

Argus 9/4/19.
 Advance of University Fees.
 The Premier (Mr. Lawson) has approved of the State advancing by way of loan the fees of University students who find it difficult to provide the money immediately. The scheme was proposed by the University authorities. The advances will be repaid by the students after completing their course.

DAVIES,

Advertiser 31.3

Universities of Melbourne and Sydney. A student may take more than two years to obtain his certificate (the case is similar for all degrees), and (within limits) he may take the subjects in any order he pleases. It is customary to speak of each list of subjects as an "examination," and when a student has passed in all the subjects of (say) the first list, he is said to have completed the "first examination," and so on. The principal restriction imposed on an otherwise flexible system is that a student must pass in all the subjects of the first examination before he can proceed to any subject of the second examination. The object is to ensure a course of sound education, as the value of the course depends upon its being taken as a whole. Such a provision is common to all professional courses.

The subjects of the first examination of the certificate course are:—Accountancy I., economics I., economic geography, and business practice. The subjects of the second examination are:—Accountancy II., currency and banking, commercial law, and one of the following—auditing, statistical method, and industrial law and company law.

THE DEGREE COURSE.
 For the degree of Bachelor of Commerce the subjects extend over four examinations. The subjects of the first examination are economic geography, economic history, business practice, and one of the following—French I. (commerce), German I. (commerce), pure mathematics I. (a) or b), physics I., and chemistry I. The subjects of the second examination are accountancy I., economics I., commercial law, and one of the following—French II. (commerce), German II. (commerce), pure mathematics I. (a) or b), physics I., and chemistry I.

The mathematical and scientific subjects are introduced because so many students may wish to obtain a higher mathematical training. Pure mathematics I. (b) includes the calculus, and is of a more advanced nature than pure mathematics I. (a). Many accountants are called upon to deal with the accounts of businesses of a technical nature, and are lost when they deal with scientific details. They would derive great assistance from a knowledge of the elements of physics and chemistry, which subjects touch largely on the all-important matters of electricity and metallurgy. A student, however, who takes a language in his first examination, must take the advanced stage of the language in his second examination. If he passes in one of the mathematical or science subjects in his first examination, he cannot also count that subject as a subject of his second examination, but must take another subject.

In order to ensure the necessary preliminary knowledge, it is provided that a student may not sit for examination in pure mathematics I. (a) unless he has passed the Senior Public examination or an examination of similar standard in geometry; in pure mathematics I. (b) unless he has similarly passed in Algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; or in physics I. unless he has similarly passed in Algebra and geometry.

INTERLOCKING OF COURSES.
 The following provisions have been made to avoid duplication of work and unnecessary loss of time:—
 1. A student who passes in a subject of the certificate course, which is also a subject of the degree course, need not pass in that subject again if he proceeds to his degree work.
 2. If he qualifies for the certificate of commerce, and wishes to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, then, inasmuch as he will have passed in several subjects or parts of subjects common to both courses, the Faculty of Commerce may determine the time and order in which he may take the additional subjects or parts in order that he need not spend the full time to obtain his degree.
 3. He may count for either course any subject or part of subject in which he has previously passed in the course for any other degree.
 4. The Faculty in whose department the subject lies has power to recognise, if it think fit, and give credit for any subject equivalent to a subject of the courses in which a student has passed an examination under another institution. This last provision will entitle to consideration the examinations of Institutes of Accountants and similar bodies. But a student must pass in all the subjects for the final examination for the degree.
 5. Any examinations passed in subjects of the commerce course will count for the same subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

ENTRANCE AND MATRICULATION.

Many questions have been asked concerning the entrance qualifications which will be required. The regulations provide that no entrance examination will be required of students for the certificate. Experience will show whether it will be necessary to require a student to have passed at some public examination in such subjects as English, arithmetic, and bookkeeping. At present it is considered that the establishment of the course should not be delayed by such requirements.

For the degree students (except as stated hereafter) will be required to matriculate after qualifying by passing in the prescribed subjects of the Senior Public examination. But if an intending student shall before December 31, 1922, have passed the final examination of any institute of accountants, or similar body which is recognised by the Faculty of Commerce, he will be entitled to matriculate, but only for the purpose of proceeding to a degree in commerce. Before he will be allowed to proceed to any other degree he must be admitted to a degree in commerce, or pass the usual qualifying examination.

LECTURES.
 Students will be required to attend at least two-thirds of the lectures, and to pass the class examinations (if any) in any subject before they may sit for examination in that subject. But a student who cannot attend by reason of the distance of his home from the University may obtain exemption from attendance on application to the Faculty of Letters, if the subject be under the jurisdiction of that Faculty, or if the subject be under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Science, Law, or Commerce he may obtain exemption if he satisfies the Faculty that he has already acquired sufficient knowledge of the subject, or is obtaining assistance of which the Faculty approves. The opportunity to study without attendance at lectures should encourage students outside Hobart to take up the courses. Such students shall communicate with the Registrar of the University directly the commencement of the courses is announced.

