

One can easily imagine the relief and added strength that a fresh outlook and fresh voices must bring to the staff of any school. And it is equally certain that the comparatively unlimited resources of the London studio enable it to provide many things which no school, however wealthy, or well-staffed, could furnish.

B.B.C. and Music.

And beyond all its manifold educational activities, there is also the generous support that is being given by B.B.C. to music. The extent and value of this may be shown by two examples. While I was in England, among the regular series of symphonic concerts provided by the corporation was a performance of Arnold Schonberg's "Gurrelieder." The composer himself was brought over from Germany to conduct his work, which entailed an orchestra of 150, and a large chorus in addition to the soloists. In the ordinary way a presentation of this interesting modern work would have been impossible, but B.B.C. provided it at an actual loss of £1,000.

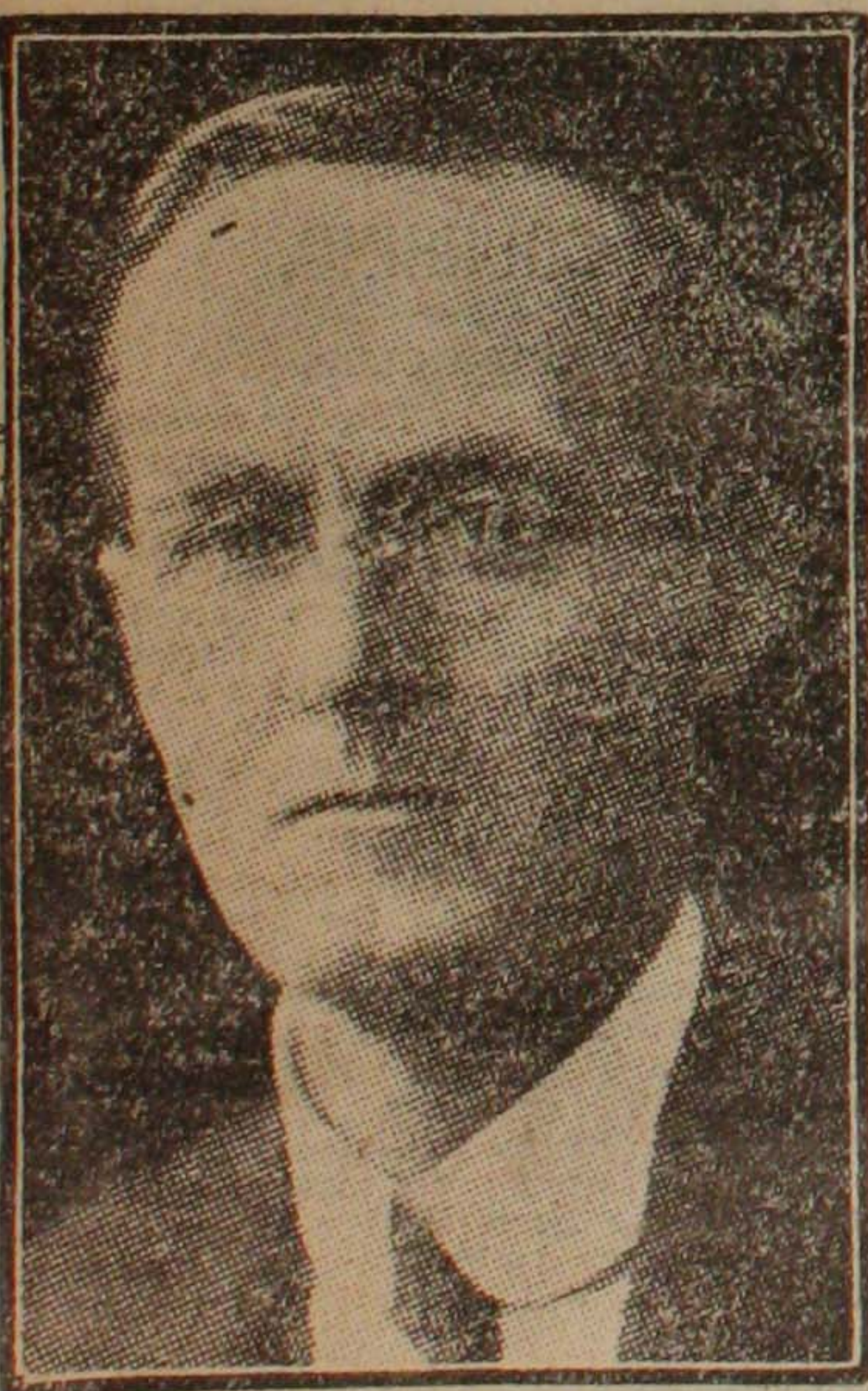
Again, the question of maintaining municipal orchestras, is one of constant perplexity. A scheme for such an organization in Cardiff was launched last year, at an estimated cost of £11,000 per annum. This has now been secured by B.B.C. undertaking to contribute £9,000 of the annual expenditure, leaving only £2,000 to be raised from other sources. And what has been achieved in Cardiff will also be done in other great centres of population.

