

17. 8. 16.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following students passed in subjects of the courses for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Engineering, or in applied science, at the annual November examinations:—

PURE MATHEMATICS (30).—

COMPULSORY MATHEMATICS, B.Sc. COURSE, FIRST YEAR FOR B.A., B.Sc., and DIPLOMA IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

Division II. (in order of merit).—Davey, Constance Muriel; Purton, David Gabriel; Lang, Philip Roy.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Carozzi, Marie Barbara; Treloar, Harry Mayne; Winnall, Nancy Eleanor.

PURE MATHEMATICS (31).—

SECOND YEAR.

Division I. (in order of merit).—Reimann, Arnold Luehrs, Robin, Rowland Cuthbert, and Sharman, Ernest James (equal).

Division II. (in order of merit).—Boundy, Rex; Anderson, William Moffat; James, Wesley Hughes.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Astley, John Felix; Ida, Beesie; Richards, Cecil Albert; Tilemann, Carl Norby.

PURE MATHEMATICS (32).

THIRD YEAR.

Division II. (in order of merit).—Hurst, Walter William; Stempel, Herbert Walter.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS (33).

Division I. (in order of merit).—Robin, Rowland Cuthbert; Anderson, William Moffat; Sharman, Ernest James.

Division II. (in order of merit).—Moyle, Sidney B.A., Boundy, Rex and Dinning, Alfred Ernest, B.A. (equal); Leahy, Ernest Albert.

Division III.—Stoble, James Cyril.

PHYSICS II. (38).

SECOND YEAR.

Division I.—Anderson, William Moffat.

Division II. (in order of merit).—Mongan, Horace John; Symonds, George Burnett Lionel.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Hool, William Storey; Sharman, Ernest James.

PHYSICS III. (39).

THIRD YEAR FOR B.Sc.

None passed.

PHYSICS III. (40).

B.E. AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

Division II. (in order of merit).—Hutchinson, George Ian Depart; Abbott, Geoffrey Joseph.

Division III.—Mongan, Horace, John.

COMPULSORY CHEMISTRY (45), B.Sc. COURSE, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, B.A. AND M.A. COURSES, AND CHEMISTRY I. COURSE FOR DIPLOMA IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

Division I. (in order of merit).—Hawken, Doris Marguerite; Reimann, Arnold Luehrs, and Rose, Ernest Thomas (equal); James, Wesley Hughes; Palmer, Dudley Keith.

Division II. (in order of merit).—Topperwein, Irwin; Mement, Keith Santo, and Phillips, Zoe Somerset (equal); Appleby, Harold Henry; Souter, Robert John de Neuville; Robertson, Gordon Clough.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Branson, Harold Randolph; McKechnie, Elizabeth Lawson; Nicholas, Frances Maud; Pentelow, Samuel Thomas Otho; Tilemann, Carl Norby; Tonkin, William Richards; Webb, Arthur Liddon.

CHEMISTRY, PART I. (THEORETICAL) (46).

Division I.—Berry, Philip Alan, and Marmion, Robert James (equal).

Division II.—Samuel, Geoffrey.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Dealy, Frank Henry; Stempel, Herbert Walter.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (51 and 53).

B.A., B.Sc., NON-GRADUATING, AND DENTAL.

Division I.—Kessell, Stephen Lackey.

Division II.—Richards, Cecil Albert.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Dealy, Frank Henry; and Rowe, Ernest Thomas.

GEOLOGY, PART I. (55 b. c. and d.).

Division II.—Dealy, Frank Henry.

Division III.—Jauncy, Keith.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY (66).

Division I.—Storey, Howard Walter.

Division II. (in order of merit).—Winnall, Nancy Eleanor; Pobjoy, Alice Blake; Frith, William John.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Appleby, Harold Henry; Branson, Harold Randolph; Howard, Geoffrey Hardman; McLaughlin, Eugene; Meuz, Wilhelm Oscar; Schroeder, Arthur George; Tonkin, William Richards; Willmore, Hurtle Binks.

