

and there is nothing more pathetic than the condition of the clever youth or maiden who is debarred from making the proper use of ability because of "the eternal want of pence." Proper provision for scientific research here, on the spot, is also necessary, for why should the best students be compelled to go abroad in order to satisfy their craving after knowledge? South Australia has produced some brilliant students, who are now holding their own in competition with the best men in English and foreign universities. Why should they not be kept at home, so that the benefit of their advanced work in various branches of science may be reaped by the homeland and the home university?

Register, Jan. 20/13

EXTENDING THE UNIVERSITY.

There was a time when many people in South Australia were sceptical regarding the possibility of establishing an effective University in Adelaide. Some of those folk cared little whether or not any attempts were made to establish such an institution, because they half-doubted the practical utility of "the higher education"—partly, probably, because the notion then was that such education would be purely academical. But the University was founded in due course, and now its value has become so widely recognised that the cry in nearly every direction is for "more University," and not for less, or none. The requirement behind the cry is threefold, independently of questions of curriculum—"More money, more buildings, and more room for them." The University has long passed the stage at which it should be merely a teaching institution, but it cannot be anything else while it is so cramped for space. This was clearly demonstrated a few weeks ago in the evidence given before the Education Commission, when another fact also was disclosed. A suggestion that the University should be housed in the Lunatic Asylum buildings, at Parkside, was almost unanimously and rightly condemned. The University occupies the best available site for its purpose in South Australia, and to shift it would be a mistake. The best is always good enough to leave alone, and this ought to be the rule on the present occasion. The site has in its favour more than any other which is available, excepting in size, and that defect can be remedied without much difficulty.

The Chancellor of the University, with others, showed a few weeks ago how the problem might be solved; and, as The Register pointed out at the same time, from end to end of "Education Square," on North terrace, space can be provided to supply all the reasonable needs during the next century of the University, the Public Library and its allied institutions, and the School of Mines and Industries. The Destitute Asylum inmates have repeatedly been promised better quarters, and they are soon to be taken away, quite independently of the University's plea for more space. The police barracks are not situated in the best possible place in view of the extension of metropolitan settlement; and something may be said for their transference to a site adjacent to the Adelaide Gaol—if that building itself could not be vacated and the prisoners in it transported to Yatala Stockade, in which

there is plenty of room. The areas on North terrace now occupied by the show sheds, the Destitute Asylum pile, and the adjoining structures would, with economical building arrangements, suffice for all requisite extensions of the University (with its spacious recreation reserve at the rear) and the institutions under the Public Library Board. Adelaide would thus retain its proud distinction of being The City of Culture, which concentrates its seats of learning in such a sensible manner as to give to students special conveniences and other advantages. The University site could not be applied to any other purpose comparable in value with that for which it is now used. These, indeed, appear to be, speaking generally, the views held on the subject by the Premier, who is also Minister of Education; and the chief obstacle, after all, has long seemed to be less the removal of old buildings than the securing of the large sums of money necessary practically to reorganize the University—for that, in effect, is what will have to be done.

The South Australian head-centre of learning originated in private bounty rather than through Government initiative; and, although the chief duty of extending its usefulness is probably a State matter, it is only reasonable to expect that here, as so notably in the United States of America, wealthy citizens will assist by special means in extending to all classes the benefits of advanced education. Not long ago a sort of challenge to this effect was given, and The Register to-day supplies one part of the answer to that challenge. A philanthropic citizen, who declines to permit his name to be published, has promised to contribute £10,000 to what may be most expressively called the University Expansion Fund, on the conditions, briefly, that the Government will supplement, £ for £, that, and all other subscriptions for the same purpose, and will promise to provide the University Council with sufficient land for its accommodation in "Education Square." This is a fine beginning—although only a beginning, for not much can be done with £10,000; but a Government subsidy would increase it to £20,000; and it would be a reflection upon South Australia and its rich men to say that the handsome donation now promised will be allowed long to remain lonely! One may fairly assume that the reasonable conditions named by the donor will be acceptable to the Government—of course, after due enquiry and consideration. The earlier, however, the mind of the Ministry concerning the matter may be disclosed, the greater will be the inducement to other liberal South Australians to follow the noble example set to-day; and, if they cannot give £10,000, they may easily manage to present that sum minus a nought or two! Even the hundreds help. The need for University expansion is urgent, and the way in which it can be supplied is now clearly manifest.

