

Advertiser  
21<sup>st</sup> Nov. 1898.

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24<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1898.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The University Library will be a busy and well-populated place this week, for the junior public examination begins there to-day, and the last papers will not be set until Saturday. As usual there are more than 200 candidates, all the principal educational establishments of the city and suburbs being represented, as well as a goodly number of those in the country. This morning at 10 o'clock the French papers will be available, and three hours will be allowed in which to answer the questions included in them; a similar period being allotted to German, in which students will be examined this afternoon. To-morrow English history and literature are the subjects of the morning session, with geography to finish the day. On Wednesday arithmetic and algebra are at the head of the list, with Latin in the afternoon, the subjects for Thursday being geometry in the morning, and physics in the latter half of the day. The examination in chief will be conducted on Friday, when the papers in botany, Greek, physiology, and chemistry will exercise the minds of students in the order named. Then on Saturday those of the candidates who have not previously passed the preliminary examination will have to satisfy the professors of their ability to answer questions in preliminary arithmetic, as well as of their proficiency in writing from dictation. The results of the junior and senior examinations are usually made known during the second or third week in December.

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The paper set for the recent senior examination in theory of music at the Adelaide University, like the junior paper, contains twelve questions, seven of which are devoted to harmony, two to counterpoint, and three to history of music. A complete answer to Question 1 is to be found in the introductory portion of Banister's music, one of the University textbooks. Question 2, to define certain fairly familiar musical terms, should not trouble any of the candidates; but the following one—to state the difference between a suspension and a retardation—would perhaps trouble some students who were perfectly familiar with the progressions, but unable to find suitable language to express themselves. The answer might be simply given as follows:—In a suspension, a note from one chord is sounded in the next (where it forms a discord), and there falls to its resolution; in a retardation, the note rises to its resolution. Question 4 requires three cadences to be named which are respectively a "deceptive," or interrupted cadence, and the plagal cadence in the major and minor key. The remaining questions on harmony and the two counterpoint examples cannot very well be discussed without the aid of music type. In the history of music candidates were asked to "name two forms of vocal composition which may be said to be essentially English in their origin and use," the correct answers to which, I presume, are the glee and madrigal; "who was the first important composer to attempt a reform of Italian opera?" and "to name three composers to whom we are most indebted for perfecting the sonata and the symphony." The most suitable answer to the last questions seems to be Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven; but the second question is somewhat difficult of solution, though I presume Monteverde is the composer referred to.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

A meeting of the senate of the University of Adelaide was held on Wednesday afternoon. The warden (Mr. F. Chapple) occupied the chair.

Mr. Chapple was re-elected warden, and Mr. T. A. Caterer clerk of the senate. The members of the senate—Drs. Barlow, Stirling, and Joseph Verco, Professor Bragg, Mr. W. R. Boothby and Mr. David Murray—were re-elected.

Regulations for the degree of doctor of music were sent up by the council. Dr. Paton, in the absence of Professor Ives, moved their adoption. He understood that the regulations made the standard as high as any elsewhere.

The Chancellor seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. G. J. R. Murray moved the repeal of regulations for the degree of bachelor of laws, and the substitution of new regulations therefor. Under the now existing regulations, he said, there were three methods of obtaining the degree of LL.B. First passing a four years' course, and taking the subjects in the order prescribed, attending lectures and passing the term examinations. Secondly, taking the B.A. degree and then passing in the subjects which were not common to the two courses, which did not entail attendance at lectures, or passing term examinations. Thirdly, qualifying for the final certificate for admission to the Supreme Court, and then passing in the remaining subjects for the LL.B. course in any order without compulsory attendance at lectures or passing a term examination. It had been found that few students or none were proceeding to the degree under the first method, which was the regular one, but nearly all who desired to take the degree were proceeding under the last. That was felt to be anomalous and undesirable. The new regulations provided a means of obviating that undesirable result. The subjects were divided into ordinary and special, the former consisting of those required for the final certificate, the latter of the balance. Attendance on lectures was compulsory in all cases except for good cause shown. Attendance at term examinations was compulsory, except where there was a good excuse. The subjects which were formerly common to the arts and laws courses had been enlarged so as to give students a choice of any three in the former, provided Latin as in the first year should be one. The subjects could be taken in any order, but not more than three at any one examination without permission of the faculty. A course of study was, however, recommended by the faculty. He recommended the regulations to the senate as being more simple, uniform, and logical than the old ones, and as being more likely to induce students to proceed to the degree of bachelor of laws.

Professor Salmond seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. Lendon moved that the following regulations be adopted en bloc at the suggestion of the warden:—"Regulations 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 to be added to the regulations of the degree of bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery, providing for supplementary examinations; regulations 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 to be added to the regulations of the degree of bachelor of arts, providing for supplementary examinations; regulations 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 to be added to the regulations of the degree of bachelor of science, providing for supplementary examinations; regulations 9 and 10 to be added to the regulations of the higher public examination, providing for supplementary examinations." The regulations, he said, spoke for themselves. The fee, £5 5s., payable by each candidate at a supplementary examination, was high, but the examinations put the University to a lot of expense.

Dr. Stirling seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. G. Murray moved the repeal of the statutes of the Stow prizes and scholar and the substitution of the following new statutes:—"1. That there shall be annual prizes, to be called 'The Stow Prizes.' 2. Each of such prizes shall consist of the sum of £15, or (at the option of the prizeman) of books to be selected by him of the value of £15. 3. A Stow prize may be awarded to any candidate for the LL.B. degree, who, at any November examination, shall pass in not less than three subjects, and who in the opinion of the board of examiners shall have shown exceptional merit in not less than two subjects. 4. Not more than four Stow prizes may be awarded in any one year. 5. Every bachelor of laws who shall during his course have obtained three Stow prizes, shall receive a gold medal, and shall be styled 'Stow scholar.'" The necessity of the alteration was in consequence of the adoption of the new regulations for the bachelor of law course.

