

Register 26th March 1902.

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THE UNIVERSITY.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION BOARD.

At the senior public examination in March the undermentioned candidates passed in the subjects indicated by the numbers following their names:—

1, English literature; 2, English history; 4, Latin; 5, French; 6, German; 7, arithmetic and algebra; 8, geometry; 11, chemistry.

Boucaut, G. H., 11, S.P.S.C.
Coombe, J. L., 1, 7, 8, private study.
Dempster, W. F., 7, Mr. Hollidge.
Dunstone, L. J., 1, 4, 7, 8, Mr. Hollidge.
Gosse, A. H., 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 (with credit), S.P.S.C.

Griffiths, E. W., 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, private study.

Kelly, F., 7, Christian Brothers' College, Adelaide.

Lake, C. W. H., 2, 4, Glenelg Grammar School.

Magarey, A. C., 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, S.P.S.C.

Miller, A. F., 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, Queen's School, North Adelaide.

O'Grady, J. J., 7, 8, private study.

Parkhouse, D., 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, S.P.S.C.

Phillips, J. H., 5, private study.

Ray, William, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 (with credit), Mr. D'Arenberg.

Reid, W. G., 7, S.P.S.C.

Sprod, M., 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, S.P.S.C.

Candidates marked * have gained the senior certificate.

ANGAS ENGINEERING EXHIBITION.

The following candidate has been awarded the Angas engineering exhibition:—
Moore, George Douglas, P.A.C.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A meeting of the senate of the Adelaide University was held at the University on Wednesday, March 26, under the chairmanship of the warden, Mr. F. Chapple. Amended regulations governing the degrees of bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery and the senior public examination were approved.

—Advanced Commercial Certificate.—

Regulations for the proposed advanced commercial certificate were submitted. We have already published them. Dr. Barlow moved—"That the regulations be approved." They were complementary to the regulations passed last November for the elementary course. They were then awaiting information in regard to what might have been done in the matter of establishing a definite course in England. Professor Lamb, who had done stalwart work for the University in many instances, had written advising them to work out a scheme on their own lines, as a practical concrete scheme reduced to a definite form had not been arrived at there. Therefore they had tried to act, and they asked the sanction of the senate to what they proposed. Those regulations had been drawn up with the valuable assistance of Professors Mitchell and Bragg, with help as to commercial law from Professor Salmond. In commercial quarters they had been also assisted, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce was thoroughly satisfied with the scheme. The regulations embodied a practical scheme for practical purposes, and were addressed to men whose lives were to be spent in practical work. They expected that their importance to students would largely come from the elasticity and freedom which were preserved in them. Most of the students would, they anticipated, be lads either engaged or about to enter commercial life, and perhaps men who were older; and they would have no leisure for study except in the early morning or the evening. If they had to take the whole of the subjects at one examination they might find it difficult to secure a satisfactory result. Consequently they had been divided, so that a student could take one or more subjects at any particular examination. They hoped the scheme would give opportunities to ambitious young men to qualify themselves for commercial pursuits, and they trusted that they would attract to the University the good wishes, the assistance, and the support of the great mercantile community who had been most anxious to forward in every way the education of the young men engaged in business life. They hoped that the University would, in that as in other matters, maintain its high standard as the first educational institution in the state. Mr. James Henderson seconded the motion, which was carried.

—Electric Engineering.—

Regulations which we have already referred to in our columns for the diploma of electric engineering were submitted. Professor Bragg, in moving for the approval of the senate, said modern electric engineering was the direct outcome of the work of electric theorists and experimenters of the last half-century. Electric engineering and electric theory were very closely allied. Consequently where a University had a complete first-class physical laboratory they could develop therefrom an electric engineering laboratory. Thanks to the council of the Adelaide University their physical laboratory was a first-class teaching institution, and in establishing the new course they were following the precedent of other Universities. Students must take a special course on the subjects for the B.Sc. degree, including a considerable quantity of practical electrical work, and devote the fourth year specially to the subject of electric engineering. The result would be that the student would be able without leaving Adelaide to go through all the theoretical and experimental work which he could desire. It would be an advantage to the community that such a course, and the engineering laboratory belonging thereto, should exist in Adelaide, and it would be a great advantage to the University that students would be retained after having obtained their degree, for the influence of post-graduate students on a science school would be very beneficial. Dr. Barlow seconded the motion, which was carried.

—Bachelor of Science Degree.—

Professor Bragg moved—"That the senate approve of alterations in the regulations governing the degree of bachelor of science." He said the rearrangement of the subjects included under the chair of natural science at the University had rendered the temporary omission of botany a necessity. Lecturers had been appointed in geology and in mineralogy, and systematic botany, hitherto taught as a subject of the degree, was to be discontinued, as no teacher had been appointed; but it was hoped that at an early date a lecturer on biology might be appointed who would include physical botany among the subjects which he would teach. The Rev. Dr. Jefferis seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