Passed in Part II. Animal Biology, but not classified.—Robertson, Gordon Clough; Stephens, Cyril Foster.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY BOTANY (67).

Division II. (in order of merit).—Blair, Euphemia Theodora, B.A.; Winnall, Nancy Eleanor.

Division III. (in alphabetical order).—Hand, Jeffrey William; Morris, Audrey Carrie Alexandra.

PHYSIOLOGY (68).

FIRST YEAR.

None passed.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY (69a).

Division I. (in order of merit).—Stephens, Cyril Foster; Kessell, Stephen Lackey.

Division II.—Dealy, Frank Henry.

FOREST BOTANY (69b).

Division II.—Kessell, Stephen Lackey.

FORESTRY (71c) SECTION A.

Division II.—Kessell, Stephen Lackey.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING (105).

Division II. (in order of merit).—Cartledge, Herbert Henry; Mongan, Horace John.

Division III.—Francis, Leland Stanford.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING I. (85a).

Division I. (in order of merit).—Mongan, Horace John; Symonds, George Burnett Lionel.

HYDRAULICS (86).

Division II. (in order of merit).—Smith, Raymond Berry; Nicholson, Hugh John Gay; Abbott, Geoffrey Joseph; Hutchinson, George Ian Dewart.

Received 21.11.16

BIOGRAPHICAL.

LATE LIEUT. E. B. OLIFENT.

Advice was received on Sunday from the military authorities that Second-Lieut. Edwin Bruce Olifent was killed in action on November 5. Lieut. Olifent, who had resided almost from his infancy with Mr. G. S. Wright (Inspector-General of the State Bank), and was a nephew of Mrs. Wright, enlisted as a private in the Australian Imperial Force on March 15, 1915, was mentioned in despatches; and, for "great gallantry and devotion to duty" in action at Pozieres Ridge, was granted a commission on August 16 last. Lieut. Olifent was an officer of the State Bank for 14 years, and at the weekly meeting of the trustees on Monday morning the following resolution was passed by the board:—"The trustees of the State Bank, in tendering their sincere sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wright upon the death in action in France of Lieut. E. B. Olifent, are assured that they have lost a very loving and much-loved nephew, who for several years was highly esteemed for his splendid work as an officer on the staff of the State Bank. The high qualities he exhibited as such officer he exemplified with zeal and efficiency in the strenuous work on the battlefield. We mourn his loss, but recognise and commend the high example of a beautiful life now closed in his glorious sacrifice of life for King and country at duty's call, and resolve that this be entered as a minute in the proceedings of the board."

Advertiser
21.11.16

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examination for the diploma of associate in music, November, 1916.

Pass List.

First Year.—Collet, Gwendolyn Victoria, principal subject singing; Gard, Harold John, singing; Gurner, Orpha, pianoforte; Humphries, Eileen Elma, singing; Leaver, Gwen, singing; Levasseur, Kate, pianoforte; Martin, Louisa Elizabeth, singing; Moroney, Josephine Margaret, singing; Pyne, Tryphena Grace, violin; Rowe, Elsie Maud, singing.

Second Year.—Adamson, Myrtle Gwendoline, pianoforte; Alexander, Mary Vera, pianoforte; Brown, Kathleen Mary, singing; Hogan, Eileen Margaret, singing; Waddington, Clytie Myrtle, singing; Wordie, Ada Winnifred, singing.

Third Year.—Collins, Ella Mary, singing; Gill, Hilda Beatrice, singing; Ingham, Myrtle Lavinia, singing; Sara, Lily Eumaline, pianoforte.

