

When asked what he thought of the attitude Cambridge was now taking, Professor Darnley Naylor said he entirely disapproved of it. The Mr. Butler, quoted in the cable, belonged to the younger school of thought which was very unpopular with the old Dons. Cambridge was his own university, but he had to disagree with the present attitude taken. Oxford admitted women to degrees, and also to the corporate life of the university, by recognising women's colleges as being in every way on the same level as the colleges of the men. Cambridge, on the other hand, consistently refused to recognise either Girton or Newnham as integral parts of the university, and had declined to give degrees to women. Their names were allowed to appear on the honours list, but they were not permitted to proceed to a degree. The feeling in Cambridge, when the speaker was there, was much divided. The older Dons were utterly opposed to the entrance of women into the full life. A large majority of the younger men, headed by Butler, were in favour of the full participation of women in the rights and provisions of the university. In 1921, continued the professor, it was significant that, when the last vote on the subject was taken, the victory for the reactionaries was undoubtedly due to the bringing in from the numerous villages round Cambridge of clergymen whose vote in the Senate had, probably in most cases, not been exercised for a quarter of a century. That Cambridge, like Oxford, was in need of vastly increased funds was undoubted, but it seemed improbable that Parliament would pass such large sums without claiming some further right of control. In these days, when women exercised the franchise, pressure would undoubtedly be brought to bear which would make further Government assistance dependent on a more reasonable attitude towards the claims of women in academic life. In Oxford the change, which was just coming into force in 1921, was received warmly by the whole university; and it was interesting to note so many ladies of great distinction returning to their colleges for a brief period in order to take a degree which they had obtained very many years before. The professor added that he had always been interested in women's causes, and was keen on their proper representation at Geneva every year. Also he had been always a strong advocate of women's franchise in England.

"Old-fashioned Prejudice."

Mrs. E. S. Kiek, B.A., B.D., is entitled to a voice in the matter, for she studied at a mixed university herself—at Victoria University in Manchester, and came closely into touch with university life at home. In response to question, Mrs. Kiek said that Cambridge was certainly in the wrong. That university had gone so far as to let women sit for examinations, but had only lately offered to confer degrees. It was a case of old-fashioned prejudice. It was an illustration of an out-of-date principle that women are inferior to men. Mrs. Kiek advocated equal chances for women in all branches of study, and said the world was the poorer for not permitting them to have their chance. It was generally conceded that, in examinations, women came top on the list. "Even at Cambridge!" added the informant, with a twinkle in her eyes. She considered that when thus given their chance, women helped in many ways to set a high standard for both sexes. Mixed university life offered comradeship and a better mutual understanding. Men liked women to whom they could talk as mental equals that they might be real companions. In domestic life, this spelt true happiness and the lack of it resulted in many sad happenings. Mothers and wives had a great deal to do with the upbringing of the family, and the wider their mental outlook, so much the better for their children.

"Did you not recently take your second degree?" asked the reporter. "Yes," was the answer. "Some of my friends wondered how it was managed. I told them that my study times were taken out of recreation time, but those snatched hours were not taken at the expense of home and children. Education and home life should not be matters apart, as many people would infer."

"Cambridge Must Follow."

Another English university woman, who at Manchester University obtained her degree of M.Sc., said unhesitatingly, "Mixed universities must come inevitably. Cambridge will have to follow Oxford's wise lead." The same speaker described a visit, a couple of years ago, to Cambridge, where she stayed at one of the colleges. The master there was a member of an influential committee, composed of men and women, which was striving to obtain the same for equal rights to women in the matter of securing degrees. It was incredible that Cambridge University would continue to advocate a self-destructive policy, and give such additional prestige to Oxford—for friendly rivalry existed strongly between "the light and the dark blues."

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Classical Association was held at the University on Thursday evening. Professor Darnley Naylor presided. A vote of thanks was accorded the chairman for entertaining the members at the Grand Central Hotel, where they were given an opportunity of meeting Professor and Mrs. MacKail. Mr. D. H. Hollidge read a paper on "The use and abuses of examinations." He said examinations were instituted in China about 1115 B.C. for all officers of the public services. According to one authority examinations in the Middle Ages did more to enable students to grasp a subject than the solitary reviewing and cramming of modern examinations. Many educational reformers of the present day deplored the fact that external examinations still remained the dominant influence in education of all grades. The highest results of a teacher's work could never be tested by a formal examination. What was desired was an upheaval, which would probably substitute for examinations a rational system of inspection. Intelligence tests adopted in America had proved to be a failure. Although examinations were much criticised in educational treatises, yet they still served a purpose. They set a standard of attainment; gave evidence to the public of the value of the work done in school, and acted as an incentive to pupils and teachers. They should be regarded as an incident, not as an aim. In actual practice, however, the evil effects of examinations were considerable; they were more deleterious to functional health than any other cause in college life; they were made difficult rather than efficient; they limited freedom and encouraged cramming. If examinations were to remain, they must depend less on textbooks and more on the broad knowledge of a subject. Practical work of pupils should be more highly valued, and the moral tone and social status of teachers should be raised.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS.

