

other words, Australia, he believes, is only in the receptive, and has not yet reached the inventive stage. This was the impression formed by Mr. J. A. Froude during his short visit. But there is reason to believe that a longer stay in the colonies would have enabled that gentleman to find more evidences of intellectual activity than perhaps he thought of looking for. Any foreigner visiting London and gathering his impressions as to its activity in thought and research from conversations at the Clubs and an occasional chat with a University Professor would scarcely be regarded as having qualified to pose as an authority on the subject. In Australia the fact is that owing to the very frequent separation of culture and social position, and the marked absence of a leisured class, the greater degree of intellectual activity is confined chiefly to a class of people who make but little stir in the social world. Within the past few years the additions to the sum total of human knowledge which owe their origin to this part of the globe are probably nearly equal to those effected by an equal number of British people in any other place, with the exception, of course, of London. In biology, mineralogy, physics, and various departments of mechanical and chemical science some really important discoveries have been made. The best poetry of Australia is only now beginning to be appreciated at its true value, and there is not the slightest doubt that in Melbourne and Sydney, at any rate, a distinctively Australian school of art has been successfully developed. Australia is, indeed, a microcosm, drawing its population from the whole world and representing the whole world in miniature. It is not likely, therefore, that any intellectual characteristic which is present elsewhere will be entirely absent here.

At the University Dr. Barry's address was mainly a protest against what some people presumptuously call useless studies. It has been Dr. Barry's good fortune throughout life and in his studies "to mingle the pleasant with the useful," but

he contends that any man, whatever may be his station in life, may derive great benefit from a liberal education. This is a fact which well-to-do people in Australia are only too ready to forget, and the consequence is that many young men who do not expect ever to have to work for their own living occupy their attention too largely with field sports and occasionally with social dissipation instead of attending to the culture of their intellects. The Primate admires our University, but at the same time he acts the part of a friendly critic, and warns us not to neglect the purely mental portion of our studies for the sake of attending to professional training, the prime object of which is money-making. Legal and medical studies are now fully provided for in Adelaide University. But lawyers and doctors, as such, will never make a cultured nation. The fact is that we in Australia run too much to extremes in our college curriculum. Classics and mathematics on the one hand are provided for, and on the other hand the laws of property and of wrongs, and anatomy and materia medica. But a wide range of knowledge nearly as intellectual as the former class, and in some respect as useful as the latter has been almost entirely left out of consideration. Mental

philosophy and sociology, including history, political economy, and social ethics, are almost unrepresented in the course of studies. There is no necessity for converting a University into a shop for professional training solely, nor on the other hand for making it a sort of monastery of learning. In a young country like this it is very unfortunate that so little attention should be paid to those studies which not only train the mental faculties but also place the student in possession of the fundamental truths which afford guidance in the solution of questions of every-day life. This was, as Professor Huxley has sagaciously pointed out, the educational policy adopted amongst the ancients in the time of their intellectual glory. There is much need of the assistance of strong and vigorous thinkers in the solution of this difficult question of higher education, and for that reason, if none other could be adduced, the presence of Dr. Barry among us is a distinct gain to Australia.

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