

satisfactory report on their previous work, cadets will then be admitted to the Forest School for a period of three years, without pay, but during each long vacation, subject to their previous work being satisfactory, will be posted to special work in the State forest reserves of the Commonwealth, and will receive pay according to the above scale and railway fares. Only those who graduate in forestry will be eligible for appointment as assistant foresters. Every graduate will commence service as an assistant forester at a salary of £175 per annum, and, after selection, may be promoted to the grade of forester as vacancies occur. Assistant forester, £175, rising to £300 per annum; forester, £300 to £400 per annum. Special officers, such as inspectors, will be appointed from the forester grade as the occasion requires.

—Schedule for Returned Soldiers.—

A Class.—Returned soldiers will be admitted to the forest service of the State as in the general scheme with the following modifications:—

(a) Age of entry extended to 25 years; (b) grade—Forest workmen (returned soldier class); (c) pay, 54/ per week for following three years. Promotion—After three years as forest workmen (returned soldier class), and on qualification, the candidate, after application, subject to good report, will be eligible for appointment as occasion arises to the pay and privileges of foremen. B

Class.—The general scheme as set forth for forest cadet-chief, forester grade, will be followed with the following modification:—After matriculation candidates will be admitted on production of satisfactory reports direct to the Forest School, and will be subsequently on a similar footing to the ordinary cadet. Permanent employees connected with forest reserves will be required to dwell on the reserves to which they are attached.

—Nature Study.—

Boys will be selected by the Department of Forestry at the University of Adelaide for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in tree culture. The course of instruction will include macroscopic botany as applied to chemistry, plant nutrition, nursery work, collection of seed, identification of trees and timber, description of soils, and the forest produce developing on the different types of soil, elementary forestry mensuration, some simple forest operations. The pupils during their stay at the forest will be given instruction in the forest each day with the exception of Sundays. Prizes will be awarded on the result of an examination on the work which has been covered during the fortnight, which will be held during the last day of the course in each year. The teachers of nature study in the schools will also be given opportunity of attending a "school" in forest tree culture. Applications will be received from them on or before March 31 in each year.

*Advertiser*

14.3.17

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

Interesting views upon democracy and the responsibilities of citizenship were expressed by Mr. Herbert Heaton (Director of Tutorial Classes at the University) at a public welcome tendered him on Tuesday evening. One found in Australia, as in other countries where democracy was not so advanced, he said, the same belief in its infallibility, almost in its godly omnipotence. They must smash this ideal. Democracy was no guarantee that the people were on the right lines. The success or failure of democracy depended upon the character, the knowledge, and wisdom of the democrat. Since democracy meant the rule of the greatest number it meant that the standard, intellect, and character of the average citizen decided whether the democracy was to be good or bad, just or unjust, a success or a failure. This led to the conclusion that the adult needed training for citizenship, and this, to some extent, was a justification for putting forward the claims of the Workers' Educational Association. During the past 20 or 25 years Australian domestic politics had been largely economic in character. Yet they had made little effort to get down to the root principles of economics, and scarcely any attempt to equip the men who were to shape their laws or administer their wide, complex economic machinery. With a heavy load of debt, the need for further internal development, and the possibility of a reconstruction of economic society, it would be futile to deny that they needed to think exceptionally hard and to train men so that they could face these problems with some knowledge, purpose, and assurance of being able to tackle them successfully and completely. The whole question of international and Imperial affairs was also arising. The war had brought Australia to its state of manhood, and this meant the acceptance of a certain amount of responsibility with regard to relationship with other nations. They must work out an international and an Imperial policy when the war was over. It was therefore necessary that they should know something about the countries with which they would come most closely into touch.



PERSONAL.

Great satisfaction was felt, especially in legal circles, on Tuesday, when it became known that the Chief Justice had received from his Majesty the King the honor of Knighthood. Sir George Murray has won the deepest respect of the Bar both for his attainments as a lawyer and for the dignity with which he discharges the duties of his high office. Some surprise was therefore occasioned when no public congratulations were offered him in court on Tuesday. It is understood, however, that members of the Bar have privately conveyed to him their congratulations, and that the absence of a public recognition in court of the event was in conformity with his Honor's personal wish.

At a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday Ministers considered the applications for the position of Director of the Botanic Gardens in succession to Dr. M. Holtze, and adopted the recommendation of the Board of Governors that Mr. J. F. Bailey, the Director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, should be chosen. The decision arrived at will be submitted to his Excellency the Governor for approval at a meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday. Mr. Bailey, who was born



Mr. J. F. Bailey.

on August 5, 1866, was educated in Brisbane, and he was appointed Director of the Brisbane Gardens in 1905. For 12 years he filled the position of secretary of the Royal Society, and in 1909 he was made president of that body. He has been connected with botanical work all his life, and his credentials were so good that it is understood the board have long held the opinion that there was no one among the known aspirants for the office who was so well qualified to fill the position of Director.



## EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.

### INAUGURATING THE SCHEME.

The arrival in Adelaide on Tuesday of Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A. (Director of Tutorial Classes at the Adelaide University), marks a distinct forward step in the movement initiated here four years ago for the higher education of the workers. That movement owes its origin to the Workers' Educational Association, a body with its headquarters in England, and was the result of a visit the general secretary (Mr. A. Mainbridge) paid to Australia in 1913. Since then the aims of the association have been kept alive in this State by an active local committee, but it was not until the Government, acting in conjunction with the Adelaide University, decided to appoint a director of tutorial classes for workers, that the movement went ahead. Mr. Heaton, who occupied a similar post in Hobart, is the successful applicant for the position, and he will take up his duties at the University on April 1. Interviewed yesterday, he made the following general statement on the aims of the movement:—

"The tutorial classes are designed to fill one big gap in the educational scheme in South Australia. There are others, but no educational programme would be complete that did not provide some scheme of study for adults. These classes will probably take a front place, sooner or later, in the educational schemes of all countries. To-day, in every part of the British Empire, there are classes in existence, and there is every reason to believe that, on the termination of the war, the movement will receive a great fillip. To have a successful democratic country the citizen must be trained just as much as the soldier, and his training must enable him to be well-informed upon domestic policy and international relationships. It will be generally admitted that education tends to make better men, as well as better citizens; yet, in spite of this, no adequate provision has been made hitherto for the education of adults. Our educational schemes tend to stop short with the primary schools, and to turn the scholars adrift at an age when their real education should begun.

