

Greek and multiplied by six for Latin. He would attribute that growth to the work of the Classical Association, of which there were 19 branches in England. Since the war a new secondary school had been opened every month in the old country, so great was the demand for increased knowledge. The work of the Classical Association was not defensive—it was always on a missionary campaign.

Latin Not for Gentlemen Only.

The old-fashioned view, went on the professor, was that Latin and Greek were the accomplishments of gentlemen only. The Classical Association had been formed to promote a more reasonable view. The Labour Party in England was entirely behind them, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had made eloquent testimony to the value of the studies to him.

The visitor said the outstanding impression of his tour of Australia was the fact that Sydney had a professor of Latin and of Greek. When a professor was compelled to devote his time to classics, generally the best results could not be obtained. The Classical Association of Victoria was doing splendid work. In conclusion, he advocated the inclusion in every curriculum of Latin and Greek, which was the key to modern languages, and would obviate the instruction of grammar.

ADV. 12. 9. 28
EXAMINATIONS.

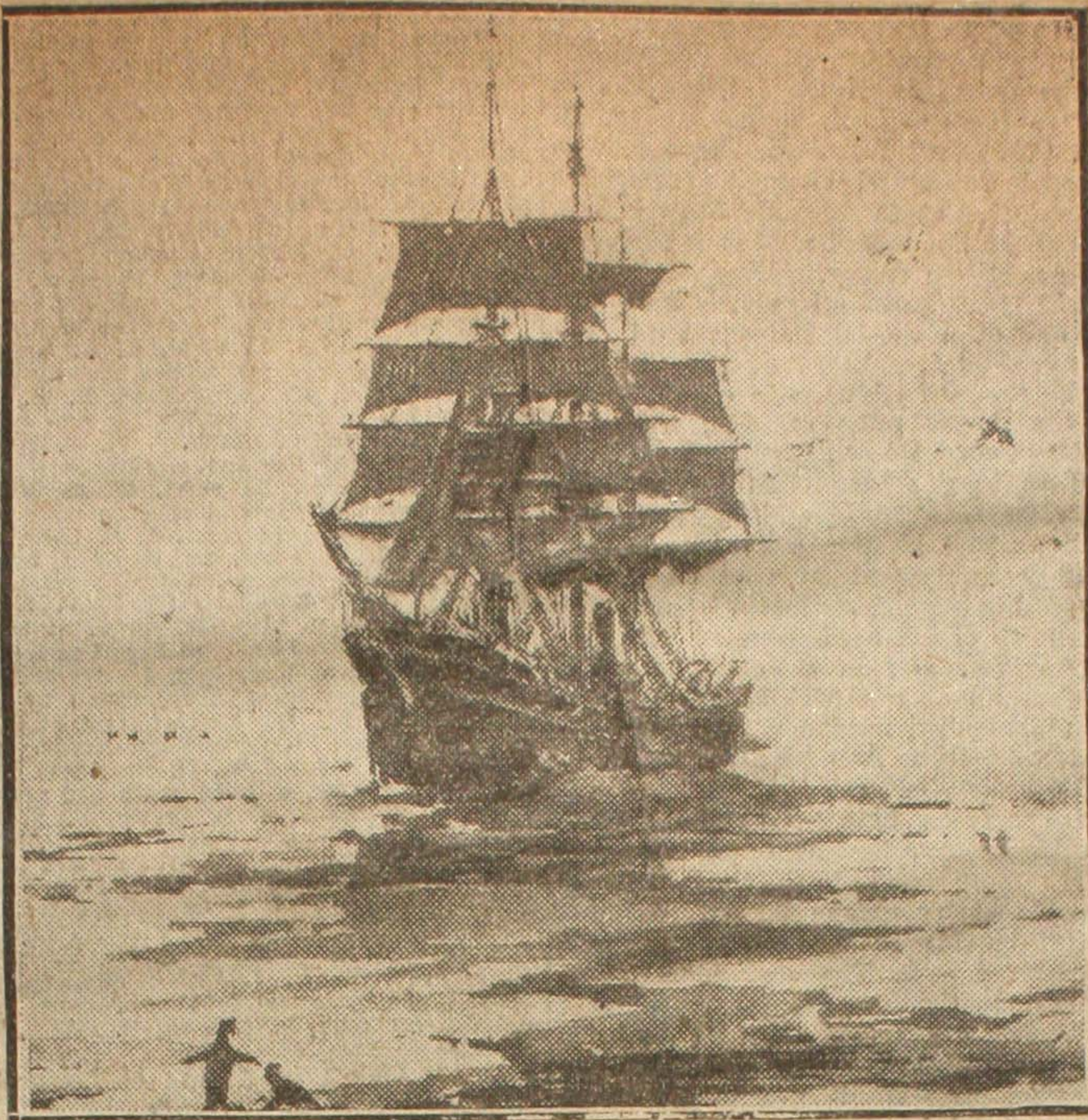
THE SUGGESTED REFORMS.