Conclusion.

Having regard to all these facts, can there be any doubt as to the supreme advantages of a national broadcasting service? It suggests to my mind the conception of a "University of the Ether," with a sphere of usefulness as boundless as its realm. One may even fancy that in a world given over so largely to materialistic aims, where for the vast majority of people, the dream of happiness is a dream of added possessions, this new power of "wireless" will presently create a new sense of values. In the broadcasting of sound knowledge, and of great music, millions of listeners will learn more and more the infinite satisfaction of things of the mind, as well as the perpetual joy of things of the spirit.

And in this way, perchance—if one may quote Mr. Baldwin's latest dictum—"Democracy will be made safe for the world."

Professor Harvey Johnston, to whom the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery has offered the honorary directorship of the South Australian Museum from May 1, fills the Chair of Zoology at the University of Adelaide. Before coming to Adelaide, Professor Johnston was on the staff of the Queensland University, and was lent to the Queensland Government as chairman of the Prickly Pear Travel Scientific Commission and later to the

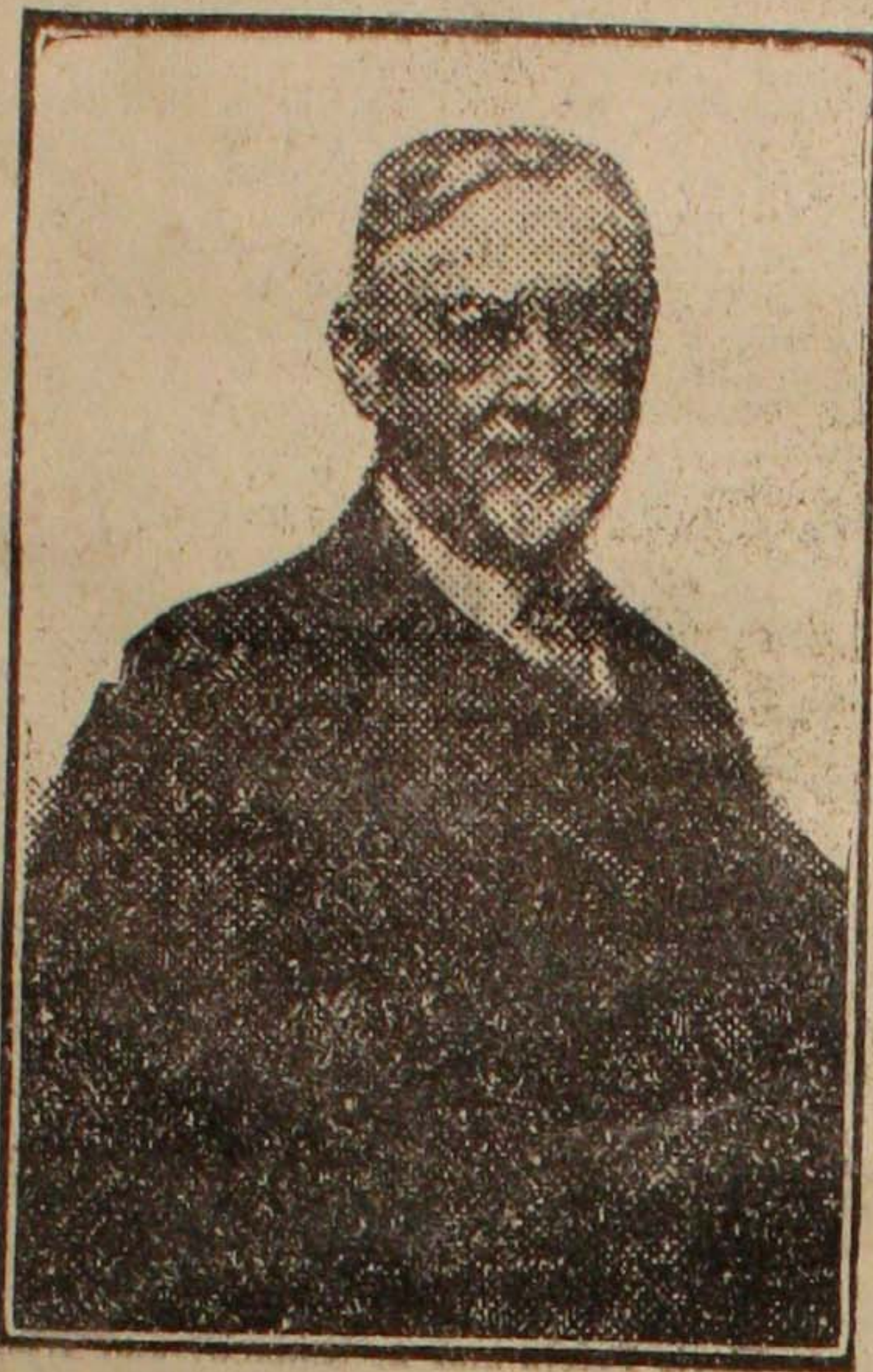


PROFESSOR HARVEY JOHNSTON.

