wheat immediately after harvest, which depresses prices, they should form associations to hold their wheat INSTRUCTIVE EVENING MEETING. and take advantage of the higher prices

later on in the year.

At first glance this appears to be an enticing plan, but on closer examination it will be found that there is not pal Kiek, M.A., B.D., the speakers for the much profit in holding wheat,

I have calculated the average monthly prices for wheat (South Australia) over a period of 50 years, and have found that the lowest price is highest in September (4/5%), a differ- suggested. He would deal with only one ence of 4%d. But the cost of carrying and the effect of increased sales on the price would greatly reduce this working of supply and demand effects withholding of grain from the market does not result in a gain to the holding farmer.

Organising Marketing

Nevertheless a real advantage might result from a holding of wheat which aimed at organised marketing, namely, a more stable price during the year, A stable price might not be a satisfactory price, but nevertheless it enhances the liquid quality of wheat as a security for the advance of credit.

It has also been suggested, notably by Professor Perkins, that the Government should guarantee a minimum wheat price. Extreme difficulty has been encountered in trying to manipulate the price of sugar, coffee, and raisins in this and other artificial ways in Cuba, Brazil, and California. The difficulties in regard to wheat would be overwhelming. Oversupply and great monetary loss to the Government would be the inevitable result.

It would appear, theoretically, that the price of wheat would have a direct innuence on the acreage put under crop. But in South Australia by no that welfare? means has this been the rule. There are several instances where a large rise in price has been followed by decreased acreage, and vice versa. Since 1880, a period of more than 40 years, the price has apparently influenced the acreage only in 18 years.

Correspondence in Price

From 1868 close correspondence has existed between British and South Australian wheat price variations, and the South Australian fluctuations have become less violent. In other words, the Port Adelaide price has approximated to the world market price. But, remarkably, local supply has controlled the volume of exports, not the British price.

When the yearly fluctuations of the price of wheat in South Australia are compared with those in other countries, for example, the United Kingdom or New Zealand, it will be found that the Port Adelaide fluctuations are the more violent. Over a period of 40 years the coefficient of variation for South Australia is 31.2 and the mean yearly movements amount to 19.2 per cent. of the mean annual price of 4/3%. B Which means that the average yearly deviation from the average annual price amounts to more than 9d. per bushel, which is, relatively, a large amount.

Generally, the trend of the yearly fluctuations can be summed up as follows:-From 1836 to 1855, rising ing for different professions, and that prices; 1856 to 1894, falling prices; 1895 to 1921, rising prices,

Australian farmers need organised marketing to cut the costs of distributteach. The man who could study for a tion and to enhance the liquid value of university course in conjunction with his te their security, and the application of of business methods to farming to de- of the best students they had in philocrease the costs of production.

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interest of the Australian public exami-maintain and, if possible, raise the level nations in music scheme. He will spend of education in the State. It existed a few days in Sydney, where he will be particularly to raise the standard of the entertained by Mr. Ronald Beale, and will leaching profession, and that end could be be given an opportunity to meet Sydney secured only as it set its mind towards, musicians. Mr. T. S. Lobban (secretary and placed its influence behind, all sound Mr. Frank Hutchens, of the Sydney Conservatorium, will accompany Dr. Harold Davies to Brisbans.

EDUCATIONAL ADDRESSES.

The annual public meeting was held in the evening at the Price Hall, Adelaide High School, Grote street. The President, who occupied the chair welcomed Professor McKellar Stewart, Ph.D., and Princi-

The Teachers' Equipment. Professor Stewart delivered an address on The Teacher's Equipment." He said that the title suggested rather an ambitions project on his part, but his intenobtained in January (4/11), and the tion was not so ambitious as might be element in the teacher's equipment, but it was of first importance, and one which, in view of the emphasis that was properly laid upon questions of method was likely margin of extra profit. The normal to be lost sight of. All were familiar with the assertion of Mr. Fisher, Minister such an adjustment of prices that the of Education in a former British Cabinet, that the welfare of a nation depended upon its schools. He ventured to add that the effectiveness of the schools to minister to that welfare depended upon the teacher. If those two statements were assumed to be correct, it would appear that the proper equipment of the teacher should be a matter of supreme importance to the nation. In what terms was it to be estimated? Could it be measured in material production? Another Cabinet Minister said that the greatness of Britain depended upon the volume of its exports. Professor Stewart said he thought not, for the reason that that view rested upon a confusion of means with ends. The life of a nation required as a means to its subsistence an adequate supply of material goods, but the welfare of the nation was to be measured by the quality of the life of its citizens. A nation was well informed when the souls of its citizens were awake and receiving sufficient nourishment. The activities of the soul must be directed towards excellence; the mind and thought must be untampered. They had to awaken the soul, to hold up before it the images of everything that was noble, true, pure, and of good repute. If the welfare of a nation consisted of the possession of such awakened minds, and if that in turn depended upon its

