

From The Register
4 Oct 1882

"M. A." writes on October 2:—"I see by your issue of to-day that the Council of the University are advertising the vacant Hughes Professorship, applications to be sent in not later than November 1. May I ask through your columns whether any steps have been taken to advertise the vacancy in any of the English papers? And if not, why not?"

"Subscriber."—1. Mount Everest, a mountain of the Himalaya range, is situated between the peak of Kinchunga, in Sikkim, and the City of Khatmandu, in Nepal, and is presumed to be the loftiest summit in the world. Its elevation is 29,002 feet above the level of the sea, surpassing that of the highest peak of the Andes by above half a mile of perpendicular altitude. The Peak of Teneriffe, a famous dormant volcano, the highest summit in the Canary Islands, stands in the southwest of the island of its own name, and is 12,182 feet above sea level. 2. Yes; Laycock did pull in a race with the sliding-seat before he went to England.

From The Register
7th October 1882

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.—On Friday evening, October 6, Professor Lamb delivered at the University the fourth lecture of his course on the scientific principles involved in electric-lighting and in the electric transmission of power. There was a large audience, and the lecture excited the utmost interest. Professor Lamb introduced his subject by saying that his last lecture exhibited the process of producing electric light by raising some substance (usually carbon) to a very high temperature; but so long as they were confined to the voltaic battery the light was too costly and the manipulation too troublesome for it to come into ordinary use, but the development of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines had rendered electricity more available. The lecturer then went on to show how the space surrounding an electric current is a field of magnetic force. He showed a spiral coil of wire, and explained how the electric current went through the centre, passed out at one end, and swept round to the other. Through the centre of the spiral wire there was of course greater concentration of electric currents, and he demonstrated the effect of these currents upon the needle. Not only would the wires act as magnets, but they were also acted upon as magnets. These experiments were called Amperès, the name of their originator. The Professor then placed a bar of soft iron through the spiral wire, and explained that that becoming saturated with the current increased the force to a certain point, so by this a magnet could be obtained much more powerful than the strongest steel magnets. But the iron bar was no longer a magnet when the current was diverted, though the control thus established gave great advantage in practical applications. When the iron bar through the spiral wire became magnetized to saturation no further increase of power would result; and the undue multiplication of wires around the spiral one would introduce resistance and tend to weaken the current. Electromotors were then described and the method of applying electricity as a motive power. This was accomplished by reversing the polarity—by means of a commutator, which the lecturer practically illustrated to the audience. He also showed a pattern of armature called Siemens's, and put in motion a small model of Gramme's machine (made by Mr. Yeates, of this city), which, with the Professor's explanations, gave a very lucid idea of the principles involved. The secret of the practical adoption of electricity was the reversal of the polarity—or the reversal of the powers of repulsion and attraction at the proper moment. The lecture throughout was of a most instructive nature, and gave an excellent notion of what has been done towards developing electricity as a motive power.

The Mount Barker
Courier October 6th

CLASSICAL ENGLISH. — In an advertisement inserted in Wednesday's issue of the *Register* by the Registrar of the Adelaide University the following choice sample of academical English occurs:—"Notices and fees must reach the Registrar not before October 11th not after October 21st." By most people the sentence would have been written, "Notices and fees must not be forwarded to the Registrar before October 11th or after October 21st;" but we must live and learn. There is a charming superfluity in a subsequent notice by Mr. Tyas, which gravely informs candidates that as the subjects for the matriculation examinations of December 1883 and March 1884 will be the same as those specified for 1882-3, "no change will be made." Truly we required the establishment of a University in our midst to teach us that "things which are equal to the same are equal to one another."

From The Advertiser
October 9th 1882

THE great practical importance of the proposed school of law at the University justifies the fullest ventilation of the subject, and hence we are prompted to suggest one or two points of comment which could not be brought within the limits of our first review of the scheme. The University Senate has never since it settled its own constitution been asked to debate a matter of such far-reaching interest as this suggested law faculty, and it may be safely predicted that they as intelligent men will welcome any assistance which can be given to them in treating a question demanding most careful adjustment. The naturally scholastic bias of the senate may be profitably supplemented by the broad common-sense view of public opinion, and the University legislators can be trusted to at least not resent the freest discussion of that which must, by its influence on the legal profession, react powerfully upon the commercial and general business life of the community. In preparing the curriculum for the LL.B. degree, it appears to have been wisely borne in mind that neither a prohibitive nor an inflexible standard can be adopted if the University proposal is to commend itself to the lawyers and law-students. But it is worth considering whether the course could not be made still more comprehensive. There will probably be some (let us hope many) here—as in the elder communities—who will prefer to graduate LL.B. rather than B.A., even though they may not be qualifying for the legal profession; and for the encouragement of this class of students as wide a choice of subjects should be open as the professoriate can at all manage to include in the course. To not a few men Roman law and the development of constitutional and international judicature would prove more attractive studies than the mysteries of