

Advertiser 10th July 1895.

Register 11th July 1895.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening in connection with the University extension course Professor Mitchell delivered the second lecture on "English literature and philosophy from 1700 to 1750." There was a large attendance. After referring to the influence of the poetry and critical theories of the age preceding the one on which he was treating, Professor Mitchell dealt with the works of Pope, whose life he divided into two periods—the first was from 1700 to 1723, during which time he wrote in rapid succession a number of the works with which his name is so universally associated; while the second period comprised the years 1723 to 1733, when he gave to the world "The Dunciad," his moral essays, and that "Essay on Man." In rapid succession the lecturer gave brief biographies of Ambrose Phillips (1671-1749), John Gay (1688-1732), Allan Ramsay (1686-1758), and Matthew Prior (1664-1721), giving quotations from the works of each illustrative of the distinctive style. He dealt with the influence of the age upon poetry, stating that owing to the correctness of the style, the age with which he was dealing had been called the classic period of English literature. The prevalent forms of verse, such as the heroic couplet, blank verse, romantic measure, Pindaric ode, Spenserian stanza, and lyrical verses were referred to and many quotations were given illustrative of each.

Register 10th July 1895.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The second of the literature series of the University extension lectures was delivered by Professor Mitchell to a good audience on Tuesday evening. The lecturer introduced the subject of English literature and philosophy from 1700 to 1750 by some interesting and humorous notes on the literary life and personal character of the most prominent authors, taking Pope as the most characteristic poet of the age. The physical weakness, eccentricities, and affections of this poet were revealed by comments upon and quotations from his clever satires, keen criticisms, and resourceful controversies with his friends and his real and imagined rivals. While some of his actions were contemptible others exhibited the greatest kindness and thoughtfulness. Other authors who came under review illustrative of the various moods of the romantic poetry were Gay, Prior, and Ramsay. The peculiarities of these authors were succinctly given in a pleasing narrative form of address. Reference was made to the circumstances and environment which gave character to the poetry of the age, and special emphasis laid upon the individuality and uncontrollable spontaneity of character which distinguished the poets, and inspired them to rise above the commonplace influences of their surroundings. A brief review then traced the history of poetry from the discovery of rhyme in the art by Aristotle, through the necessity of Italy, the criticisms of France, and the cold, calculating correctness of the British. By a scholarly analysis and with pleasing aptness the lecturer explained the true poetry of Ben Jonson; the savage genius of Shakespeare, as described by Voltaire; the sane literature of Addison; the blank verse of Dryden; the tenderness of Pope, which made him so generally popular; the romantic measures of Scott; and the complications of the Spenserian stanzas. The prevalent forms of verse were shown in a number of quotations, and the lecture concluded with the compliment to poetry that it was the only form of writing by which the emotions could be accurately interpreted.

Advertiser 11th July 1895.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Professor Brazz delivered the second of a course of lectures on "Radiation" at the Adelaide University on Wednesday evening before a large attendance. On this occasion he dealt with some of the more elementary principles of the reflection and refraction of light, and the reflection and refraction of light, and the working models of lenses and prisms, the workings of which were explained. Reference was made to mirage, while the eye and its functions were minutely described.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The second of the scientific lectures under the extension system of popular instruction was delivered by Professor Brazz at the University on Wednesday evening. Following up the first lecture, which dealt with a general explanation of radiation in the form of waves of light, the lecturer proceeded to demonstrate by diagrams upon the blackboard and an electric lighted lantern with screens, lenses, mirrors, prisms, and other ingenious appliances the conduct of waves of light when manipulated to strike upon the eye. The reflection and refraction of radiation were lucidly exemplified by experiments of a simple but most effective character, which demonstrated the fixed law governing rays of light. The optical arrangements of the eye were explained, the method of working carried on by the self-adjustingness of the organ being very instructive and useful, particularly to those whose sight is defective through the eye being otherwise shaped than that of the proper roundness which gives correct vision. The judgment of the eye in detecting the position and forms of objects was carefully shown, and the deception of such illusions as mirage and the effects of diverting light from its proper course to the eye was dealt with. The deftness and success with which the Professor carried out his experiments and the exceedingly simple method of unravelling the mysteries of a difficult branch of science did him infinite credit, and proved the truth of the announcement to the public that the lectures would be of an elementary character, and the audience would not be supposed to have knowledge of physics.

Register 17th July 1895.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Professor Mitchell continued his course of lectures upon "English Literature and Philosophy" on Tuesday evening at the University. The lecture dealt with the third division of poetry and drama, and analytical details of the matter and form of poetry were given, showing that the influences which inspired the poet resulted in appeals to the understanding, to feeling, and to will. While these three aspects of poetry were always apparent, the predominate influence was generally that of feeling. In illustration of this, the pastoral poem, first introduced by Spenser, descriptive of rural nature, was commented upon, and elaborated by quotations from Pope's sympathetic and classical poems; the pastoral comedy of Beaumont, who is regarded as a forerunner to Burns; and the graphic descriptions of rustic and sportive life shown in Thomson's poems, particularly "The Seasons," wherein the poet luxuriated in his pictures. Much of the poetry of this first half of the eighteenth century had a stiffness and artificiality in its descriptive efforts, and in many of the examples of the poems there was a coldness of passion. Some of the best productions were the result of keen rivalry and satirical criticism emanating from Phillips, Gay, Addison, Pope, and Swift. The illustrations given of the genius of the various poets amply demonstrated the lecturer's power of analysis, and were listened to with rapt attention.

Register 18th July 1895.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The science course of lectures under the newly introduced system of extension to popular method of instruction was continued by Professor Brazz on Wednesday evening, the science lecture hall being filled by an enthusiastic audience, which applauded the difficult, yet successful, experiments cleverly conducted by the Professor and his able assistant, Mr. Rogers. The subject of radiation was treated in the third stage of demonstrating the solution of waves of light and its colours. By the adjustment of prisms and the use of an arc light a spectrum was formed, and the nature of solids and gases explained. By passing an electric current through two pieces of carbon, and placing in the orator of the heated part sodium, silver, copper, zinc, and brass the metals were turned to vapour and the distinctive colours of each thrown upon the screen. The spectroscopic effect was clearly shown and the modes generally lucidly explained. The use of the spectrum to discover the composition of the sun and stars, also the velocity of approaching and receding stars, was demonstrated by diagrams and simple explanations devoid of technicalities. The composition of the sun and stars, their motions, sizes, distances, and atmospheric conditions, were treated of so familiarly and confidently that the Professor almost gave his audience the impression that he must have been born and educated in the heavenly regions, and had travelled considerably by a method of locomotion not known to the inhabitants of the mundane sphere.