EXTENSION LECTURES AT SEMAPHORE.

A series of three interesting lectures, under the auspices of the University of Adelaide, is to be given at the Semaphore on June 17, 24, and July 1, by Professor Jethro Brown. The lectures will deal with the underlying principles of modern legislation, his subjects being "The ideal of modern democracy," "Illustrations from the life and thought of the nineteenth century," and "The fundamental legislative principles. A carefully prepared syllabus has come to hand, which indicates that the lectures should prove an intellectual treat. Professor Brown has not yet delivered any extension lectures in Adelaide, and so the people of the Semaphores are to be congratulated upon being so favored.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Since the inauguration of extension lectures by the professors of the Adelaide University and by other authorities the various series have greatly grown in public favor. The popularity of these winter engagements reached its height in connection with the trio of lectures by Professor Henderson on "Hamlet" and the Shakespearean drama," the first of which was given on Tuesday night. Since the series was arranged to be given in the Prince of Wales lecture theatre attached to the University, the carrying capacity of which is 200 people, the registrar was compelled to close the issue of admission tickets three days before the opening night. Of all those that were taken none were for separate lectures, tickets, but all were for the complete course. Professor Henderson has consented to repeat each of his lectures, the first on Monday night, and the remaining two on the Thursdays following the original presentations, To-night and Friday night, in the Elder Hall, Dr. David Stewarst, Jordan, principal of the famous Leland Stanford Junior University of California, will give two lectures. The subjects are "The Methods and Ideals of American Universities" and "Japan." That on Japan will be illustrated by lantern slides. President Jordan is a man of fine presence, with a powerful voice and distinct enunciation, and he is one of the most popular lecturers in the United States, as well as one of the most strenuous and successful of his University Presidents. His addresses will appeal not only to educationalists, but strongly to the general public.

Professor Henderson returned from Western Australia, where he lectured in Perth, Fremantle, and Kalgoorlie. In the same vacation Professor Darley Naylor journeyed to Broken Hill, and saved a course on "Life in old times." During the present month and July, Professors Jethro Brown and Henderson will each conduct a series at the Semaphore. Special interest attaches to that of the former, upon "The underlying principles of modern legislation." For several years a number of disinterested bishops in the vicinity of the Semaphores have successfully arranged for the holding of extension lectures on the subject. Their efforts in the cause of education deserve the recognition of large audiences at the addresses. Professor Jethro Brown's lectures will form something of exceptional interest, if not of inspiration. The series is entirely new, since the professor has not delivered any extension lectures in Adelaide. During the month Professor Henderson will visit Strathalbyn, and in August Naracoorte, Mount Gambier, and Millicent. Courses in other country centres are being arranged.

PROFESSOR JORDAN IN ADELAIDE.

America and Australia Com.

Professor Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, arrived in Adelaide on Thursday morning, and proposes to spend a couple of days in the city. The American Government, a month ago, under engagement to the Adelaide University, to deliver a course of lectures on the methods and ideals of American Universities. Having completed the course and having also lectured in Brisbane, he has undertaken to lecture before the Adelaide and Melbourne Universities. To-morrow he leaves Adelaide for Melbourne, and after fulfilling his engagements there he will return to Sydney and embark for New York for a visit to lecturing before University students at Auckland and Wellington.

Conversing with a representative of "The Advertiser," Professor Jordan was unwilling to discuss Australian politics, as he is visiting this country in the capacity of a guest. He said, however, there was one thing that he had heard of, and that was the difference between the domestic and Parliamentary sessions in this country and in America. In most of the American States there is only one session a year, and it does not last more than ten weeks. Members are paid so much a day and the session is prolonged beyond the limit their salaries cease. Under this system, the professor asserts, it is possible for first-class men to give their time to politics, for a member need not relinquish his other occupations. With respect to American affairs, Professor Jordan states that political and municipal progress is retarded by the foreign population of the large cities. The people coming from North Europe settle down and become distinctly alien in the community. From South Europe are frequently lacking in the same good citizenship, and the professor thinks a mistake is made in confining the elements of American population under elements of American population.incapable of learning to be wisely. When they settle in large cities, these mass of elements of American population invariably degenerate, but the same sort of thing can occur on the land they are apt to become more robust species of humanity. Another point remarked upon by Jordan is the small sum spent upon education by American students as compared with that spent in the United States. "Some of our States," he said, "spend one-third of their revenue on education."

LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

At the Advertiser University last night, Professor Jordan lectured on "The methods and ideals of American universities." The Governor (Mr. Burt), the Chancellor (Mr. J. E. Wilson), and the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Bar- ton) were present. The lecture, which leavened his discourse with entertaining flashes of humor, stated that there were in the United States 250 institutions which reached the definition of "college" laid down by the laws of New York and by the Carnegie Foundation. To meet this definition the school must require four years of secondary study for admission, and four years more for graduation; it must have at least six professors engaged wholly in collegiate work, and its income from endowments must not be less than $2,000.