

Mr. Paton was accorded an ovation as he rose to reply. The movement, he said, was world-wide, and was connected with twelve other national organisations. There were branches in 288 universities throughout the world, and 378 travelling secretaries, including five in Australia, were employed in furthering the interests of the union amongst students. Although as yet in its infancy in Australia, the movement had already made its mark. No other University society could bring together so many learned men as the Student Christian Union. The objects in the universities where branches were established was to lead students to become followers of Jesus Christ, and to accept Him as their Saviour and the moulder of their lives. Then it helped students to realise their highest ideals, ideals that would lift them above selfishness and pettiness, and lead them to take their proper place in the general status of the University later in life. Another of the aims of the movement was to make leaders who would take up the leadership in whatever direction they chose. No one could do the work of the movement so well as the students themselves. Universities should be kept free from sectarian things; but just because of their secular character there was the necessity of providing a spiritual element, and only the students could properly carry out this task. It was fatiguing work, so much so that it was the duty of any student wishing to assist the movement to devote himself almost entirely to labors in connection with the University. The movement taught students to draw first-hand from the Scriptures those ideals and principles that made them pure and Christ-like men. It led them to a better knowledge of how they might take up social problems.

Miss E. Milne Bunday, Mus. Bac., has presented to the Adelaide University, through the Chancellor, an enlarged photograph of the late Mr. Justice Bunday, who was a member of the first council of the University. At its meeting on Friday the council expressed their appreciation of possessing such a good portrait of the late Judge—to whose efforts as a member of the Ministry the University largely owes its existence—and directed that their best thanks should be conveyed to Miss Bunday. There was also presented to the council, through the Executor Trustee and Agency Company, a crayon portrait of Admiral Sir John Hindmarsh, the first Governor of South Australia, bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. H. T. Morris. The gift of this historic and interesting picture was particularly gratifying to the members.

**A SURGEON FOR THE NAVY.**

At a meeting of the Council of the Adelaide University on Friday the faculty of medicine reported that in connection with the invitation to the University from the Department of Defence to nominate one surgeon in the Royal Australian Navy, the faculty had freely advertised, but that no applications had been received.

At the last meeting of the council of the Adelaide University a number of invitations to congresses were received, and it was resolved to invite the undermentioned to represent the University:—Fifteenth international congress on "Hygiene and Demography," to be held at Washington in September, 1912, Dr. Marten and Dr. Symons; international congress on "Pathology," to be held in Paris in October, 1912, Dr. Reissmann; third "Archeological" international congress, to be held in Rome in October, 1912, Professor Naylor.

**STUDENTS' VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.**

**Visiting Officials.**

Among the passengers by the Melbourne express on Thursday were the Rev. F. H. L. Paton, M.A. (Chairman of the Students' Volunteer Movement of Australasia) and Mr. Stanley Addison, B.Sc. (General Secretary of the Australasian Students' Christian Union), whose visit to Adelaide will extend over a week. Mr. Paton informed a reporter they had come to South Australia first of all in the interests of the Students' Volunteer Movement. Some time ago, it was pointed out to the churches that the main difficulty to be contended with in this connection was not so much securing men to volunteer for missionary work as getting the churches to find the means to support them. The churches had accepted the challenge, and largely as the result of the appeal, and the inspiration caused by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the various denominations had been so aroused that they were now giving in an unprecedented degree for this purpose, although there was still room for development. "The churches," said Mr. Paton, "are now throwing back the challenge to the movement, and are saying—'Here is our money, if you will find volunteers who are prepared to give their lives to missionary work.' For the first time the churches are willing to send out more men than the universities can supply. To meet this difficulty, a series of students' volunteer conferences have been arranged throughout the universities of Australasia, and Mr. Addison and myself have been asked to conduct them." Mr. Paton said he was hopeful that a large number of students would appear in this State. They had already visited Sydney and Melbourne, and after their stay in Adelaide they would visit Brisbane, New Zealand, and Tasmania, in that order. The second object they had in view in coming to Adelaide was to stimulate the work of the Australasian Students' Christian Union, and to place before the students of the University their responsibilities in regard to the movement. Their third object was to try and improve the financial position of the union. It had developed to such an extent during the last two or three years that it had now become necessary to employ five permanent Secretaries, who devoted the whole of their time to the work. The financial burden consequently was more than the students could bear, and it was intended to make a strong appeal to graduates of the universities to help the undergrads, by annual subscriptions. During the next week it was intended to hold meetings at all of the colleges, sectional meetings for every branch of the students at the University, a public meeting, and a special service for University men and women at the Pirie Street Church on Sunday evening.

