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UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

PROPOSED NEW STATUTES.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Adelaide University on July 22 several new statutes and regulations recommended by the Council of the University will be considered. These are as follow:—

—Joseph Fisher Medal and Lecture of Commerce.—

Whereas on the 17th day of April, 1903, Joseph Fisher, Esquire, paid the sum of £1,000 to the University for the purpose of promoting with the income thereof, and the annual grant payable in respect thereof, under the University Act, the study of commerce in the University, it is hereby provided as follows:—I. There shall be a medal to be called the "Joseph Fisher Medal of Commerce," which shall be awarded annually to the candidate for the advanced commercial certificate who, on completing the course for such certificate, shall, in the opinion of the examiners, be the most distinguished, and be considered by them worthy of the award. II. No candidate shall be eligible for the medal if he fails to complete the course for the said certificate within four years of his entering upon the course, nor shall any candidate be eligible if he has received exemption from examination in any subject. III. There shall also be established a lecture on a subject relating to commerce, to be called the "Joseph Fisher Lecture," and to be delivered in the University every alternate year, and subsequently published. IV. The lecturer shall be appointed from time to time by the Council of the University, and shall be paid by the University the sum of £10 10/. V. The subject of the lecture shall from time to time be approved by the Council of the University. VI. Any surplus income from the said endowment of £1,000 and the annual grant payable in respect thereof under the University Act, after providing for the said medal, the payment of the said lecturer, and the publication of his lecture, shall be applied by the University in or towards payment of the salaries or remuneration of such of the professors, lecturers, and examiners engaged or to be engaged in the work of the commercial courses for the time being of the University, as the Council of the University shall determine. VII. The statutes contained in this chapter shall not be altered during the lifetime of the said Joseph Fisher without his written consent.

—A Limitation.—

The following clause is hereby added to chapter 25 of the statutes:—(3) In all cases where an age limit is not fixed by the regulations persons who shall pass the same examination more than once shall not be qualified to receive any scholarship, exhibition, medal, prize, or other similar reward in respect of that examination, save on the first occasion of their being examined.

—Degree of Bachelor of Laws.—

Regulations 9 and 10 of the degree of Bachelor of Laws, allowed on January 25, 1859, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—9. Students who shall have already graduated in arts, including Latin, will be credited with having passed in the special subjects numbered 1, 2, and 3. 12. All subjects, whether ordinary or special, may be taken at any annual examination, and in any order; except that no student shall, without the special permission of the faculty, present himself for examination in the law of property, part II., before he has passed in the law of property, part I., or within six months thereafter. Provided that no student shall present himself for examination in any special subject in March with the special permission of the faculty.

—Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.—

The following clause is hereby added to number 5 of the regulations of the B.A., and to number 6 of the regulations of the B.Sc. degree:—"Written or practical work done by candidates by direction of the professors or lecturers, and the results of terminal or other examinations in any subject, may be taken into consideration at the final examination in that subject."

—Elementary Commercial Examination.—

The title of the regulations of the elementary commercial examination, allowed on December 11, 1901, is hereby repealed, and the following title substituted therefor:—"Junior Commercial Examination."

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We are asked to mention that the statement published to the effect that Messrs. J. W. Ennis and S. J. Jacobs had been elected to fill vacancies in the senate of the University is a mistake. Dr. Ennis and Mr. Jacobs were nominated to fill a vacancy on the council of the University. Mr. Jacobs learning that there was no representation of the School of Music on the council, whilst commerce was already represented, with the consent of his nominator requested the clerk of the senate to cancel his nomination.

CONSERVATORIUM CONCERT.

A large and appreciative house greeted the members of the staff of the Elder Conservatorium at their concert of chamber music on Monday evening. His Excellency the Governor was present. The programme opened with a fine work for violin, violoncello, and piano, "Trio in G minor" (Smetana), and the tuneful and rhythmic writing of the Bohemian composer was admirably interpreted by Herren H. Heinicke and H. Kugelberg and Mr. Bryceson Treharne. The second movement, allegro ma non agitato, was particularly attractive, and the execution met with well-merited applause. Miss Guli Hack, whose appearance on the concert platform, always gives satisfaction to lovers of high-class song, did full justice to a bracket of three beautiful compositions by Humperdinck, "Love's secret," "I will not tell," and "The butterfly." She was awarded a floral tribute after the second number of the series, but it was in the dainty and suggestive music of the third that she reached her best achievement. The massive dramatic setting of the Russian musician Borodin to the ballad, "The sea," was given with excellent effect, and the vigorous accompaniment, admirably played by Mr. Treharne, did much to intensify the powerful vocal illustration of the theme. "Variations on a theme of Beethoven," by Saint-Saens, for two pianos, gave Dr. Ennis (the director of the Conservatorium) and Mr. Treharne an opportunity of showing the possibilities of the modern pianoforte. The manipulation of both performers was as conspicuously successful as their conception of the work was chaste and artistic, and the audience in no stinted measure expressed approval. The final number, "Quintet in C minor" (Frederic d'Erlanger), made an enjoyable item. The melodious writing was given with finish. Herr Heinicke and Miss Vera Jurs took the violin parts, Herr Kugelberg the violoncello, Mr. Treharne the pianoforte, and Mr. Eugene Alderman the viola. Each of the four movements was adequately treated, and the interpretation of the work was worthy of the composition.