VIEWS OF DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

In a cable message published in "The Advertiser" it was stated that the headmaster of Harrow (Professor Norwood) had declared to the British Association that though the time had not yet arrived, it would be the correct course to abolish external examinations in secondary schools for the average boy or girl, and to use them only as an avenue to the universities and professions.

The Director of Education (Mr. W. T. McCoy), when asked for his views said it was to be observed that the courses of instruction in the secondary schools of Great Britain were largely determined by the requirements of the public examinations conducted by the universities. Australia had followed the precedent set by the mother country, and in all States the curricula of high schools and secondary schools were similarly largely determined. The high schools of the United States of America were not harassed by external examinations, such as our intermediate, leaving, and leaving honors examinations. Children who satisfactorily completed a full course at a public high school "graduated," provided they fulfilled certain conditions. Graduation marked an epoch in the career of a boy or girl and commanded the attention of parents and public alike. In most States 15 units, inclusive of certain compulsory subjects prescribed by the Board of Education, were required for graduation. In California, for instance, these must include three units in English, one in history of the United States, and one in laboratory science, and at least one other subject, called a "major," must be studied for three years or more. A unit was the measure of a subject pursued throughout the school year of from 36 to 40 weeks, and constituting approximately a quarter of a full year's work. In some States, such as California, all subjects were of equal value; in others, like Utah, such subjects as music, civics, and mechanic arts, counted only as half a unit each.

This scheme had another advantage, inasmuch as children who took the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and home economics courses could graduate on equal terms with their fellows who took the secondary course. All the examinations connected with graduation were conducted by the school authorities. Admission to a University was gained through the recommendation of the principal of an "accredited" school. The accrediting of secondary schools was regulated by the University. All the States adopted the system which had been in operation in California since 1884. A school was not judged only by the scholastic performances of the freshmen it sent to the University, as the accrediting body insisted that the qualifications of the teachers, the school equipment, and the laboratories should be of the proper standard. The applicant for admission must be duly certified as having graduated from a four-year course aggregating at least 15 standard units, and some universities required 16 units, and he must be certified as fitted, in the judgment of the principal, to undertake college work with a reasonable prospect of success. Some universities required certain subjects for admission to a par-



SOUTH POLE QUEST.

Capt. Scott's ship the Discovery, which Sir Douglas Mawson is anxious to secure for a further expedition to the Antarctic. It belongs to the British Government, and it is understood that it may be hired by the Commonwealth Government for South Polar research. Details of the proposals were published in The Register on Tuesday.

ticular schools; others made no such demand. It was held to be the duty of the schoolmaster to see that a student took those subjects which would best prepare him for his work at the university.

NEWS 13. 9. 28
FIGHT AGAINST CANCER

Government Asked for £5,000

SYMPATHETIC REPLY

With a request that £5,000 should be made available by the Government for cancer research, the special committee recently appointed by the Adelaide University to investigate the question waited on the Hon. H. Tassie (Chief Secretary) today. A sympathetic reply was given by the Minister.

