

Sept. 1908
Register

Sept. 7th 08
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UNIVERSITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION.
 The Elder Hall of the University of Adelaide was well filled on Thursday evening, when a concert was given under the auspices of the University Sports Association. Those present included His Excellency the Governor and Lady Le Hunte and Lady Way. An excellent programme was presented, and was received throughout with marked approbation. Many of the items were encored, and in several instances handsome bouquets were handed to the performers. The proceedings were under the direction of Professor Ennis, with whom Mr. R. H. Wallmann was associated as secretary of the association. The items were as follows:—Serenade, "O, by rivers" (Bishop), Misses Ridings, Hine, and Basnett, and Messrs. Savage and Wilkinson, berceuse, "Angels guard thee" (Gordard), Mr. Alexander Cooper (violin obbligato, Miss Daisy Kennedy); pianoforte solos, "Ballade, op. 20" (Reinicke); and "Marche militaire" (Schubert-Tansig). Mr. Gordon Short: songs, (a) "Caro mio ben" (Giordani), (b) "Melisande in the wood" (Alma Goetz), Miss Olive Basnett; song, "Villanelle" (D'Acqua), Miss Ethel Ridings; violin solos, "Nocturne" (Chopin-Sarasate), and "Polonaise" (Vieuxtemps), Miss Daisy Kennedy; part songs, "The sea hath its pearls" (Pinsuti), and "The watchman's song" (Pearsall), Misses Ridings and Basnett and Messrs. Savage and Wilkinson; aria, "Roberto o tu che adoro" (Meyerbeer), Miss Clytie Hine; song (with burden), "When that I was a tiny boy" (Hattan), Mr. Harold Savage; song, "Droop not, young lover," (Handel), Mr. Maynard Wilkinson; duet, "It was a lover and his lass" (Walthew), Miss Clytie Hine and Mr. Alexander Cooper; organ solo, prelude and introduction to third act of "Lohengrin" (Wagner), Professor Ennis.

UNIVERSITY EXPANSION.
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 Professor's Bragg's appointment to an important position on the staff of the Leeds University makes the recent expansion of the work of that new but exceedingly enterprising institution a topic of local interest. Although it is less than five years old, this essentially modern "seat of learning" has already taken a foremost place among the great British educational agencies. The fact that it is supplying a public need was lately attested by the visit of King Edward to open a new wing, the erection of which, at a cost of £50,000, had become "a vital necessity," owing to the rapid and many-sided development of the institution. The late Sir Richard Jebb pointed out in his last address to the Educational Science Section of the British Association that "among the developments of British intellectual life which marked the Victorian era, none was more remarkable, and none more important, than the rapid extension of a demand for university education, and the great increase in the number of institutions which supply it." Prior to the establishment of the University of Durham in 1833, Oxford and Cambridge were the only universities south of the Tweed, and access to both of those ancient academies of culture was subject to restrictions which prevented large and influential sections of the people from deriving any direct advantage from them.

Even at that early stage of the modern educational awakening, leaders of the reform movement felt that the facilities for study afforded by the old universities were too limited to supply the needs created by new economic and social conditions. They accepted Matthew Arnold's dictum that "the university ought to provide facilities, after the general education is finished, for the young man to go on in the line where his special aptitudes lead him, be it that of literature, of mathematics, of the natural sciences, of the application of these sciences, or any other line systematically under first-rate teaching." Within the last quarter of a century both Oxford and Cambridge have made appreciable advances towards the realization of that ideal, but in the younger London and Provincial Universities the full significance of the modifications of academic traditions is most conspicuous. In England and Wales there are now nearly a dozen

teaching universities; and, "so far as the newer institutions in the great cities are concerned, it may be said that they are predominantly scientific, and also that they devote special attention to the needs of practical life—professional, industrial, and commercial—while at the same time they desire to maintain a high standard of general education." The Leeds University is rapidly becoming one of the foremost of the predominantly scientific centres of higher education. It has been evolved from one of the colleges formerly associated with the federal Victoria University, and its governing body includes representatives of the three great municipalities of Yorkshire. A writer in The World's Work contends that the modern universities have ennobled British

industries by "moulding the characters of their alumni as a primary duty whilst not disdaining as a secondary aim to nurture the industries upon which the material welfare of the various centres depends." In support of this contention, he points out that universities of the Leeds type are receiving tangible and substantial support from the best "Captains of Industry," who look askance at the older academic institutions, but go to the new civic centres of culture for experts when vacancies occur in their factories or technical laboratories.

To revoke "the unnatural divorce between business and learning" is one of the most important and beneficent functions of the Leeds and kindred universities; and in this aspect the rapid extension of their operations is a gratifying feature of British educational progress. German experiments have proved that many, if not all, of the purely utilitarian advantages derived by the great English manufacturing towns from their universities might have been supplied by highly organized technical schools; but the fact that more ambitious schemes have been adopted in numerous centres implies a widespread recognition of the importance of cultivating the "breadth, intellectual interests, and sympathies" which differentiate university education from purely technical instruction. Many eminent advocates of scientific and industrial specialization have been insistent exponents of the utility of university influences. They have argued that, in the interests of the great national industries themselves, the primary aim of higher education should be to provide a training that shall be more than merely technical. "There is a vast world-competition in scientific progress, on which industrial and commercial progress must ultimately depend; and it is of national importance for every country that it should have men who are not merely expert in things already known, but who can take their places in the forefront of the onward march." This is the ideal which the founders of the new British universities are endeavouring to realize, and it should be the goal of secondary education in Australia.

Sept. 5th 08
Register

At the University on Thursday a meeting of the University Sports Association was held. The old rules of the body were revised, and new ones were made. The question of the control of the new ground obtained from the City Corporation was discussed, and a letter was received from the University Council in regard to the matter. Last Friday, at the meeting of the University Council, it was resolved that the grounds should be governed by a joint committee of eight members, five to be nominated by them and three by the sports association. The council then appointed the Hon. G. Brookman, M.L.C., Professors Henderson and Naylor, and Messrs. G. J. R. Murray, K.C., and S. J. Jacobs as their representatives on the governing body. At the meeting of the sports association on Thursday, Messrs. G. C. Campbell, H. W. D. Stoddart, and R. H. Wallmann were selected to represent them, and it was also decided to ask the council to accept Mr. M. H. Moyes as an extra delegate.

Sept. 12th 08
Advertiser

Mr. J. P. V. Madsen, D.Sc. (Adelaide), B.Sc., B.E. (Sydney), who is at present lecturer on electrical engineering at Adelaide University, was, at the last meeting of the Senate of Sydney University, appointed to the P. N. Russell lectureship in electrical engineering, from the commencement of the academic year 1909.