EXAMINATIONS.
 The examinations are known as the "ordinary examinations," and are usually held in November. Students who fail at the ordinary examinations may, if permitted by the Board of Degree Examinations, sit again at an examination held at the beginning of the first term of the following year, known to the Universities as "supplementary examinations," and to students as "post-mortems." An important restriction, similar to one in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, is, however, imposed on students for the courses in commerce. Such students must pass in two subjects of the ordinary examination, or they will not be granted a supplementary examination in any subject in which they have failed at the same examination. The object is to ensure a sound, progressive appreciation of the work.

FEES.

To encourage students to take up the courses the fees have been fixed at a low figure. They are as follow:—

For Each Year's Lectures.	
First examination—	£ s. d.
Per subject	2 2 0
Four or more subjects	6 6 0
Second examination—	
Per subject	2 12 6
Four or more subjects	8 8 0
Third and fourth examinations—	
Per subject	3 3 0
Four or more subjects	10 10 0
For a term's lectures—	
Per subject	1 1 0
Laboratory fees—	
Physics	3 3 0
Chemistry	4 4 0
Ordinary examination fees—	
Per subject	0 15 0
Supplementary ditto, ditto	2 2 0
Matriculation fee	0 10 6
Degree fee	3 3 0
Certificate fee	1 1 0

Thus a student may obtain his certificate at a cost of £21 15s. His degree will cost £51 7s. 6d. (less in proportion if he has passed in subjects of the certificate course), and the laboratory fees if he take science subjects. If he takes less than four subjects a year the courses will be a little more expensive. If he obtains status for subjects passed elsewhere the cost will be proportionately less. Exempted students are not at present charged any lecture fees.

Mr. W. A. Potts, E.E., recently returned to Australia from the United States by the Makna and is now in Melbourne course. ing an opportunity to get to his home in Adelaide. He has had an interesting career. He is a son of the Rev. W. A. Potts, of Parkside, received his early education in the public schools, and won a scholarship taking him to Prince Alfred College. He was regarded as one of the best students the college had, and he secured a scholarship at the Adelaide University, where he took up electrical engineering, completing his course in 1912 and obtaining the degree of B.E. In 1914 Mr. Potts won the Angas engineering scholarship, and went to the United States, taking a post-graduate course in electrical engineering at Leland Stanford University, California. Here Mr. Potts wrote a thesis on electric railways, and obtained the degree of E.E. He was then admitted to the testing department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, and while there gained valuable experience in the practical side of the electrical industry. He next transferred to the company's Erie works. Mr. Potts worked on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul locomotives, which are the largest electric locomotives in the world and are used for both passenger and freight service over the Rocky Mountains. The British Inspection Department at Cleveland later selected Mr. Potts for an important position, and he rendered valuable service in handling office routine and organisation. When the British Government closed their contracts Mr. Potts returned to the General Electric Company and helped greatly in the production of steam turbines which were being built for the destroyers for the United States Navy. While in America he engaged actively in sports, and he was considered one of the best cricketers in Cleveland.

Advertiser 31.3.19

The death of Sir Edward Stirling was referred to at the meeting of the council of the University of Adelaide on Friday, when it was decided to place on record the members' sense of the great loss suffered by that institution. Sir Edward Stirling joined the council in 1881 and took an active part in the development of the whole University, insisting always on the highest standard of knowledge and culture. He was the founder and guardian of the medical school, and distinguished the University throughout the world of science by his work on the palaeontology and anthropology of Australia. The Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell) mentioned that Sir Edward Stirling was one of the representatives of the University on the Public Library Board, and it was decided to convene a meeting for April 16, to elect a member to fill the vacancy.

