

The late Mr. Alfred Dawkins (secretary of the South Australian Gas Company), and was born in Adelaide in 1892. His education was begun in the Rose Park and Norwood public schools. He was a brilliant student, and won several scholarships, beginning with a scholarship which took him to Prince Alfred College for three years. There he won the Edward Spicer scholarship and another, and went to the University of Adelaide for four years. He graduated as B.Sc. in 1912, and obtained honors in chemistry in the following year. He then won a scholarship at the Melbourne University for 12 months, relinquishing it after it had been renewed for a period of 12 months. Mr. Dawkins is a prominent tennis player. He won tournaments at the Adelaide University and two cups, and has been playing with the Malvern (Victoria) club in pennant games during the present winter. He is also a lacrosse player, and has done some rowing. He was the first student to be made president of the Adelaide University Science Association. That was in 1913.

Ad. 29. 7. 19.

DENTAL COLLEGE.

Wanted at Adelaide Hospital.

An important deputation, led by the Hon. J. H. Cooke, M.L.C., waited upon the Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake) on Monday morning with reference to the establishment of a dental college or institute at the Adelaide Hospital. The speakers were Sir Joseph Verco (University), Dr. E. J. Counter (representative of the Dental Board), Messrs. F. Johnson (representative of the Government on the Dental Board), W. G. Coombs (Chairman of the Adelaide Hospital Board), F. M. Swan, H. Gill Williams (Dental Graduates' Society), and Alex Swann (Odontological Society). It was explained that the University was empowered to grant degrees in dental surgery, with a four years' course. For the first two years the students were able to prepare themselves at the University, and it was laid down that, so far as the absolute dental mechanics were concerned, they could do the work either at the dental department at the Adelaide Hospital, or be articulated to a private practitioner. The schedules for the third and fourth years, however, did not allow those alternatives, but required diligent attendance at the dental department at the Hospital for the two years. There were, to permit the regulations of the University to be properly carried out, and the students to learn their work thoroughly, it was necessary to have a dental hospital. Under existing conditions students who desired a higher status than that of a licensed dentist were obliged to go to the other States or abroad, which entailed considerable expense and other disabilities. The only dental work at present undertaken at the Hospital was the drawing of teeth. It was considered, however, that patients who were poor and needy should be able also to have their teeth stopped, and new sets supplied to them where desirable. There was laid just north of the medical superintendent's house, facing Krome road, where a suitable building for the dental college could be erected. In other States such colleges and hospitals had proved to be self supporting, and all that would be necessary here would be for the Government to provide for the erection of the premises. The fact was emphasized that well-educated and thoroughly qualified dental surgeons were big assets to the community, and that to secure these men it was essential to have a dental institute where they could receive both clinical and mechanical instruction of the highest order. Stress was also laid upon the importance of educating the public to a proper appreciation of the requirements of dentistry and dental hygiene.

The Premier, in replying, promised that all the facts which had been put forward would receive his early and earnest consideration. It was pleasing to note that it was desired to do something more than merely—although this in itself was important—to increase the efficiency of the coming dentists. The proposal was also to benefit the poorer class of the community. That would weigh with the Government in coming to a decision on the matter.

When thanking the Premier for his courtesy, Sir Joseph Verco said it would be gratifying if the scheme could be brought into operation in 1921, as there were students who would be ready to proceed with their third year studies then.

DIRECTORSHIP OF EDUCATION.

From "SOLDIER TEACHER, 10th Battalion":—Evidently "The Grifter" has a very small mind, inasmuch as he avoids the questions which are relevant to this controversy. He states that the headmasters were disloyal. Might I suggest that the headmasters know more than "T.G." Mr. Charlton, in my opinion, is the ideal man for the position of Director of Education. He has risen from the ranks to the next highest position; he understands teachers; he is firm and energetic; and he has great attainments, as witness his advancement. I am sure that teachers generally, and all other intelligent persons, would welcome the choice of Mr. Charlton.

