

3,915 attendances at the examination room. This number is exclusive of attendances at practical examinations which are held either in the laboratories or, in the cases of medical and dental students, at Adelaide Hospital or Dental Hospital.

To avoid clashes in the timetable it is necessary to extend the examinations over a fortnight, and 350 students will be sitting at one time. To meet the convenience of those engaged at business during the day most of the examinations for the diploma in commerce will be held in the evenings, when the expected maximum attendance at any one sitting will be 133.

An analysis of the entries received shows that there will be 527 candidates for degrees in arts, 72 for degrees in medicine, including 14 sitting for the final examination, 75 for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, 330 for the degree of Bachelor of Science, 21 for the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, including seven sitting for the final examination, and seven candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Music; 32 candidates for diplomas in economics and education, 257 for the diploma in commerce, and 52 for the diploma in music. The total number of candidates sitting is approximately the same as last year.

In addition to the examination for the ordinary pass degree subjects, candidates will be sitting for honors degrees in English literature, mathematics, history, chemistry, and physics. The examiners will proceed to mark the papers immediately after the examinations are held, and results in connection with each faculty are passed by a board of examiners before their publication. It is expected that the first results will be available on Monday, December 10.

Students who complete their courses will have their degrees and diplomas conferred at a commemoration to be held in Elder Hall on Friday, December 21.

News 13-11-28

EXAMINATION TIME

Adelaide University

INCREASE IN ENTRIES

Two weeks remain for candidates for public examinations to prepare for the days when they will sit silently in the hushed halls of the University of Adelaide and probe problems prepared for them.

"Zero" hour is 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, November 27, and candidates will remain "in the line" until late in the afternoon of Monday, December 10.

Intermediate and leaving, both including commercial and leaving honors, are the examinations comprising the time table of the Public Examinations Board for the 14 days, from November 27 to December 10 inclusive. Metropolitan candidates for the intermediate number, 1,985, for leaving 970, and 173 for leaving honors. Government bursaries are awarded upon the results of the last named examination, for which 16 subjects are provided for candidates to choose from.

Last year candidates for the intermediate, including intermediate commercial, numbered 2,379 for the whole of the State, against 2,780 this year, and 1,162 for leaving, including leaving commercial, against 1,320, showing an increase for 1928 of approximately one-sixth. Total entries (metropolitan area and country) for leaving honors this year are 197, or one more than in 1927. Country entries for intermediate, leaving, and leaving honors this year are respectively 795, 350, and 24.

Six Subjects to Pass

To secure a certificate in the intermediate, candidates must pass in English literature and at least five other subjects. There are 21 to select from, and this year agricultural science is included, and has attracted 50 intermediate candidates and nine leaving. Leaving subjects number 23.

English entries in the intermediate for the whole of the State number 2,150, and 1,090 for leaving. French has proved the most popular of foreign languages, and Greek the one most shunned. For the former there are 1,260 intermediate candidates and 496 leaving, against 25 and 22 respectively for Greek. German attracted 51 and 38 entries, intermediate and leaving respectively; Latin 900 and 444, history 1,536 in intermediate, and 103 (ancient) and 450 (modern) in leaving. Arithmetic entries number 2,043 in intermediate and 500 in leaving. There are 600 shorthand candidates for intermediate and 111 in leaving, and 400 typing entrants in the former examination. The respective figures for chemistry and physics in intermediate and leaving are 750 and 820, and 383.

Much Office Work

Of the 197 candidates for leaving honors there are 122 entries for English, Latin 52, Greek 2, French 92, German 2, modern history 41, economics 57, mathematics (Parts I. and II.) 62, physics 58, chemistry 62, and botany 26.

Oral French and German examinations for metropolitan candidates will be held immediately after the written examinations are concluded. The oral examiner for country candidates has left Adelaide on his tour of the State.

For many weeks Mr. Herbert Reginald Othams (clerk of public examinations) and his staff have been busy juggling the many details associated with the examinations. An immense amount of office work is involved in dealing with country centres, which number 70 in South Australia, reaching from Marree, in the Far North, Penong, on Eyre's Peninsula, to Mount Gambier and Pinnaroo.

