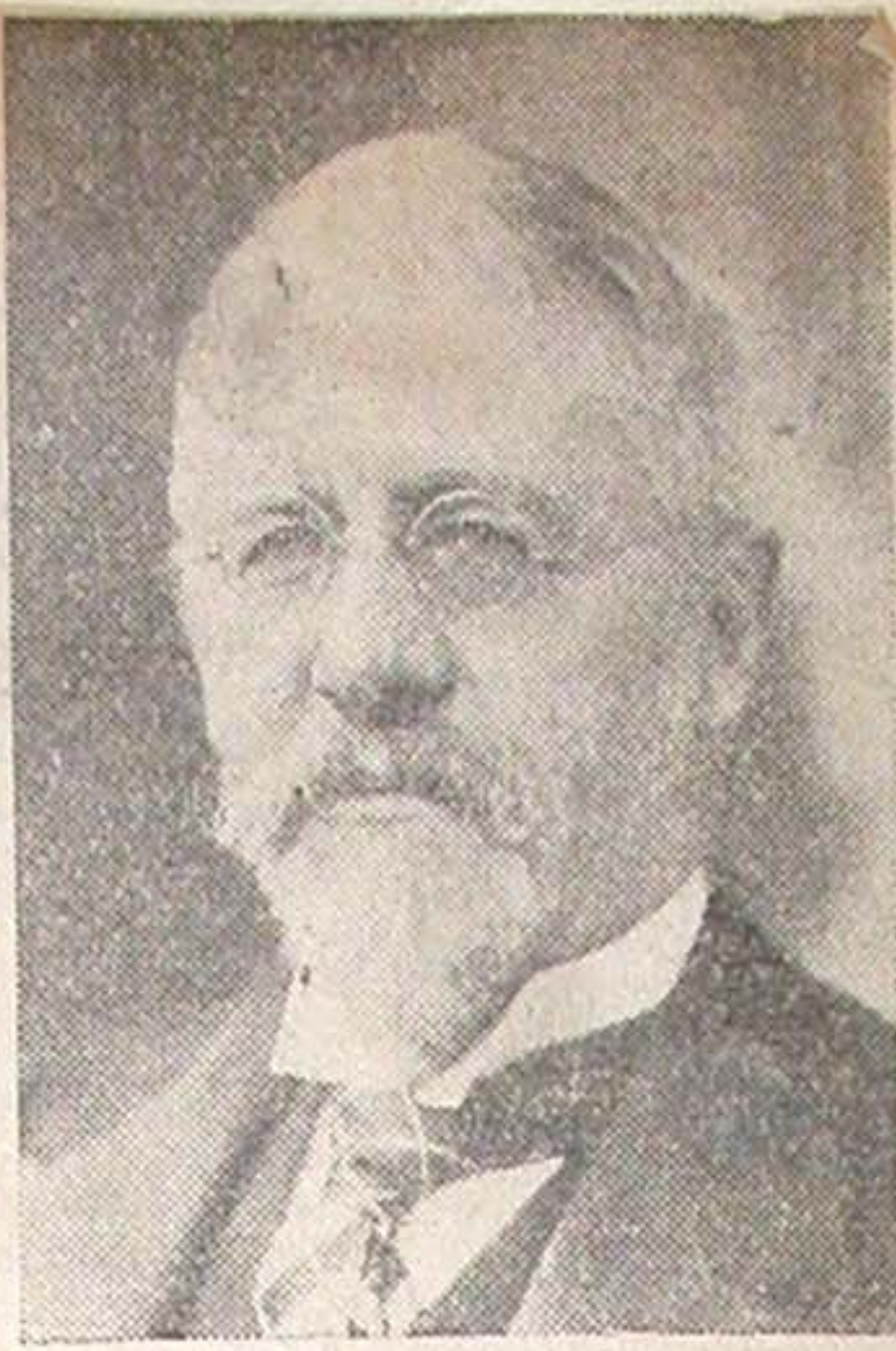


THE REGISTRAR
(Mr. C. R. Hodge).



