

MUSICAL APPRECIATION.
At the Conservatorium yesterday, Miss Ayers began her special course of lessons for music teachers. The subjects are: singing and musical appreciation, which is an aspect of musical education which has recently assumed a most important position in the curriculum. It is, indeed, now regarded as absolutely indispensable, and the movement for its furtherance has become so general that the Royal College and the Royal Academy of Music and other important schools give it the greatest prominence as an essential part of every teacher's equipment. Miss Ayers is not only a gifted and talented musician, but a gifted composer, and her work is greatly appreciated at the University of Adelaide.

By a club which met every Saturday night during term time. Associated with this movement also, were the Rovers' Club, and a dramatic club, who gave performances to the students at intervals during the term.
The aim of the movement was to give to students a disinterested viewpoint on subjects studied. The joint committee was particularly desirous that the tutor and sectarian and non-political in character should give the students information, leaving them to interpret it for themselves.
Classes would resume in April and would meet every night of the week, sometimes five classes collecting on one night.

was outlined, which had the possession of being known to the world of scientific administration and a mine of native knowledge to the honour of Australia.

ADV. 7-3-24
SCIENCE IN BUSINESS.

RETURN OF PROFESSOR COPLAND.

Melbourne, March 6.
Professor Copland, head of the School of Commerce, Melbourne University, who returned yesterday by the Mooraki from a world study of schools of commerce, said he had found abroad a definite trend in favour of the use of science in business and Government. In England, France, Germany, and the United States the idea that the academic study of business was a vital necessity was becoming well established. Very satisfactory practical results had been achieved in the respect in Europe and particularly in the United States. The business men of those countries were turning more and more to the universities to supply them with men trained in the principles of business. Governments were also looking to the universities for their expert advice.

This was of vital importance to Australia. First, because advances in efficiency in business and industry abroad must be met with improved efficiency here. Secondly, because the Australian Governments were more and more exercising control over purely business as well as industrial matters. Thirdly, because the Government expert control boards and organizations like the Migration and Development Commission could be fully successful only if their activities were based on the best scientific advice they could obtain. It was necessary to carry out an integral part of Government activities. In England the Department of Agriculture subsidizes the Universities to carry out instruction and research in the economics of agriculture, and each of the bigger Universities undertakes the work by means of special departments of the economics of agriculture.
It was recognized that it was not sufficient for the farmer to have extensive advice upon, say, the chemistry of agriculture, but that he must also be in a position to apply this knowledge in a practical and scientific way. Speaking of the economic position in Great Britain, Professor Copland said that the constant fear expressed in his part of the world, a few months ago, and during the coal strike, was not justified. A special committee of the Royal Trade Commission, upon the total volume of world trade reached its pre-war level, the demand for British exports would be so increased that Britain export trade would be comparable with her pre-war trade. Certainly it would not be less.

REC. 7-3-24
THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.
FROM "IMPRIMA MATER"—I wish to bring a matter forward which I think should have the serious consideration of the School of Misses authorities, namely that in regard to the making of compulsory passes in English in the intermediate examination. The art of writing has become so largely a mechanical routine, that, when acquired, and results from the circle moves in and the type of testing is changed in a few minutes. Any one who has seen the men of to-day have found it necessary to pass an examination in English, on the content of Misses authorities, may be an intermediate, and this prevents him entering such careers as the public service, etc. Yet this youth may make a fine command of the English language, and be a student of mathematics and science; but I cannot see that English is going to help him to become the captain of a liner. The chief stumbling block of many who fall in the English examination is the number of poetry and prose, and the fact of not being able to do this should carry weight in necessary. I have brought this matter forward because of a youth I know who has failed three times in English. Several alternatives have been suggested, and this prevents him entering such careers as the public service, etc. Yet this youth may make a fine command of the English language, and be a student of mathematics and science; but I cannot see that English is going to help him to become the captain of a liner. The chief stumbling block of many who fall in the English examination is the number of poetry and prose, and the fact of not being able to do this should carry weight in necessary. I have brought this matter forward because of a youth I know who has failed three times in English. Several alternatives have been suggested, and this prevents him entering such careers as the public service, etc.

REC. 4-3-24
WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

CULTURAL STUDIES.