**RECEPTION AT THE UNIVERSITY.**

A reception was tendered the visiting missionaries at the Elder Conservatorium on Thursday afternoon. The Chancellor of the University (Sir Samuel Way) presided over a good attendance. In introducing Mr. Paton, the Chairman remarked that Mr. Paton had achieved greatness, but his relationship with the Rev. James Lyall entitled him to a reception anywhere. Then, again, his father, the late Rev. Dr. Paton, was one of the great missionaries of last century. Mr. Paton had taken his father's career as an example. He was associated directly and officially with one of the greatest movements of modern times—The Students' Christian Union.

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**—Calcutta's Huge University.—**

Professor Sterling (Senior Professor of English at the Calcutta University and one of the youngest professors in the British Empire) was interviewed in Sydney recently. He said that about 20 colleges in Bengal and Burmah constitute the Calcutta University, and the staff comprises from 20 to 25 European and more than 200 Indian professors and lecturers. In Calcutta alone there are 10,000 students, and there are probably as many more belonging to the university studying at Rangoon, Dacca, and Patna. The course for a B.A. degree, both for honours and pass, is four years, and for an M.A. degree two years longer. With the Indian English is the classic. It corresponds to the Latin and Greek of our own courses, and is studied more thoroughly than in our own universities. The Indian student of 18 years of age is, as a rule, Professor Sterling says, more familiar with the works of the standard English authors than the average English youth, his favourites being Shakspeare, Milton, Macaulay, and Tennyson. Many were brilliant students. They had wonderful memories, and could repeat whole books almost by heart. They lacked originality, and had no initiative. They could not apply their knowledge. The young Indian took to his studies very seriously. He gave his days and nights to them. He took little or no interest in sport. The authorities were trying to encourage them to go in for football, but though a few played there was no enthusiasm. The great ambition of every student was to obtain a university degree, which was practically the passport for any career. Every man who got an M.A. degree was sure of a Government billet of £10 a month, which was a good salary for an Indian, and he was sure also of getting a substantial dowry with his bride. Students were deferring their marriages now till they got through their courses on account of the dowries varying according to attainments. "The great majority of the students at the university are going for the law or for Government posts," continued the Professor. "Only a few of the students take up commerce. They become lawyers, because litigation is the absorbing idea of the Indian. They are never happy unless they have got a lawsuit on. Quite a number of the men at the Bar are making over £1,000 a year, and brilliant exceptions earn a lot more."

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**—Conservatorium Chamber Music.—**

It was a gratifyingly large audience for these dull days of musical interest, which the staff chamber-music concert attracted to the Elder Conservatorium on Wednesday night. The individual performers were:—Pianoforte, Herr Reimann; first violin, Miss Nora Kyffin Thomas; second violin, Miss Hilda Reimann; viola, Miss Clarice Gmeiner; violoncello, Mr. Harold S. Parsons; vocalist, Miss Muriel Cheek. Brahms's great quintet, Op. 34, was the chief production; therein the musicians acquitted themselves brilliantly. Herr Reimann had obviously placed his party under keen and enthusiastic rehearsal, with the result that there was confidence, an artistic finish, to all that was done. The reading throughout was most sympathetic, and each of the performers deserved the general applause which followed. Mozart's lovely string quartet, in D minor, also afforded superb scope. Miss Thomas played in a mood of fine sympathy, and Miss Gmeiner, too, sustained the beautifully shaded viola part with utmost credit. The atmosphere of this composition is of gentle melancholy. Its andante breathes the spirit of consolation; its menuetto, strength and defiance; while passages in the trio sparkle like a smile amid tears. The last movement concludes with variations in imitation of a national song, and is in passages of a pastoral nature. Its tone is tender and subdued, exhibiting with grace and delicacy a rare blending of melancholy and joy. The unhappy feature, was the way in which the distracting echoes of the hall muffled production, and laid a strain upon the listeners. A trio in E major, by Stanitz, an early Bohemian composer, virtuoso, and conductor (the work arranged by Hugo Reimann), was really a quartet, since there were two violins, a 'cello, and a piano engaged. The lastnamed instrument was employed by way of obligato, in strengthening the bass and elaborating the harmony. This composition, in four movements, was of an interesting character. Miss Muriel Cheek sang Max Bruch's impassioned "Ave Maria," the "Romance" from Charpentier's "Louise," and Massenet's "Quand on aime."