In far-flung centres, where there is no high school, candidates are mostly teachers in the Education Department, and the Public Examinations Board arranges with some responsible person to act for it.

Reg. 16-11-28

FUTURE OF ANTARCTIC

Great Scientific Field.

Mr. C. T. Madigan, Lecturer in Geology at the University of Adelaide, delivered an interesting address on "Future Exploration in the Antarctic," before the Rotary Club on Thursday, at its weekly luncheon at the Grosvenor.

The chair was occupied by Mr. F. W. Reid.

Mr. Madigan first outlined the history of polar exploration, and said they were on the zenith of Antarctic exploration. The Arctic was nothing more or less than open sea, but the Antarctic was just the reverse—a land continent with an area of 5,500,000 square miles, or one and a half times the size of Australia, and as large as the United States and Canada together. The amount of exploration done on it was very small. He paid a tribute to British and Norwegian navigators, who were foremost in polar exploration. The greatest polar explorer had been Amundsen, who had conquered both Poles, and had sailed the North-East and North-West passages. That feat would not be repeated, because the necessity for it had gone. Amundsen had perished almost unhonoured and unsung this year. His end had been a tragic but heroic and fitting one, for he had died for a man who was not even his friend. Aeroplanes had made polar reconnaissance surveys comparatively rapid and cheap. However, they were fraught with great dangers, because of the risks which attended landing. In the Antarctic there were practically no food supplies available in case of a forced landing; but the landing itself in the Arctic was more hazardous. From a scientific point of view there was not much value in flights over the polar regions. They were useful, however, in determining which was water and which was land, and land surveys could be followed up on foot. The coastline between Ross Sea and Graham's Land was practically unknown. Commander Byrd was now on his way to the Antarctic with the most elaborately equipped expedition ever known for the purpose. Until now the Mawson expedition from Australia had been the best fitted out, and outside the scientific world not much had been heard of that venture, as the war had broken out on its return. However, Sir Douglas Mawson had recently been presented with the medal of the German Geographical Society, which was a great scientific honour. Byrd would be located at Amundsen's old headquarters, and would probably follow up his aerial reconnoissances on foot.

Great Wind Velocities.

Referring to Sir George Wilkins's flight, Mr. Madigan said that intrepid South Australian would probably be the first man to fly over the South Pole. The risks of the flight were great. The winds in certain parts reached 80 to 90 miles an hour for weeks on end. What would be hurricanes in Australia, were but ordinary blows in the Antarctic, where the daily average of wind velocity was 48 miles an hour. The problem of prime importance geographically in the Antarctic was to fix the limit of the area of the continent, the thickness of the sheet ice, and possible contours of the underlying rock. That work would occupy many years. Of great economic importance were the fisheries. At present there were 24 ships of more than 10,000 tons oil carrying capacity fishing in the Antarctic, and there were 42 vessels altogether. Whale oil was worth £31 ton, which meant that each of the 24 large vessels would return with a cargo worth £300,000, and one Norwegian ship had brought back £500,000 worth of oil. The oil was used for making margarine and the best toilet soaps.

This industry had awakened a tremendous interest in Antarctica; but if it were allowed to continue unregulated, the whales, like the fur seals, would be killed out in a few years. There must be an international agreement as to who would control the different seas. Scientific research in the Antarctic regarding the world's atmospheric conditions was valuable, but it was a fantastic idea to think that by having a meteorological station there it would be possible to forecast droughts in Australia. The Antarctic plateau was 10,000 ft. high, but it was not known how much was rock, and how much was ice. He was not sure whether Commander Byrd had an apparatus to determine the thickness of the ice without boring. Coal had already been found, and there was a remote possibility of mineral wealth.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Polar electricity and magnetism were deserving of investigation, said the lecturer, as little was at present known regarding the origin of the auroral displays. The terrific winds of the South Polar regions were a source of power, which would make Niagara look small; and it might be possible in the future to harness that power on a payable basis. Much important work had been done by the Australian expedition in determining wind velocities and currents, and the time had arrived when Australia should send out another expedition to follow up the great work done 14 years ago, and especially to claim the land that was flagged at that time. The position in regard to colonization, however, was delicate, as France could claim priority to certain lands which were first discovered by her explorers many years ago. Although little could be said concerning the next expedition, there was reason to hope that the Commonwealth Government would support such a venture in the near future. A great scientific field was awaiting them, and many great problems and economic possibilities were ready for their research.

