The Reactionaries

Now, however, according to the Melbourne Argus, the reform proc-\discretionary{essed to rid education in Victoria of the system of examination by the University of Melbourne. The course of study, efficiency of teaching, and the standard of the school terminal examinations, provided that they also passed the examination held by the University. The second method was to pass the external examinations held by the univer-\discretionary{sity.

The Victorian movement was discussed on Friday morning. The Board of Examiners is to be re-constituted, and the public examinations are to be held under the new system. The new system will come into being under the new system, and the old system will remain under the old system. The difficulties which have faced the movement in the past do not alter the fact that the burden of examinations is not yet overcome.

The Wrong and the Right

The subject of history, for instance, is often taught but is not thoroughly taught. Although unsatisfactory in extent by learning dates and facts as briefly as possible, the Macauley history, which is not altogether reliable, contains some very fine things. The aim of those who give the school children a better knowledge of history in that department is that the student's mind is broadened, and while historical knowledge is important, the knowledge of some historical facts is not less important. In the case of Mr. Macauley, who does not know the dates of some little event, he does know that it happened in the 15th century. What is perhaps more, he knows when to find the date and the date is the important thing.

It has been suggested that there should be a board of examiners, representing the various schools, so that there might be some co-ordination of the subjects and of teaching in this field. It is obvious, however, that a body of examiners would be too effective in their work. The question of examinations has been one of long standing, and while considerable progress has been made and variations have been engendered, the influence which the present stands in the way of effective results.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES

During the year a course of six lectures was given on the resources of the State by an efficient appointed by the University. The first lecture was on the subject of "The Role of the University in the Australian Economy." The lectures were as follows:
- September 11: "The Place of Modern Languages," by Lady Godiva.
- November 8: "Geology and Mining," by Dr. J. C. Kay, Government Geologist.
- November 15: "Chemical Research," by Dr. C. F. Goodwin, chief scientist of the Adelaide Tramway Trusts.

COMMERCIAL COURSE

In addition to the courses, students are notified by advertisement that the University offers a course in commercial studies. The course begins next week with the second term, and they should enrol at once.

WORKING-CLASS EDUCATION

As a "w" writer, the advocates of the so-called "working-class education" movement are塊ly, that no body does not understand this is the case. The movement is based on the idea that education should be available to all, regardless of their social status. It is a movement that has gained significant support in recent years.

In the Daily Herald, on May 23, it was reported that the Victorian Chief Secretary had made a speech in which he spoke highly of the "working-class education" movement. The Chief Secretary said that he believed that the movement was "very much needed" and that it was "a step in the right direction." He added that he believed that the movement would be "very successful" if it was properly supported.

That as technical education is absolute in the present conditions of the world, an effort should be made to provide education for all. The readers of The Herald have presented a number of arguments in support of the movement, and the Government is considering the matter.

The W.E.A. (Working Class Education Association) will be holding a meeting on October 15. The meeting will be held at the National Library and will be attended by the members of the organization. The meeting will be a public meeting and all are welcome to attend.

Meanwhile, as a humble attempt to assist in the education of the young, I offer this paper to the public. I hope that it will be of some use to those who are interested in the subject of "working-class education."
Once upon a time, the world was at war, and the need for men went beyond any previous time. The demand for labor was immense, and the work was hard and demanding. Women had to fill the gaps, and many took on roles that were traditionally reserved for men. This brought about a new era of women's rights and opportunities.

In one such case, a young woman was working in a factory during the war. She was one of many who had to work long hours, often in challenging conditions. Despite the hardships, she found the work fulfilling and rewarding.

The war also had an impact on the economy, as new industries sprang up to meet the demands of the conflict. Women were essential to the war effort, and their role was recognized in ways that had not been seen before.

However, the war also brought about a new set of challenges. Women had to balance their work with their family responsibilities, and many had to make difficult choices. The war ended, but the impact of the women's role in it was permanent. Women's rights and opportunities continued to grow, and the world was never the same again.
SIR EDWARD STIRLING.

The honor of knighthood which has been conferred on Dr. E. C. Stirling, C.M.G., fittingly recognizes his distinguished services to the State and the valuable work for the State performed by him in many public capacities. A South Australian by birth, Sir Edward Stirling, by his unceasing efforts in the public interest, and the dignity now bestowed upon him by the King is the last of a long list of honors received by him from the Crown and nation. He has contributed to scientific and anthropological research, and was presented with the Gold Medal of the Royal Society. In the same year he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Edward Stirling was a member of the Legislative Assembly for thirty years in the eighties of last century, and he formalized his high profile political career by pioneering the cause of women's rights in South Australia. Had he not devoted much of his political ambitions, his activities certainly would have brought the highest place in the legislative assembly. His loyalty and devotion were rewarded when he was knighted for his many years of service.

To Sir Edward Stirling, the University is under special obligations, and it is a matter of great pride that his name is associated with the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, the State Children's Council, and the Zoological and Agricultural Society have also been inspired by his influence and support.

The honor of knighthood which has come to him has been well earned by the various activities of his useful and public-spirited career. It is the opinion entertained by Sir Edward by his fellow-citizens. He has shown alike their admiration and esteem, and the widest circle of friends with which he has been connected for many years have enjoyed the honors he has gained.