Commonwealth Government as scientific controller of the investigations to be conducted in New South Wales and Queensland by the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board. He has been awarded the Syme Research Medal and prize by the University of Melbourne, and since coming to Adelaide has occupied the position of honorary curator of helminthology in the South Australian Museum. When Professor F. Wood Jones left Adelaide, the Royal Society of South Australia elected Professor Johnston to represent it on the Public Library Board. Prior to the appointment of Mr. Edgar R. Waite as Museum Director, Professor Sir Edward Stirling held the position of honorary director of the Museum.

Visit of Dean Russell.

Professor Russell—or, as he is described in the United States, Dean Russell—of the Columbia University, will arrive in Adelaide to-morrow morning from Melbourne on an education mission which is expected to be of some importance to Australia, as well as to his country. He is the head of a teachers' college, which is affiliated



PROFESSOR J. E. RUSSELL.

with the Columbia University, New York and it has 5,000 students—all graduate and experienced teachers, most of whom come from the United States and Canada but there are 300 from other parts of the world, including Australia and New Zealand.

The professor's mission in Australia is to study the education systems of the different States, after which he will proceed to South Africa. He has already visited New Zealand. The trip is under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation Engagements.

During his visit to Adelaide he will deliver several addresses, and arrangements are pending for others. Professor Russell will remain in Adelaide for a week leaving on April 29 for Perth. On Tuesday he will address the members of the League of Nations Union at their weekly luncheon, and on Thursday night he will give an address, entitled "Education Problems—Contrasts Between the American and Australian Systems," in the physics lecture room at the Adelaide University, beginning at 8 o'clock. Professor Chapman (vice-chancellor) will preside at the latter gathering. The English Speaking Union is also endeavouring to complete arrangements for an address to members by the visitor.

COLORADO SCHOLARSHIP.

The Colorado School of Mines offers annually one studentship to an Australian student. This exempts the holder from payment of all laboratory and tuition fees during a period of four years at that school. These fees will average approximately 250 dollars per year. Courses are offered in mining, engineering, metallurgical engineering, geological engineering, petroleum engineering, coal mining, fuel engineering, ceramic engineering, and the production and utilisation of cements, refractories, and other non-metallic minerals. Applicants must show proficiency in their studies and produce a recommendation from the head of the school or college attended. The names of all candidates submitted throughout the Australian States will be forwarded to the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the council of which has consented to act as selector of the most suitable applicant.

Professor Russell in Adelaide.

Professor Russell, of the Columbia University, who has been commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to visit New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa in connection with education, arrived in Adelaide from Melbourne on Sunday. Professor Russell is head of a teachers' college, which is affiliated with the Columbia University of New York.

He said Mr. Carnegie had left 10,000,000 dollars for educational purposes in the dominions, but the fund had been used largely in Canada up to date. That nation was well provided for, and some of the other dominions were now being considered. Of course, he said, the corporation had no intention of doing something the people in Australia did not desire, and for that reason it was necessary to ascertain what were the major problems that needed attention, but which would not be supported ordinarily by Government grants. Naturally, there was not enough money to carry on some types of experimental work, but it would enable people here to visit other countries, and perhaps allow persons in America to come to Australia. Interchange of visits should be the one way in which they could get better acquainted individually, and also better international relationships. The main object was to find out whether there might be some undertaking which would prove valuable, but for which there was not at present financial support.

Education Systems Compared.

Professor Russell said he had already visited New Zealand and the eastern States, and had seen a lot that was interesting. The school systems in both countries were quite different from those in the United States and Canada. In America the responsibility was placed on the localities for the support of the schools, whether large or small, the State, perhaps, giving aid which would help in equalizing opportunities. The administration was in the hands of local school boards, elected by the people. In Australia and New Zealand there was a highly centralized system, and they were the only countries in the English-speaking world in which that could be found. He could see that there were certain advantages which they in America did not have. For example, the complete control over the schools and teachers made it possible to have just as good teachers and schools in the back districts as in the metropolitan areas. Probably the average in Australia was higher than that of his country, but it was evident that the United States possessed scholastic institutions which surpassed the Australian. That would naturally be expected where the initiative came from the people themselves, and where they were willing to go to any reasonable length in carrying out their ideas. That was one reason why it would be advantageous for Australian teachers to visit the United States and Canada. They could avoid the worst examples, and by giving attention to the best would no doubt receive suggestions that might prove useful. On the other hand, he thought it would do some of the American teachers good if they could see how some of the Australian technical schools were operated. In America it was necessary to arouse public opinion, because it was that which controls education in the long run. In Australia probably the greatest problem was to stimulate the interest of the public, and keeping the people from depending on the State for many things they could do themselves.

