

Register 6th July 07.

—Courses of Study.—

The work of the scholars, selected by themselves in consultation with their college tutors, is distributed very widely over the different courses of study organized in the university. Those who are reading in the honour schools for the B.A. Degree are as follow:—Literae humaniores, 23; modern history, 18; jurisprudence, 27; natural science (geology, chemistry, physiology, and physics), 16; English literature, 12; theology, 8; mathematics, 4; modern languages, 2; reading for a Pass Degree, 1. In courses more specialized or advanced than those for the B.A. Degree there are reading:—For the B.C.L. Degree, 14; for the B.Sc. Degree, 3; for the B.Litt. Degree, 9; for medicine, 4; for diploma in economics, 8; forestry, 2.

—Honours Won.—

Only a few men have as yet reached the final stage of their work at Oxford, but among the distinctions won during the past year by Rhodes scholars are the following:—H. J. Rose (Quebec).—The Ireland scholarship, probably the highest distinction open to undergraduates at the University—(£30 a year for four years). A Craven scholarship—(£40 a year for two years). First class honour moderations. Made an honorary scholar of Balliol. J. C. V. Behan (Melbourne).—First class B.C.L. examination. First class final honour school of jurisprudence. The Vinerian law scholarship—£80 a year for three years. First class criminal law procedure and constitutional history with prize of £50 (London Bar examination). First class final examination for admission to the Bar (London), with prize of £50. Eldon law scholarship—(£200 a year for three years). Made an honorary scholar of Hertford. Chester B. Martin (New Brunswick).—The Gladstone memorial prize. J. G. Archibald (Quebec).—First class in final honour school of Lit Hum. W. Barton (New South Wales).—First class in final honour school of jurisprudence. N. W. Jolly (South Australia).—First class final honour school of natural science (physics). Appointed probationary student under the Indian Forestry Department. H. Hinds (N. Dakota).—First class final honour school of natural science (geology). J. A. Thomson (New Zealand).—First class final honour school of natural science (geology). Mr. Thomson has been awarded the Burdett-Coutts scholarship in geology—(£115 a year for two years). J. A. Brown (New Hampshire).—B.Sc. Degree. Appointed a demonstrator to assist the Wykeham Professor of Physics. G. F. Tucker-Brooke (West Virginia).—First class final honour school of English literature. P. T. Lewis (South Africa).—Second class final honour school of jurisprudence. C. Gardner (South Africa).—Second class final honour school of jurisprudence. W. C. Crittenden (California).—Second class final honour school of jurisprudence. G. S. Stairs (Nova Scotia).—Second class final honour school of modern history. W. Macmillan (South Africa).—Second class final honour school of modern history. A. L. De Charmoy (Natal).—Third class final honour school of jurisprudence. D. R. Porter (Maine).—Fourth class final honour school of modern history. C. T. Blakeway (South Africa).—Third class in B.C.L. examination. R. H. Bevan (Rhode Island).—Third class in B.C.L. examination. R. V. Bellamy (N.W. Territories, Canada).—Diploma in economics "with distinction." W. Goebel (Germany).—Diploma in economics "with distinction." P. W. Robertson (New Zealand).—Honorary scholar of Trinity College. R. L. Robinson (South Australia).—Appointed probationary student under the Indian Forestry Department.

—Interesting Facts.—

Of the colonial scholars Canada is represented by 24, Australia by 18, South Africa by 17, New Zealand, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Newfoundland by 3 each. There has hitherto been some difficulty in finding men to take up all the scholarships provided for Rhodesia. It is hoped that by means of the splendid bequest made by Mr. Beit for educational and other purposes in Rhodesia this difficulty will soon be remedied. Five States of the American Union failed to furnish a qualified candidate in 1904 and eight in 1905. The educational test applied is an examination equivalent to Oxford responsions, the first public examination of the University. In several States the competition was very slight, and scarcely sufficient to justify the award of so valuable a scholarship.

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The German scholars for the most part remain in residence only two years, the conditions of German military service and the requirements of their own universities interfering with the three years' course at Oxford. The scholarships are of the yearly value of £300, and are tenable for three years. Experience has shown that this sum can, with prudence, be made to cover all necessary expenses during the University terms and also during the vacations, but it leaves no room for extravagance in any form. Many of the scholars have availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire command of the French and German languages by spending their vacations on the Continent, where the expense of living is not great. The next qualifying examination for candidates is fixed for January 17 and 18, 1907, and the election of scholars is to be completed and the names of successful competitors notified to the trust before April 15. Steps will then be taken by the representative of the trust at Oxford to distribute the men among the various colleges. Elected scholars enter into residence at Oxford in October, 1907. Circulars giving detailed information in reference to the award of the scholarships in each of the communities interested may be obtained on application to the offices of the trust, Seymour House, Waterloo place, London, S.W.

