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regret that some of the funds spent upon costly embellishments for the building were not applied to the erection of a large plain examination hall such as would have been suitable also for the holding of the annual commemoration. While the Chancellor found it necessary to apologize for the lack of accommodation he had also a word to say with regard to the antics of some of the undergraduates. Students may be excused on such an occasion for giving expression to the exuberance of their feelings so long as they pay some regard to courtesy and commonsense. It would be more to their credit if they entirely abstained from these noisy displays, notwithstanding that they have the practice of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates to sanction their action. The fatal tendency to follow a bad example by preference has its origin, according to the French maxim, in "a malignity in man's nature, which shame conceals, and example sets at liberty." The Adelaide students would be ashamed to behave as they do were it not for the fact that they think they have high precedent for their horseplay. It is so much easier to emulate an ancient University in its folly than in its erudition and culture. Undoubtedly when they go so far as to adopt, as they did on Wednesday, the useless course of hiding alarm clocks, timed so as to interrupt the proceedings as often as possible, they are exceeding all bounds, and steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such conduct.

Very few professors, even of English literature, can manage to express themselves in clear, vigorous, and elegant prose. It was therefore all the more gratifying to find that Professor Mitchell possesses a facility not merely in telling his students how to write essays in English but also in giving them illustrations from his own hand. Although he touched but lightly upon the aspect of his subject which affects the question of enforcing general culture as an antecedent to ad-

mission to the learned professions, he made it sufficiently clear that he dissented most strongly from the proposition that lawyers do not require to be even moderately well-educated men. Of course the acceptance of such a view would logically lead to its very wide extension, and to the curtailment of the period of training for doctors and ministers of religion, as well as for skilled artisans of every description. It is doubtless true, as Mr. Mitchell reminded his hearers, that a professional man on leaving the University very seldom finds that more than one-tenth

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of the things which he learnt during his collegiate course are of direct use to him in his practice. But the same might be said with respect to the results of every period of training and apprenticeship. The artisan knows that many of the duties which fell to his lot when a boy had no direct bearing upon the mysteries and knacks of his craft as he has had to practise it in later years. And yet the methodical habits and general knowledge which the conscientious performance of these duties engender are of the utmost advantage in making him a useful member of his trade and of the community as a whole. As regards the professional man the case is much stronger. He is to be a brain-worker, and he must cultivate his brain power by undertaking tasks which will strengthen his understanding, whether they directly affect the mere technical details of his future calling or not.

The Literary Societies' Union several months ago suggested by letter to the Council of the University the inauguration of a series of lectures on political economy, and in response to their request Professor Mitchell was able to announce on Wednesday that one branch of his work for the next year would comprise the delivery of addresses and lessons on economics. Wisely, as it seems to us, he drops the use of the word "political," which has somehow come to acquire what the rhetorician would call a "dyslogistic significance," or, in other words, a bad meaning. Economy and politics stand to-day in very much the relationship of Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf. It may therefore be inferred that Professor Mitchell's lectures will be severely economical, as contrasted with the political, and that sound and clear reasoning will take the place of much of the claptrap which of recent years has been locally foisted upon a much-enduring public under the high-sounding names of social science, economics, sociology, and so forth. The philo-

sophical Professor, however, admits that South Australia affords a good field for the study of economical facts and tendencies. The truth is that, in some respects, we have been only too ready to convert our province into a sort of *corpus vile* for the carrying out of experiments by way of instruction or warning to other people. Inside the University it will be Professor Mitchell's duty to come more into contact with the teachers of the colony, to whom some portions of his lectures on psychology will be specially addressed. Then, in his regular classes on literature, he intends to make a