> Enthusiasm for Knowledge. One characteristic of the awakened mind or soul, he proceeded, was that it displayed enthusiasm for knowledge, not a mere acquiring of information. When they had faced problems and found their way out, they arrived at true which consisted of a knowledge, rinciples. If the teacher were to perform that function, was it not indispensable that he himself should be a lover of knowledge? The particular direction which that love took was of secondary importance. There was a growing conviction that the best teachers should be in charge of the more junior classes, because if the first steps taken in the pursuit of knowledge in any subject were to be in the right direction, the guider of such steps should have a clear apprehension of the goal to which the steps were taken. The first steps were the most important and in need of the most expert guidance. The gaining of the equipment was a process that should continue throughout the teacher's career. A set of conditions that left the teacher tired and fagged, and the pupil overwrought at the end of the day was not good for either, or for the

school teachers, what are they to say of

the equipment of the teacher to securing

nation. "The Atmosphere of Research." The speaker said the most effective way of providing the teacher's equipment was by a course of study in a university. There he entered into the atmosphere of research. They were particularly happy in that respect in South Australia, for in no other university in Australia would they find that spirit of research so de-The teacher veloped as in Adelaide. should learn to exploit the resources of the library, and he could meet men train- plause.) his thought. While going through his academic career his time should be as own work was very courageous. Some those of the Education Department, whose way was franked by the department through the university, free from the cares of professional knowledge. He was glad to know that the pupil teacher system with all its evils found no place in the educational organization in the State. He at least a selected number of students the full benefit of a preparatory course of study in arts or science prior to their work in the technique of teaching. The Dr. E. Harold Davies leaves by the Mel-professor said he understood that the or the training of character. What was to be the equipment of the teachers to

meet that demand? That raised the

question of personality, which was deter-

mined by the ideals they cherished and

the principles by which they lived. If

they were to enable their pupils to appro-

hend these things they must first have

laid hold of them and made them opera-

Principal Kiek said he wished to emphasize the importance in teaching of the personality of the teacher, and also of the need for thorough training in the technique of teaching. No subject could be made to live unless the teacher were a live man; enthusiasm was essential to competence. He remarked that many great scholars were utterly incapable of imparting their knowledge in an interesting or even in an intelligible fashion, while some mediocre scholars were really excellent teachers. The spirit and the method of teaching were as essential as the matter of it. He reminded his hearers of the derivation of the word "education" from a Latin root meaning "to draw out," but he would not admit that the need for direction and discipline was in any way obsolete. He was frankly dubious about the modern theories which asserted that a normal child's nature was entirely good, just as he was hostile to the old-fashioned theory that it was entirely bad.

Responsibility of the Educationist. They had passed through untold millenia of animalism and savagery; culture and civilization were recent developments. Thus the anti-social instincts were terrifically strong. Recent psychology rather emphasized than otherwise the responsibility of the educationist. He dissented from the view of some recent writers on race-problems and eugenics who wanted to exalt heredity at the expense of environment. The westernization of Japan and the Prussianizing of Germany showed that the whole disposition and outlook of a people could be altered in a single generation by systematic education. Dr. Barnardo's Homes had also proved that education could overcome a bad heredity in the vast majority of uses. He was in favour of restricting the reproduction of idiots, epileptics and the like, but in the main he believed that civilization must progress by the methods of the school rather than by those of the stud farm.

The State for the Individual. Principal Kick then argued that citizenship was simply a phase of life; any education that made good men and women would make good citizens. He strongly objected to making what he called a "fetish" of the State; ultimately the State existed for the individual, not the individual for the State. He said there was a tendency to identify loyalty to the State with maintenance of the "status quo." In matters of foreign policy he had been disgusted to hear prominent people in Adelaide enunciating that most immoral doctrine "My country, right or wrong." That showed that education for citizenship was obviously needed. Patriotism was something nobler than herd instinct and tribal pride; he urged that those things should be "sublimated." Patriotism should be associated with moral idealism, directed into channels of social service, and related to universal culture and wellbeing. Patriotism might manifest itself, he said, in agitation for social reform, or in opposition to what was felt to be an unwise and immoral foreign policy or an unnecessary or unjust war. Patriotism was not a subject to be taught, but a spirit to be caught. A passion for justice and a love of hard work were more important to inculcate than saluting the flag or singing war songs. The great thing was to encourage noble sentiment rather than vapid sentimentalism. He protested against politics being regarded as a game for intriguers and selfseekers; it should be exalted as a vocation for true patriots. He felt strongly the need for more discipline and self-restraint, a greater reverence for law and order; liberty was, he said, everywhere confused with licence. The true wealth of any State was in the public spirit of its citizens; it was in the schools of the people that this should be nurtured. Only in this way could democracy be made safe for the world or even safe for itself. (Ap-

At the instance of Mr. Maley, seconded would broaden his outlook and quicken by Mr. Lashey, the hearty thanks of the meeting was conveyed to the speakers.

