

These regulations would provide for the selection of qualified candidates on the grounds of their probable fitness for the position. Scholarships for the dental course at Adelaide University would be awarded early in the new year. Holders who must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years, would be exempted from the payment of fees, and would receive a maintenance allowance of £25 a year.

Before entering on the course candidates would be required to enter into an agreement with the Education Department to undertake the work of a school dentist for a period of four years or more after the completion of their course.

Permanent Career

Mr. W. T. McCoy, B.A. (Director of Education) added that probably three scholarships would be awarded next year. The object of the Education Department was to train its departmental dentists in the same way as teachers. The liability of candidates under bond would be similar to that of the teachers.

Women were preferred because it was considered that they were eminently suited for the work of school dentistry, and that they would be likely to take it up as a permanent career. Following the example of New Zealand, where nearly all the school dental work was done by women, the Education Department of South Australia had decided to reserve these positions for women dentists. In New Zealand, however, women were only partially trained, whereas in South Australia they would be fully qualified at the end of their four years' course.

Reserve to be Maintained

Scholarship candidates must hold the necessary matriculation certificate to admit them to the Dental School. They would be chosen for their probable suitability for the work. The girls who obtained the best examinations results would not necessarily be given the scholarships.

As the department realised that at the end of the four years the ranks of the women dentists might be depleted by marriage or by officers setting up their own practices, a reserve would be maintained by awarding a scholarship at the end of next year, and probably one would be given every succeeding year, although the department did not bind itself to an annual award.

REG. 25-12-26
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT BURSARIES.

The Minister of Education (Hon. L. L. Hill) has awarded the Government bursaries to the undermentioned candidates, subject to the production of satisfactory proof of age:—

- Archibald Henry Peake Bursary.
- O'Connor, Richard J., St. Peter's College (medicine).
- Government Bursaries.
- Corpe, John W., St. Peter's College (engineering).
- Beech, Ernest R., St. Peter's College (medicine).
- Doyle, Leo J., Christian Brothers' College (law).
- McLean, Leonard A., Adelaide High School (medicine).
- Close, Ronald W., Adelaide High School (science).
- Gray, James H., St. Peter's College (medicine).
- Campbell, Jessie, Methodist Ladies' College (arts).
- Strehlow, Theodor G. H., Immanuel College (arts).
- Wilkinson, Harold C., St. Peter's College (engineering).
- Brooke, William C. R., Adelaide High School (engineering).
- Hunt, Max A., Adelaide High School (engineering).

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Dr. H. T. J. Edwards and Mr. F. M. Swan have been appointed to the Dental Board of South Australia, and Drs. R. H. Puleine and A. R. Southwood have been appointed medical members for the year 1927-28. The president will be appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

NEWS 27-12-26

From Dr. H. H. Heaton, M.A., formerly director of the tutorial classes at the University of Adelaide, and now the occupant of the Chair of Economics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, a cable was received at "The News" office reading, "Christmas greeting to all Adelaide friends."

ADV. 27/12/26

FEDERAL SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

It has been decided by the Federal authorities that the School of Forestry at Canberra shall be completed in readiness for the opening term in March. This year, pending the erection of the necessary buildings, the school has been conducted at Adelaide in association with the Adelaide University. The whole of the structural and joinery work throughout the building at Canberra is carried out in Australian timbers supplied by the Governments of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and as many varieties as possible are being included.

DIPLOMA CRAZE

Magical Letters After Names

MINDS OF PUBLIC CONFUSED

(By Rev. A. C. Stevens, M.A.)

America delights in referring to the effete civilisation of Europe with its crumbling monarchic institutions, aristocracy and titles, and gaudy baubles and shams. The great republic has abolished the useless monarchy and dispensed with birth and breeding, blue blood, long pedigrees, and all that hides the fact that "a man's a man for a' that, and a' that and a' that"

Yet strange to say America is the favorite hunting ground of the titled ones of Europe who are so hard up that they are willing to sell themselves and their titles for a mess of millionaire's pottage. Titles seem to be so valued there that people are willing to get them even if they are only of the bought-and-paid-for variety.

Who loves a title better than the American? Every other man is a Rotarian, Smith or a Senator Jones! Every clergyman you meet is a doctor, and every military man a colonel. The love of titles, appellations, and diplomas is innate in the human breast.