From "ST. PETERS":—I note with satisfaction that there are 31 applications for the position of Director of Education. The question which is in the minds of many of the public is, whether the opportunity for wise selection will be given its full advantage. According to press reports, the selection will be made by the Public Service Commissioner. Now, with all respect to that gentleman, whom I believe to be an honorable man, I can see little in his pre-war experience, or even in his service to his country at the front, which would help him in the selection of an educationist to direct South Australia's most important branch for national development. If necessary he will consult expert opinion. Who will be this source of advice? How will the public know that such source is unbiased, disinterested, and expert? I am a taxpayer. With that of other taxpayers my money will go to pay for the new director's salary, and he will direct the education of our children. Why should we not know who are the candidates, and the mode of selection? Will the University Senate, the Council of Education, or the Inspectorial Board be consulted? My intense interest in education prompts me to ask these questions, and I can assure you that the answers are eagerly awaited by many others, both parents and taxpayers.

Ad. 29. 7. 19.

PROFESSOR OF LAW.

The Council of the University of Adelaide have determined to call for applications in Australia and England for the position of Professor of Law, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Jethro Brown, now President of the Industrial Court.

Ad. 29. 7. 19.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

The council of the University of Adelaide met on Friday, July 26, 1919. Present—The Chancellor, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Sir Joseph Verco, Sir Langdon Bonython, the Hon. F. S. Wallis, Mr. Brookman, Major Smeaton, Mr. Caterer, Mr. Bayly, Professor Chapman, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Chapple, Mr. Angus Parsons, Dr. Helen Mayo, and Mr. Lister. The council approved reports from the faculties in regard to assistance for returned soldiers who are proceeding with degree courses. On the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts, it was resolved to establish a readership in Russian if sufficient students were forthcoming. An application was received from Mr. I. G. Reimann for leave of absence for the year 1920. It was resolved to grant Mr. Reimann's request, and the nomination of Miss Maude Puddy, Mus. Bac., as his locum tenens, was approved. The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1891 stated that they had decided to resume as soon as practicable the operation of their scheme of scientific research scholarships, which had been suspended during the war, and they invited the council to nominate a scholar for 1920. The council resolved to nominate Mr. A. E. Dawkins B.Sc.

Ad. 31. 7. 19.

From "ROSE PARK":—May I enquire why a returned soldier was not nominated by the University of Adelaide for the research scholarship, valued at £200 for the year? Surely among the many returned men in Melbourne and Adelaide one could have been found worthy of the position!

Ad. 31. 7. 19.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

PAN-AUSTRALIAN SCHEME. HIGH STANDARD MAINTAINED.

Professor E. Harold Davies (Director of the Elder Conservatorium of Music) returned on Tuesday from Melbourne, where he attended the annual conference of the Australian Music Examinations Board. In conversation with a reporter yesterday he emphasized the fact that the board represents an all-Australian partnership of the Universities of Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia, and the State Conservatorium of Music of New South Wales, for the conduct of public examinations in music. "People are very apt," added Dr. Davies, "to look upon the examinations in music held by the University of Adelaide as being of purely parochial significance. Quite obviously they are nothing of the kind, and I would like to lay stress upon that fact."

It is also perfectly obvious that the partnership makes ample provision for the effective conduct of public examinations in music throughout the Commonwealth. Students of music are prone to attach undue value to certificates in music granted by many English visiting bodies who now hold examinations in Australia. The fact is also lost sight of that thousands of pounds which are paid annually in fees to such visiting bodies are taken out of Australia for the benefit of English schools of music, and that these large sums of money should properly be retained in Australia for the benefit of Australian students of music. The Australian Universities are not applying the proceeds of the examinations held by them in any other way than in the interests of Australian students, and on this ground alone, apart from the high standard required of students under the syllabus of the Australian Music Examinations Board, the fullest support might well be given to the work of our own Universities. If it could be shown that the standard maintained by the Australian board was inferior to that of visiting bodies, and did not confer the same status upon students who passed, there would be some reason for preference to visiting examination schemes, but as a matter of fact the syllabus and requirements of the Australian Music Examinations Board are of a higher standard than those required by outside bodies.