Advertiser 31.3.19

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

A meeting of the council was held on Friday. Present—The Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell), Sir Langdon Bonython, Mr. Brookman, Major Smeaton, Hon. F. S. Wallis, Dr. Bennie, Professor Chapman, Mr. Shapple, Mr. Angus Parsons, Dr. Hayward, Mr. T. A. Caterer, Mr. Talbot Smith, and Dr. Helen Mayo. The report of the Warden of the Senate on the election of Professor Chapman as a member of the council was received. The Vice-Chancellor, on behalf of the council, welcomed Professor Chapman as a member. A report from the education committee and a letter from Professor Osborn calling attention to the urgent need of additional accommodation in the botanical department, in consequence of the increased number of students, were considered, and referred to a committee. On the recommendation of the faculty of music, Mr. S. Baines was appointed additional teacher of the flute in the Elder Conservatorium. In reference to the concerts of this session, it was decided to make a small charge for admission and to issue a season ticket for the 21 concerts. Mr. P. A. Howells was appointed manager.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The new director (Professor Harold Davies, Mus. Doc.) of the Elder Conservatorium has arranged an interesting series of concerts to be given in the Elder Hall during the year by members of the staff and students of the Conservatorium, assisted by the Adelaide Orchestra and associates of music of the University. In addition, there will be a special series of chamber music lecture recitals, at which concerted works of the classic and modern schools of composition will be presented. The concerts will be of educational value to all teachers and students of music. In the end the scope of the programmes will be made as interesting and comprehensive as possible, and, with a view to increase the appreciation of the audiences, explanatory notes or brief verbal explanations will be added where they may be of help. The first concert of the season is announced for Monday evening, April 14, when there will be an organ recital by Mr. Harold Wyld, F.R.C.O., who will be assisted by Miss Muriel Cheek, A.M.U.A. (soprano), Mr. Harold Parsons (violin), and Miss Lily Sara, A.M.U.A. (accompanist). The plan of the reserved seats will be opened at Carthorne's on Monday morning, when single and season tickets may be procured.

Professor Harold Davies, Mus. Bac. (Director of the Elder Conservatorium), delivered his first public lecture since his elevation to that position on Friday night, at the Conservatorium, under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association. Dr. Davies, who spoke on the subject, "Music and its appreciation," described his discourse as an informal lecture. There was a large audience. The lecturer, in opening, said the appreciation of music depended upon the powers of perception. Music was a serious matter, and not an amusement merely. As an amusement it found a parallel in the relation between illustrations and pictures, or between periodical newspapers and literature. Referring to the various phases of education, Dr. Davies said the first kind of education consisted of merely knowing things. This was the most prevalent and least valuable form. Then there was the education which consisted of perceiving things, and the relation of oneself to those things. The third kind dealt with the feeling of things, which meant heightened sensibility. To be sensible—that was, able to feel—was the highest qualification, either scientifically or intellectually, and it was in that realm of perception that they got their truest education. It might be true to say that the measure of their feelings of life was the measure of their powers of perception. He might tell them the right view of music, but they had to work out their own salvation. He might tell them what to look for, so that they could distinguish good music from bad, that they might learn to enjoy and profit by what they heard. But they would have still to develop their own powers. The history of music had been largely coincident with the development of the human ear and the esthetic sense. He proceeded to give general definitions of art, and suggested that art was simply expression in the perfect bodying forth of ideas, thought, image, and emotion; and that the greater the motive of inspiration, that greater must be its perfect expression and embodiment. What was music? It was the expression of human emotion by means of sounds, plus rhythm. The greatness of music largely lay in the fact that it should be subjective. Music had been entirely evolved from the inner consciousness of man, and it might well be claimed as the greatest of the arts. Dr. Davies cited various grounds of appreciation of music—rhythm, melody, harmony, and form—and emphasized many of his points by the use of a phonograph.

Reg. 12.4.19.

At a special meeting of the University Council on Friday, it was reported that Dr. C. H. Kelleway had accepted the invitation to carry on the work during this year of the Chair of Physiology, a position which was long occupied by the late Sir Edward Stirling. It was unanimously decided to invite Dr. Brailsford Robertson, Professor of the Chair of Physiology at Toronto (Canada) to accept the appointment which had become vacant owing to the death of Sir Edward Stirling. Dr. Robertson, who has had a brilliant career in science, graduated at the Adelaide University, and took his Doctor of Science degree here in 1908. He left South Australia some time ago to work under the famous Professor Jacques Loeb at San Francisco, and in 1910, when the latter left California to take up a position in the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. Robertson, in conjunction with Professor Maxwell, continued Professor Loeb's work. Dr. Robertson's recent activities have been in the direction of research in connection with life and growth, and this has also brought him into touch with the study of the cancer problem. He has discovered and patented a substance which has been called "ethelin," which has a marked effect in stimulating growth, and the healing of wounds. The invention was not patented for his own profit, but was placed into the hands of a trust at the University of California, and the proceeds of its sale will be devoted to scientific research. Pethelin was brought under the notice of the British War Office, and has been used with great success in America. Dr. Robertson, although not born in Australia, was educated in Adelaide, first at Miss Stanton's School at Glenelg, and finally at the Adelaide University. When he returned to South Australia in 1910, he married the third daughter of the late Sir Edward Stirling. During his visit he delivered a series of lectures. He is about 35 years of age. Dr. Robertson remained in San Francisco until last year, and then went to the University of Toronto.

Reg. 5.4.19