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Altogether the revenue statement exhibits an apparent reduction for the year of £2,596. The reality is not by any means so bad as might be supposed from this presentation of the case, for the accounts are so set out that an accurate comparison for the two years cannot easily be made. It is consolatory to find that the fees as a whole have increased by more than £550, and reductions have taken place in the outlay upon several of the courses, the total saving amounting to £430. It cannot be overlooked, however, that the discrepancy between the receipts and expenditure in some of the classes is really not justifiable. The fees charged in the Arts, Sciences, Law, and Medicine courses cannot be objected to, as the income falls far short of the disbursements, but the same cannot be said of the department of musical studies, which yields a total of £568, as compared with an outlay of £532; or of the preliminary junior and senior examinations, which produced £690, and are debited with an expenditure of only £207. There is no reason why the charges levied on the young people examined should provide so large a profit, and although the present is not a favourable time for lowering the fees, the claim of the students for a reduction so soon as the circumstances of the University permit is irresistible. The evening classes, which have been considerably extended and popularized, stand in a somewhat different position. The total receipts from all sources—interest on endowment, Government subsidy, and fees—realized £439, while the actual outlay was only £120, but the fact that the services of the Professors are utilized in conducting the classes warrants the absorption of, at all events the greater portion of, the balance of £319 into the general funds of the institution. The only lecturers actually paid are those who give instruction in French, histology, and chemistry, and they are certainly not remunerated on a lavish scale.

Turning to the educational operations of the institution the report of the Chancellor betokens progress, although hardly

to an extent commensurate with the enhanced activity of the staff. What is known as University Extension work has been prosecuted with energy and success, the lectures delivered by Professors Bensly, Bragg, Mitchell, and Rennie having, as a rule, been well patronised by persons eager to receive instruction. Arrangements have been made, at the request of the Literary Societies' Union, for a course of addresses on Political Economy, and it will be interesting to observe how the lecturer

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will handle modern developments of the "dismal science." Increased attention is being bestowed on local examinations, and more and more use is being made of the machinery provided for testing the results of teaching outside the University. Thus the number of pupils who offered themselves for the Preliminary Junior, Senior, and Higher Public Examinations was respectively 541, 139, 108, and 52, as compared with 471, 115, 99, and 34 for the previous year. In nearly every instance, too, the proportion of passes has been greater, indicating that slowly but surely the standard of education in the community is being raised. The element of "cram" has, of course, not been entirely eliminated, but it is due to the examiners to say that they are using their best endeavours to minimize the evil by making the examinations more and more a test of the intelligence and general knowledge of the pupils. The evening classes, as we have already mentioned, are being extended, and although there has been a decided falling-off in the attendance at the lectures upon languages, both modern and classical, interest is being well sustained in such subjects as chemistry, mathematics, and electrical engineering. As might be expected, histology, or that branch of biology which deals with the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissues, appeals to only a limited section of learners, but those who entered during the first term have persevered in the study to the last.

The more strictly academical business of the University has, judging by the class-lists, made but little advance, the roll of undergraduates having only been raised from ninety-three to ninety-six, and of non-graduating students from 187 to 192. In the Arts course there has been an advance from ten to fourteen, the latter total including four who attend evening lectures. The new enrolments were less by one than in the previous year, and the number of those who are making progress towards their degree is on the whole less than in 1894. There

has, however, been a satisfactory increase in non-graduating students attending lectures. In the science course there has been absolute stagnation, and in the laws course retrogression, the number of beginners in the latter case having dwindled down from six to two, and of undergraduates from sixteen to twelve. The popularity of the Medical School, on the other hand, is evidenced by the fact that it can now boast of forty-seven undergraduates, as against forty-one last year. The passes for the several years of the