Reg. 16-11-28

Examinations and "Cramming."

Sir—Examination time comes again, without any suggestion from the educationists for a reform of this futile fetish. As one who suffered for many years, it is hard for me to understand why these yearly burdens are imposed upon the younger generation. Surely the utility of the system is sufficiently apparent. Are the educationists blind to its defects, or are they deterred by the tremendous task facing any one public-spirited enough to attempt to reform the system? Under present conditions victims are under its shadow from the ages of 11 to 23, with consequent harm to the large numbers of children temperamentally unfitted to undergo this mental racking. Dr. Cyril Norwood, head master of Harrow, is one of the few educationists to have the courage to express his conviction that examinations are indefensible, and should be abolished. Would that there were more like him. Then we should get more education and less cramming and labelling.—I am, Sir, &c.,

"CONOCLAST."

News 16-11-28

Messrs. Sydney Robjohns and Felix Swinstead (examiners) have completed the examinations for the Elder Scholarship, tenable at the Royal College of Music, London. They have recommended that the scholarship be awarded to Miss Ruth Winnifred Naylor for singing. The examiners highly commended Miss Irene Margaret Thomson-Webb, a candidate in pianoforte playing.

Adv. 17-11-28

THE ELDER SCHOLARSHIP.

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At a meeting of the Adelaide division of the Institute of Engineers, held at the Adelaide University last night, the chairman (Mr. A. A. Watkins) said he had pleasure in announcing that the P. N. Russell memorial medal for engineering had been awarded to Professor R. S. Chapman for this year. It was gratifying to know that the recommendation of the local division had



Professor Chapman.

been endorsed by the council at Sydney. Professor Chapman well deserved the honor. The immense amount of work he had done for the Adelaide division was only a fraction of the service he had rendered to engineering generally, and he was to be congratulated on receiving this additional honor. Professor Chapman said it gave him a great deal of pleasure to know that the award received the warm-hearted approval of the members.

Reg. 17-11-28

Professor W. K. Hancock, B.A., who has succeeded Professor Sir Archibald Strong on the Public Library Board, and Mr. Alexander Melrose, LL.B., who has succeeded Mrs. Jeanne F. Young, were welcomed at a meeting of the board on Friday. Mr. R. E. E. Rogers, who has also been appointed on the board, has been detained in Melbourne through sickness.

Adv. 19-11-28

ADULT EDUCATION.

MR. G. McRITCHIE RETURNS.

Mr. G. McRitchie, secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, who with Mrs. McRitchie, returned on Saturday from a six months' world tour, on which they visited England, Scotland, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France, the United States, and Canada, were greatly impressed with what they saw on their trip. They toured the Continent in company with Dr. H. Heaton, formerly of Adelaide, and now Professor of Economic History at Minneapolis University, and were in England a great deal with Professor L. A. Mander, also formerly of Adelaide, and now Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Washington, Seattle.

"We firmly believe that England is easily the most dignified and cultured country we visited," said Mr. McRitchie. He stated that he attended two Workers' Educational Association summer schools, at Oxford and Great Ayton, Yorkshire, the latter under the control of Mr. G. W. Gibson, who was lecturing in Adelaide last year. He also attended the international conference at Oberhof, Germany, resided over by Dr. A. Mansbridge, M.A., founder of the association. This he found particularly interesting, as there were representatives from every country in Europe, and each gave a paper on some phase of adult education. Some advocated the lecture method, similar to that adopted in this State, and some, particularly Germany, were doing it through libraries and similar methods. In New York he found that the people interested in adult education were working chiefly through the unions, but that had not the result they desired. After investigating adult education in England and America, he had come to the conclusion that their problems were very similar to those of Australians, and in the main were handling them similarly. The summer schools in England were financed by the Board of Education, on the teachers certifying that a certain number of hours of study and an amount of essay work had been done. Many of the students were sent by unions, and their fees paid.