

nion, M.A., as chancellor would be simply mischievous. In the first place the transaction would bear the appearance of attaching the chancellorship to the bishopric, a proceeding that would justly arouse indignation among a large majority of the people of the province. The University belongs to no church, and its appointments must not be allowed to become appendages to any ecclesiastical position. Again, unless a stranger coming to the colony possessed pre-eminent claims of scholarship, of reputation, and of experience for the position, it would be preposterous to pass by the claims of gentlemen long connected with the colony and in every way worthy to fill the chancellorship. It is no disparagement to the new bishop to say that he does not in any respect possess these pre-eminent qualifications. The ecclesiastical position of the Anglican Bishop of Adelaide ought to be neither a help nor a hindrance to his attaining any university distinction. If the Rev. G. W. Kennion were coming to Adelaide in any other capacity than that of bishop, who would ever have dreamed of his being made Chancellor of the University? Probably very few persons in the colony ever heard his name until he was nominated for the bishopric. In the case of Dr. Short there were the strongest reasons for his appointment. He had been associated with the progress of the colony and its education for a long series of years, and he was pre-eminently a South Australian citizen. His appointment had no ecclesiastical significance, except to show that an ecclesiastic who had the necessary qualifications should be regarded as eligible for the position. With perfect respect for the new bishop and the members of the great church which he will henceforth represent in the colony, we feel compelled to say that there can be no parallel between his case and the case of the late bishop; and the wisest plan that the council of the University could adopt would be to proceed without any unnecessary delay to the appointment of a chancellor from among the South Australians who may fairly be considered entitled to the distinction.

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THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—

The class-lists of the matriculation examination have been published, and are reproduced in another column. The results appear to be exceedingly satisfactory. In December last year there were forty-three candidates, of whom twenty-nine passed. This year the number entered for the examination was less, being only twenty-nine. This affords ground for regret, but there can be little doubt, as we pointed out a few days since, that the new regulations as to the junior and matriculation examinations account in a large measure for the falling-off. It remains to be seen what the ultimate effect will be. It is, of course, possible that some of those who have been classed in the junior lists this year will hereafter go up for matriculation under the rule which exempts them from having to pass in the compulsory subjects for the junior examination a second time. It is to be hoped that this will not come to be the general practice, as it is only reasonable that the matriculation examination, which is in fact the test of the candidate's fitness to enter upon a University course, should be exactly the same for all who are accepted at any one time. Leaving that point, however, it is gratifying to note that of those who entered this year nine passed first class, six second class, and eight third class. There are special features of the list which call for distinctive notice. Thus, we observe that of the nine candidates who are placed in the first class two are students from the Advanced School for Girls, which, though it came into existence in defiance of the law rather than in accordance with it, is thus justifying its claim to rank among our higher educational institutions. The two students from the Advanced School for Girls passed with credit in all the optional subjects for which they entered, the one taking the papers in four and the other in three subjects. One of them occupies the second place in the class-list, and it is pretty evident that unless the youths from the various higher-class schools for boys look well to their laurels they will have the mortification of seeing a student from the Advanced School for Girls occupying the first place on the lists. As the University is now open to female as well as male graduates, we may hope in the course of a few years to have several of the former entering for the degree examinations. It will be seen that the largest number of successful candidates for matriculation is from Prince Alfred College, no less than twelve from that institution having satisfied the examiners. Messrs. Whinham's School claims the credit of having prepared four, St. Peter's College two, the Advanced School for Girls two, and Hahndorf Academy one of those who passed the ordeal, while two were prepared privately. Finally, it is worthy of notice that ten of the candidates passed with credit in mathematics. We believe that the papers were not by any means easy, and it, therefore, reflects credit upon our various scholastic institutions, and speaks well for the thoroughness of their teaching that so large a proportion of the total number who entered have been able to pass the matriculation examination.