

Advertiser, Nov. 23/09

Register, Nov. 24/09

# ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

## PROPOSED EXTENSION.

### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE ASKED FOR.

#### A SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

On Monday morning an important deputation, representing the Adelaide University, waited on the Minister of Education (Hon. A. H. Peake) with a request for assistance to carry out extensive improvements contemplated at that institution.

The Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way) said they did not come to the Government often for assistance. For about 20 years no grant had been made to the University, and now they had come to lay before the Government two claims, namely (1), a subsidy of pound for pound on the Elder Hall, the Prince of Wales building, and the addition to the Medical School, which were erected about 10 years ago; and (2), half-cost (£5,500) of the proposed new buildings. He intended to deal with the second request first. The University of Adelaide, like all healthy institutions, was growing, and during the last ten years there had been remarkable expansion. For instance, the number of students had increased from 681 in 1899 to 1,041 in 1908, while the teaching staff, which illustrated the expansion of subjects, increased from eight professors to 11, and the lectureships from 16 to 29. It was not merely the work of the University that had had a beneficial effect upon the general community. The system of extension lectures had greatly stimulated the intellectual life of the people from Mount Gambier in the south to Petersburg in the north. Of course, they could not compare the value of the extension lectures with the direct teaching of the University, but, nevertheless, they had been a very great benefit. During that period they had the privilege of educating the candidates for the teaching profession free of cost to the community. If they had received fees their revenue would have been increased by £10,000. The expansion of the work necessitated the erection of new buildings. They wanted a building above the physics laboratory and lecture-room B, to provide for additions to the library, and additional space for the medical library which was about to be handed over to the University by the Public Library Board. Then they wanted a new law lecture-room, a law library, and professor's room. At present the law school had no lecture-room of its own, and that made the work of the professor very difficult. They also wanted accommodation for the schools of classics and philosophy. The estimated cost of this work was £5,000. They desired to make additions to the Prince of Wales building for a geological and mineralogical school, and make provision for lecture-rooms, laboratory, museum, preparation-room, microscope-room, and storeroom, at a cost of about £3,000. A separate building was also required for the botanical school, about which there had been negotiations with the Government recently. The cost of that building, with the equipment, would be £1,500. The last item in that part of the scheme was the erection of a caretaker's cottage for the protection of the property. This would cost £1,000, and, with contingencies, the total expenditure on the improvements and buildings mentioned was about £11,000, upon which they asked for a Government subsidy of pound for pound. They felt that even with that subsidy they would find it impossible to complete the work outlined, unless the other part of their request was granted. The question of the Government subsidy was partly discussed when they were carrying on the negotiations for the sale of the endowment land. At the time the present buildings were erected they did not apply to the Government for a subsidy, because the finances of the country were then in a somewhat hopeless condition, and they were in possession of handsome gifts from Sir Thomas Elder. The claim for that subsidy, however, had never been withdrawn. Negotiations had been in progress for the greater part of the time that had elapsed since the completion of the building, which had cost £35,000. The subsidy on that amount would have been £17,000. They were out of that money. When the endowed lands were granted to the University there was no expectation of land tax, and though no tax was charged against education lands, the University was called upon to pay it to the amount of £5,000. Then, again, the University paid to the Government £2,879 when the endowed lands were taken over, and while the lands were assessed at £50,000 for taxation purposes, the sum paid was £40,000, so they were £10,000 short on that account.

When the Government discontinued the South Australian scholarship of £500 a year that amount was transferred to the University, to enable the full medical curriculum to be established. Subsequently, however, the Government canceled the arrangement, the last payment being made in 1897. In round figures, the capital to the University on that account was £10,000, making a total of, say, £34,000. The Melbourne University, with more than double the number of students had a State endowment of £21,000 a year, as against £7,000 for the Adelaide University. In addition, the Melbourne University had been granted £37,000 for specific objects in the last four years, while between 1883 and 1902 £75,554 had been granted for buildings and appliances. That made £100,000 in the last 20 years, during which period the Adelaide University had not received an additional sixpence. The Sydney University, the McGill at Montreal, and the Leland-Stanford in California had all been liberally treated by the Governments. He considered he had made out a case of urgent necessity, for the work could not be carried on without the assistance that was asked.

Professor Stirling pointed out that the same standard of teaching was expected and given at the Adelaide University as at the universities of the other States, yet the professorial salaries were only half those of the Melbourne University. The laboratories at the Adelaide University were too few in number, and not sufficiently equipped. The University ought to be the ultimate court of appeal in regard to the problems which arose in connection with the industries of the State.

