

**THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.**  
 "The Calendar of the University of Adelaide for 1903," a copy of which has reached us from the publishers, W. K. Thomas and Co., runs into 378 pages of neatly printed matter, including a comprehensive index. The history of the University is briefly told in the preface. The record states that the number of graduates admitted by examination since the establishment of the institution is 265. The number of undergraduates in the year 1902 was 311, and of non-graduating students 287, exclusive of those studying at the Elder Conservatorium, of whom in 1902 there were 286. Nine professors and 19 lecturers form the teaching staff of the University, and there are 12 teachers at the Elder Conservatorium. In consequence of the large increase in the number of students and the absolute necessity for increased accommodation for the engineering and science schools, a large suite of rooms has been built during the past year, and the new wing, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Heir Apparent, is named the Prince of Wales Buildings. The "Calendar" is well calculated to excite pleasure and pride in the citizens of this state.

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**THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.**  
 Considered as literature, the University Calendar for 1903, which has just been issued, is by no means a fascinating volume, but as a record of what is being done and is proposed in the department of higher education, it abounds with interest and suggestiveness. Progress is being made in almost every direction, and the successes already achieved are operating as a stimulus to further advance. The influence that the University exerts is cumulative, and some idea of the effect produced on the community may be gathered from the statement that last year the number of undergraduates in the various courses was 311, and of non-graduating students 287, the number of students attending the various evening classes being 283. In addition to its teaching work the University renders valuable service by fixing the standard of secondary education, stimulating it in various ways, and testing its efficiency, of which the fact that 2,799 candidates presented themselves for the different public examinations furnishes ample evidence. The records, however, only disclose a part of the case, for indirectly as well as directly the University affects the whole of our educational system from base to summit. The prizes it is able to confer as the rewards of diligence, the facilities it offers to young people of both sexes whose ambition prompts them to develop their intellectual gifts, and the provision it makes to gratify a love of learning for its own sake when the ultimate object is not equipment for a professional career, are among its more conspicuous benefits, and these are being increasingly appreciated year by year. It must be observed also that the widened range of activity is not accompanied by a lack of thoroughness or a disposition to be content with mere superficiality. From the first it has been the fixed resolve of the governing authorities that the work of the Adelaide University should be such as to bear favorable comparison with that of older and larger institutions of the same kind, so that despite inevitable limitations its alumni should be able anywhere to hold their own, and from this purpose there has been no deviation. At the same time, in harmony with corresponding movements elsewhere, there has taken place a gradual expansion of the scope of operations which has been abundantly fruitful in good results.  
 The general desire for more complete instruction and training in handicrafts, agriculture, and commercial pursuits, which has found expression in so many ways during recent years, has naturally impressed educationists and elicited responsive efforts to satisfy the requirements of the case. The School of Mines and Industries and the Agricultural College do their part—a very large and important one—and the demand for commercial education has induced the University Council to take steps for meeting it. The course of lectures on Commercial Law delivered by Professor Salmond was attended by eighty-three students, and that by Mr. Colvin on Accountancy by fifty-five. The success of this enterprise encouraged the council to establish a Board of Commercial Studies, and it may fairly be expected that in what is necessarily the business centre of the

State the opportunities of training afforded to young men who have chosen a mercantile career will be highly esteemed. In another but parallel way the continued popularity of University extension lectures may be quoted as illustrating the growth of the desire for the acquisition of knowledge and the success that may be expected to accompany judicious efforts to supply the need. It is reported that there were large attendances at all the courses of lectures given in Adelaide, and that lectures were given in country towns, while a programme characterised by considerable variety has been arranged for the current year. The satisfactory results of the work undertaken by the council with the view of enhancing the usefulness of the University have suggested a number of other forms of valuable activity on which there is an apparent anxiety to enter, restrained only by the difficulties that lie in the way. To review the achievements of the past is one way to derive encouragement for the future, and hence the enlarged scope of University teaching and the increase in the number of students, which have necessitated the erection of new buildings for the Medical School, of the buildings for the Science School of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, and of the Elder Conservatorium, may inspire confidence in considering the claims that are pressing for attention.