The conference which Dr. Davies attended meets annually either in Melbourne, Adelaide, or Sydney, and is attended by representatives of the Universities, who are partners in the scheme. Since the entry of the State Conservatorium of New South Wales, under the directorship of Mr. Verbruggen, a great impetus has been given to Australian music examinations in that State, the number of entries being considerable. Mr. Verbruggen, who is one of the greatest musicians in the Commonwealth, is an enthusiastic advocate of the scheme, which provides for common methods and a common standard. It is felt that the Universities, whose standard is unquestionably high, should have sole control of examinations for the extension of musical education in the Commonwealth.

The next conference will be held in Adelaide in May, 1920, and it is hoped in connection therewith, in view of the presence in Adelaide of Mr. Verbruggen, to arrange for concerts to be given by his string quartet.

Ad. 30. 7. 19.

At the latest meeting of the Council of the Adelaide University, Miss Maude Puddy, Mus. Bac., A.M.U.A., was appointed a teacher in the pianoforte division at the Conservatorium of Music as locum tenens for Mr. I. G. Reimann, who will proceed to Europe next year on a visit. Miss Puddy, who is now in London, will begin her duties in March next. Miss Puddy is a daughter of Mr. Albert Puddy, of Barton terrace, North Adelaide. She received her early musical education from her father, and in January, 1895, entered the Adelaide College of Music, having for her teacher the director (Mr. I. G. Reimann). She became a student at the Elder Conservatorium of Music when it was inaugurated, and in March, 1899, won



MISS MAUDE PUDDY.

the Elder scholarship, tenable for three years, in pianoforte playing. The following year she gained the diploma of Associate of Music at the University of Adelaide. She was the first student to receive the degree. The examination then included the first year Mus. Bac. course, in addition to pianoforte playing. In 1902 Miss Puddy won the director's prize for the best performance on the piano, and the Frederick Bevan prize for the best accompanist for vocal music, and was equal with the late Mr. Eugene Alderman for the Elder Conservatorium prize for general industry. In March, 1904, she won the three years' scholarship for composition, which she resigned on deciding to leave Australia. In 1905 she took her Mus. Bac. degree. Miss Puddy's teachers in pianoforte at the Elder Conservatorium were Mr. I. G. Reimann, Miss Elsie Stanley Hall, and Mr. Bryceson Trebarne, A.R.C.M., and in composition Dr. J. M. Ennis. Professor E. Harold Davies, Mus. Doc., was Miss Puddy's teacher in composition during her Mus. Bac. course. Miss Puddy left for Europe in December, 1905, to pursue her pianoforte studies with Busoni, but soon after her arrival in London decided to go to Vienna, to study under the world-famed Leschetizky, with whom she remained for some years. At the great teacher's concert classes Miss Puddy was a soloist, and his orchestral player. She was also one of Leschetizky's "vorbereiters." Leschetizky dedicated his Valse Prelude, Op. 49, No. 2, to Miss Puddy. She left Vienna not long before the war. During the war Miss Puddy was engaged in Red Cross work in England, chiefly in concerts to Australian soldiers, and also in private teaching.

Mr. A. E. Dawkins B.Sc.

Ad. 3. 9. 19.

FROM WAR TO PEACE.

Dr. Phoebe Chapple's Return.

[By a Special Reporter.]  
The great war, in spite of its anguish, has not been all evil. It has been an impressive teacher, and numbers among its pupils Dr. Phoebe Chapple, M.M., who arrived by the Orsova on Tuesday. Dr. Chapple, during her two and a half years sojourn in England and France, has learnt many wonderful lessons of the gallantry and self-sacrifice of the allied troops. The service she was able to give as surgeon at the various military hospitals, in lessening the sufferings of the wounded men, she regarded less as a duty than as a privilege. When seen at her home, at the Parade, Norwood, on Tuesday evening, Dr. Chapple was reticent about her own doings. "It was all so little in comparison with what our fighters did," she said modestly, "that I would much rather not say anything. I am delighted to be home, of course, and shall be glad to see all my friends again."



DR. PHOEBE CHAPPLE, M.M.