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THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

A meeting of the council was held on January 25. Present—The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow), Messrs. F. Chapple, S. J. Jacobs, S. T. Smith, and W. J. Isbister, Professor Stirling, and Dr. Hayward. An apology was received for the unavoidable absence of the Chancellor. The council approved the annual report of the proceedings of the University for the year 1906. An invitation was received from the Empire League to send a delegate to the Federal Conference on Education, to be held in London from May 24 to June 1. The registrar of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland wrote, stating that the institute had placed the University of Adelaide on the list of institutions recognised for the training of candidates for the examinations of the institute. The council expressed its appreciation, and directed that the institute be thanked. The joint secretaries of the Association for the Advancement of Science wrote thanking the council for granting the University Buildings for the use of the Science Congress during January.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

UNIVERSITY LECTURE BY DR. ANGAS JOHNSON.

At the University on Tuesday evening Dr. Angas Johnson delivered the first of a series of lectures on tropical diseases. He took for his subject malaria, and he gave an interesting post graduate address. There was a good attendance. This series of lectures on tropical diseases will be the first of several post-graduate courses, which will be given at the University. They should be of great benefit to graduates, as in past years they have had to visit other countries if they desired to persevere in such studies. Through the lectures local graduates will be able to pursue their studies without the great expense of travel, while the fees will be retained in the State.

Referring to malaria on Monday evening, Dr. Johnson stated that the disease was so old that it was known to Hippocrates, in 400 B.C. The early Romans and Greeks recognised the connection between marshes and malaria, as well as the intermittent type of fever. The modern methods of combating the disease were preventative rather than curative. The segregations of Europeans from the blacks and the draining of swamps, were the chief measures adopted. Ross' figures in Ismailia showed the advantages of such preventative work. In 1897, before the drainage of the swamps, 2,089 cases of malaria occurred. In 1903, after the drainage, only 209 cases were known. In 1906 not a single case was reported. According to Professor Koch, the African natives acquired the disease when they were young, and they were free from its attacks in later life. In 1907 five million people died of malaria in India.

The lecture was a great success, and it is hoped that the rest of the series, and those further courses which are to follow, will be equally popular. Numerous microscopic specimens and diagrams were used as illustrations. In the practical course which will follow the lectures, specimens will be given to those attending. The lectures will be given each Tuesday evening.

drainage, there were only 209 cases, and in 1906 no cases. Colours play an important factor in prevention. On dark clothes mosquitoes will all settle at once, while on yellow material they will not alight. In West Africa a gentleman imported a number of collie dogs. The black dogs were bitten to death, while the sables escaped. In Africa the adult natives, according to Professor Koch, had acquired the disease in early life, and did not suffer; but 80 per cent. of children between the ages of one and five years were found to be affected. In India in 1897 five million people died of the disease.

The lecture, which was followed with great interest, was illustrated by means of numerous microscopic specimens and diagrams, and in the practical courses which will follow each week all attending will be supplied with specimens to refer to at leisure.

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THE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

To the Editor.

Sir—Your paragraph re the teachers and Conservatorium concludes with a wish that "a scheme may be devised to bring the friction to an end." This can easily be done by abolishing the present Conservatorium, which is a school of music and not a conservatorium. It costs nearly £4,000 per year in expenses (there has been a loss for several years); it was a mistake to start it, and why continue? There are not enough students to support a subsidised school of music in opposition to our music teachers, and musicians who are competent to judge assert outside music teaching is as good and in many cases superior to the tuition given at the so-called Conservatorium of Music. The University might just as well teach ordinary education in opposition to our colleges and private schools. If the Conservatorium expect the music teachers to send their students for examination, and then to lose their most brilliant students by winning scholarships, the authorities must think music teachers are devoid of common sense. For the many thousands of pounds spent by the Conservatorium I maintain the results have been very disappointing. If the University really want to make these examinations a success I should suggest discontinuing teaching music, and merely have music examinations by competent examiners (similar to the other University public exams), and confer teaching certificates to teachers. These would be valuable to the teachers and the public. The present state of things is altogether unsatisfactory. I am not a teacher, but a lover of

MUSIC.

