

ous stages of their curriculum. With the arrangements made for admission to the Hospital, the improved facilities of learning there, and with the powerful staff of teachers, the Adelaide Medical School should make a name for itself.

The Arts School is still at a low ebb. Four students commenced the course in 1888, five completed the first year, two the second, and nine the third—a total of twenty in all; or one less than in 1887. Perhaps the unsettled condition of the University, or the hard times, or the dry weather, may be given as an excuse for this falling-off; but after all there is behind it the disinclination of colonists to culture as culture. We have not yet learned to pursue learning for its own sake, just as we are far away from knowing the real object of education, rightly so called. If we can make anything out of knowledge of facts we translate our brains into encyclopædias, which are here to-day and out of date to-morrow; but of *litteræ humaniores*—something which gives us a larger insight into things of human interest, whether poetry, history, or fine arts, and through them into knowledge of man, which is wisdom—of these we make but small account. That part of culture which commands public applause, the “drawing-room accomplishments” for instance, does attract students. The “Director for Technical Art”—the polysyllabic officer of a polysyllabic institution—will probably tell us of hundreds of students, and the Professor of Music can point with pride to the effects of his work. Eighty-five candidates were examined in the theory of music last year, of whom sixty-six passed; ninety-five out of 105 passed in the practice of music. This is eminently satisfactory, and we rejoice to find that the high standard fixed by Professor Ives is being so generally reached. The danger is lest we get away with the idea that the University has done everything necessary for culture when it offers the services of a high-class musician to examine and teach. It is really the Arts School which is the test of the culture of a University—tried by this test the Adelaide University can claim no high esteem. Here the evening lectures are an additional evidence. With the solitary exception of French, all the lectures delivered in 1888 were on scientific or mathematical subjects. For this the University is not wholly to be blamed, it being of course useless for the authorities to appoint lecturers to no classes. But it is part of the province of the University to elevate the taste of the public, and this it could do by attaching more importance to culture than is at present attached to it. The want may not as yet be very wide or very deep, but it is there; and, seeing that it is worth supplying, the University should lay itself out to fostering and encouraging the demand.

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*Calendar*

THE University Calendar for 1889, containing the report of the Council for the past year, is a useful compilation, and both as to the information it supplies and the arrangement of its contents it is well up to the high standard of previous issues. The results of the year's work at the University are recorded in the briefest possible way, but they indicate substantial progress. As an educational institution the University plays an increasingly important part. Its functions, both as a teaching and an examining body, are numerous, and, on the whole, are satisfactorily discharged, while the growing appreciation of the rewards it offers to scholarship are shown by the great advance during recent years in the number of its students. In 1888 there were 109 undergraduates in the various courses and 77 non-graduating students. At the December commemoration 18 undergraduates were admitted to degrees, eight being admitted to that of LL.B., one to that of B.Sc., and nine to that of B.A. Of the 28 students who are now working for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine five have completed the fourth year of the course, the final examinations taking place in the fifth year. This fact is of importance in view of the proposed changes in the management of the Adelaide Hospital, the resident medical staff of which will in future be recruited from the University. The preliminary, junior, and senior public examinations have given a wide scope to the influence and utility of the institution, and connect it in a thoroughly practical way with the work of the public and private schools. Musical culture is also aided in a remarkable degree, not merely by the provision made for regular studies at the University for the Mus. Bac. degree, but by the public examinations in the theory and practice of music, which have been availed of largely. Last year public examinations in the theory of music were held not only at Adelaide but at Crystal Brook, Port Pirie, Strathalbyn, Mount Barker, and Kapunda. The report makes no allusion to the disturbed relations between the Council and the Senate during the past year. The controversy about the Hughes Professorship of English Literature was fortunately

terminated in a satisfactory manner. Professor Boulger, whose term of office expired on June 30 last, was reappointed for a further term; but the new rule passed by the Council with regard to the five-yearly tenure of professorships, which excited the hostility of the Senate, has been sustained against the protest of the latter body. An Amending University Act is much required for the purpose of reforming the present system of administration. The claim of the Senate to the sole privilege of determining how the Council shall be constituted is inconsistent with the best interests of the University itself, as it certainly is with the rights of the public who have so largely contributed to the resources of the institution. Either the power of nominating a certain number of members of the Council should be vested in the Government, or if the right of electing the governing body is retained in the hands of the Senate it should be provided that a certain proportion of the members must be chosen from outside the body which elects them. To secure the popular basis of the University against successful attack the further amendment of the Act is highly desirable, and it is to be hoped that legislation on the subject will be in-