

tions to have the University removed a few miles out of the city, but they soon became convinced that was not advisable. It was too late now to think of removing the University to a site that would correspond with the location of the Sydney and Melbourne Universities, and they must make the best of the present position and give the University every opportunity for expanding. The greatest need in that respect was more land, and the proposed removal of the Destitute Asylum, Police Barracks, and showgrounds afforded a means of meeting the wishes of the University Council. As the land would probably be available, the members expressed the opinion that the Government should not miss the opportunity of assisting all those institutions which made North terrace so interesting from an educational point of view. It was proposed that a fifth-class leaving certificate from the primary schools should qualify for entrance into the high schools, the junior technical schools, and the agricultural high schools. In the case of girls, it was suggested that at 13 years of age they should proceed to a junior domestic arts school if they had obtained a fourth-class certificate. It was also suggested that the fourth-class certificate shall qualify a boy for entrance into the police force or the railway traffic service. Students who passed successfully through the high, junior technical, and agricultural high schools and the junior domestic arts schools would be granted an intermediate certificate which would qualify them for entrance into the State colleges, the technical colleges, the Roseworthy Agricultural College, and the advanced domestic arts schools. From the first three of these schools a leaving certificate would be granted which would be accepted by the University in lieu of matriculation, and which would entitle the holders to enter the University. Of course only a small proportion would go on to the University, but those who did not would possess leaving certificates as skilled tradesmen, skilled agriculturists, and as skilled in domestic arts, which would be of the greatest value to them. The idea of leaving certificates from the secondary schools being accepted by the University was not new. It was in substance the same as the famous Scotch leaving certificate which had been adopted by many countries, including New South Wales. When a recognised value was attached to those certificates many of the examinations now held by the University and other authorities could be dispensed with. The original object for which the commission was appointed was to enquire into the best means of assisting deserving students to reach the University. Some of the members, including himself, would like to see a free University, but as that was not possible the commission fell in with the idea of making more provision by means of scholarships. Much assistance was given in the other States by means of scholarships. The commission was agreed that more should be done, and its opinion was stated in the recommendation that the present scheme of Government scholarships be remodelled, that the provision now made for such scholarships be doubled, and that the scholarships be divided between the children attending public and efficient private schools respectively in proportion to the attendance at both classes of schools. On that point there was a little difference of opinion among the members, and the Chairman of the commission expressed his opinion in the following dissent:—"With regard to the question of scholarships, I dissent from the recommendation of the commission, as I am of opinion that all scholarships provided by State funds should be open to competition between all children attending State and private schools which, after examination by Government officers, have been declared efficient." The other members of the commission felt that it would be well to allot the scholarships to public schools and private schools in proportion to the attendance at those schools. Under the scholarships scheme recommended by the commission the private schools would be certain to receive a greater proportion of the scholarships than in the past. The Chief Administrator of the Education Act and regulations under the Minister would be the Director, who would have under him superintendents of secondary, technical, and agricultural education. In addition it was proposed to have an advisory council of education similar to that in Victoria. That council would consist of 20 members, constituted as follows:—Five representatives of the Education Department, four representatives of registered efficient schools, three representatives of the University, one representative of country technical schools, one representative of metropolitan technical schools, one representative of education in music,

one member to be nominated by the Chamber of Manufactures, one member to be nominated by the Trades and Labour Council, one member to be nominated by the institute of architects, two representatives of agriculture. Practically every educational interest in the State would thus be represented. The private schools would have a considerable voice in the affairs of the State educational system in that they would have one-fifth of the representation on the council, the Education Department one-fourth, and the University about one-seventh. Technical education would be represented by the Superintendent of Technical Education, by two special members representing country and metropolitan interests, and by the nominees of the Chamber of Manufactures and the Trades and Labour Council. The presence on the council of a nominee of the Institute of Architects would be of great value in view of the importance of the question of school buildings. Including the Superintendent of Agricultural Education there would be three representatives of agriculture. Another change in the administration was the proposed abolition of the school boards of advice and the appointment in their place of local committees for each school. The system was in vogue in the other States, and the greatest enthusiasm and interest in the work and welfare of the schools was shown by the members. School committees were first appointed in Victoria in 1911, and the Director (Mr. Tate) had given the following record of what they had already accomplished:—Local contributions (cash), £24,000; improvements effected to buildings in 498 cases; improvements to fencing in 756 cases; improvements to school sites in 1,112 cases; new gates erected at 210 schools; 378 play pavilions erected; pianos (£40 each), presented to 105 schools; sewing machines to 57 schools; school apparatus to 282 schools; pictures to 497 schools; libraries to 537 schools; picnics organized for 225 schools, and treeplanting carried out at 425 schools. He would like to express the thanks of the commission to those who had assisted it. The officers in the other States, as in South Australia, had most willingly helped them. The report provided an ideal to which the Government and Parliament must strive to attain. If they were to progress they could not neglect the education of the people, and in that respect the question of cost arose. The commission suggested that economy might be practised in connection with school buildings; but apart from that there was not much scope for effecting savings in a department working not for revenue, but for the indirect benefits which flowed from the enlightenment and education of the people on which the progress and prosperity of the State depends. The greatest asset of the State was its people, who would not display their full ability without education. It was imperative in the interests of the State and its children that immediate steps be taken to give effect to the report.