Enjoyable vocal items were contributed free as possible before he began to by Miss Elsie Woolley and Mr. Fred teach. The man who could study for a Stone. Mr. Ben Watson acted as accompanist.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE. From WILFRID OLDHAM, hon. sccretary:-The Education Society, as you know, has recently concluded a very successful conference. The success of that urged serious consideration to the ques- conference was in no small measure due tion whether it was not possible to give to the publicity which you gave to it in the columns of The Register. The committee realize this, and, therefore, have instructed me to convey to you the appreciation which they feel for the generous treatment the society received at your hands. (This graceful tribute is valued .-Ed.)

SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Arrangements are proceeding apace in connect on with the forthcoming Science Congress, to be held in Adelaide, in August and the honorary secretary for South Australia (Mr. L. Keith Ward) anticipates baving the full programme ready by Friday. He is arranging for two public lectarce to be held in the Town Hall, and his Excellency the Governor (Sir Tom Bridges) will hold an evening reception for members of the association on August

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

CONCERT BY ADVANCED STUDENTS.

There was a large and enthusiastic andience at the Elder Hall last night, when a concert was given by advanced students from the studios of the various representatives of the teaching stall. Before the programme proper the director (Professor Harold Davies) made some announcements principally relative to the first appearance this month of the Conservatorium string quartet, with Mr. Charles Schildey. The director suggested that the patrons of this concert should use their influence so that 1,000 people would assemble to bear amongst other notable items the "Negro quartet" by Dvorak.

There were several important numbers. such as the music for skring quartet, violoncello ensemble, the duo for two pianos, the Mozart concerto, and the Macpherson funtasy prelude for organ. The last-named was played by Mr. Herbert Edwards (Elder scholar), who found this interesting phantasy a task which served to display his increasing command of organ requirements. Buch's "Gavotte in D." arranged for Violoncellos, was played by Messrs, F. L. Parsons, G. Goldsworthy, G. Grosser, and M. Williams. They recoived warm appreciation, and had to bow acknowledgment. The first movement of Reethoven's string quartet in C minor, op. 18, No. 4, was played by three members of Mr. Schilsky's ensemble class, Misses Helen Magarey, Gwen Moss, and Doreen Stoneman, with the assistance of Mr. Harold Parsons as 'cellist, Much close study had been given to the movement. and the result was evidence of the influence of cultured direction. Chopin's "Rondo for two pianos. Op. 73," was interpreted by the Misses Marjorie Adamson and Constance McGrath, both of whom possessed the technique and intellect necewary for the difficult music. Miss Evelyn Morley's liquid scale passages and wellcontrasted tone were applied to the first movement of Mozart's "Concerto in A." The orchestral part was played on a secoud plane by Mr. William Silver, Miss Linda Wald made a good impression in her singing of the Mozant air, "Ah lo so" from "Il flauto magico." Miss Valda Harvey was accorded applause for her Brahms' song, "May night." Mr. Alva Penrose displayed a baritone voice of wide range in Crieg's "The swan," and schumann's "Wanderer's song." Miss Sylvia Thomas' soprano voice was of the hightness necessary to the portrayal of "Mia Piccirella," by Gomez. Miss Mabel Siegele (Elder scholar), a young contraito, essayed the aria, "O my heart is weary," by Goring Thomas. Her voice is attractive, and should develop well. Miss Dorech Stoneman's violin solo was part I of Vieextemps' 'Fantasie caprice," and it gave full opportunity for brilliancy and well-expressed rhythm. Mrs. C. W. Chinner played the "Legende" for violin by Wienlawski, and earned a genuine outburst of applause. Miss Doris Kentish's pianoforte playing was artistic in the Debussy works, "La fille aux cheveux de lin," and "Arabesque, No. 2." Miss Marjorie Jackson was note perfect in the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 13," for piano. The accom-

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Meegan, and Ariel Shearer.

LAW STUDENTS SOCIETY.

panisks were Misses Muriel Prince, Auec

The Adelaido University Lew Students' So-Chety met on Thesasy might tel in the Law Library, when the following question, set by Dr. Kerr, was the subject for debate: "A morigaged land under the Real Property Act, 1856, to B to secure repayment on Jamuary 1, 1934, of 23,000 ient by B to A. The mortgare was duly registered. The mortgage provided for parment of interest quarterly on the usual quarter days, but did not contain any special provision as to payment of interest in lies of notice a condition of redemption in the event of the mortgage becoming overdue. A did not repay the principal money on Jamuary 1. B did not make any demand therefore. On April 15, without any prior coulce, A called on it and tendoved him principal, interest and charges to that date. B declined to accept the money of dischance the mortgage unless he were paid six months' interest in Beu of notice. A declined to pay such interest. A suce 'B for redemption." M. W. Bednall. Counsel for B. Mr. H. N. Tucker, with him Mr. P. A. Kiley. After able arguments had been adduced by all counsel, the question was thrown open for general debata, when the following spoker-Mesons P. McCarthy, P. Ohlaren, T. Whimpress, E. Haywood, M. Buttrose, J. McChriby and B. Griff, Dr. Kerr. who adjudiented, held that the mortrager A bad a right to the discharge of his mortgame without the payment of the six menths inin iB, and judgment was suterisi terest class accombinately.