Chinese are a very wise old race. They have solved the difficulty in Poland every second family has the title count, an ancient and noble one, and nobody is satisfied. In China there is a mandarin, but there are many ranks and degrees of mandarin, so everybody is satisfied, because everybody who is somebody is a mandarin, but some very much more so than others.

Fees According to Letters

What is going to come to the world if the present tendency to multiply the employment of the alphabet after the names of people continues?

In music, art, science, learning, the church, and the business world we are constantly discovering that nobody is any body unless he can place magical letters after his name. If he is an architect he has four letters, but if a good one at least eight. If he is a doctor he has four, but for expensive operations he should have anything up to 19.

The recent scandal of the diploma mill of America is still fresh in most memories. There was a case in which the payment of so many dollars furnished the applicant with a degree, and thousands of thousands of good Americans were poisoned or cut up or otherwise irrevocably and irreparably lost to the world through treatment by bogus doctors. With some American universities the scandal is not yet revealed, although known to the elect. Be it said to the credit of all British universities that the standard is universally high and reliable.

It was recently stated in London that there were only three sets of letters in the way of music degrees that denoted anything to the knowing ones in the world of music. Yet of the degrees and diplomas in music there is no end. And new realms are being added to the diploma market. If a man makes spectacles or if he pulls teeth he must have his diploma. And so it goes on.

This brings us to a consideration of the whole farcical aspect of the examination system. Annually thousands of anaemic youths sit for endless examinations, and in many cases pass with either extraordinary luck in striking the questions they happen to understand, or by virtue of having swotted up incredible quantities of learning which they promptly proceed to forget.

Toll of Youth

Annually from this toll of youth there is a certain proportion which is plucked and sent down, which either drops out or sets to work to have another try next year.

Educationalists are agreed that in many ways this is a mere travesty of true education. If the teachers could all be permitted to sort out their pupils from the particular knowledge they have of them in class work there would be a far more reliable test, and yet even teachers are deceived in the knowledge of their pupils, and teachers are human and fallible and hard to standardise.

The remedy is not in the abolition of examinations and diplomas, but in the right use of the former by students and the right understanding of what the latter stand for by the public. Education cannot make a gifted individual, but an examination degree can be used as a warrant that he is a trained individual in a specified line.

The use of arbitrary alphabetical letters certainly confuses the minds of the public. Yet degrees are like testimonials—in spite of their gross abuse and often untrustworthy character they are indispensable in allotting employment, and must be taken by discerning minds for what they are worth.

TO STUDY NATIVES

Trip Outback Tomorrow

WORK ON NEW LINES

"To study the Australian aborigines on entirely new lines, and to conduct careful research on the physical anthropology of the inhabitants of Central Australia will be the objects of our trip to the interior," said Dr. T. D. Campbell today.

The party will leave Adelaide tomorrow by train for Oodnadatta. Comprising Prof. J. B. Cleland and E. H. Davies, Drs. Campbell and W. Ray, and Messrs. C. J. Hackett and F. Jeffrey, it will spend a few days at Macumba Station, and then travel to Alice Springs by motor. There the party will find plenty of material to engage its attention, for the three weeks it is proposed to spend among the aborigines.

"Research work," said Dr. Campbell, "will be purely university work. We expect to encounter severe heat, but the vacation offers the opportunity, and we cannot afford to forego it."

"There is much work to be done among the natives," he continued. "Body measurements will be taken, hair color will be studied, and blood tests taken."

"Team work will feature the expedition. Prof. Cleland will give his time to pathology, Dr. Ray to physiology, Prof. Davies to special research regarding the musical tendencies of the aborigines, while Mr. Hackett will study physical anthropology. That section will, of course, interest me most. Mr. Jeffrey is an expert photographer, so that our records should be complete."

REG 30-12-26
UNIVERSITY LAND.

When the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society vacated the Jubilee Exhibition Building and grounds in favour of their new premises at West Wayville, the Adelaide University authorities applied for a portion of the land immediately at the rear of their present grounds. Negotiations are now in progress for the transference of that land to the University. It is understood that portion of the land will be used for recreation purposes by the students.

ADV. 30-12-26

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL.