The growth of the Workers' Educational Association and the extent of its influence in providing education for the workers, and all those not able to afford, or not disposed to undertake, university education, was the subject of the Tutorial Classes (Mr. A. L. H. Mackay) on Thursday. The 1927 class and study circles will begin work in April. The following are the members of the Executive: Professor Darley Taylor as director of the tutorial classes, stated that the workers' education movement, which was in England that in 1913 Mr. Manbridge first went to Australia with the object of interesting the Australian universities. He returned with immediate success, and the W.E.A. was first established at Sydney, and then in turn at Hobart, Melbourne, and Adelaide, in 1927.

REC. 4-3-24
FIFTY YEARS AGO.

From The Register, Friday, March 5, 1877.

We have received detailed information in reference to the University Senate's proposed alterations to the regulations for the admission of students to the law course. It is requisite to form it. It has not been obtained, that number of graduates of other universities having applied to be admitted to the law course. The joint committee applications will complete the minimum number required, and we trust the gentlemen of the Senate will not apply will not hesitate to communicate to the Registrar. After that the Council will be filled by election by the Senate, and no new statute, or regulation, or alteration or repeal of any existing statute, will be in effect by the governing body.

REC. 5-3-24
NEW GUINEA.

Australia and the Mandate.

Dr. H. C. Hosking gave an address at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club on Wednesday last. He dealt with the problems that are before us under the name of "New Guinea." He dealt with the efforts being made by Australia to fulfil her obligations under the mandate. That was a work, he added, with which he had had the closest association during the past two years. Under the mandate from the League of Nations, Australia had the honour and responsibility of governing the territory for the benefit of the native inhabitants. It was her duty to see that adequate for the maintenance of the peace and order had to be made and administered, and revenue had to be collected to render the country self-supporting, and more important than all else to the mind, the benefits of modern medicine and health to be made available to all. It would be happy and prosperous unless its inhabitants were healthy. That was the problem that Australia had to solve. It was a seemingly easy matter to one used to the convenience and accessibility of the Australian communities, but hedged with responsibilities and difficulties in New Guinea. Naturally, during the six years that the task had been in hand, Australia had at times been criticised, but thought there was cause for self-congratulation in the commonsense of Australians that there had not been more mistakes.

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REC. 6-3-24
NEW UNIVERSITY TERM.

New Staff Appointments.

The first term of the year in connection with the Adelaide University will begin on Monday, and according to Mr. F. W. Tovey (registrar) the coming year promises extremely well. He could give no definite figures regarding the enrolments at the University, which he thought were more than last year, but he said there was a decided increase in the number of students at the Elder Conservatorium compared with former periods. Although the term begins to-day, lectures will not start until Monday next.
Several alterations have been made for the coming year in the staff arrangements. The Chair of Classics has been divided, and Mr. D. H. H. (present lecturer in classics), Mr. G. A. McMillan, B.A. Cam. (of St. Peter's College), and Mr. J. H. C. McIntosh, M.A. (of St. Scotch College) will take over the duties. These appointments have been made necessary owing to the serious illness of Professor Tucker, who was appointed to carry on the work of the chair for the year in the absence of Professor Darley Taylor. Professor Tucker will, however, take up the duties later in the year if his health permits. The work of the departments of music has also been divided among the present members of the staff, who will be assisted by Mr. G. W. Leaper, B.Sc. Melb., and Mr. E. M. Watson, of Perth. Both of these gentlemen will take some of the courses in organic chemistry. Pending the appointment of a successor to Professor Wood-Jones, instruction in anatomy will be carried out by Mr. C. S. Mead, M.B. B.S., a member of the staff.
Owing to the additional assistance given by Mr. Clouston, it has been enabled to establish a course of evening classes in the faculty of arts, which will enable students to take the degree at a more convenient time. Classes have also been established at night in the faculty of science. The staff has been re-arranged so that the evening classes are quite independent of those given during the day. The course of night lectures is to enable students of the night classes to attend, to take lectures after their day's work is done, and so continue their studies.

Plan of Work.

The plan of the work, Mr. Mackay explained, was that groups of people carrying their living or desiring of studying a special subject, such as English literature or psychology, communicated with the W.E.A. and asked to form a class. The W.E.A. approached the University, which handed over the task of forming a class and selecting a tutor, which was undertaken by the joint committee, presided over by Professor McKellar Stewart, and the director of the tutorial classes, and the work was controlled by the joint committee. On the other hand, the organization of the social and cultural studies was undertaken by the association. The President for this year was Mr. Alwyn Roberts. The W.E.A. was governed by the Executive Committee of representatives of the University and various educational bodies throughout the State, such as the Public Library, the Workers' Educational Association, the Y.M.C.A., and so on, together with one representative from each of the affiliated trade unions, and one representative elected by the members from each class.