Advertiser 21.11.16

HIGHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

From "A Candidate":—"Perhaps it has not as yet been brought under the notice of even the educational circles concerned that in the algebra and trigonometry paper of the higher public examination, the last question was mis-stated. As there are many candidates who are competing for a Government bursary worth a full course at the University of Adelaide, it does not seem fair to those among them who, having sat for this paper, will not be so favorably suited as candidates who sat for other subjects instead. As it means much to candidates who have given two and even three years to preparing for the exam. we may assume that some steps will be taken to rectify the disadvantages that may be caused through the carelessness of some individual. In view of the proximity of the Citizen Forces' camp, which will affect many concerned, it would perhaps be as well for some definite steps to be taken at once. The only solution to the problem would, I think, be the setting of an entirely new paper. Some candidates who had not previously met the question involved probably gave little time to its solution, whereas others who had encountered it before must have spent a good deal of precious time endeavoring to prove an impossibility. Such unfortunate individuals would, of course, take for granted the correctness of the statement of the problem."

Advertiser 21.11.16



Lieutenant E. Olient.

Register 23.11.16.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

NEW REGULATIONS AND STATUTES.

A meeting of the Adelaide University Senate was held on Wednesday afternoon. The Warden (Mr. Frederic Chapple, C.M.G.) presided, and 21 members attended.

—Age Restriction.—

Professor R. W. Chapman submitted an amendment of the statutes to give greater power in enforcing the clause regarding the minimum age of 16 years applied to non-graduating students. Dr. J. M. Ennis seconded. Carried.

—Dr. Gosse Endowment.—

Professor E. C. Stirling placed a new statute relating to the Dr. Charles Gosse lectureship and medal in ophthalmology before the meeting. He pointed out that more than £800 had been subscribed by the friends of the late Dr. Gosse to perpetuate his memory by the creation of an endowment in the subject named. The sum of £800 had been spent for that purpose, and the remainder had been left to the credit of an account which had increased considerably since 1885. It was thought that that surplus should be devoted to the purpose of making the lectureship statutory and raising the stipend of the lecturer. The sum of £1,124 was now available, and he submitted the following chapter for the statutes:—"The lecturer in ophthalmology in the medical school of the University shall be called the Dr. Charles Gosse Lecturer on Ophthalmology. There shall be a bronze medal to be called "Dr. Charles Gosse Medal," which shall be awarded annually to the best candidate in the subject of ophthalmology, provided that he shall attain the standard of first class in that subject, and that, in the opinion of the examiners, he shall be considered worthy of the award. Only those candidates who have passed in all the subjects of the fifth year's examination shall be eligible for the medal. The proposal was seconded by Mr. M. M. Maughan and carried.

—Clinical Studies.—

Professor Stirling also submitted a proposition for the elimination of clinical medicine from the subjects for the third year of the medical course. In that year, he said, clinical work was begun at the Hospital, and it was too much to expect the student to deal with both subjects. Dr. A. C. Magarey seconded. Carried.

—Pases to be Cancelled.—

New conditions for the senior public examination were proposed by Professor Chapman to permit the council to cancel the pass of a student who was successful, but failed to enter upon the prescribed University course unless he gave satisfactory reason for the delay. Many students who gave promise to enter upon the course prior to the examination failed to do so, and gave no explanation of their omission. Professor E. J. G. Rennie seconded, and the amendment to the regulation was carried.

—Music Examinations.—

Dr. Ennis entered amendments to the music examinations regulations to provide that no candidate who holds or has held a scholarship or prize tenable for three years for the same subject at the Elder Conservatorium shall be eligible to compete. Mr. Maughan seconded, and the proposition was carried.

—Annual Elections.—

There being no opposition, the following were re-elected members of the council:—Messrs. M. M. Maughan, G. Brookman, W. G. T. Goodman, and W. J. Ishister, and Professor E. H. Rennie. Mr. Frederic Chapple, C.M.G., was re-elected Warden of the Senate, and Mr. T. A. Caterer was again appointed Clerk of the Senate.

Daily Herald 23.11.16

UNIVERSITY WORK

IN SOCIAL TRAINING.

