

ADV. 17. 11. 26

# THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

## IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS PROPOSED.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Adelaide will be held in the Prince of Wales lecture room on November 24, when the annual elections for the council and senate will be held, and a long agenda paper dealing with statutes and regulations considered.

It is proposed to insert a new clause providing that the senate shall meet on the fourth Wednesday in November, thus omitting the March and July meetings. Members will be asked to consider an amendment that every matriculated student shall pay a fee of one guinea, and a new clause providing that candidates who are admitted to a degree ad eundem gradum shall pay a fee of three guineas, and a candidate admitted to a degree ad eundem staturum a fee of two guineas, which shall include the fee for matriculation. It is suggested that clause 1 of chapter 4 (of professors and lecturers) should be amended as follows:—Line "h. The Professor of Laws" to read "h. The Bonython Professor of Laws." Line "i. The Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry" to read "i. The Professor of Bio-chemistry and General Physiology," and the following added:—"The Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology, who shall also be Keith Sheridan Research Fellow."

A proposal is made to add the chairman of the board of commerce studies to the board of discipline, and to revise and rearrange the power of the board in dealing with complaints against students, and the action to be taken. Consideration will also be given to the revision of the conditions of the John Howard Clark prize, and conduct at examinations. It is proposed to insert a new clause dealing with students of other universities and technical schools who desire that instruction received and examinations passed at those institutions may be counted pro tanto for any course of study in the Adelaide University. The senate will take into consideration the revision of the regulations relating to the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. Proposed regulations are included for the degree of doctor of letters. A new course is proposed to be added to the degree of bachelor of science by the inclusion of the following new section:—"In the following subjects, which form a special course for students desirous of studying those sciences which are fundamental to pastoral and agricultural industries:—First year—Botany 1, chemistry 1, mathematics 1, zoology 1 (as for medical students, first and second terms), elementary physical chemistry (third term only); second year—Physics 1, chemistry, surveying, and drawing, bio-chemistry (third year only); third year—Geology 1, botany 2, entomology (second and third terms only); bio-chemistry (first term only), soil technology (second term only), plant pathology (third term only). There is a proposal to revise the fees for the degree of bachelor of science.

The following regulation in regard to matriculation is sought to be substituted for regulation 1 of April 3, 1903:—"Every candidate for the University diploma in applied science and the fellowship of the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, before entering upon the course must fulfil the requirements for matriculation in the faculty of applied sciences, but if the candidate has not passed in a language other than English he may be permitted by the Matriculation Board to present himself for the examination at a later date." For the degree of bachelor of laws it is proposed to revise the fees, and for the degrees of the bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery the rearrangement of the subjects for the second examination will be considered. It is also proposed to revise the regulations for the degrees of doctor of medicine and master of surgery. Fees are to be revised for the degree of bachelor of music and for the diploma in commerce. In the latter class the following new clause is desired to be added:—"Candidates who fail to pass in any subject, or who have been prevented from presenting themselves at examination, shall again attend lectures, and do practical work in that subject to the satisfaction of the lecturer unless exempted by the Board of Commercial Studies."

The subjects for the diploma in economics and political science are proposed to be rearranged and the following added:—"Public administration and finance." It is sought to make one scholarship instead of two in connection with the Elder scholarship in singing. There is a proposal to revise the regulations of the public examinations (music) scholarships, and substitute a monetary prize for free tuition. It is desired to provide two exhibitions by adopting the following regulation:—"Two exhibitions, one in theory and the other in the practice of music of the value of £10 10/ each will be awarded each year to the most distinguished candidates who obtain honours in grade IV, at the September examinations held in South Australia and Broken Hill." There is a proposal to revise the fees for public examinations by substituting the follow-

ing for the existing regulations:—(a) Intermediate and Intermediate Commercial Examinations.—Seven shillings and sixpence for each subject up to a total fee of £1 10/, provided that if the candidate enters for more than eight subjects there shall be an additional fee of seven shillings and sixpence for each subject exceeding eight. (b) Leaving and Leaving Commercial Examinations.—Fifteen shillings for each subject up to a total fee of £2 5/, provided that if the candidate enters for more than seven subjects there shall be an additional fee of 15/ for each subject exceeding seven. (c) Supplementary Leaving Examination in February.—The fee for this examination shall be twice that prescribed for the ordinary examination. (d) Leaving Honours Examination.—Seven shillings and sixpence per subject. (e) Oral Examination in French or German.—An additional fee of two shillings and sixpence for each examination.

## REC. 17. 11. 26 AGRICULTURE IN OTHER LANDS.

### Dr. Richardson's Observations.

WASHINGTON, October 8. Dr. A. E. V. Richardson (director of the Waite Research Institute, Adelaide) after a world-wide survey of the progress of agricultural research made in South Africa, England, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Canada, is continuing his study in the United States. During his travels Dr. Richardson attended the congress of the universities of the Empire at Cambridge University in July, the education congress at Paris, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Oxford University. Before his arrival home he will attend the Pan-Pacific science congress in Tokyo in November as a delegate from the National Research Council of Australia.