THE CHANCELLOR
(Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Bart.).

—Leaders in Learning.—

The professorial staff at present is:— Classics and comparative philology and literature, Professor H. Darnley Naylor, M.A. (Camb.), appointed 1907; philosophy and economics, Professor W. Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), appointed 1894; modern history, English language, and literature, Professor G. C. Henderson, M.A. (Oxford), appointed 1902; mathematics and mechanics, Professor R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E. (Melb.), appointed lecturer 1889, professor 1910; physics, Acting Professor Kerr Grant, M.Sc. (Melb.); anatomy, Professor Archibald Watson, M.D. (Paris and Gottingen), F.R.C.S., appointed 1885; physiology, Professor E. C. Stirling, C.M.G., M.A., M.D. (Camb. and Melb.), D.Sc. (Camb.), F.R.S., F.R.C.S., appointed lecturer in 1882, professor in 1900; chemistry, Professor E. H. Rennie, M.A. (Syd., D.Sc. (Lon. and Melb.)), appointed 1884; law, Professor W. Jethro Brown, LL.D. (Camb.), D. Litt. (Dub.), appointed 1906; music, Professor J. M. Ennis, Mus. Doc. (Lond.), appointed 1902.

—Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors.—

Sir Richard Hanson, Chief Justice of South Australia, was the first Chancellor of the University. From his death, the Rev. Dr. Augustus Short, Bishop of Adelaide, occupied the position until 1883, when the present Chancellor, the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way, Bart.), took office. The successive Vice-Chancellors have been:— Bishop Short (1874), Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way (1876), Rev. W. Roby Fletcher (1883), the Ven. Canon Farr (1887), Mr. J. A. Hartley (1893), and Dr. W. Barlow (since 1896). The Chief Justice and the Rev. Dr. Jefferys are the only surviving members of the first council.

—Past and Present.—

The University has had three Registrars, of whom Dr. W. Barlow (now Vice-Chancellor) was the first, and resigned from the position in 1882. The late Mr. J. Walter Tyas succeeded him, and in 1892 Mr. Charles Reynolds Hodge (the present occupant) was appointed on account of Mr. Tyas's retirement through ill health. Mr. Hodge first became associated with the University as Registrar's clerk in 1884, when the whole permanent staff of the place (including the four professors, one

laboratory assistant, and one caretaker) numbered only 10 men. The income from fees has grown from £880 in 1884, to £9,526 last year.

—First to Obtain Degrees.—

Mr. T. Ainslie Caterer, B.A., of St. Peter's College, and clerk of the University Senate, had the distinction of gaining the first degree conferred by the University in 1879, when he graduated in Arts. The first LL.B.'s were Messrs. J. R. Anderson, R. W. Hall, T. Hewitson, W. Henderson, C. E. E. Sabine, and C. G. Varley in 1884; the first B.Sc., Miss Edith Emily Dornwell; and in 1889 came the first graduates in medicine, Drs. C. H. S. Hope, F. Goldsmith, A. F. A. Lynch, and Cromwell Magarey; and the first Mus. Bac., Mr. T. H. Jones. The number of graduates admitted by examination since the establishment of the University is 536, and the number of graduates of other universities who have been admitted "ad eundem gradum" is 277.

—Public Examinations.—

Public examinations in general education comprise a huge undertaking on the part of the University, and they bring it into direct relation with the schools and colleges which prepare pupils to be submitted to its tests. While in 1884 only 107 candidates sat for the junior examination and 90 for the matriculation (or senior), last year there were at the primary examination 1,097 boys and girls, at the junior 889, at the senior 666, at the higher 122, and junior and senior commercial 112—a total of 2,886. One reason for the increase is that facilities for University examinations have been extended to the country, where there are 32 centres for the purpose, and also to Albany, Kalgoorlie, and Perth, in Western Australia. Public examinations in the theory and practice of music are held twice a year under the joint auspices of the Universities of Melbourne and Adelaide. Candidates in Western Australia and in country centres pay no higher fees than those who submit themselves in Adelaide. This extension of University privileges to remote parts of the State and to a sister State represents one of the most significant evolutions in higher education, emphasizes the fact that the University is for the people, and that the council has adopted a progressive and broad-minded policy.

