PROFESSOR BOLGER AND THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Will you allow me a few words in reply to your article on this subject? Like you, I do not desire "to deal with this question except upon the basis of the correspondence." From this it appears that Professor Bolger received the first intimation of his appointment to his present position (through a telegram) which was naturally not explicit as to details. When he made his position as Professor of Greek at the Cork School of Art, and was making arrangements to come to South Australia, he received a letter from the Registrar of the University, from which he for the first time learned that he was to hold the term of five years, renewable at the pleasure of the council. Without any reservation he decided, the matter having been so far, to accept these terms, subject to certain conditions which he had put. But from the expression that his appointment was "for a term of five years, renewable at the pleasure of the council," he was clearly entitled to assume that he did not have the power to influence the performance of his duties, the term, i.e., of five years, would be renewed; no proposition could be clearer than this. The Council are stating to him that if he so desires, they do not propose to renew his term; and the consequences are not treating him fairly by stringing upon him at this stage their resolution. Thus, the appointment to chair shall be for a fixed term of five years, and that on the expiration of such term he shall be in and out of the chair, and be terminable only on December 31 in any year (in other words, a period of appointment by six months' notice on either side). By the way, the wording of this resolution suggests some interesting problems. Can an office "continue" without "terminating" or, if it "runs out without "continuing"? Is it necessary to provide that a power which does not act until the expiration of a term of appointment shall not be exercised during such term? Does "earlier" than the term? Does it mean "earlier" than the beginning of the term? or "earlier" than the expiration of the term? If the latter, then, in the historic language of the University, it is "an injustice", why not say so? But leaving these questions, which have not escaped me from my main topic, I now ask, is it fair to put Professor Bolger in a difficult position as a new candidate? Is it fair, having led him to believe that his term of five years could be "renewed", now to say that he is not satisfied with him, to offer him more uncertain tenure? He has been asked to serve as an additional with new candidates. He has resigned the life-employment. He now stands, and the University does not come to terms with the council will be held at any rate, the university, if he is found later to be unsuitable for the position, necessarily interested in imparting to our infant University. These are matters which the council have to consider, and if I venture to import into your infant University. These are matters which the council have to consider, and if I venture to import into your infant University.
THAT which the City of London has not, but which it desires to have, the City of Adelaide has obtained and enjoyed for an insensible time in its short history. The University of Adelaide is a learned corporation which teaches, examines, and grants degrees. The University of Lon-
don, as is well known, is simply an examin-
ing body. The older organisation does not answer all the needs of the present day. It is admitted that it has failed to carry out the intentions of its founders. It is clear that a change must take place. There is an association in existence for the purpose of formulating a scheme for pro-
moting a teaching University in the chief city of its State. Doubts are raised and daily gathering strength as to the unmixed benefit of examinations. And if such a University exists for nothing else, or to all intents and purposes for that only, it is a question if it is justified by its children. Fortu-
nately for South Australia there was no such mistake in laying the founda-
tions of the University of Adelaide. Teaching was made a principal branch of its work. And if from the form of circumstances it has been unable to combine the collegiate system, for the loss of which many can compensate, that of the University proper, and so can never hope to put on its graduates that perception of ample and impression which makes an Oxford or Cambridge man recognisable, and which he never com-
pletely loses, still the Adelaide Univer-
sity is doing in its own field and for its own people more than the London University ever did. It is in the highest sense an Adelaide University.

We have before us the Adelaide University Calendar for the academic year 1888. The academic year is divided into terms, days of entry for various academic events, and the meetings of the Council and Senate, respectively. The Lectures Pakenham, which may be given to the hall-marking degrees conferred, the Acts of Parlia-
ment referring to the University, and the University regulations, are set out at length. The latter, by-the-way, are not composed in that peculiar Latin which wraps the Oxford and Cambridge in medieval garb, nor is the mind of the undergraduate exer-
cised to ascertain the special tint which will mould the requirements of that "sub specie aeternitatis" which alone is deemed need for a reading man by the "principes" of the late. Nor does University discipline, as at Cam-
bridge, take the same cognisance of such de-
serailising practices as playing measures on the steps of the senate-house, or what-
soever is the peculiar South Australian characteristic. By the Act of Incorporation the Council or Senate is bound to make in January of every year a report of the proceedings and the financial transactions of the previous twelvemonth. This document appears at the end of the Calendar duly signed by the Chancellor. It will be remembered that the office of Chancellor became vacant on November 25th, 1887. The then bishop was re-elected on January 6th this year. Con-
sequently there was what the old chauvinists candidates used to designate in imperfect manuscript an "hostis vuln. defunctum, nomen.

But the Chancellor solved the difficulty, by giving himself a "perpetual succession" till he was prop-
estly or happily re-elected. It is a

maxim applied to a constitutional sov-
reign that "he reigns but does not govern." But the same rule applies to the Chief Justice in this case. He governed but he did not reign. So far as his Chancellorship was concerned he was a shadow and a phantom. He was but the reflection of glory passed away, though possibly far not elevated a position he caught the first rays of the rising sun before they reached the dwellers in the plain. But he still that he manifested a visible corporal presence, and exercised the functions of the office. It is surprising to learn that no candidates presented themselves in the years 1886 and 1887, for the Angas Engineering Scholarship. Nearly a quarter of a cen-
tury has passed since the then Robert Lowe, bewailing the wasted years which made him miss the Manchester or Oxford's most brilliant scholars, said that the future of the world was with the civil engineers. The two