Professor Salmond seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chancellor then moved the adoption of the statutes of the Hartley studentship. The preamble set out that whereas a sum of £600 has been subscribed with the intention of founding a studentship in memory of the late John Anderson Hartley, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide and Inspector-General of Schools, and whereas the said sum has been paid to the University of Adelaide to be used and administered by it in fulfilment of such intention, and the University has decided in recognition of the services of the said John Anderson Hartley to the said University from its foundation until his lamented death in 1896, to supplement the income from the said sum, so as to give effect to the scheme set out in "The Advertiser" of Saturday last. It provided that "there shall be three studentships, of which one shall be open for competition every year by students intending to enter upon the course for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree." He said it would be within the knowledge of all present that a considerable sum of money was subscribed for founding a permanent memorial of the late Mr. Hartley, to mark his distinguished services to the cause of education generally. Of the £600 raised £300 had been subscribed by the children of the State schools throughout the colony.

The first proposal was that a scholarship should be founded somewhat on the lines of the Stow scholarship, but on the review of the whole question it occurred to the education committee in the first place, and to the council of the University in the second, that this matter should not be treated in such a common-place manner. The University would therefore subscribe to the fund for the purpose of honoring one who was so dear to them all, and who did so much for the University up to the time of his lamented death. It was proposed to devote the money to a studentship. The interest of the £600 subscribed would pay the fees of one student, and if they established one scholarship it could be competed for once in three years, but the council thought it was desirable that there should be three Hartley students competing. The late Mr. Hartley was more intimately associated with the State schools, and it was suggested that the studentship should be limited to State school students, but it was found that quite three-fourths of the under-graduates commenced their education in State schools, and the State school teachers very properly fell in with the idea that there should be no limitation, and that the studentship should be open to all students. The course which the council had taken in dealing with this matter in a liberal spirit would, he was sure, be endorsed by the senate.

Dr. Paton seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chancellor stated that the council had pushed this particular statute forward in order that the Hartley studentship might be conferred this year. He assured Mr. Limbert that the studentship was open to female as well as to male students.

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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The University Senate met at the University Building, North-terrace, on Wednesday afternoon. The chair was occupied by the warden, Mr. F. Chapple, B.A., B.Sc.

The following officers were elected:—Warden, Mr. F. Chapple; members of the Council, Drs. W. Barlow, J. C. Verco, and E. C. Stirling, Professor Bragg, and Messrs. W. R. Boothby and David Murray; Clerk, Mr. T. A. Caterer, B.A.

Acting for Professor Ives, who was unavoidably absent, Dr. Paton moved the adoption of the regulations for the degree of Doctor of Music. The motion was carried.

Amended regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and for the granting of the final certificate of laws were introduced and explained by Mr. G. J. R. Murray. He explained that under the existing regulations there were three methods of obtaining the LL.B. degree:—(a) By passing a four years' course and taking the subjects in the order prescribed, attending lectures, and passing the Term Examination. (b) Taking the B.A. degree and then passing in the subjects which are not common to the two courses, which did not entail attendance at lectures or passing Term Examinations. (c) Qualifying for the final certificate for admission to Supreme Court and then passing in the remaining subjects for the LL.B. course in any order without compulsory attendance on lectures or passing a Term Examination. It had been found that few students were proceeding to the degree under the first method, but nearly all who desired to take the degree were proceeding under the last. This was felt to be anomalous and undesirable, and the new regulations provided a means of obviating such an undesirable proceeding. Under these the subjects were divided into ordinary and special, the former consisting of those required for the final certificate. Attendance on lectures was made compulsory in all cases except for good cause shown. Attendance at Term Examinations would be compulsory except where there is a good excuse. The subjects which were formerly common to the Arts and Laws courses had been enlarged, so as to give students a choice of any three in the former. Latin, as in the first year, would be compulsory.—The regulations were adopted.

A series of additional regulations for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Surgery, Arts, and Science, which provided that in addition to the ordinary examinations a Supplementary Examination should be held in March of each year, were presented by Dr. Lendon. The mover pointed out that until about ten years ago this was the rule. But for several years past the policy had been to curtail these Supplementary Examinations. The medical students had always looked upon this policy with disfavour, which had been considerably increased as the result of the reports which had reached them from students who had gone to Melbourne and Sydney to finish their course, and who had been much impressed with the advantage of the Supplementary Examinations in those Universities. This year a strong appeal, signed, he believed, by almost every student in the divisions named in the proposal, had been received by the Council, and they felt they could not do other than go back to the system which ruled ten years ago. It was also proposed to make the proposed regulations apply to the Higher Public Examinations.—The proposal was carried without alteration.

Mr. G. J. R. Murray introduced a series of amended regulations for the Stow Scholarship, which, he explained, had been rendered necessary by the adoption of the new rules for the degree of LL.B.—The regulations were adopted.

The Chancellor, Right Hon. S. J. Way, in introducing the statutes for the regulation of the proposed Hartley Studentship, said it would be in the knowledge of most of those present that a considerable sum was subscribed for the purpose of perpetuating the name and memory of their late lamented friend, Mr. J. A. Hartley. About £500 was raised, chiefly by subscriptions from State children, and when the question of how it should be appropriated was first considered it was suggested that a scholarship similar to the Stow prize should be founded. Subsequent consideration, however,