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that route be more approved—there is no "solution of continuity." The person whose political influence seems limited to his marking a ballot-paper with a cross has a measurable share of the responsibility which ultimately rests on the Prime Minister, and ought to regard his action in that light. Behind the proper discharge of whatever duty a position entails there lies a precisely similar group of sentiments, and their cultivation is as necessary at one end of the ladder as at the other. We have been reminded of what is taught impressively by British history, as well as by that of other nations, that the faculty of self-government was developed from beneath, and not from above. It began sporadically, as it were, in isolated localities, and among separate groups, which afterwards cohered and increased in capability and power. The law of life thus illustrated is still in force, and demands not only the perfecting of a system, but the upward progress of the materials of which it is composed.

A stimulating consideration for all who desire to witness the growth of nationhood, not only in Australia but in Australians, in the parts as well as the whole, is the growing sense that we are all sharers in a high destiny. This is not absent from our internal consciousness, but is more apparent in external testimony. A recognition of it has been observable in many public utterances, those of Mr. Bryce among the number. It is to be noted in reference to such matters as the value of Australian trade with Great Britain and the Imperial danger which consists in the non-occupation of attractive territory. There are few, if any, living men so competent to appraise this aspect of the present situation as the distinguished diplomatist who so recently commented upon it. Mr. Bryce, by virtue of his official position, is a living link between the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic, and has obtained their confidence. He declared himself to be the representative, in effect, of Canada as well as Great Britain at the

announced that for the future he would consider himself an Australian also. His breadth of view enabled him to see how much the ascendancy of these peoples means to the welfare of the world, and is to be taken together with his discerning insight into the source of their capacity. For the culture of the individual a training in self-government is essential, and the best educative arrangements are required. Passing in rapid review the salient features of higher education in different countries, it is obvious that there is no monopoly of advantage anywhere, but that everywhere national life is thus being moulded. It is for us to apply this lesson and aim at securing what will be most effective in our circumstances.

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ADMITTED TO THE BAR.
Saturday being the last day of the law term, His Honor (Mr. Acting Justice Buchanan) sat as a Full Court to consider applications for admission to the Bar. Mr. J. R. Anderson, K.C., moved for the admission of Messrs. Mortimer Giles, LL.B., and Donald Arthur Roberts, as barristers and solicitors. His Honor acceded to the request, and shortly addressed the applicants. He congratulated them upon entering the legal profession, and hoped they would become distinguished in it. Mr. C. J. B. Symon, who had been a member of the Bar in England, and had been admitted in South Australia conditionally for 12 months, from July 22, 1911, applied for the order to be made absolute, as he had been residing and practising in the State during the interval. His Honor refused the application, on the ground that the 12 months which had been granted had not expired. He advised Mr. Symon to repeat his request at the next sitting of the Court.

NOISY STUDENTS.
From "Veritas":—"Thanks are due to The Register for giving publicity to the masterly address given at the University by the Right Honourable James Bryce, on Friday evening. I attended, but was prevented from hearing the talented visitor, owing to the disturbance made by some of the hoodlums in the rear of the hall. I believe most of them were undergraduates of our 'Varsity, but if their humour—or, rather, attempted humour—is in any way indicative of their mental abilities, their Alma Mater has no reason to be proud of them. Mr. Bryce, I understand, mentioned that the aims of universities should be to raise men to the highest standard of efficiency intellectually, physically, and morally. Well, if our Adelaide institution has been instrumental in improving the calibre of those students we unfortunately heard on Friday evening, then their intellects must have been pretty weak at the start of their curriculum. No one would have offered objection if the noise and banter had been limited to the first part of the evening; but we quite thought the youths would have had the good sense and manners to keep quiet when the speeches were being delivered. This was not so, however, and I, with many others, was thoroughly disgusted with the scholars' performance, and incensed at having wasted an evening which, but for their inane remarks and noise, would have been most enjoyable."

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GOVERNMENT BURSARIES.
An amendment of the Education Department regulation dealing with Government bursaries tenable at the University of Adelaide, was approved by the Executive Council on Thursday. Under the previous regulation the holders of bursaries were exempt from fees payable to the University in the courses for the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., M.B., B.S., Mus. Bac., and the diploma in applied sciences. The University has now acquired power to grant a degree in engineering, and the regulation as amended will permit holders of the bursaries to take that course also without payment of fees if they so desire.

