

ping in the number of her students such a country as England; while Scotland, again, is far ahead of either of the sister kingdoms. In this respect Adelaide University has received a fair start. It can grant degrees in Science, which of all studies is the most popular in the present day; and it has thrown open its doors to female students as well as to those of the other sex. There is, besides, evidently a desire among the people for education of a nature to a certain extent advanced, otherwise the number of those who present themselves at the matriculation examination would not be increasing so rapidly. But, as His Excellency has well shown, it will be a disastrous thing for the cause of higher education if this examination should come to be generally recognised as a final one. To a certain number of boys and girls, of course, it must be such. Many pupils have sufficient ability to pass through the classes of a grammar school who would not be capable of taking a degree; and many parents can afford to give their children a higher school education who could not afford to keep them at college. But the problem is how to draw in at each succeeding matriculation examination all the pick and cream of the youthful students—to give them a University training and retain them in the colony as some among the intellectual men of the rising generation. To this end it may be doubted whether the scholarships and exhibitions of the University are at present sufficient, or, at least, whether they are so placed as to afford the greatest possible inducements to those who would like to follow up their studies, but are prevented from doing so on account of lack of funds. If there were a few small exhibitions or bursaries, tenable only on condition of attendance at lectures, the probability is that the number of first-year students would be increased by several who otherwise would not be able to acquire a University education, but who are capable of occupying a high position in the colony. There is no doubt also that, as the Chief Justice remarked, the University should be to a much larger extent than at present the portal to the professions. Some fifty or sixty students could be drawn in by making attendance at lectures a compulsory qualification for the legal profession, and the manner in which a practical medical school would be appreciated has already been illustrated by the comparatively

large class which has gathered to hear Dr. Stirling's lectures on physiology. On the whole, then, it would be well for the University authorities to keep much more prominently in view what has to be done

than what has been done, and it is a much more practical service to the institution to keep calling attention to the former than to deceive ourselves by exaggerating the latter.

The awarding of two really valuable scholarships was made a special subject of remark by the Vice-Chancellor, the recipients being Messrs. Holder and Donaldson. The former is the third who has gained the South Australian Scholarship, the value of which is £200 a year for four years. Mr. Donaldson is the first recipient of the Angas Engineering Scholarship, which is awarded once every three years, and is of the total value of £600. We observe that by the regulations attached to this scholarship the student who has gained it is required to study civil engineering in the United Kingdom for three years, and on his returning to the colony to settle he will receive a further bonus of £100. There can be no doubt of the desirability of securing in this manner specialists in such a profession as that of civil engineering. We cannot possibly train them amongst us with our present facilities for imparting instruction, and the next best thing that can be done is to provide for their education elsewhere and to make certain of their return to the colony when they have finished their course. It is gratifying to know that the discriminating liberality of Mr. J. H. Angas in this matter has begun to bear fruit.