—Extension Lectures.—

In the interests of education, extension lectures are given in country centres as well as in Adelaide. In order to meet the continually increasing demands from the country a committee formed for the purpose, with Professor Henderson as Chairman, developed a scheme whereby the professors agreed so far as possible to devote the May and August vacations to lecture tours. Under this scheme they were enabled last year to address gatherings in 13 towns, as wide apart as Jamestown in the north and Mount Gambier in the south-east.

—Not an Exclusive Corporation.—

A usual practice, and one which was followed formerly by the University in the different faculties, was to require students to pass in certain groups of subjects in each year of their course, and fees were fixed at so much a term—for example, Arts £5 5s, and Science £7 7s. Subsequently, however, the council adopted a separate subject system in several of the courses, and under it students obtain credit for whatever subjects they succeed in passing. Fees, too, were considerably lowered. They vary, naturally, according to the subject, and where laboratory or practical work is required, are necessarily higher, but in many instances the lecture fees amount to only £2 2s and £4 4s per annum. Under the separate subject system the standard of training is higher than it was previously. Practically all lectures given at the University are available for public participation, and unless a person desires to obtain a degree non-matriculation is no barrier. Many avail themselves of this accessibility,

which is undoubtedly a democratic privilege, and they are frequently encouraged by success in the particular branch of study which has fascinated them to take up the regular course for a degree, as provision is made in the regulations for such persons to subsequently matriculate and apply to be credited with the subjects passed by them while non-matriculated students. There is much besides to combat the once prevalent idea that a university is necessarily a hidebound and exclusive body. For those who cannot attend lectures during the day a complete system provides evening facilities, and nearly every night in the week classes are held. Students attending them are able to proceed most of the way towards a degree. Lectures in the commercial course are all given at night.

—Where Adelaide Led.—

Adelaide was the first University in Australia to begin a systematic commerce course. The council in 1902 made provision for an advanced certificate in commercial education, comprising the following subjects:—Business practice, accountancy, commercial law, economics, and commercial history, banking and exchange, and com-

mercial geography. In 1907 a further step was taken by altering the regulations so as to provide for a diploma in commerce. No doubt the council will in due time provide for a degree course in commerce, as is being done by some other universities. It was Adelaide that led the way also among the universities of Australia in providing for the granting of degrees to women, as authorized by Act of Parliament in 1880, and for the granting of degrees in science.

—Noble Munificence.—

Reference has already been made to the noble munificence of private citizens which has so largely helped to make the University what it is to-day. In 1883 Sir Thomas Elder contributed a second gift, amounting to £10,000 for the foundation of a School of Medicine. The University Council thereupon established a Chair of Anatomy and a Lectureship in Physiology, and made further provision for the first two years of the medical course. In 1886 arrangements were completed for a full medical curriculum. Two years later the Hon. J. H. Angas gave

£6,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Chemistry, and in 1889 the first Angas Professor of Chemistry was appointed. The Chair of Music was established in 1884, and a Professor of Music appointed. This Chair had no special endowment, but through the efforts of His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, was supported for the first five years by voluntary subscriptions from the public amounting to £530 per annum, of which sum Sir Thomas Elder contributed £300 yearly. In 1890 the council established a Professorship of Law in place of the Lectureship in Law, which had existed since 1833. In 1878 the Hon. J. H. Angas gave £4,000 to provide for scholarships to encourage the training of scientific men, and especially civil engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia. In 1908 a bequest of £2,000 from the late Mr. David Murray, and an endowment of £1,000 from Mr. G. J. R. Murray, K.C., B.A., LL.B., for scholarships, were received. Since 1892 Mr. R. Barr Smith has presented to the University £8,000 for the purposes of a library, which, in consequence of the large additions thus rendered possible, contains more than 22,000 volumes.