To-day a party consisting of Dr. T. D. Campbell (organiser), Professor Cleland, Dr. E. Harold Davies, and Dr. E. Harold Davies, and Dr. E. Harold Davies (cinematograph operator), will leave on a scientific expedition to Central Australia. The object is to gather information regarding the Australian aborigines, and it is expected that valuable material will be secured regarding the physiology, life, habits, and history of the natives. In view of the dying-out of the natives it is felt that no time should be lost in obtaining information which will be of popular and scientific interest in years to come. The members of the party will travel by train to Oodnadatta, and then will drive to Alice Springs by motor lorry. That will be there headquarters during the three weeks they will be engaged on the work, although they may venture farther afield if the opportunity offers. Assistance is being given the expedition by the Rockefeller Foundation, which will subsidise funds raised for the acquisition of such scientific information. The grant in this case is the first of an annual series for carrying out such work in each State of the Commonwealth. Last year two American scientists, Dr. Clark Wisler and Mr. Endree visited South Australia in connection with a similar investigation.

ADV. 30-12-26

ADDITIONAL AREA FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time for the acquisition of additional land for the Adelaide University, and it was ascertained on Wednesday that arrangements have been almost completed for the granting by the Government of a piece of land at the rear of the University for recreation purposes. The land extends from the back of the University buildings to Victoria Drive, and is thought to be sufficient in area to permit of an oval being laid out for the use of the students.

SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Sir William Mitchell's well-deserved distinction of Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George comes to him after many years of zealous labor at the highest seat of learning in South Australia, and in recognition of his being in the foremost rank of men connected with the Universities of the Commonwealth. One great use of such royal favors is the emphasis they give to the unity of the Empire, showing that service to the Crown is worthy of recognition wherever it is rendered. In Sir William Mitchell's case it has been rendered under more skies than one, for his many friends and admirers do not forget that his labors in the educational field began long before they were extended to South Australia. A native of Scotland, which has contributed so largely to the ranks of those who have won academic distinction, he went to the Edinburgh University when he was old enough, and there gave years to the study of divinity, medicine, and the arts. After graduating he became lecturer on Ethics at that famous seat of learning, and later lecturer on Education at University College, London. His mastery of the subjects to which he devoted himself was recognised by his appointments as examiner in Philosophy at the Edinburgh University, and in the theory of Education at the Cambridge University. In whatever part of the Empire he chose to make his home Sir William Mitchell was assured of a successful and remarkable career, and South Australia was fortunate when in 1894 he accepted the chair of Philosophy and Economics at the Adelaide University.

To Sir William Mitchell the academic calling has been something more than a mere profession. It has been a vocation to which he has applied himself with what can only be called a spiritual fervor, and a determination to make education subservient to the realisation of the highest ideals of human thought and conduct. He had not reached his teens when the sudden interest in education which marked the middle of the last century produced in England the Elementary Education Act of 1870. But he had not long entered on his academic course when the possibilities resulting from Forster's Act in the way of improving the morale of a nation dawned upon him, and we find him almost as soon as he reached London flinging himself into the movement for the establishing of those day training colleges for teachers which are now associated with all universities, and have for their aim the imparting of a higher form of education than could be derived from the old training colleges unconnected with the universities. The result was the abolition of the ancient and ineffective pupil teacher system, and the raising of the standard of teaching in primary schools. In the progress of the Adelaide University Sir William has been a veteran worker, and the present may be considered a not inappropriate time for directing attention to the debt which the institution owes him for an immense amount of time and labor, which, gratuitously and unostentatiously, he has placed at its service since he discontinued his professorial duties. In connection with the University his influence has always been exerted on behalf of freedom as the only avenue by which truth can be attained. Yet his interest in what may be called the machinery of the University, of which he has long been Vice-Chancellor, has not detracted from the time and attention demanded by the studies by which he has achieved a reputation extending beyond the Empire. His work on the "Structure and Growth of the Mind" has been hailed by psychologists as a masterpiece; and there is little doubt that its publication had much to do with the extraordinary compliment paid him when he was selected to deliver the Gifford lectures at Aberdeen. The influence directly and indirectly exerted on the community by a university teacher equally distinguished by culture and learning cannot but be elevating, and in the honor he has so brilliantly earned Sir William may be assured of the warm felicitations of a grateful community.