The deputation comprised Drs. A. A. Lendon, J. Corbin, and B. H. Morris, and Messrs. R. T. Melrose and H. W. Crompton.

Dr. Lendon said that the deputation was composed of members of the committee recently formed within the University for the prosecution of methods of treatment of cancer and of research as to its nature and cause. The committee proposed to conduct a thorough campaign throughout the State, and in doing so was following the lead of New South Wales and Queensland. A similar work had been proceeding for some years in Britain and in foreign countries. So widely spread was the effort that international congresses were held regularly.

The functions of the committee at the University were to raise a fund to provide equipment for undertaking the radium and X-ray treatment as well as to educate the public in regard to the necessity for early diagnosis and treatment. The committee had been already promised a certain amount, and at that stage it solicited the aid of the State Government in a national cause.

The Chief Secretary, in reply, said that he was aware of the importance of the subject. The Government had agreed to find the money, which would enable the radium offered for use by the Commonwealth to be housed temporarily. The larger question of the support which the Government might give to the permanent scheme he would have to take to Cabinet. He thought that the finances of the State were in such a condition that it was going to be exceedingly difficult for the Government to find money to meet even the commitments already entered into.

However, he was satisfied regarding the immense value of the work contemplated. He also felt that Cabinet would take the same sympathetic view.

NEWS 8-9-28

CANCER TREATMENT

COMMITTEES FORMED

Whole Community Represented

Cancer treatment and research will be undertaken in earnest in Adelaide, the initial organising stages having been successfully completed. Strong representative committees, comprising leading academic, medical, business, and professional men, have been formed, and when these settle down to a working basis results may be expected.

At the last meeting of the general committee invitations to become members were extended to Profs. A. K. MacBeth and H. H. Woollard, Drs. G. A. Lendon, H. A. McCoy, and H. C. Nott, Col. W. Dollman, and Mr. C. E. Wyld.

The general committee and various sub-committees are now constituted as follows:—

General Committee—Sir George Murray, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide (president), Dr. A. A. Lendon (chairman), Sir William Mitchell (vice-Chancellor), Sir Henry Newland, Mr. Lavington Bonython (Lord Mayor), Mr. F. W. Eardley, B.A. (registrar of the University), Drs. B. H. Morris (Inspector-General of Hospitals), J. G. Sleeman (medical superintendent of ratory Adelaide Hospital), John Corbin (president of the South Australian branch of the British Medical Association), Profs. J. B. Cleland, Kerr Grant, C. S. Hicks, A. K. MacBeth, T. Brailsford Robertson, and H. H. Woollard, Drs. A. M. Cudmore, C. T. C. de Crespigny, F. S. Hone, F. R. Hone, G. A. Lendon, H. A. McCoy, Helen Mayo, H. C. Nott, W. Ray, B. H. Swift, H. Swift, J. Stanley Verco, and T. G. Wilson, Col. W. Dollman, Messrs. H. W. Crompton, C. R. J. Glover, J. E. Davidson, R. T. Melrose, C. E. Wyld, W. L. Young.

Finance and Organisation Committee—The Chancellor, the vice-Chancellor, the chairman, the registrar, Drs. F. S. Hone, B. H. Morris, and W. Ray, Col. Dollman, Messrs. F. W. Crompton, J. E. Davidson, C. R. J. Glover, R. T. Melrose, C. E. Wyld, W. J. Young.

Treatment and Research Committee—The chairman, the registrar, Sir Henry Newland, Profs. J. B. Cleland, Kerr Grant, C. S. Hicks, A. K. MacBeth, T. Brailsford Robertson, and H. H. Woollard, Drs. L. B. Bull, John Corbin, A. M. Cudmore, C. T. C. de Crespigny, F. S. Hone, F. R. Hone, G. A. Lendon, H. A. McCoy, B. H. Morris, Helen Mayo, H. C. Nott, W. Ray, B. H. Swift, H. Swift, J. G. Elctman, J. Stanley Verco, and T. G. Wilson.

