

# The Register.

ADELAIDE: MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1884.

## THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

We have before us a copy of the calendar of the Adelaide University for the current year. The volume includes also the report and balance-sheet for 1883. With regard to the calendar, we are glad to be able to note several changes which are undoubted improvements. Even at the risk of repeating what has been given before, it is desirable that the calendar for the year should be a complete handbook, in which the reader may find all the information he may require about the University. For the most part this principle has evidently been recognised in the compilation of the volume; but for the last year or two the Standing Orders of the Senate have been omitted. This year they have again been introduced. We observe, too, that on page 77 there is a complete list of all the students who have passed the Matriculation Examination. We are not quite sure why it should be introduced at the end of the regulations about the Matriculation Examinations, but it is a decided improvement to have the complete list in each calendar. We trust the list will be kept up, and that there will be added to it the names of all who have passed the degree examinations in each year, and also the names of the scholarship, and exhibition holders. The list should also contain the names of those admitted to *ad eundem* degrees, with the year of their admission and the name of the University at which the degree was obtained. We are aware that parts of this information may be obtained in various parts of the calendar; but what is wanted is a complete chronological list of all who have passed the University examinations from matriculation onwards. The list could not be continued in perpetuity, but it might be kept up for the next twenty years, when say the first ten years might be dropped out. Another change made in the classification of the calendar is that all the statutes are placed in consecutive order, and the regulations are arranged in the same way. Heretofore the statute and regulations relating to a given subject have been placed together. We are inclined to think the new arrangement is on some accounts to be preferred. There are only one or two other points that we can refer to. The statutes and regulations relating to local examinations are contained in the present volume. Such examinations can only be held under

the supervision of persons approved by the Council, and a sum sufficient to meet all the expenses, including the statutory fees, must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the last day of entry. It is probable that these local examinations may in a short time prove to be a great convenience, as they will save time and expense to students living in the country. With regard to the Angas Scholarship, we note that it has been resolved to substitute graduation in Science for graduation in Arts, and to omit from the list of subjects three which would require a technical knowledge that would be of no value to competitors who failed to pass. For the junior examination the regulations fix the limit of the age of candidates during the years 1883 and 1884 at 17 instead of 16 years. Finally, we may add as an evidence of the mere business-like management of the University that at the end of the calendar there are several advertisements, the income from which will help to lessen the cost of its production.

The report for the past year is upon the whole much more encouraging than most of the previous ones. Passing over the paragraphs referring to the various changes made in the Council and officers

of the University, we find it recorded that in 1883 four undergraduates were admitted to the degree of B.A. and sixteen graduates of other Universities were admitted to *ad eundem* degrees. The establishment of a School of Law has been attended with most gratifying success. The first lectures in Law were begun in March, when twenty-six students entered for the first year and thirteen for the second year of the LL.B. course, all of whom, with the exception of four, have announced their intention of proceeding to the degree of LL.B. A special paragraph is devoted to the munificent offer of Sir Thomas Elder to present the University with a further sum of £10,000 for the purpose of founding a Medical School. It is stated that steps will be taken at once to give effect to the wishes of the donor. Probably the best plan will be to arrange in the first instance for classes for the first two years of the medical course. The interest on Sir Thomas Elder's gift, with the Government subsidy added, would probably be nearly sufficient to meet the necessary expenses, and it may be hoped that further endowments from other wealthy colonists will in due course be forthcoming so as to enable the Council to complete arrangements for the whole course. If the Adelaide degrees are to be recognised in Great Britain, a great expense will have to be incurred in securing competent Pro-