Asked for Advice and Assistance.

The visitor said he was anxious to become acquainted with the Education Department, the University, the Teachers' College, the School of Mines, and the Workers' Educational Association, and, if possible, he would like to visit some schools that could be considered unique. He would be available for advice and assistance, and would be glad to be an interpreter and adviser on some educational feature and see if it could be financed. However, he would like it to be known that he could not dispense funds or make grants.

Professor Russell will leave for Perth on Sunday, and from there will proceed to South Africa.

ELEVEN NEW LAWYERS. SIR JOSIAH SYMON'S SON.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday morning eleven gentlemen were admitted to the bar. On the bench were the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray), Mr. Justice Justice (Sir George Murray). The strangers' gallery was crowded with friends of the applicants, and many members of the legal profession were present. The first application was made by Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., on behalf of his son, Oliver Jose Lewers Symon, Sir Josiah, who appeared in court with his left arm in a sling, owing to a slight accident which he suffered a short time ago, said he applied that his youngest son might be admitted as a practitioner of the court. He went on:—"I do so with very great pleasure to myself, and perhaps I should say a fitting mark to the close of a long and strenuous career at this bar. I am very proud of that connection of nearly 60 years."

War Service.

Sir Josiah said the applicant had not previously had much experience in the peaceful fields of legal controversy, but had been in the fighting forces of the Empire in the Royal Navy. His son had entered the Royal Naval College at Osborne, and from there, after passing through different phases of naval work, he was appointed midshipman on the battle cruiser New Zealand on the occasion of her memorable voyage round the world under Rear-Admiral Halsey (then captain). That was in 1913. After that he remained on the New Zealand for its trip to the Baltic on the occasion of the opening of the Kiel Canal, but he had barely returned to the rendezvous at Plymouth when the war broke out. He served throughout the war, and at its conclusion was lent, along with other naval officers, to the Commonwealth Government to bring out to Australia the destroyer flotilla. He served with that flotilla for two years. He then returned to England, and made up his mind—perhaps with a little call of the blood—to enter the Inner Temple, which he did in May, 1925, when he was called to the bar. He had experience there of certain criminal work, and was marshal to Mr. Justice Rowlett and went on the western circuit with him. He was also connected with South Australia by association with Mr. Tristram de la Poer Beresford. He visited the State again in 1926.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Symon would be admitted conditionally for 12 months.

The following candidates were then admitted, the names of the movers being given in parentheses:—Messrs. Elijah Rochlin (Mr. Herbert Solomon), Frederick Robert Forgan, Keith Alexander Laught (Mr. G. E. Johnstone), Cecil Ernest Davies (Mr. Stuart Bright), and Edward Leaver. Dr. Emily Dorothea Pavy (Mr. G. C. Ligertwood), and Messrs. Michael Lawrence Kelly (Mr. S. J. Melville), Bernard von Bertouch, Thomas Mollison, Albert Edward Coran Treloar (Mr. J. L. S. Treloar). The oath was administered by the Master of the Supreme Court (Mr. W. L. Stuart).

A Distinguished Candidate.

The Chief Justice, addressing the new lawyers, said quite recently it had been the practice of himself or one of his colleagues to say something in the form of an exhortation to those who were admitted to the profession. However, they had given that practice up for many reasons. It was a work of supererogation, because candidates already knew the substance of what was going to be said to them. Another reason was that they found it difficult to say anything new, and the consequence was that they had to repeat practically, from time to time, what they previously had said. They now found themselves offering the successful candidates a warm welcome to the profession and wishing them success. It was fitting on this occasion, however, to depart to some extent from their practice. In Dr. Pavy they had a distinguished economist. "Dr. Pavy is not only a graduate of the University of Adelaide in Arts," said the Chief Justice, "but is also Doctor of Science of the University of London in economics. During the war for three years she served in the welfare department of the Ministry for Munitions, and she has been honored with the Commandership of the British Empire. Her work on 'Welfare Work,' published in 1924, is a standard one on that subject. Dr. Pavy has set an example, which is unusual, I think, of undertaking to serve her husband a period of three years. She surrendered her freedom to that extent, and she is now surrendering herself to some extent to the legal profession."

A Great Career.

His Honor said he would also mention Commander Oliver Symon. They had had the privilege that day of hearing Sir Josiah Symon once more at the bar. Sir Josiah had reminded them that it was 60 years since his admission as a practitioner of that court. During his long connection with the Bar Sir Josiah