MEDICAL COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Medical attendance in some parts of Australia is extremely difficult to obtain and very costly. Owing to the scarcity of qualified men in some of the country districts, partly through the absence of sufficient financial inducements, it is often necessary to engage doctors to travel long distances; and at the rates of mileage generally charged the expense of an illness in the family becomes absolutely ruinous to a man of small means. The urgent need of a greater supply of doctors who shall really live their lives among the people in rural localities has been the subject of comment from the earliest days of colonization. If there is one country in the English-speaking world where it is specially desirable to open wide the portals of the schools of medical study, and to encourage youths to devote themselves to the healing art, that country is Australia. Unfortunately, however, it seems as if the entrance to the medical profession were being made more and more difficult from year to year. New regulations which were passed by the University Senate on Wednesday render it necessary for an intending medical student to pass the senior examination in five subjects—English literature, Latin, arithmetic and algebra, geometry, and either Greek, French, or German. In former years only four subjects were prescribed; and the special alteration in the new syllabus is that geometry is made separate, with a higher standard than formerly. A note is appended to intimate that "in order to comply with the requirements of the General Medical Council in London all these subjects must be passed at one and the same examination." The standard for the senior public examination is already comparatively high, and many clever boys find a difficulty in passing it in the required minimum of five papers, with one or two spare subjects as alternatives. But when five particular subjects are specified, and every one of these has to be passed at one and the same examination, the difficulties of securing a pass are greatly increased. For two lads who might be able to pass the senior public examination, probably only one could successfully negotiate the five subjects prescribed for entrance into the medical course.

Five years of study and the payment of £154 in fees must follow after matriculation before the student secures the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or of Surgery, which is the lowest local qualification entitling him to be registered as a medical practitioner in South Australia. The course is made needlessly long as compared with that of the minimum demanded before registration in the United Kingdom. In any case it is questionable whether some of the mere memory work, such as the learning of long strings of names from the materia medica, should not be omitted from all the syllabuses. In Australia the minimum requirement for registration is more extensive and more difficult than in any other country. Young men who were "ploughed" in their first year's examination in Australia have gone to England or Scotland, and have come back to their homes with licences to practise before their Australian fellow-students, who never failed in any of their tests, could secure registration. In the colonies, where the greatest need exists for medical men—especially for native-born doctors accustomed to the climate and to country life—no encouragement should be given to a policy of shutting out newcomers from the ranks of the profession. While a lad leaving the elementary school at thirteen or fourteen years can in most vocations earn his own living in a short time, at least a dozen years are required as a rule to educate a young man so that he can secure a livelihood as a doctor. The tendency of such a system is practically to exclude all aspirants excepting the sons of the well-to-do, and a few who are exceptionally clever or lucky in the winning of scholarships; and this is by no means desirable.

On Wednesday the University Senate passed a new regulation, in an innocent-looking guise, which tends to make medicine a closer profession than it has been in South Australia. It is now provided that "schedules shall be drawn up by the Faculty of Medicine, and after approval by the Council shall be published before the commencement of each academic year. Such schedules shall prescribe (1) details of the course of study and practice for each academic year, and (2) the forms of notices

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EXTENDING THE UNIVERSITY'S USEFULNESS.

At the meeting of the senate of the Adelaide University on Wednesday several matters of importance came up for consideration. For some time the special course in commercial education has been prominent, and it was brought to a successful issue yesterday, when Dr. Barlow, the vice-chancellor, presented for approval regulations for an advanced commercial certificate. This award can only be won after the student has passed in six subjects, not necessarily all at the one examination—business practice, accountancy, commercial law, economics, and commercial history, banking and exchange, and commercial geography and technology. South Australia has in this subject taken the lead of England, for Dr. Barlow stated, on the authority of Professor Lamb, that a practical concrete scheme reduced to a definite form had not yet been arrived at there. The mover dwelt upon the importance of the course to the mercantile community, whose practical support he hoped for in the step they were taking. The regulations were unanimously approved. Electric engineering engaged the attention of members, the regulations for a diploma in this branch of study being placed before them by Professor Bragg. To secure this diploma candidates must pass in electric engineering, railway and tramway engineering, and transmission of power, building construction, and mechanical practice. The senate also adopted these regulations. They have thus set their sign manual to the study of two professions whose practitioners will to a greater extent even than at present stimulate the prosperity of the nations.

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TATE MEMORIAL FUND.

A committee meeting of the Tate Memorial Fund was held at the University on Tuesday afternoon. Professor E. H. Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., presided. The resignation of Mr. L. H. Boas as hon. secretary was regretfully accepted, and Mr. Herbert Basedow was elected in his place. The fund has already reached an appreciable sum, and steps are being taken to erect a memorial tablet to the late Professor Tate in the new Geological Museum at the University, and to inaugurate a Tate memorial medal for special proficiency in geological science. Intending subscribers are earnestly requested to forward their subscriptions as soon as possible.

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THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

To the Editor.

Sir—In reply to "Graduate's" letter in your issue of the 26th inst., may I say that his notice was posted, as required by the standing orders, six days before the meeting. If it only reached its destination, as he states, on the 23rd inst.—which, by the way, was last Sunday—the postal authorities were evidently so conscience-stricken by their neglect that they gave "Graduate" the advantage of a Sabbath delivery denied to other mortals in this state. The details of the regulations, copies of which had to be printed, were only received by me from the Registrar at noon on Saturday last, and consequently could not be posted earlier than Monday. The printer enjoys the day of rest, even if the postman does not.

I am, Sir &c.,
T. AINSLIE CATERER,
Clerk of the Senate.