DONATION TO THE UNIVERSITY.
From "Verbum Sap."—"All readers must admire the generosity that prompts magnificent bequests to our University, but before accepting the conditions imposed, these should be carefully estimated. Government expenditure is going up by leaps and bounds, and a quid pro quo for all money spent should be fairly in sight before large amounts are guaranteed; it is not the first expenditure, but the future income required for upkeep that 'gives to think.' How much does the Conservatorium cost annually for example? and how many principal-subject—students who pay fees, does it teach? How many paying pupils last year paid for pianoforte tuition, how many for 'cello, how many for organ, and how many for for singing, exclusively of those who attend orchestral and choral classes? Are the choral classes better than those that exist outside the Conservatorium? The orchestral concerts depend for their execution on outside and paid aid, so they could be compassed without the help of the institution. In Mus. Bac. work those who pass generally get outside coaching, and the few pupils who learn languages there could also be provided for outside. Pupils who pay for a principal subject are allowed to take up other branches at their own desire, and the principal's option. Add together the interest of money on the buildings, the cost of cleaning and lighting them, the total of directors' professorial and teachers' and lady superintendent's and printing fees and incidental expenses, and divide it by the number of students paying for principal subjects, and the cost of each seems somewhat heavy. Probably all the work that is done there could be done outside, and yet the institution is splendidly managed, and the teachers are good. It is merely the difference between the cost of production by Government and cost of production by private enterprise. Scholarship pupils would always get taught easily. All professors take them. Some get scholarships even after going through the Conservatorium as scholarship holders. By all means let every one give who can and will; but let all who have to pay expenses, which are increasing so rapidly here, think what will be the profit before incurring fresh ones. Continuation schools in the country are immensely needed, and by those who are the backbone of our community. A dining hall for professors and students, for instance, is scarcely needed so much, and any caterer, if it were really wanted, would provide it."

Advertiser, Feb. 1st

THE THOMAS PRICE SCHOLARSHIP.
This scholarship, which was established to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. T. Price, has been awarded now for the first time, and the fortunate holder is Arthur Harrison Edward Watson, of the Adelaide High School. The bursary is awarded once in four years on the marks gained in not more than seven subjects of the senior public examination, and is tenable only by boys and girls from the Government High Schools. The holder proceeds to the University to continue his studies. The scholarship is tenable for four years, and is of the value of £75 per year.

GOVERNMENT BURSARIES
The Minister of Education has approved of the award of Government bursaries for 1913 to the following candidates:—Open bursaries—Dorsch, Agnes Laura Anna; Robin, Geoffrey de Quetteville; Moore, Brian Formby; Skewes, Edward Foster; Potts, Frank Roland; Kneebone, Christopher Stephen.
Bursaries Restricted to Government High Schools.—Smith, Raydon Berry; Gillen, John Bosley; Jacob, John Gilbert; Richards, Clarence; Godlee, Margery Rebecca; Huacherson, George Ian Dewart. These bursaries are tenable at the University, and are awarded on the results of the higher public examination.

Register, Feb. 2/13

Our Perth correspondent telegraphs:—Mr. George Wood, M.A., of Aberdeen and Oxford, has been appointed Lecturer in Classics and Ancient History at the Perth University. M. Suddard, French Licentiate Bachelor of Secondary Education, has been appointed Lecturer in French and German. He is at present Lecturer in English and German at the Montpellier University, France. M. le Couteur, M.A., Melbourne University, has been appointed Lecturer in Mental and Moral Philosophy. He was the Victorian Rhodes Scholar for 1908.