On the motion of Mr. GREEN the debate was adjourned until December 3.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

Pass List.

New Regulations (in order of merit).

First Year.

First Class.—Grant, Richard Longford Thorold; Eillen, John Bealey; Lendon, Guy Austin, and O'Neill, John, equal; Bean, Alan Reid; Beare, Frank Howard; Kendrew, George Harry; Symons, Eric Lindsay; Broadbent, Eric Ellyn.

Second and Third Classes.—None.
Passed in Anatomy and Physiology, thus completing First Year.—Webb, John Newton.

Recommended for the Elder Prize.—Richard Longford Thorold Grant.

Second Year—New Regulations.

First Class.—Morey, Alan Wilson, Plotz, Oscar Arnold, equal.

Second Class.—Black, Geoffrey Howard.

Third Class.—None.

Completed the Second Year, but not Classified.—Cairns, Hugh William Bell; Gault, Arthur Kyle; Southwood, Albert Roy.

Passed in Anatomy and Physiology, thus completing Second Year.—Boynton, Frank Audley Henry.

Old Regulations.

Third Class.—Burdon, Olive Britten.

Recommended for the Elder Prize.—Alan Wilson

Morey; Oscar, Arnold Plotz.

Third Year.—Old Regulations.

First Class.—None.

Second Class, in alphabetical order.—Shipway, Graham Stuart; Sweeney, James Gladstone; Wien-Smith, Geoffrey; Wyllie, Hugh Alexander.

Third Class.—None.

Third Year—New Regulation, in Order of Merit.

First Class.—Rice, Patrick William.

Second Class.—Jose, Ivan Bede; Love, John Alexander; Barlow, Douglas Lewis; Abbott, Nigel Basil Gresley.

Third Class.—Guymer, Arthur Howes; Phillips, William James Ellery; Ashby, Ivan Edwin.

Recommended for the Dr. Davies Thomas Scholarship.—Patrick William Rice.

New Regulations.

Fourth Year.—In order of merit.

First Class.—Haste, Reginald Arthur, B.Sc., and Turner, Charles Trevor, equal.

Second Class.—Wall, Frederick Lawrence; Hayward, Lancelot Alfred; Wibberley, Brian William, B.Sc.

Third Class.—Gardner, Jack Forest; Cockburn, Patrick; Beard, Jack Roland Stanley Grose; Steele, Kenneth Nugent.

Recommended for the Davies Thomas Scholarship.—Reginald Arthur Haste, B.Sc., and Charles Trevor Turner, equal.

Fifth Year.—In Order of Merit.

First Class.—Vercos, Joseph Stanley; LeMessurier, Frederick Neill.

Second Class.—Mayo, John Christian; Close, Walter John Westcott; Powell, Harold, and Holder, Sydney Ernest, equal.

Third Class.—Davey, Laurance Llewellyn, and Penny, Harold John, equal; Nott, Harry Carow; Lucas, Reginald Blackley.

Recommended for the Everard Scholarship.—Joseph Stanley Vercos.

B.A., M.A., B.Sc., and Non-Graduating.

Compulsory Biology.

Division I.—Tilley, Cecil Edgar. Division

II. (in order of merit)—Pryor, William Arthur; McGlew, Phyllis Dorothy; Messent, Philip Santo; Wallmann, Douglas Robson. Division III. (in

alphabetical order)—Christie, William; Collins, Arnold William; Lendon, Leonard Charles Ed-

ward; Pinches, Alfred Leslie; Richards, Clarence;

Soodlich, Alfred Karl; Taylor, Benjamin Thomas;

Wheaton, George; Willcock Olive Amelia; Wil-

son, Lawrence Algernon; Worsnop, Elsie Madeline,

B.A.