THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

Ordinary examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science shall be held in the following terms.

First Year—Pass List Code of courses.

First Term—January, March, May, July, September, November.

Second Term—February, April, June, August, October, December.

The regulations for the examination are as follows:

1. The examination shall consist of a written examination and an oral examination.

2. The examination shall be held at the University of Adelaide.

3. The examination shall be conducted by the examination committee.

4. The examination shall be held in the presence of the examiner.

5. The examination shall be held in a suitable place.

6. The examination shall be held in accordance with the regulations of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY.

A QUESTION OF SITE.

The question of providing for the expansion of the University of Adelaide is at present before the Government. The Government is considering the advisability of proceeding with the building of a new University. The site which has been selected is a piece of land in the suburbs of Adelaide. The cost of the building is estimated to be $1,000,000.

The site is situated in a convenient position and is adapted to the requirements of the University. It is well supplied with water and electricity, and is well connected with the railway system. The site is well suited for the purposes of the University and is well adapted for the purposes of education.

The question of the site is now before the Government and the decision will be made in the near future.
The witness gave the view that it was essential for the medical school to be handy to the hospital. As it was, there was a long time occupied in travelling between the two places. The medical students were a very compact and important body, and there might be a tendency, if that part were cut adrift from the rest of the classes, for a certain cleavage to be caused in the university life. The council did not wish to be as a dog in the manger, but even taking the land for extending the Library and Museum, there was still a great deal that could be utilised.

The Chairman remarked that the Art Gallery would in future be as extensive as that in Sydney, and this could not be accomplished on the area that was at present available. Should they cripple other worthy institutions by giving up the University land which would not satisfy necessities in the very near future.

The witness admitted that the idea of having a large place for a university was an attractive one. The question of a residential college, however, would not necessarily turn the scales, and although the present site was not adequate providing quarters, that was not a great disutility. It would be better to have the University in a good place and the residential college separated from it than to have the students’ quarters could be located it. Another point was that the proximity of the Public Library was a great advantage.

Government House property, in addition to the hypothetical 6 acres, would be considered to provide for residential colleges.
Professor Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., of Adelaide University, has been elected chairman of the South Australian Committee of the Federal Advisory Council of Science and Industry. When the project was launched by the Commonwealth Government the only direct representation accorded to South Australia was that the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. C. Goode) was a member of the Committee. The Australian Associated Chambers of Manufactures, also a member, is only represented by the South Australian member, who happens to be a member of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures. New South Wales and Vic-

terian representatives are in the minority, and as South Australia has been excluded from the scheme, the representation on the Committee is said to be very different from what was anticipated. The committee met last week and appointed Professor Rennie as chairman. He is a member of the South Australian Committee of Science and Industry and has been associated with the Council for many years.

Professor Rennie was born in Sydney in 1862 and began his education in that city. In 1877 he proceeded to London, where he studied at the University of London and at the University of Oxford. He was a student at the University of London for two years and at the University of Oxford for three years, and then returned to Australia, where he has been since 1880. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1883 and has been associated with the Council for many years. He is a member of the South Australian Committee of Science and Industry and has been associated with the Council for many years.
UNIVERSITY PROBLEM

THE PROPOSED EXPANSION.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. J. J. Calvert) of the Board of Management of the North Terrace Reservoir Committee met in the Great Hall on Monday. There were also present Mr. L. J. Lever, Mr. R. A. Green, J. Gunn, E. F. E. Foster, and R. A. Theil.

Professor H. Darley Naylor said he believed that the Adelaide University for about nine or 10 years had been an experience at the Melbourne University. The present opinion six acres added to the present four acres would not be sufficient for the advent of living conditions. The real unity of the institution was found in the academic buildings, and in the college system. The University, for lecture purposes could exist on North Terrace, but the greater part could be on a larger site affording more freedom of location. The Vice-Chancellor of the Melbourne University expressed his views on the University and the Town, that those who (the witness) held that the University could be built on North Terrace, but that the University was not an ideal thing. It would be much better for both to be concentrated in the University. The School of Mines should also be combined with the University. If separate institutions were preserved, they would be more or less isolated from the University, and would have to be treated as separate institutions.

The Committee also decided that the School of Mines should be combined with the University. If separate institutions were preserved, they would be more or less isolated from the University, and would have to be treated as separate institutions.

The meeting adjourned.

The proposed Federal Research Institute when completed, was expected to be open to all the Federal authorities, as well as to some problem or part of a problem to each other.

"Very likely that may come in the future. Questions of that kind will come under the purview of the proposed Federal Research Institute when it is in operation," said the Prime Minister at the early part of the meeting. It was his intention to establish an Advisory Council of the University at the present and at the first opportunity of obtaining information to suggest the work to be done.
THE BRITISH NAVY.

Power of the Dreadnought.

Professor C. G. Henderson, of the Chair of Modern History and English Language and Literature at the Adelaide University, gave on Tuesday evening the third of a series of lectures on "The war at sea and the great fleet." The Professor said that the evolution of the first iron ships had been slow, but that the problem had yet to be solved. He said that the problem was to combine speed and strength. Where the French had been heavy the speed was slow, but the British had worked on the principle that the speed was of no use unless the intended target was reached. Where the German ships were capable of greater speed, they were heavier. A British ship of 60,000 tons and 10 knots was therefore capable of converting three tons of energy into speed. The German ship of 60,000 tons and 15 knots was capable of converting 20 tons of energy into speed. Where the British ships were heavier, the German ships were capable of greater speed. Where the British ships were lighter, the German ships were capable of greater speed. Where the British ships were heavier, the German ships were capable of greater speed. Where the British ships were lighter, the German ships were capable of greater speed. The British ships were therefore capable of greater speed and power.

"The greater number," said the Professor, "is that the war at sea is a two-power war. It is a war between the British and the German fleets. It is a war in which the British fleet is superior to the German fleet. There is no question of the future of the British fleet. The British fleet is the best fleet in the world. It is the fleet that is capable of winning the war at sea.

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