

as either manly or straightforward. If speakers had any reasons to give for their action it was surely open to them to state what they were. If they could not mention them publicly, their sense of propriety and the dictates of fair play should have kept them silent regarding them. The use of innuendoes to support their cause, particularly when the innuendoes were clearly aimed at men whose tongues are virtually tied, was a proceeding which cannot be too strongly condemned.

✓ Register March 31st 1888.

THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—In your article of this morning (Thursday) on the University Senate meeting of Wednesday you say that the first resolution in favour of the inclusion of graduates and undergraduates in the corporation would have opened the way for these persons to take part in the government of the University, and that the mover of it was probably weighted with the idea that it was an innovation, and you add that the strongest argument against it (that of precedent and experience) was the strongest argument in favour of the next motion, namely, that about the professorships. Allow me to correct these misconceptions. So little did I feel weighted with the idea that I was proposing an innovation that I attacked the present limited incorporation as an innovation, not being aware of any other instance of it. The strongest argument in favour of the motion was precedent. We wished to make the incorporation of this University like those of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or London. In the three first the matriculated person at once becomes a member of the corporate body. The incorporation includes "the Masters, Fellows, and scholars," the latter term being used in its general sense of students and not the holders of Scholarships. These matriculated persons have their status as members clearly defined by certain rights, one of which, as stated by Dr. Farr, is the right of exemption from the jurisdiction of certain ordinary civil tribunals. In London the incorporation does not include all matriculated persons, but does include all graduates. This inclusion in the corporation does not confer any vote or the right to take part in any deliberative or executive business; these rights being (as is the case in Adelaide) the exclusive property of graduates of a certain standing. My proposal, therefore, did not open the door to "undergraduates of tender age" taking part in the management of the University. Its object was at least to enable a graduate to be a member of the University upon taking his degree, though not yet of standing to be a member of the Senate. There are certain advantages in this membership if the gentleman enters at an Inn of Court, as I know from my own experience, and I mentioned them. I had these advantages though an undergraduate, and I should think *a fortiori* a graduate of our University should have them. So I was not proposing anything unusual or unfair. I left the constitution of the Senate untouched. The question is important, and I propose to introduce it again. As to your statement that the Graduates' Association "broke down lamentably" in the matter of the election, this is of course true if it means that they were outvoted. But they are not a numerous body, having only recently come into existence, and all their members, or nearly all, attended and voted. I do not know what they could have done more.

I am, Sir, &c.,
THE MOVER OF THE RESOLUTION.

Register May 19th 1888

DR. LENDON ON "MYOSITIS OSSIFICANS."—

A recent number of *Truth* is responsible for the following paragraph:—"I am half afraid that my researches on gout, of which I gave the world the benefit some little time ago, have won for me a medical reputation which it will be difficult for me to keep up. I don't know how else to account for the fact of my having had sent to me an essay by Dr. Alfred Lendon, Professor in the Antipodean University of Adelaide, on the subject of 'Myositis ossificans.' As this title conveyed no glimmer of an idea to my 'higher cerebral centres,' I read the pamphlet the contents of which I found 'edifying, but tough,' as the Yankee said of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Dr. Lendon describes and illustrates a most singular disease, which I am comforted to find is of extreme rarity. It is something akin to the accident which befell Lot's wife—only that instead of being changed into salt, the victim of 'Myositis ossificans' finds his flesh gradually turn into bone. He thus in time becomes a living skeleton of the most literal kind; all his joints stiffen, and he loses all power of moving. One of Dr. Lendon's cases was employed in watching workmen, an occupation for which the poor fellow was well fitted, for, as the doctor says with somewhat grim humour, 'when he was once fixed in his station it was impossible for him to desert it.' As usual, nothing is known as to the cause of this malady, and still less, if possible, as to any means of relieving it. It should be a warning, however, to schoolmasters of the Orbilius type to know that in one of Dr. Lendon's cases the disease seems to have arisen in consequence of a blow which a teacher gave the patient across the shoulders with a ruler."

Register May 29/88.

THE SENATE AND COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is now fourteen years since the University of Adelaide was incorporated with a view to promoting sound learning in the Province of South Australia. In the interval the governing body has unquestionably done its best according to its lights. The members of the Council have been always actuated with a desire to advance the cause of higher education, and in this direction have achieved a large measure of success, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable proportion of their number have had little practical experience of the manner in which the affairs of an University should be managed. It is not unknown to our readers, however, that of late the Senate, which is composed of graduates, has not felt altogether pleased with various points in the management of affairs. At its latest meeting it resolved "that the recent resolution of the Council as to the tenure of the five-yearly Professorships after the conclusion of the five-years' term is injurious to the interests of the University, and that this opinion be communicated to the Council." Communicated it accordingly was, and the Council duly discussed it on Friday last. The Senate, knowing something about the condition of the academic world, thought that it would be impossible to secure the services of a good man, who would be likely to stay on any other terms than a practical appointment *quam diu se bene gesserit*. The Council on the other hand thought it was expedient to keep the fortunate Professor under their corporate thumb. Accordingly they invented a new scheme under which Huxley or Dowden or Bonamy Price could be dismissed at notice convenient to the Council. True, this short and easy way of dealing with Professors is not adopted in any other respectable University; but reforms are always slow. The Council, it