Commenting upon his tour, Dr. Richardson said that in South Africa the Union Government had devoted much attention to the development of agricultural education and research. It had done much to improve merino wool production in South Africa by encouraging the import of high-class sheep from Australia, and by providing skilled instructors and investigators to assist in raising the standard of wool production in South Africa. The heavy losses of stock through disease were being eliminated by the magnificent work of the Division of Veterinary Research under Sir Arnold Theiler. The veterinary research station near Pretoria was without doubt the finest organization of its kind in the world, and its discoveries of the causes and methods of control of the virulent diseases of stock formerly prevalent in Africa had enabled the pastoral industry to be placed upon a sound and profitable basis.

Developments in Great Britain. Great developments had also taken place in regard to agricultural research and education in the United Kingdom since the war, he said. The Imperial Government had recently given material encouragement to agricultural research, and excellent work was being done in every branch of agricultural production. Among the notable work being done there is that of Sir Rowland Biffen at Cambridge University, who had successfully produced prolific varieties of wheat of high quality, which were gradually superseding the older varieties. The Dairy Research Institute at Reading University had done much to improve the milk supply to the cities, and to stimulate production from dairy farms. The work of the animal research institutes at Cambridge and Aberdeen enabled stock-raising to be placed on a sound basis. Attempts are taking place owing to the Rathamstel Experimental Station new methods of controlling fungoid and insect pests, in which the rainfall was very variable, the weather conditions at harvest were favourable for the use of the harvester, and large areas of new land were being devoted to wheat culture. The use of the tractor and harvester in this semi-arid region had enabled the cost of production of wheat to be reduced and promoted the British farmers were, in Dr. Richardson's opinion, keenly interested in the application of science to production, and in this region will ultimately be deriving advantage of the educational work conducted by the county organizations throughout the kingdom. The Government of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland were also appropriating large amounts for the development of agricultural research and education in their respective States.

Danish and Swedish Conditions. In his extensive travels through Denmark, Dr. Richardson said that he had been particularly impressed by the apparent prosperity of the agricultural industries and the intensive character of the agriculture. The average yield from farm crops and from dairy cattle were the highest in that country, probably due, he thought, to the keenness of the agriculturists for adult education, to the co-operative spirit displayed by the people in every phase of production, and to the organized system of agricultural extension work which enabled the teachings of the agricultural schools to be carried to every farmer in the kingdom. As an example of the demand for adult education, he cited the

fact that over 12,000 persons, practically all farmers, attended the high schools for courses of instruction during the past year. Referring to conditions in Sweden, he stated that one feature of agricultural research was the success obtained in the breeding of new and hardy varieties of wheat, barley, and oats to resist the rigorous climatic conditions of northern Scandinavia. The plant breeding institutes of Svalof and Landskrona were mainly responsible for the production of these new and improved varieties. Wheat production in Sweden had trebled during the last 25 years through the use of hardy prolific varieties of short maturing habit, which enabled the wheat producing area to be pushed further north.

Unprecedented Prosperity. Plant breeding activities had met with considerable success in Canada, and many new varieties of fruit and cereals had been produced by the dominion experiment farms and the Ontario Agriculture College. Marquis wheat, a production of Dr. Saunders, had practically superseded all other varieties of wheat in the Canadian wheat belt and in the spring wheat zone of the United States. During his visit to the United States Dr. Richardson proposes to investigate the work of the leading agricultural universities there and the Department of Agriculture. In his judgment that country was enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity, although there was some depression in the agricultural industries owing to the fall in the prices of primary products. One outcome of the war was the speeding up of agricultural production and the application of improved labour-saving machinery to agriculture. The application of both these forces had led to great surplus production and this surplus had not yet been adjusted. Prices for wheat, corn, cotton, and meat—the staple products—had fallen materially, and though the country as a whole had never hitherto attained such a high level of prosperity, the farmers had not had the same prosperous conditions as those engaged in industry. A new emphasis had therefore been placed on the study of economic and marketing problems affecting agriculture, and large appropriations had been made by Congress for the scientific study of economic and social questions affecting the agricultural community. During recent years, he stated, there had been an immense increase in the extension activities of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges, with a view to improving farming methods and cutting production costs throughout the United States. Under the Purnell Act, it was proposed to further stimulate scientific work in the agricultural research station by making an additional statutory appropriation of 2,800,000 dollars a year for further researches bearing on the production, distribution, and marketing of agricultural products. The total annual appropriation of the Department of Agriculture had now reached the enormous sum of 145 million dollars of which 90 million dollars were to be devoted to the improvement of rural roads. The colleges of agriculture had greatly increased their extension and scientific activities since the war. They were undergoing a gradual transformation from the vocational aims with which they started to colleges for the study of the biological and economic sciences underlying agricultural practice, and were devoting increased attention to fundamental scientific work.