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ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The audience at the Elder Conservatorium on Monday evening, when the staff's third chamber music concert for the year was given, was the largest seen there since free performances were abolished. Whether it was the presence of His Excellency the Governor, or the fact that every item on the programme was new to the city, which brought about this improvement, is difficult to determine, but the circumstances should give satisfaction to local music lovers. Among others who were present were Count Vay de Vaya, Lady Way, and Madame Elsie Wiedermann, the well-known vocal teacher of Mr. Marshall-Hall's Mel-

bourne Conservatorium, who is paying a brief visit to Adelaide. The programme, which was of unusual interest, contained only two items of chamber music, a "Trio in G minor," op. 15, by Smetana, a clever Bohemian composer, who died in 1884, and was for many years conductor of the National Theatre at Prague, and a "Quintet in C minor," by Fr d'Erlanger. Both works display clever workmanship, and are tuneful and effectively harmonized, but it is doubtful whether they will ever rank with the greatest compositions in this branch of music. The trio, played by Mr. Bryceson Treharne (pianoforte), Mr. H. Heinicke (violin), and Mr. H. Kugelberg (violoncello), opened the programme, and on a first hearing the best of its three movements appeared to be the second, an "Allegro ma non agitato," which contains much attractive matter cleverly presented. In the opening movement were occasional evidences of insufficient rehearsal, but as the piece progressed the ensemble improved, and the whole performance may be regarded as a commendable effort. Though perhaps of not much greater intrinsic value than the trio, the quintet created a more favourable impression. The same three instrumentalists were assisted by Miss Vera Jurs (second violin) and Mr. Eugene Alderman (viola), and in each of the four movements they played with a gratifying measure of success. In the andante, which contains some dainty passages for the muted strings, and the scherzo, which in places possesses a Romany flavour, an excellent degree of unity and finish was attained. One of the most enjoyable items was Saint Saens's "Variations on a theme by Beethoven," op. 35, for two pianofortes, which were played with such skill and artistic refinement by Professor Ennis, Mus. Doc., and Mr. Treharne, that they won an enthusiastic recall. Miss Guli Hack, A.R.C.M., sang a bracket of three songs, by Humperdinck, entitled "Love's secret," "I will not tell," and "The butterfly," with her accustomed intelligence and refinement. She also introduced a novel ballade, "The sea," by Borodin, a Russian writer, which contains some remarkable declamatory effects, and a realistic pianoforte accompaniment of the character of a tone-picture, which was admirably played by Mr. Treharne.

LOUIS IX., KING OF FRANCE.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE.

Prof. Henderson, at the University on Wednesday evening, gave the last of his series of extension lectures on leaders of the middle ages. Introducing his subject—Louis IX.—the professor explained that in his two previous lectures he had dealt with a practical man in Richard I. and an idealist in Francis of Assisi. Louis presented a picture of an attempt at the combination of administrative efficiency with religious idealism. The genius of administration was, in his mind, entirely opposed to the ethics of Christianity. Louis's attempt at their co-operation placed him in a very difficult position. He was the most powerful monarch in Europe, yet by inclination a monk. So that, though he might be condemned for many failures, it should not be forgotten that his difficulties were numerous and extensive. The lecturer dealt with the growth of the man, mentally and physically, from his early childhood. Under the regency of his mother he learned much by her diplomacy and her personal influence, so that when he came into power the position of his country had been greatly strengthened, and his individuality had been trained with good result for the high authority he assumed. Success followed his initial efforts on the throne, until a serious illness overtook him. On recovery he vowed to enter upon a crusade to the Holy Land. Though his motives were lofty he failed miserably as a general, and had to capitulate. Prof. Henderson criticised his march in Egypt, and by means of a diagram compared it with those of Napoleon and Lord Wolseley in later years. Then he referred at greater length to Louis's system of justice. This was decidedly the most pleasing aspect of his reign. By denouncing favouritism of every kind, putting down bribery, showing pity for the poor and oppressed, and setting himself firmly against the tyrannies of the great and of the rich, he breathed new life into the justice of the age. In character Louis was a hero, a king, and a man. He had a paramount sensitiveness of conscience, and an exquisite sense of personal duty. Either for his own honour or for the good of his country he was ever ready to sacrifice his life. Though he was often lacking in intellectual power to discern aright his duty, that which he considered right he did with unswerving loyalty to conscience. Fervidly religious, he was apt to accept too much the creed he was taught instead of thinking out his religion for himself. He was a bigot and a dogmatist. But if there were a touch of fanaticism in his faith the zeal for that cause proved the basis of what was noblest and best in his life. It made him the arbiter of Europe. Courage he had undoubtedly, and it was to his honour that France at that time became the foremost nation of the world. As the guardian of the poor, the friend of the just, the scourge of the wicked, he was a saint upon a throne.

Reg. 23rd July 1903.

THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Indignant protests were uttered by individual members of the council of the Chamber of Manufactures on Monday night against the Government's action in reducing the Melbourne University grant to what was described as "the starvation limit" (says The Age). Mr. F. Scarlett (President of the council) referred to a visit recently paid by some 40 members of the chamber to the University. "They were so hard up in one school," he said, "that Professor Kernot was constantly putting his hand in his own pocket to provide for the needs of his scholars." If they were going to starve institutions like the University and the Working Men's College they would not know where to look in future for their scientists, their professional men, and their skilled workmen. Eventually parents would be compelled to send their sons across to the Sydney University, an institution miles ahead of their own, for proper instruction. Mr. J. Gibson held up Germany, England, and America as countries whose lead should be followed. Since they had no moneyed class in Victoria to endow the University, taxation should be imposed to meet the case. Mr. Cummings thought that if the sad condition of the University were properly laid before his illustrious countryman, Mr. Carnegie, the whole difficulty might easily be solved. At length it was resolved that when a reasonable opportunity occurred the Government should be approached with a view to the necessary funds being supplied. As for the Working Men's College, Mr. Gibson suggested that the chamber should donate £10 annually and be represented on the council. Mr. D. White preferred to make an individual appeal to members of the chamber for a subscription of 10/ or 5/ each. Neither proposition was adopted, and the subject was adjourned.