Education and Publicity Committee—The chairman, the registrar, Sir Henry Newland, Drs. C. T. C. de Crespigny, F. S. Hone, Helen Mayo, B. H. Morris, Stanley Verco, and T. G. Wilson, Col. Dollman, and Messrs. J. E. Davidson and C. E. Wyld.

REG. 11-9-28
AGRICULTURAL CO-ORDINATION.

Dr. G. F. Finlay, Agricultural Consultant to the Development and Migration Commission, has been in Adelaide this week at the invitation of the Agricultural Bureau to attend the annual bureau conference. Before leaving he expressed high appreciation of the work of the bureau, and said he was surprised that it was possible to get together such a large body of the leading farmers of the State. They showed the utmost interest in the many problems of agricultural production, and were obviously highly appreciative of the work of the

officers of the Department of Agriculture. The combination of the department with the State-wide Agricultural Bureau system placed the farmers in a very advantageous position for keeping abreast with modern developments in agricultural practice. The economic value of the work of Roseworthy Agricultural College, so ably explained by Mr. Birks, was made very plain to the congress. Some experiments of this institution, especially that relating to wheat and sheep, are of great value to other States. Dr. Finlay accompanied the delegates to the Waite Institute of Agricultural Research. This visit, he said, was obviously an inspiration to all. Fundamental work of far-reaching scientific significance and of great practical value to Australian agriculture was under way there. He had worked in some of the leading experimental stations in America and England, and said that the Waite Institute would compare favourably with leading agricultural research stations in Europe and America.

ADV. 13. 9. 28
DISEASES OF PLANTS.
VALUE OF RESEARCH WORK.

"Research work on Plant Diseases and Their Control," was the subject of an address to agricultural members of the Liberal Federation on Wednesday morning by Mr. Geoffrey Samuel at the Liberal Club Hall. The president of the committee (Mr. D. F. Bowman) occupied the chair.

Mr. Samuel said that there had been a marked change during the last 30 years in the attitude of farmers towards research. The benefits derived from spraying orchards for the control of disease and from the application of superphosphate had convinced them that great benefits were to be derived from the application of science to farm problems. Nowadays progressive farmers were among those who realised most clearly the problems upon which research was urgently needed, but hitherto lack of funds and of research workers had prevented many problems of the Australian farmers from being investigated.

Mr. Samuel said that the losses from plant diseases were much greater than was commonly supposed, and probably accounted for an annual loss to Australia of approximately five million pounds. The problem of reducing this loss could be divided under three heads. (1) Exclusion of further serious foreign diseases, which were not yet in Australia, of which he showed a number of lantern slides; (2) bringing to the farmer the best knowledge which research could supply on the control of diseases, which was intimately bound up with the question of good farming practices in general. Clean fallows and graded seed which were the best for the growth of the crop also tended to exclude and prevent diseases. The agricultural instructors were the medium of bringing this knowledge direct to the farmer, and when the agricultural instructors kept touch with the research institutes, they should be able to bring to the farmer all the latest knowledge which would be of use under practical conditions. The third point was further research, especially on the breeding of varieties of plants resistant to disease, offered great hopes for the future.

Mr. Samuel gave instances of the development of resistant varieties of plants for a number of important diseases in America, and showed slides of research institutes dealing with the diseases of special crops, such as potatoes and bulbs in Holland, and tomatoes and apples in England. He concluded by showing some slides dealing with the research work on tomato wilt being carried out at the Waite Institute at the present time, and considered that the generous support, and interest of private individuals and of the present Government in the progress of the institute would soon result in great benefits to those interested in agriculture in this State.

The lecturer was accorded a vote of thanks at the instance of Mr. S. McEwin and Mr. H. Kay.

REG. 13. 9. 28
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

SYDNEY, Wednesday. In acknowledgement of the success of the Sydney University fund, to which subscriptions now total £100,000, a service of commemoration was held at the university. A procession, headed by the chancellor (Sir William Cullen), preceded the service in the great hall. The chancellor said that for every gift, great and small, the senate was extremely grateful. The success of the fund would put fresh heart into the university.