Within the last few years there has emerged gradually a new ideal of "social work," and with it there is developing at least a dozen of our universities, a new curriculum of "social training" in special preparation for such work, writes the "New Statesman." While the number of places for voluntary workers is increasing already to several hundreds of men and women, who are now employed in innumerable ways in giving to the cold and rigid administration of the State and the municipality what is called the "human element," or the "personal touch." Alike as health visitors, hospital almoners, "care committee organisers," officers under the National Insurance, Factory and Trade Board Acts, probation officers, secretaries of "Juvenile Advisory committees," "social superintendents," welfare secretaries and Guild of Help officers, men and women are now officially employed, not as bureaucrats, or even as inspectors, but as helpers, explainers, advisers, and friends to smooth down the asperities of law and administration, and to enable the people to obtain the fullest advantage from them. In London alone the total number of salaried posts of this nature must exceed 100, whilst the volunteer workers of all kinds organised in connection with their work is probably not far short of 8000. The aggregate for the United Kingdom must be several times as great.

We may trace within the past hundred years three successive stages in philanthropic work. In the days of Jane Austen there was nothing but "visiting the poor" and taking round comforts to the sick. The latter part of the nineteenth century was marked by the dominance of "charity organisation," in which much devoted personal service was joined with a conception—we may almost say—that nothing was to be expected from any public administration. At present the dominant idea, we think, is that the work of the State and the municipality is rightly all pervading—no maternity, no infancy, no child, no infirmity, no sickness, no accident, no unemployment, and no necessitous old age being beyond its scope—yet there is needed, for the fullest possible efficiency even of official work, an almost endless array of voluntary agents, who will act as the eyes and ears and fingers of the great machine. Thus, "social work," which was once concerned only with the indigent, now finds its scope extended to the average, normal citizen. We have to be careful to disclaim all charity as we once were to avoid all "pauperism." Whether it is the insurance act or "welfare work" in a factory, the juvenile advisory or "he care" committee, health visiting or infancy protection, the families dealt with are not merely the "submerged tenth," but practically the whole community below the income tax level.

This year sees, partly under the influence of the war, a notable advance in this work. Not only has it been made the subject of careful enquiry by a commission on voluntary social service, presided over by Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, but there is a marked improvement in the courses of training provided at the various universities for those who wish to equip themselves, either as volunteers or as candidates for professional posts. For what the Charity Organisation Society long ago insisted on is more and more coming to pass. The voluntary workers increasingly recognise the need for special training, whilst the professionals find it indispensable. Accordingly the departments for social training, which have existed here and there for the past dozen years, are now expanding into quite extensive branches of university work, for instance at Liverpool, where university recognition was first given (1904); at Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester; above all, at the most extensive of these departments, that of the London School of Economics and Political Science in London University, the man or woman willing to be trained for social work, whether as a "whole timer" or as a "part timer," will find a varied curriculum and—what is more important—an introduction to practical experience of the different kinds of service under skilled guidance, of a sort that simply did not exist a few years ago.

The "Department of Social Science and Administration" of the London School of Economics has just published its programme for the ensuing session in a pamphlet of 24 pages, from which the enquirer will learn a great deal of the requirements and opportunities of the various kinds of "social work," as well as particulars of the scope or so of courses of instruction in this one department. For all the university departments give their "social" students a grounding in social philosophy and elementary economics, industrial and economic history, and the various social movements and theories. Most of them explain the principal industrial and social legislation, the outline of local government, and the leading principles of public health. The best of these departments include some instruction in the methods of statistics, and some of them discuss the main "problems" presented by the work. Then there are, at the London institution, instructive lectures on war pension work and welfare work in factories; how to deal with "subnormal children" and "juvenile offenders"; the opportunities offered by tuberculosis dispensaries, and schools for mothers. A special feature at the London School of Economics is the "visits to institutions," on which the students go with their tutors, to study the work of the children's courts, the welfare superintendents of factories, "baby clinics," and schools for mothers, boys' clubs, and apprenticeship committees." Perhaps the most effective training is that given by actual service for successive months in one or other department of this kind, with all the practical lessons of "base papers," filing letters, interviewing, &c. For this sort of work London offers greater facilities than the older universities; but it is interesting to notice that Oxford is not left behind, and has started its own department of social training at Barnett House.