

Register 30th June 1892

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.—We are asked to call attention to the fact that the University Council is prepared to hold local Public Examinations in the theory of music in any part of the colony where five candidates enter for examination. Great success has attended these examinations in the city, and no doubt they will become popular throughout the country when students of music become more fully aware of the opportunities within their reach.

Advertiser 30th June 1892

The Adelaide University Council have issued a notice with regard to local public examinations in theory of music. By means of the local examinations candidates in the country may be examined without the necessity or expense of coming to the city, and when the opportunities held forth by the University are more generally known numbers of candidates will probably be forthcoming. Last year 281 candidates entered for examination in the theory and practice of music.

Register 6th July 1892

TERCENTENARY OF THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—On July 8 the University of Dublin will celebrate its tercentenary. In compliance with a request by the Dublin Senate to the Adelaide University that the latter should be represented at the commemoration, it has been arranged that Mr. T. Hudson Beare, a Bachelor of Arts of the University of this city, and at present Professor of Engineering at University College, London, shall represent his alma mater. It is understood that the festival will extend over several days. According to our Melbourne telegrams the tercentenary will be celebrated to-night by the former students of the Dublin institution now resident in Melbourne, a dinner having been arranged.

Register 28th July 1892

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—To enable poor students to take advantage of the higher education offered by the University of Adelaide the Department of Education has hitherto been in the habit of awarding three University scholarships annually. The object in view was obviously an excellent one. In a democratic community where the Government contributes largely to the expense of maintaining a University system as an adjunct to its scheme of primary education it is eminently desirable that opportunities should be offered to even the poorest of students to attain, if talent is not lacking, the highest distinctions which academic studies can afford to them. Bursaries and exhibitions are annually awarded in order that clever State school pupils may have a chance of proceeding with a secondary education in higher schools or colleges, and up to the present time there has been no link missing in the chain which connected, for the poor but promising pupil, the primary schools with the most advanced lecture halls of the University. Last year, however, it was announced by the then Minister of Education that a scheme was under consideration for the abolition of the University scholarships and the extension of the system of evening classes. Later on, when the education regulations were published, we took occasion to point out that the scholarships were in danger of lapsing owing to the entire absence of any regulations providing for the conditions upon which they should be annually awarded. It would now appear from the information vouchsafed at yesterday's meeting of the University Senate that our fears were only too well grounded. The scholarships are not to be awarded next year, and any students who may have been studying with a view to competing for them will be doomed to disappointment, an experience which will be rendered not at all less severe from the fact that the

University Calendar gives no intimation of any suspension of the system of granting University scholarships, and that some of the highest educational authorities in the colony seem to have been under the impression that the awards would be made, as usual, in the early part of next year. The University of Adelaide is now left more destitute than perhaps any other similar institution in the world in the matter of any kind of entrance scholarships or exhibitions which might enable the poorer classes of the community to take advantage of its richly endowed classes. The educational ladder is, so to speak, deprived of the steps which lead the poor student into the academic classes, and a ladder with a great gap in it, it is need hardly be said, little better than no ladder at all. It seems to us that in this matter an important change of policy has been introduced by mere departmental regulations—or rather omission of regulations—and the Legislature has needlessly been ignored. If it was worth while mentioning the proposed alteration in the Assembly it was surely also worth while to have tested the feeling of the Legislature with regard to it.

Register 29th July 1892

Mr. Ark will ask—It is intended to abolish any of the existing University scholarships, and if so, will any other means be adopted to enable the class of parents unable to pay the usual fees to obtain the benefits of University education?

Advertiser 2nd August 1892

Why do so many people prefer life in town to life in the country? The answer would depend upon the special bent of mind of the person to whom the question was addressed. Probably no reply would cover every case in which the preference has been shown. For the man who has plenty of resources within himself life in the country is by no means unplesant. But for those who have no such resources to fall back upon it is apt to become a dreary round of dull monotony, in which the human being vegetates rather than exists. Happily in this colony the Legislature has not been altogether unmindful of the just claims of country residents. In nearly every little township there is an Institute subsidised out of the public revenue, by means of which the residents are able to obtain a supply of good wholesome literature. In many of the townships there are Institute buildings in which public meetings and social reunions are occasionally held. Some of the larger townships are visited occasionally by a circus, or a company of variety artists, or a public lecturer of note like Max O'Rell. Even the tea meetings, which it is so much the fashion to despise, afford opportunities for social intercourse which are not to be lightly esteemed. In the main, however, the stimulus to mental exertion is conspicuous by its absence, especially in those townships which as the tide of settlement recedes from them and advances to remoter districts cease to go ahead and begin to decay. This accounts, in part, for the peculiar phenomenon which casual visitors to those townships may frequently note. The intellectual life of the inhabitants is a series of strata with no present living connection between them. One is almost able to tell at what period of the colony's history these people or their parents arrived in South Australia. Their modes of thought and expression have become fossilised and belong to a past period and one distinct from the present. And the less the present affords the means for gratifying one's intellectual cravings the more one is apt to fall back upon the past, and to suppose that the world ceased to grow when we left off growing. Hence it is that in the smaller towns there are some-