sports field the association recorded the success of many of its members. The financial report indicated that the society was in a strong position.

The programme for the year promised to be interesting. A lecture would be delivered by Mr. R. Ewing (Federal Commissioner of Taxation) in April.

Officers elected:—Mr. C. H. Bressler (president), the lecturers and Messrs. J. G. Thomas and W. McKee (vice-presidents), Mr. C. W. Anderson (secretary and treasurer), Mr. B. A. Mullin (assistant secretary), Messrs. W. H. Boykett, A. H. Preston, N. A. Walsh, E. Trigg, Misses I. Kelly and Z. V. Williams (committee), Messrs. G. G. Burns and F. C. Gosse (auditors).

NEWS. 1.4.26

Visit of Dr. Mott

Dr. John R. Mott, who will visit Adelaide from April 6 to 8, is one of the telling Christian influences in the world today. He is a man who has taken the world as his sphere of service, who knows no nationality because his concern is only with that kingdom



Dr. J. R. Mott

which has no frontiers, who hurries from nation to nation seeking everywhere to clear the foundation on which the temple of righteousness shall arise, and he wields a power today compared to which that of statesmen is but a shadow.

He is chairman of the World's Christian Student Federation, leader of the world committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, and chairman of the International Missionary Council. President Wilson offered him the position of ambassador of the United States in China, but he declined the office.

Dr. Mott is now on his third visit to Australia. The first was in 1896, and the second in 1903. After his trip to Adelaide he will return to Melbourne to attend a missionary conference from April 10 to 14, and will sail from Sydney for New Zealand on April 16. During his visit to Adelaide Dr. Mott will address competitors of the Young Men's Christian Association tournament on Tuesday, and will hold conferences with the board of directors and groups of leaders of the local association.

NEWS. 27.3.26

HIGHER EDUCATION

— N. 94. (By A. C. Garnett, M.A., Litt.D.)

The beginning of the University year provokes thought on the place occupied by higher education in the life of the people. The result of such contemplation is not calculated to fill one with buoyant optimism respecting the future of the race. He who remains an optimist after reviewing the attitude of the general public to educational matters does so in spite of the facts of the present. His faith in the future remains possible only because he sees that the forces making for improvement are alive and active, though relatively feeble, and the difficulties in their way, though great, are not inevitable and immovable.

The effects of compulsory and universal primary education have been disappointing to those who hoped that the possession of ability to read would stimulate the desire to acquire further learning in that way. Never before in history were there such opportunities for study offered to the general citizen. We have well-stocked libraries containing books on every subject. The works of the best authorities are available in our native tongue instead of being written only in a dead language as in the Middle Ages.

Neglected Opportunities

Brilliant writers have labored to put the facts and theories of science, history, and philosophy into plain and interesting language. Numerous educational magazines are published. There are cheap public and private lending libraries to facilitate study. Various institutions and societies offer popular lectures on educational subjects. Yet those who avail themselves of these privileges are disappointingly few.

A visit to the Public Library on any evening reveals a score or two of readers. The Lending Libraries find only the lightest literature in extensive demand. Educational lectures attract but few patrons, and even the Workers' Educational Association, whose methods have proved more successful than those of any other movement in the cause of adult education, has succeeded in enrolling only about one in two hundred of the adult population of this city. This reveals an unpleasant truth: the value of education is not understood.

Value of Education

The value of education is commonly measured by its utility, and utility for most people means pounds, shillings, and pence. It is to be feared that the