One of the subjects as to which it was only possible for a temporary arrangement to be made is that of Education, and it is noteworthy that the establishment of a pedagogic school as part of a complete University system is being powerfully advocated on the other side of the world. In a paper read before the Educational Science section of the British Association, the Bishop of Hereford, an ex-headmaster of Rugby, went so far as to say that "a University cannot properly fulfil its function as a teacher of its own students so long as it gives no training in the art of teaching." It is evident that he had in his mind the special claims on their universities of students whose particular aim is to secure equipment for their work as teachers, probably in secondary schools, but his contention has all the greater force in a case like ours, where the training of our State school teachers now includes a University course. Bishop Percival went on to say:—"It is high time for our ancient universities to give more special attention to educational methods and more encouragement to such courses of study and such combinations of subjects as will form the best equipment for that large body of students who year by year go out from the universities to the work of teachers." It may be that with us there is not the same necessity for a rousing appeal of this kind, but whatever will more perfectly qualify teachers for their work, elevate their profession, and render honor to the deserving in the form of degrees, diplomas, or otherwise, will be a benefit to the entire community. The trouble with the Adelaide University is that in relation to several schemes—to quote from the report—"although the council are in hearty sympathy with the whole of them, they have been compelled, through lack of necessary funds, to put them aside as impracticable for the present." The institution, in fact, is cramped in various ways. The council has been obliged to give up its board-room, as there was no other way of providing a suitable private room for the largely increased number of female students. The extension of buildings has curtailed the recreation ground for students, which is a serious loss, and in other directions it is pointed out that augmented resources and enlarged accommodation are urgently required.

**WANTON MUTILATION OF VALUABLE BOOKS.**  
 A serious state of affairs was disclosed at yesterday's meeting of the Public Library Board. A report was received from the librarian to the effect that the translations into English of the ancient classics in the Public Library continued to be seriously injured by having pages cut out of them by readers. The librarian added there was every reason to believe that students working for University examinations were responsible for the damage which had been done to these works, for in each case the abstracted pages had been some of those prescribed for University examinations. The librarian had withdrawn many of the translations of the ancient classics from the open shelves of the library, in consequence of the way some of them had been damaged. Since the committee's last meeting portions of several newspapers had been stolen from the reading-room in the Institute. It was decided to send a circular letter to the authorities of the University and the principal schools, calling attention to the damage done to the translations of the classics.

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The council of the University of Adelaide, at its meeting on Friday, February 27, approved the recommendation of the board of examiners that the Elder Scholarship for singing should be awarded to Miss Annie Grace Isabel McCarthy, and that the scholarship for violin playing should be awarded to Miss Winnifred Maud Couperthwaite. The examiners highly commended Miss Sylvia Muriel Whittington, a candidate in violin playing. These scholarships entitle the successful candidates to three years' free tuition in one principal and one secondary subject of musical study in the Elder Conservatorium.

Ad. 25<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1903.

**SCHOOL OF MINES.**  
**OPENING THE NEW BUILDING.**  
**A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.**  
 The new building of the School of Mines and Industries on North-terrace was officially declared open on Tuesday afternoon, and the ceremony was one of much brilliancy. The new building, which was erected with the assistance of the gift of £15,000 by the Hon. G. Brookman, supplemented to the extent of over £20,000 by the Government, is an exceedingly ornate structure, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and serves to fill up the gap which hitherto existed in the row of magnificent buildings, which adorn North-terrace. Besides being imposing in appearance, it is exceedingly spacious, and the students, who in the old building had been very much hampered in their work by lack of space, will have little cause for complaint on that ground until the number at present attending the school—nearly 2,000—has increased. The ceremony was held in the Brookman Hall, being the assembly and lecture-hall, on the second floor of the building. Long before 3 p.m., the hour fixed for the ceremony, the guests began to arrive, and ere long the hall, which can accommodate a thousand persons, was filled with an influential and representative audience. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Samuel Way, Bart.), who was to perform the opening ceremony, arrived soon after 3, accompanied by Lady Way, Lieutenant Sinclair Blue (A.D.C.), and Dr. Richards (private secretary). His Excellency was received at the main entrance by the Premier (Hon. J. G. Jenkins), and the president of the council of the school (Representative Sir Langdon Bonython), and other members of the Ministry and Parliament and members of the council of the school. As his Excellency entered the building the red ensign was hoisted on the flagstaff, which rears itself from the main tower, and the Military Band, which was in attendance under Bandmaster Hodder, played the National Anthem. His Excellency was then escorted to the platform of the Brookman Hall, where he occupied a special seat on the right hand of the president. On the platform to the right of the president there were also the Premier, the Minister of Education (Hon. J. H. Gordon), the Hon. G. Brookman, the President of the Legislative Council (Sir Lancelot Stirling), and the Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives (Sir Frederick Holder). On the president's left hand were the Treasurer (Hon. R. Butler), the Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. R. W. Pe-