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UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.
Several new regulations which are of considerable importance from an educational point of view will be dealt with at a meeting of the senate of the University of Adelaide this afternoon. Last session Parliament passed an amendment to the Adelaide University Act which provided for the creation of a degree of Bachelor of Engineering. The most important of the regulations to be submitted in this connection to-day set out that to obtain the degree every candidate shall, after matriculation, except in special cases to be allowed by the council, spend four academic years at least, partly at the University and partly at the School of Mines and Industries, in one of the courses of study prescribed for the diploma in applied science; attend lectures regularly and pass examinations in the whole of the subjects prescribed for one of the courses of the diploma in applied science and present evidence to the satisfaction of the council of having had 12 months' practical experience, not necessarily consecutive, in work appropriate to the course he has followed. Provision is also made concerning those who have already taken or are studying for the necessary degrees and diplomas to secure the B.E. degree if they so desire. In the case of the degree of Master of Engineering every candidate must be a B.E. (or hold the equivalent qualification) of at least two years' standing and submit satisfactory evidence of at least three years' practical experience in engineering work, and also either an original engineering design or a thesis setting forth the results of an original scientific investigation made by him in some subject allied to engineering. In the regulations governing the B.Sc. degree verbal alterations will be made as are rendered necessary by the provision of the new B.E. degree. An alteration has now become necessary in the statutes of the Angas engineering scholarship and engineering exhibitions and candidates for the scholarship will be required to have graduated in arts, science, or engineering at the University of Adelaide. A revision is also proposed in connection with the Elder scholarships. Those taking the violin here as the principal subject of study will, unless exempted by the director, be required also to study the viola. It is further provided that:—"Every holder of a scholarship shall, during each year of its tenure, take the course, and pass the examination, prescribed for the diploma of Associate in Music. Failure to pass such examination shall forthwith determine the tenure of the scholarship, unless the council shall otherwise decide. A scholarship may also be summarily determined at any time if, in the opinion of the council, the holder of it be guilty of misconduct."

UNIVERSITY SENATE.
NEW REGULATIONS.

A meeting of the University Senate was held on Wednesday. Twenty-five members were present, and the Warden (Mr. F. Chapple) presided. The principal business consisted of the approval or rejection of certain regulations, particulars of which were published on July 24.

Professor Chapman, in moving for the approval of regulations in connection with a degree of Bachelor of Engineering, stated that in the past courses in connection with engineering had been given by the University and the School of Mines. Although they had been of quite as high a standard, and just as long and difficult as courses which led to the degree for engineering in other universities, the title that was given the successful student in Adelaide did not indicate that he had studied engineering work. The University granted the scholar who passed his examinations a B.Sc. degree, together with a diploma in applied science, and the School of Mines awarded a fellowship of that institution. The graduates who had gained those degrees and diplomas had complained that they were insufficient. He had had two letters from people in New South Wales saying that they found great difficulty in securing recognition side by side when they were placed with those for similar work in other Australian universities. No attempt was being made to alter the relationship of the University with the School of Mines. The new regulations simply gave the degree of B.E. in place of B.Sc. The work to be done would be precisely that which had been performed for the diploma of applied science.

Professor Rennie seconded.
Mr. E. H. Lambert moved as an amendment—"That the regulations be referred back to the council with the object of eliminating that part which stated that to secure the new degree those who had obtained their B.Sc. certificate would have to surrender it." The science degree showed that the holder had passed in two languages, and that for engineering would show that he was proficient in only one. The amendment was not seconded and the motion was carried.

Professor Chapman moved—"That the regulations for the degree of Master of Engineering be approved." They had, he said, been formed on the model of those in force in other universities, and would go to the men who had had practical engineering experience.

Mr. W. J. Isbister seconded. Carried.
Professor Rennie moved for the repeal of regulation II. of the degree of Bachelor of Science and the substitution of a new rule in its place. The alteration was necessary in view of the creation of the degree of B.E. The engineering course had to do with applied science, and that under review almost entirely with pure science.

Mr. W. J. Isbister seconded. Carried.
Professor Rennie moved, and Mr. W. J. Isbister seconded, the repeal of clause III. of chapter XIII. of the statutes of the Angas Engineering Scholarship. That was made necessary by the alterations previously mentioned. Carried.

Professor Ennis moved and Mr. Talbot Smith seconded—"That regulations II. and VI. of the Elder Scholarship be repealed and new ones substituted." Carried.