WOMEN AND CAMBRIDGE.

Mixed University Disastrous.

LONDON, June 22. In the course of the House of Commons debate on the second reading of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill, which provides for increased grants to the Universities, Mr. J. R. M. Butler (Ind.), member for Cambridge University, said it was Parliament's duty to declare that the national universities should be open to both sexes. The Labour members and Mrs. Wintringham also protested against Cambridge's refusal to admit women. Mrs. Wintringham declared that the presence of women in Parliament had been extremely stimulating. Excepting one in Canada, Cambridge was the only university in the Empire that refused to admit women. Lord Hugh Cecil, member for Oxford University, argued that Cambridge University itself should decide the question. A mixed university would be disastrous to the education both of men and women, and the segregation of the sexes was in the interests of the education of both. The Bill was passed a second time without division.

JOHN BISHOP FAREWELL.

The farewell complimentary concert tendered to Mr. John Bishop by leading artistes of the musical profession will be given in the Adelaide Town Hall tomorrow evening, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and in the presence of Lady Bridges and suits and many leading patrons of music. A record booking has been registered. A special unique programme is on sale—a "Souvenir de luxe edition," depicting etchings of the Adelaide Conservatorium and the Royal College of Music, London; also a photograph of John Bishop, the Elder overseas scholar. A magnificent programme of vocal and instrumental works will be presented by the artistes (as advertised today). The tickets and plans are at Cawthorne's.

THE NEW SOLAR OBSERVATORY.

At the lecture to be given by Professor Geoffrey Duffield in the Prince of Wales Lecture Room at the University on Wednesday evening, special reference will be made to the new Solar Observatory to be established at Canberra, and to the value and possibilities of its work. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Victoria League, and is the second of the series which that organization is arranging for the winter months.

SHEEP AND THE BLOWFLY PROBLEM.

The prosperity of Australia is largely dependent upon the wool industry; consequently any conditions which menace the development of that industry, by affecting either the wool or the sheep, are of prime importance to the pastoralists and the general public. Present outstanding problems in the Commonwealth, as far as sheepraising and woolgrowing are concerned, are those due (1) to the prevalence of sheep maggot flies; and (2) to worm invasion. The former will be dealt with next Tuesday evening in the second of the series of University extension lectures which is being delivered by Professor Harvey Johnston. The other will be reserved for the address a week later, when the subject of "The worm nodule disease of Australian cattle" will be discussed. Dr. Johnson proposes to give an account of the experimental work, chemical and biological, which has been carried out in Queensland and New South Wales, with a view to protecting sheep from the attacks of blowflies, as well as diminishing the present fly population in sheep country. The lectures are being illustrated with specially prepared lantern views.

JOHN BISHOP FUND.

Mr. William Silver writes:—The John Bishop fund has received considerable impetus since the first contribution list was published in "The Advertiser" on Thursday last. Mr. Otto von Rieben, in addition to a donation of £25, has made arrangements (in conjunction with Mr. S. W. Savery), to loan an Australian Beale piano to London for John Bishop to use during the term of his scholarship. Apart from its sentimental aspect—the Australian piano for the Australian scholar—this will be the means of saving a large sum, from five to six guineas a month being asked in 1921 by the different London firms for piano hire. Through Mr. von Rieben's generosity it is now possible to avoid this expense. Messrs. Geo. Wills & Co. have kindly consented to carry the piano to England free from freight charges. Mr. Harold Fisher was largely instrumental in effecting this concession. Mr. T. E. Barr Smith has made an additional contribution, he having personally paid the scholar's passage money to London. The firm of Savery's Pianos, Ltd., has generally given the concert programmes. These artistic souvenir programmes are of exceptional interest, and will be ready for sale at many places on Monday afternoon. Other contributions have been received from Miss Merle and Valdemar Robertson, £1 1/2; Sir George Murray, £2 2/2; Mrs. Joan Christison, £10; Mr. Mark L. Mitchell, £10.

THE ELDER HALL ORGAN RECITALS.

From "DEAPASON."—Will you allow me to express the pleasure I have derived from the organ music played at the Elder Hall on Thursday? For several weeks the organist has labored (presumably in his own spare time) to give a weekly concert of a high order to those who care to listen. The music is well selected, the player competent and careful, and the instrument one of the best in Australia. It is gratifying to see that the efforts of the organist are recognized in the increasing size of the audiences. Our civic fathers have in their hands a huge hall and a pipe organ. It is regrettable that the organ, which is the property of the people, has stood silent and neglected for the past six months at least, and the hall opened only for purposes of obtaining revenue. The authorities of the Elder Conservatorium are offered the humble thanks of one who has many times listened to the great organs of England and Australia, and who has found that at least Adelaide may make a claim to be termed "cultured."

Register 23.6.23.

Register 25.6.23.

Advertiser 25.6.23.

Advertiser 25.6.23.

Register 26.6.23.

Register 27.6.23.

Register 26.6.23.

Advertiser 25.6.23.