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THE RHODES SCHOLAR.

Thursday was the last day upon which entries were received at the University of Adelaide from applicants for the distinction of being the 1907 Rhodes Scholar. The number of sealed envelopes, giving particulars of the academic and athletic qualifications of the aspirants that were deposited with the registrar, is not yet available for press or public information. The applications will not be opened until the selection committee holds a preliminary meeting on Monday or Tuesday next. Other meetings will be held later, and the successful applicant may not be known until toward the end of February. He will be the fourth South Australian Rhodes scholar, and will probably proceed to Oxford in the middle of the year.

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TROPICAL DISEASES.

UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATE LECTURES.

At the Adelaide University on Tuesday evening Dr. Angas Johnson initiated a course of postgraduate lectures on "Tropical diseases" by delivering an interesting and instructive address on "Malaria." This is the first occasion that postgraduate lectures have been given at the University, and it is intended to be a forerunner of a series in the allied subjects in medicine and surgery. Up to the present post-graduate instruction has necessitated a costly trip to Europe. Few doctors could afford the time as well as the expense. In addition to the great personal convenience of local lectures, the fees will be retained in the State. Dr. Johnson explained the great importance of tropical diseases, since all except yellow fever have occurred in the Commonwealth. Authorities agree that with the opening of the Panama Canal even that dread disease will in all probability be introduced. The lecturer said that malaria was known to Hippocrates 400 B.C., and the early Romans and Greeks recognised the connection between marshes and malaria as well as the intermittent type of fever. Malaria is spread by mosquitoes. The chief one is Anopheles, and that has been found on North terrace. The treatment nowadays is prophylactic rather than curative. Segregation of Europeans from the blacks, especially the native children, and draining of swamps are the two most efficient means of prevention. Ross' figures in Ismailia, where he advocated drainage of the pools, show that in 1897, before the drainage, there were 2,089 cases, and in 1903, after

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

The Rhodes scholar of 1907 will be appointed within the next few days. Applications closed at the University on Thursday. They will be considered by the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the committee appointed by the University council. It is expected that the selection will be made without great delay. The scholarship is worth £300 a year, and it is tenable for three years at the Oxford University.

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MUSIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A gathering of teachers of music was held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms on Tuesday evening, when the convener, Mr. E. E. Mitchell, presided. The Chairman spoke of the new music syllabus of the Adelaide and Melbourne universities, and proposed that a professional association should be formed, which could deal effectively with questions relating to examinations and other matters pertaining of interest to music teachers. Dr. E. H. Davies moved, and Mr. C. J. Stevens seconded, the following resolution:—"That we who are present form ourselves into an association to conserve the best interests of the musical profession. Mr. E. E. Mitchell to be secretary pro tem." Dr. Davies strongly advocated support for the new examination scheme, and Messrs. Stevens, L. W. Yemm, T. Grigg, and W. R. Knox, and Miss Tilly also took part in the discussion, which was conducted in a most friendly spirit. The Chairman suggested that the association should endeavor to secure the passing of an Act of Parliament compelling all teachers of music to register themselves as such.

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THE CONSERVATORIUM AND THE ASSOCIATED BOARD.

There has been such a great demand at the music shops this month for the books containing the exercises on which the examinations on behalf of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and the Trinity College, London, will be based this year, that teachers in Adelaide are convinced that the termination of the agreement between the University and the board will in no way affect the number of students who will choose the board in preference to the Conservatorium. Some teachers are so surprised at the number of students who have begun the study of the board, and Trinity College course that they declare the "Conservatorium will be a frost this year." It is much to be regretted that in a State possessing such an institution as the University Conservatorium students should prefer to submit themselves for the certificates of foreign organisations. There must be some serious cause for the existing condition of affairs. Last year the University paid to the Associated Board about £200 as its share of the fees, according to the agreement between the two bodies. That