Gold Could Save Us

Sodium and hydrogen in vapor have been determined by these means. During the last several years, the amount of sodium that has been determined has been on the order of a few hundred pounds. The amount of hydrogen that has been determined is larger. There were no estimations of hydrogen in the past 200 or 300 years to reach us. Therefore, we must consider that there is still a great deal of hydrogen in the atmosphere.

Gold could save us in the future. It has been estimated that if we were to accumulate a large amount of gold, we could use it as a source of energy. This would be particularly useful if we were to face a shortage of other resources.

The Register

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1924

A NOTABLE REPORT

An excellent report was taken in March, 1923, by the Director of Education, Mr. W. F. McCay, to the Imperial Education Conference in London, and to visit some of the schools of Great Britain, Russian Federation, Sweden, and Canada. Mr. McCay has now presented a report, excerpts from which are published in this volume. The report is an example of the benefits of official research into economic systems and methods of work. The Director has left with conclusions which demonstrate the complacency with which South Australians have regarded their own educational system. A young country, isolated from the rest of the world, must not necessarily have in the children to be educated. The report shows that the knowledge of the needs of children for agriculture and for life in the country generally, in provision for medical and sanitary services, in training and education of mental defects and backward children, Mrs. McCay found South Australians completely unprepared. Her recommendations sketch the lines on which these defects may be remedied. The report also contains a wealth of information and suggestions, the classification of which is deep into the life of any young nation. Modern psychologists are stressing the fact that the period of the education of the adolescent and the wasteful and cruel policy of subjecting young youth, in its most difficult and sensitive period, to the strain of some forms of industrialism; while, from a purely educational point of view, it is indicated that the nation with the best technical education, and therefore the best use of its resources, is the nation that will be the most successful.

An interesting passage of the report refers to the need for better education in the rural areas, and while the Director's recommendations on this subject of Government policy, he is fully impressed by the "Spirit of reverence for the past" shown by the children of England, Denmark, and Sweden. From cultural standards it is clear that our State school curriculum places the children at disadvantage in relation to an appreciable study of the best industrial and agricultural education.

The Register

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

At the Institute, North terrace, on Wednesday evening, Professor R. W. Chadwick and members of the Astronomical Society, gave an interesting account of the comets and the stars, and the stars were cast on the screen. The composition and behaviour of these bodies were shown, and it was explained that there had once been a "pattern" of comets. The theory of a "pattern" has been disproved by Galileo and Kepler, who proved that every body follows its own path. It was shown that the light from some stars is red, while that from others is blue. The stars in the sky would resolve themselves on a large screen, with the aid of a lens. The stars were shown on the screen, and the spectators were impressed by the beauty of the universe.

Macarthur, by the Register

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1924

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Mr. McCay's Trip Abroad.

Many Important Recommendations.

Many of South Australia's public servants have been busy this week studying modern developments in regard to public utility. Of all the places they have visited, probably none will be read with greater interest than those of the Director of Education, Mr. W. F. McCay, who recently returned from an official visit to Great Britain and other countries.

Mr. McCay was away for six months, and the lengthy and comprehensive papers of recommendations which he has just presented to the Government do not reveal how much he has been able to do in his six months' time. He has also made many important recommendations, which should be regarded as of great value to the youth of South Australia.

"Waste in Time and Money." In his report to the State Education Department, Mr. McCay states—"In order to give point to the discussion on which it is necessary to give a brief statement of the actual position of the public schools of South Australia, so far as the Education Department is concerned, and for which the teachers have already been prepared..." The report made by the Minister in 1923, was adopted in its essential part, and this year is now being prepared for distribution. In the report, the number of schools to which recommendations have been made, is shown to be very great. The report also considers the matter of the expenditure of time and money, and that the work of the schools must be made more efficient. At present there is a good deal of waste of time and money, which is only too evident in the number of pupils who are wasting their time in the schools. The report also states that teachers are not to blame for the waste of time and money, but that the fault lies with the parents, who are not giving proper attention to the education of their children.

Outstanding Defects.

Our system of inspection of the public schools is improving, and the classification of teachers, the methods of teaching, and the physical training of the children, are being improved. The Public Works Department. The report makes several recommendations, including the establishment of a technical college for the training of teachers, and the introduction of technical training for children. The report also recommends that the training and education of children be given more importance.

Medical Inspection.

"Great Britain is a land of contrasts," Mr. McCay, is allied to the world of medical science. It is a land of contrasts, and is a land of contrasts, and is a land of contrasts.

In Great Britain, certain schools, including scientific for all diseases, and schools will be provided for children. In Scotland, the report is also illuminating. For 62,000 children, the Director of Education, Mr. W. F. McCay, who recently returned from an official visit to Great Britain and other countries, has made a report, which includes the following recommendations:

1. The training and education of children, including special care for all disease, and schools will be provided for children.
2. Agricultural education up to the age of 16.
3. The medical and dental inspection programme.
4. The training and education of medical staff.

The report is a valuable contribution to the improvement of public education and health. It is a valuable contribution to the improvement of public education and health.