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To the Editor.

Sir—Is it not utterly ridiculous the way in which some of our local music teachers are attacking the Conservatorium? I do not say that there should not be an association to "conserve the best interests of the musical profession." But should they let petty jealousy get the better part of their discretion? It is easily seen they want the whole musical profession to themselves. But let them remember the motto "Live and let live." I understand that the Trinity College is a shareholding concern. The Adelaide University is not. How many accomplished pupils have we to thank the Conservatorium for? Is not there a whole list we could bring before their notice, namely, Brewster Jones, Gwendoline Pelly, Maude Puddy, Elsie Hamilton, Nora Thomas, Martha Bruggemann, Carlien Jura, Ethel Hantke, and others, not forgetting many more at present studying there. Then, again, have we not much to thank the authorities for the excellent staff of teachers maintained, and should we not be proud to think that in a small city like Adelaide we can obtain tuition under such teachers. I hope many besides myself will give their support in helping such a splendid institution.

I am, Sir, &c.

NOT A TEACHER.

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REFORM OF THE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

To the Editor.

Sir—When the late Sir Thomas Elder bequeathed various huge sums and separated a large amount to be devoted to the art of music with princely generosity for the benefit of the colonists' children a grand opportunity was afforded the council of the University to make Adelaide a "Mecca" for musicians of all grades throughout this State, and more, with the ample funds available, to attract musical students from all parts of this Southern Hemisphere. There is no reason why it should not have been so, for enthusiastic students would not let distance deter them from coming here. Owing to the basis on which the Conservatorium was founded this has failed; the prestige of the University has not been upheld. This is well known to every musician here, and must be to its own professors and council by now. But the school was allowed to drift because it was so difficult to alter existing conditions owing to a bad beginning. It wanted a strong man with force of character to submit a reorganizing scheme to the council, who would no doubt have supported him, no matter what it cost, if it had good results and the confidence of musicians; stimulus would have been given to the staff and every one else interested. Immediately the school was formed as it now is teachers outside sent their students up for examination to visiting bodies, such as Trinity College, and their entries went up by leaps and bounds, thereby sending money by hundreds of pounds out of the State. It is no use cavilling at Trinity College, which is a strong body backed up by Lord Coleridge and a host of English celebrated musicians and literary men. By adroit management all this could have been prevented, or a greater portion of the fees gone to help the furtherance of a Conservatorium for higher education of musicians. Scholarships have been given to students, and I am afraid have given a wrong impression to the pupils, parents, and public. Parents look to the University or Conservatorium as the highest authority, which it should be; but they must surely by now see that there is need of great reform. No one could say that the council has not the interests of the people at heart, but it has been ill-adviced by qualified men who did not grip the idea of what a conservatorium should be. I am sure the council will see the best way to right the whole affair, but it must be done thoroughly; no glossing over as long as there is money enough to pay expenses, or else the school will never be a success.

I am, Sir, &c.

L. W. YEMM.

MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor.

Sir—Your correspondent, "Looker-On"—who, by-the-by, is careful to take his observations from behind a hedge—is responsible for a letter containing several inaccuracies. I admit that Dr. Ennis may possibly act as examiner in connection with the new scheme, but if so, it will be conjointly with another examiner from Melbourne. The Elder professor, as an examiner, would perfectly satisfy most teachers. Those who know Dr. Ennis will be assured both of his ability and his strict impartiality. But the objection in the past, to which your correspondent refers, never was to a local examiner as such, but to an examiner sitting in discriminating judgment upon his own students and upon those of other teachers at the same time, which is a very different matter. In the new examinations this could not occur, for Conservatorium students are to be debarred from entering therefor.—I am, &c.

E. E. MITCHELL.

Gawler-place, February 3, 1907.

Sir—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in "The Advertiser" of February 1, in which surprise is expressed that so many students are taking up the studies set by Trinity College. Surely this "surprise" must be limited to the ignorant and uninitiated, for all who have entered for these examinations are only too glad afterwards to advocate the claims of the college, knowing, as they do, that the examiners of Trinity College, the first to institute examinations in music, are by far the most experienced in the world. They live in the very heart of the musical world, and are constantly in touch with all the best the world knows in music, whilst they come out here as the impersonal representatives of a great institution, and thus avoid the odium which attaches to, and the jealousy aroused by, local teachers, who assume the office of judge and examiner. The examinations by Trinity College have been more effective in raising the standard of teaching and playing in Australia than any other influence whatsoever, and consequently I cannot imagine anyone with a grain of sense, expressing "surprise" at the present popularity of T.C. exams.—I am, &c.

H. E. FULLER.

Local Secretary.