The Premier, in reply, said the progress of the University was indicative of the prosperity of the State, and it was pleasing to know that in prosperous times the people did not neglect the higher education. Only one standard should be maintained at the University, and that the highest. He hoped the era of private munificence had not yet passed away. The deputation had made out a strong case, and the University must not be blocked for want of funds. If private munificence would not come forward the Government must seriously consider the question of helping the University. It would be a reflection of the worst kind on the Government if they allowed the University to be stayed in its progress for want of funds. As soon as possible he would give the matter thorough attention, and having formed an opinion would submit the question to Cabinet. He hoped the outcome would be favorable to the deputation. He thought he knew the mind of Parliament fairly well, and the more they gave the more control they would demand. That was a tendency that they would perhaps see more clearly than he did.

Register, Nov. 26/09

# THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

## EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN COMMERCE.—PASS LIST.

Business Practice.—Bridgman, Hugh Hossick Mackay; \*Button, Alfred Keith; Calder, William Cornack; \*Doudy, Colin George; Fowles, Carlyle Meseley; Howard, Normanby Holman; Malone, John Stephen; Morrison, Horace Robertson; \*Needham, George Francis Jack; \*Neunkirchen, Hermann Adolph Henrich; Proud, Katherine Lily; \*\*Russack, Frederick William; Smith, Leslie Samuel; Southwell, Harry Penon; \*Sowden, Stanley Godfrey; Torr, Kenneth Montrose. \*An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit. \*\*A double asterisk, passed with distinction.

Banking and Exchange.—Andrew, Cecil Walpole; \*Ollivent, Elwin Bruce. \*An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

## ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.—November, 1909.

—Pass List (in Order of Merit).—

Law of Property, Part I.—Second Class—Norman, William Ashley. Third Class—Campbell, Donald; Fisher, Guy.

Law of Property, Part II.—Second Class—Ligertwood, George Coutts; Reid, Walter Gliddon. Third Class—Pinch, Allan Love; Cowan, George Dalrymple.

Law of Contracts.—Second Class—Schulz, Frederick Balfour; Smith, Frank Seymour; Robertson, George Oliver. Third Class—Pacey, Thomas, and Yuill, George Ashwin, equal; Joyner, Max Frederick; Pearson, Charles Mason; Regan, James William; Rollison, William Alexander.

Law of Wrongs.—First Class—Norman, William Ashley. Second Class—None. Third Class—Coventry, Charles James, and Renkin, Henry Oliver Arthur, equal.

Evidence and Procedure.—First Class—Thomson, Harry. Second Class—Whittington, Louis Arnold. Third Class—Campbell, Gordon Cathcart, B.A.; Ronald, Stuart Douglas.

Constitutional Law.—Second Class—Campbell, Donald. Third Class—Roberts, Donald Arthur; Renkin, Henry Oliver Arthur.

Roman Law.—First Class—Ligertwood, George Coutts; Thomson, Harry. Second Class—None. Third Class—Jeffries, Shirley Williams; Gilles, Mortimer; Campbell, Gordon Cathcart, B.A.; Shepley, Leslie Herbert Hamilton.

Theory of Law and Legislation.—First Class—Ligertwood, George Coutts; Campbell, Donald; Thomson, Harry. Second Class—Campbell, Gordon Cathcart, B.A. Third Class—Pinch, Allan Love; Cox, Edwin Baxter; Jeffries, Shirley Williams; Shepley, Leslie Herbert Hamilton; Mayo, Herbert; Nootnagel, Albert Herman; Cowan, George Dalrymple.

Private International Law.—Third Class—Nootnagel, Albert Herman.

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

## EXAMINATION FOR THE HONOURS DEGREE OF B.A.—NOVEMBER, 1909.

—Pass List.—

Classics (Honours).—First Class—Ferguson, Angus Salier; Hannan, Albert James; Rischbleth, Oswald. Second Class—None. Third Class—Paynter, Ralph Horwood.

## ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF M.A., B.A., AND B.Sc.—NOVEMBER, 1909.

—Pass List.—

Pure Mathematics (31).—Second Year.—Division I.—Espie, Frank Fancett, and Potts, William Andrew (equal); Bagot, Edward Meade, and Dawkins, Alfred Ernest (equal); Haselgrove, Alan Halstead. Division II.—Cooper, Wilfred Windham. Division III.—White, William John; O'Donoghue, Stephen Kevin; Scott, Ronald Melville; Baxter, Reginald Robert; Potts, Ethelwyn, and Topperwien, Irwin Bismarck (equal); Ireland, Norman Arthur.

## ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.—NOVEMBER, 1909.

Physics.—First Year, B.A. Only.—Division I.—None. Division II.—None. Division III.—Bagot, Edward Meade; Canney, Richard Francis; Coombe, Samuel Walter; Jacobs, Mary Marguerite Sparkman; Jenkins, Ivor Ernest; Paul, Clemens; Pavia, Roy. Second Year, B.A. only.—Division III.—Barbour, Robert.

## ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.—NOVEMBER, 1909.

First Year.—First Class—None. Second Class—Bignell, Annie Muriel; Dempster, Reginald Robert John. Third Class—None. Second Year.—First Class—Parsons, Harold Stephen. Second and Third Classes—None. Third Year.—First Class—None. Second Class—Goode, Muriel Gertrude. Third Class—None.

—The University of Adelaide.—

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE IN MUSIC.—NOVEMBER, 1909.

First Year.—Close, Eva Mary, singing; James, Fletcher Bowman, singing; Mueller, Clara Romana, singing. Second Year.—Gepp, Florence May, singing; Harris, Sylvia, singing; James, Doris, singing; Meegan, John, violin; Roberts, Winifred Sophie, pianoforte. Third Year.—Cheek, Muriel, Elizabeth, singing; Goss, Lucy Vera, pianoforte; Wallmann, Beatrice May, pianoforte.

Advertiser, Nov. 25/09

## THE UNIVERSITY.

### ALTERING THE REGULATIONS.

The Senate of the University at its meeting yesterday afternoon endorsed several new regulations approved by council. Before the business was entered upon vacancies in the Senate and council were filled as follows:—Warden of the Senate, Mr. F. Chapple; clerk of the Senate, Mr. T. A. Caterer; council, the Rev. H. Girdlestone, Professor Rennie, the Hon. G. Bookman, and Messrs. F. Chapple, J. K. Fowler, and W. J. Isbister.

#### Hartley Studentship.

The clause in the statute prohibiting the holder of a Hartley studentship from holding one of the University bursaries awarded by the Education Department was repealed on the motion of Professor Chapman. The mover said that under the new scheme of Government bursaries, instead of three entrance scholarships there would be ten, each worth £25 a year, and tenable for four years. They were not large scholarships, and there did not seem any reason why the holder of a Hartley studentship should not hold one of them, more especially as he was allowed to hold other scholarships.

#### Angas Engineering Exhibitions.

On the motion of Professor Chapman alterations were made in the regulations dealing with the Angas Engineering Exhibition. The main reasons for the alterations was the necessity for making provision in the case of one of the scholarships lapsing. Such an event happened last year when the provisions in the present regulations were found not quite sufficient to meet the case. In the event of a lapse the council have now power to award the exhibition to any candidate who at the original examination was worthy to receive it, to offer it for competition at a special examination, or to withhold it.

#### Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In an endeavor to bring the regulations dealing with the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws into closer accord alterations were made in the regulations governing the law course on the motion of Professor Brown.

#### The Medical Course.

Dr. Stirling moved, as approved by the council—"That before entering upon the medical course the intending student must have passed in physics, chemistry, and elementary biology at the higher public examination, or in compulsory physics, chemistry, and elementary biology for the degree of B.Sc. in November, or at a special examination to be held in March for intending medical students." He said the Medical School had been established a quarter of a century ago and a curriculum of five years' study prescribed. The growth of medical knowledge had been very great since then, and it had been found that the duration of the curriculum was not sufficient to allow the student to accomplish the work before him. There were two ways of meeting the difficulty—one by making a six years' course, and the other by asking that the intending student should relieve the proper medical curriculum of the subjects mentioned. Thus, he would have his five years for purely medical study.

Brother Fitzgerald said the course suggested would depress the students, and he doubted whether the schools would teach the subjects. A number of intending students would go to the Melbourne instead of the Adelaide University. It was said by some of them that they would save a year by going to Melbourne. He moved as an amendment—"That the intending student must have passed in physics and chemistry up to the senior standard."

There was no seconder. Dr. Stirling's motion was carried.

#### Public Examinations.

The regulations were amended to meet the new conditions regarding the Government bursaries. Slight alterations were made in the regulations dealing with the senior and junior public examinations.

#### Commercial Examinations.

It was provided, on the motion of Professor Rennie, that every candidate for the junior commercial examination must satisfy the public examinations board in English literature, commercial arithmetic, commercial geography, book-keeping and one of the following:—Business correspondence (including press writing), shorthand, history, French, German, algebra, geometry, physics, inorganic chemistry, and botany. Candidates might also take typewriting and drawing. Under the old regulations typewriting and shorthand were dealt with under a special clause, and special fees were charged. Now they are under the general regulation. Professor Rennie remarked that the new regulations had been submitted to commercial school teachers and although they did not contain all that was desired the teachers were pleased, and he did not think any opposition would be offered from that quarter. It was also provided that the position on the honor list should be determined by the aggregate of marks in not more than seven subjects.

In regard to the senior commercial examination, it was provided that candidates must satisfy the board in commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial geography, any one of the four subjects, commercial history, English literature, French, and German, arithmetic and algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, inorganic chemistry, botany, physical geography, and geology and drawing. It was further resolved that if at any time candidates passed or had already passed in shorthand at 120 words a minute as far as the junior commercial examination they might have the act recorded on their certificates.