Callings of Students.

The students, said Mr. Mackay, were drawn from nearly every walk of life. It was wrongly said that the W.E.A. was only for the education of educating people who could afford university fees, and who could profit from university education. An analysis of the students of the W.E.A. students showed that 138 different callings were represented, among which the following were outstanding: 1, milliners; 2, pattern-makers; 3, railwaymen; 4, rubber workers; 5, packers; 6, moulders; 7, gardeners; 8, carpenters; 9, bricklayers; 10, engineers; 11, labourers; 12, railwaymen; 13, domestic workers; 14, painters; 15, almost every other class of occupation was represented.

Sometimes suggested, Mr. Mackay stated, that the only type of subject which concerned the W.E.A. were those which were of an artistic character. That was not so. During the coming year there would be in operation three classes in English literature, two in psychology, two in music, and one in philosophy. One in science, and one in economic geography. That indicated that, on the whole, the W.E.A. was more interested in cultural subjects, such as literature, psychology and philosophy than in material subjects. It was true, and had always had the support of outstanding educationalists, and the University of Adelaide, and the University of Victoria, and the University of New South Wales. The staff were their very warm friends.

Growth and Social Life.

The total number of students for 1920 was more than 1,100, and the figure since the inauguration of the association a decade ago, proved most enlightening. In 1919, 263; in 1920, 315; in 1921, 325; in 1922, 645; in 1923, 605; in 1924, 715; in 1925, 1,075. The students were organized in classes in the city and country, there being more than 20 classes in the city, while at Murray Bridge, Riverland and Freeling one each. Four classes were organized at the University of Adelaide, and one at Port Adelaide. The social life of the movement was fostered

Dr. Hosking then dealt with the geological and geographical features of the country and its system of government under the mandate. The work confronted him was a heavy one. He had two classes. On the one hand, he had the functions of the district officer, including the present duty of the district officer, including the natives in the rights of property and European morality, and the settling of civil disputes between natives. In the second place, he had the task of taking and the collection of revenues from each male of working age—usually 15 years of age and upwards. A fee was required to pay 10/- per annum head tax. The Government, in return, provided him with general medical instruction in agriculture, medical attention, and sanitary supervision. The functions of the medical officer comprised so many functions that it was impossible to classify them. In the first place, there was the preservation of the health of the natives, and to maintain adequate government of the country it was necessary to have healthy officials. Thus, the health of the natives was a matter of importance. There had to be considered the health of towns in the way of sanitation, and the health of the natives. These aspects and stressed the importance of having a variety in food, and pure water supply, suitable drainage, and the health of the community. The natives appreciated all that was done for them. All the work that was being done was, he considered, well worth while. Many small things, and a heavy burden, but he realized that it would be only by the exercise of patience and loyalty, and the expenditure of money, that efficiency would be obtained in

REC. 7-3-24
STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

Excouraging Students with America.

MELBOURNE, Sunday.
Professor Copland, who went to America last year to investigate an offer made through the Rockefeller Foundation to arrange and finance an exchange of students between the principal countries of the world, returned to Melbourne on Saturday by the Mooraki.
Professor Copland said that the investigations conducted in New York said Professor Copland, "the ablest students of economics in Australia will give an opportunity to visit the States in the near future. The international fellowships have been established for the benefit of national life, and to the benefit of the world. They will be open, broadly, to men in academic life, although a few others in Government appointments will be specially benefited. They will not be open for competition to men in private life. It is intended to allow men possessing proved ability to visit the States, receiving the opportunity to study at first hand the conditions on which they treat."
Professor Copland said he was the organization responsible for the foundation of the scheme which simply to encourage a research for national education, in any Australian university. The fellowship would be for two years normally, but at least one year. It would be shorter or longer the term. The professor said that the first American student had arrived in Australia from the University of Michigan, and was now in the States with the object of comparing labour there with the conditions in Australia.

REC. 8-3-24

Mr. C. H. Hooper, ex-Registrar of the Adelaide University, has been enabled to make a rapid recovery from an operation last year at the Methodist Hospital last year.