"In order to improve the existing educational system, the tutorial class movement was inaugurated in England 13 years ago. Under it any person over 16 years of age can, for 2/6 per annum, study any subject that interests him or her up to a standard equal to that of a student at the university. In fact, it has been declared that you can now get a university education for 2/6 a year. We shall probably find in South Australia that the demand at the outset will be for classes in economics; but I have no doubt that, as the movement becomes more widely known, other subjects will call for attention. For instance, in Hobart we had highly successful classes in English literature, philosophy, modern history, and economics. The war has created a demand for studies in the development of the present Great Powers. The great value of the tutorial class is that it does not consist of a series of sermons. Each lecture is followed by an hour's discussion, and I must confess that during that hour I have often learned far more than I have taught. The Workers' Educational Association is strictly non-party political and unsectarian. It welcomes men and women of all creeds, and of every shade of political thought. It gives the word 'worker' the widest possible interpretation, and accepts as a student any person unable to attend the courses of lectures given at the university. In short, the tutorial classes will endeavor to bring the university to the people; and as far as the public accord its support, and the finances permit, we shall always make it our aim to appeal to the widest possible constituency.

"In England the war has impelled the Government to reconsider the whole educational fabric. Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, the new Minister of Education, has been one of the strongest supporters of the tutorial class movement, and is expected to give it a foremost place in the educational reforms he has promised to introduce."

#### A Public Welcome.

Under the auspices of the association a public welcome was tendered to Mr. Heaton at the Trades Hall on Tuesday evening. The president of the association (Mr. T. Ryan, M.P.) presided, and there was a large and representative attendance of those interested in the movement.

The Chairman said he welcomed, on behalf of the association and of the State generally, Mr. Heaton, who had come from Tasmania to take up his duties at the University. Many of them had been patiently, almost wearily, waiting for the man who was to carry on the work in South Australia. That day he was with them. (Applause.) Professor Meredith Atkinson (director of tutorial classes at the Sydney University) had sent Mr. Heaton to Adelaide, believing him to be the best man for the work he would be required to perform.



The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Professor W. Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc.) said they might regard that night as the beginning of the association's actual work in Adelaide. It was easy to talk of education and its value. It was really hard, however, to find among the many members of the association the classes of 30 ready to undertake the courses. Although the body was named the Workers' Association, the term "worker" applied to all who desired to work at education. The workers predominated in the movement, but it was one of adult education. On behalf of the University he could say the more fully that institution was occupied by the tutorial classes the better. (Applause.)

A resolution expressing a cordial welcome to Mr. Heaton and promising him all the assistance possible in making his work a success was carried with applause.

Mr. Heaton, in returning thanks for the welcome, said one had to remember that education was only one of the many factors that went to mould personality. A good deal could be done by the development of the mind and soul during the period of education—a period that in some cases only ended with life itself. Whatever might be the effects of heredity, or the influence of environment, education could do a great deal to make a man better. Education, however, often damned a man, and the association had to guard against such a result. Mr. Heaton referred to the development of the association and also to the work of the tutors and to the conduct of classes. In Government subsidies Australia was getting ten times as much as England had been getting at the outbreak of the war.

*Admission 16.3.17*

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

The first report of the Advisory Council of Education, which has just been issued, deals with the question of co-ordinating public examinations. It states that a meeting of the committee on public examinations was held on November 3, and it was decided to postpone consideration of a change in the system now conducted by the University, for the reasons that the demands of the war on teachers make a change undesirable for the present, and that members desired to have fuller information about the working of the New South Wales and Victorian systems. The committee, however, was unanimous in making the following recommendations:—  
"1. To avoid a multiplicity of examinations on work for the same standard, such as the University primary, the State Civil Service, and the railway clerical service, it would be well if there were a single examining authority for the State. 2. The same examining authority should conduct public examinations for scholarships and bursaries provided by the State, and should take account of the different curricula and methods in other than departmental schools. 3. A pass in the junior public or the junior commercial examination should be accepted as qualifying for appointment to the State Civil Service and to the railway clerical service, provided that English and arithmetic are among the subjects that are passed. 4. Candidates for those two services should not be required to present a medical certificate before examination, but before appointment; this is the arrangement for entrance to the Commonwealth Civil Service. 5. Seeing that the qualification for entrance to the services of the State is so low, and seeing that the higher branches of the service require men of exceptional knowledge and ability, courses of training should be provided, and appropriate examinations should be required, before men are eligible for promotion to these higher branches of the service." The council at its meetings on November 7 and December 3 considered and agreed to adopt clauses 1 and 2, and to postpone clauses 3, 4, and 5 for further consideration at its next meeting.

*Register 17-3-17*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

##### MARCH EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

###### PASS LIST.

—Law of Property, Part II.—

Third Class.—Purves, Charles Mason.

—Law of Contracts.—

None passed.

—Law of Wrongs.—

Third Class (in order of merit).—Wallace, Norman  
Vigilant; Raine, George Lewis.

—Law of Evidence and Procedure.—

None passed.

—Constitutional Law.—

Third Class.—Purves, Charles Mason.