The Auto Header Popular. One development in wheat culture of interest to Australians was the growing popularity of the combined harvester and tractor. Hitherto the use of the combined harvester had been confined to the Pacific coast, where the climatic conditions at harvest resemble those of the Australian wheat belt. During recent years the harvester had been used in the humid middle west, although it was only occasionally that the harvest period was dry enough for effective use. In southern Kansas, Oklahoma, and northern Texas the Panhandle region, great developments are taking place owing to the use of the tractor and harvester. In these regions, in which the rainfall was very variable, the weather conditions at harvest were favourable for the use of the harvester, and large areas of new land were being devoted to wheat culture. The use of the tractor and harvester in this semi-arid region had enabled the cost of production of wheat to be reduced and promoted the British farmers were, in Dr. Richardson's opinion, keenly interested in the application of science to production, and in this region will ultimately be deriving advantage of the educational work conducted by the county organizations throughout the kingdom. The Government of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland were also appropriating large amounts for the development of agricultural research and education in their respective States.

serious problems still confronting agriculture in the United States was the immense losses caused by insect and fungoid pests, Dr. Richardson stated. Dr. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, estimated that insect pests alone nullified the work of a million men, and that insects destroyed from 10 to 20 per cent. of the entire United States crop.

NEWS. 18. 11. 26

## MUSIC EXAMINATIONS

### Last Batch of Candidates

Examinations for the diploma in music of Adelaide University concluded at Elder Conservatorium today, when Prof. W. A. Laver and Dr. E. Harold Davies (Director of Elder Conservatorium) dispatched the last batch of candidates.

The diploma is a three-year course, and candidates are required to pass an examination every year. This year 24 entered for first year, 17 for second year, and 13 for third year.

For the first year examinations 15 candidates entered for pianoforte, four for singing, four for violin, and one for the violoncello. Harmony papers were sent in by 21 candidates. The second year total was made up of 10 pianoforte entries, one singing, three violin, and one organ. Fifteen sat for harmony and counterpoint, and also for history of music.

Of the 13 who entered for their final examination, eight were pianoforte students, four were singers, and there was one violinist. Nine were examined in harmony and counterpoint, and six in the history of music.

Dr. Davies and Prof. Laver were examiners for the practical part of the third year tests. The first and second year grades were examined by members of the Conservatorium staff. It is expected that results will be available early next week.

REC. 17. 11. 26

## UNIVERSITY LAWS.

### Proposed Amendments.

The University Senate, at its meeting next Wednesday afternoon, will, in addition to conducting elections to fill vacancies on the Council, consider proposed amendments to the statutes and regulations of the University. One proposal is to omit the March and July meetings of the Senate, and another to add the Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology who will also be Keith Sheridan Research Fellow, to the list of professors, and lecturers. It is proposed that every matriculated student shall pay a fee of one guinea. Revisions of the chapters of the statutes relating to the John Howard Clark prize, the board of discipline (adding the Chairman of the Board of Commercial Studies), and conduct at examinations, will be presented for approval, or otherwise. Regulations and fees relating to degrees have been revised, and for the degree of Bachelor of Science a new course is proposed for candidates for the ordinary degree. It comprises subjects which form a special course for students who desire to study sciences fundamental to the pastoral and agricultural industries. The Senate will consider an amendment laying it down that every candidate for the University diploma in applied science and the Fellowship of the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, before entering upon the course, must fulfil the requirements for matriculation in the faculty of applied science, but if the candidate has not passed in the language other than English he may be permitted by the matriculation board to present himself for that examination at a later date.

It is proposed to add the following clause to the regulations governing the diploma of commerce:—"Candidates who fail to pass in any subject, or who have been prevented from presenting themselves at examination, shall again attend lectures and do practical work in that subject to the satisfaction of the lecturer, unless exempted by the board of commercial studies." Consent will be sought for the addition of public administration and finance to the subjects provided for candidates for the diploma in economics and political science. In regard to the Elder Scholarship, it is proposed that one scholarship in singing shall be given, instead of two, and that two exhibitions, one in the theory and the other in the practice of music, of the value of £10 10/ each, shall be awarded each year to the most distinguished candidates who obtain honours in grade IV, at the September examinations held in South Australia and at Broken Hill.

The fees for public examinations have been amended to read as follows:—(a) Intermediate and Intermediate Commercial Examinations.—Seven shillings and sixpence for each subject up to a total fee of £1 10/, provided that if the candidate enters for more than eight subjects there shall be an additional fee of 7/6 for each subject exceeding eight. (b) Leaving and Leaving Commercial Examinations.—Fifteen shillings for each subject up to a total fee of £2 5/, provided that if the candidate enters for more than seven subjects there shall be an additional fee of 15/ for each subject exceeding seven. (c) Supplementary Leaving Examination in February.—The fee for this examination shall be twice that prescribed for the ordinary examination. (d) Leaving Honours Examination.—Seven shillings and sixpence for each subject. (e) Oral Examination in French or German.—An additional fee of 2/6 for each examination.

ADV. 23. 11. 26.

## UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

From "FRIEND OF THE CANDIDATES":—It is to be hoped that the Education authorities who have charge of the conduct of these examinations, which begin this week, will see that the candidates are not disturbed by musical rehearsals in the vicinity of the rooms in which the examinations are taking place, as occurred last year. It should be remembered that the future career of many of these young people is decided by the results of these examinations, so, in justice to them nothing of a distracting nature should be permitted.