

students will succeed in walking through their entire course together. It would be indeed a curious phenomenon if the Chancellor were called upon two years hence to send forth a regiment of sixteen bachelors of music into this small community. Beyond the undergraduates eighteen other students have attended these lectures. Looking at the work of the University as a whole we cannot but congratulate the council and the public on the results of the past year. The council and the professors have wisely resisted all inducements from outside pressure to make the examinations easier, and we hope that they will always be true to the high standard which they have set up. Some points in the management of the council challenge criticism, but when the work done has been as a whole well done, and honestly done, we do not feel disposed to take up the rôle of carping critics. It is easier to pull down than to build up.

Advertiser February 24/86

We have received a copy of the Adelaide University Calendar for the academical year 1886. The volume contains a mass of useful information in connection with University work, and will be found invaluable by graduates, students, and others interested. The contents are clearly and conveniently arranged, and in this respect the work exhibits a considerable improvement on previous issues of the calendar. A time-table of the various degree courses is given; Acts of Parliament affecting the University are reproduced; the statutes and regulations of the University are set out; and particulars are supplied as to every branch of academical work. Attention may be specially directed to the amended standing orders of the senate, and to the information which is given concerning the newly-formed faculty of medicine, of which Dr. Whittell is the dean. The altered regulations of the Angus engineering scholarship, under which candidates will now be required to be proficient in general science rather than in purely technical subjects, form another new feature of the publication. There are lists of undergraduates and other students, and a table is supplied giving the fullest particulars as to the fees charged by the University. Amongst other new features may be mentioned the regulations for the degree of doctor of laws, bachelor of medicine, and bachelor of music, and those of the chemical laboratory, which last have yet, however, to receive the sanction of the council. During the present year it is proposed to hold evening classes in the fol-

following subjects:—Latin, elementary Latin, elementary Greek, geology, mathematics, elementary mathematics, English, French, and German. The number of lectures in each subject will be 25 or 50, according as the classes are held once or twice a week and the fees will be £1 for each of the shorter courses, and £1 10s. for each of the longer courses. The minimum number to form a class is ten each for elementary Latin, geology, and mathematics, and six for Latin and elementary Greek. In the case of the classes for English, French, and German, the minimum number will be fixed by the lecturers. With reference to Sir Thomas Elder's prizes to the best students in physiology, it is stated that the council have decided that in future the prizes shall be divided into equal amounts and offered for competition amongst students in medicine and non-graduating students. The appendix of the calendar contains the examination papers set in 1885, the annual report for the year, class lists, a table showing attendance at lectures, and a statement of the University accounts. The calendar is well printed, and the work generally reflects great credit on the Registrar, Mr. J. Walter Tyas.

Register March 17th 1886

LAW EXAMINATIONS.—The following are the results of the ordinary law examinations March, 1886:—First year, Classes 1 and 2, none; Class 3, W. J. Isbister, A. E. Jones, B. C. Scott. The following gentlemen received certificates in the law of property:—F. H. Downer, H. V. Rounsevell, T. G. Warren, H. V. Wigley. Second year, Classes 1, 2, and 3, none. The following gentlemen received certificates in constitutional law:—G. A. Berry, J. T. Mellor. Third year, Classes 1 and 2, none; Class 3, B. C. Boothby, Alex. Melrose, F. T. Whittington. The following gentlemen received certificates in the law of wrongs:—G. C. Driffield, F. E. Knowles; and in the law of procedure, G. C. Driffield, F. E. Knowles, C. E. Sewell, N. A. Webb.

Advertiser March 18th 1886.

THE RECENT UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—In your result of these examinations you add that “thirty-three candidates entered,” of whom only six were successful, which requires explanation. Referring to the papers set. The faculty of law prescribe certain books for each examination, but the course is so wide that the lecturer cannot cover the ground, and announced what special portions of each subject he would lecture on during the year. (I am speaking of last year). He voluntarily stated that the questions which he set (half in each paper) would be taken from the course of his lectures. How he kept his word is manifest on a perusal of the papers, for in obligations alone of six questions only one (the twelfth) was taken from the lectures. No doubt some persons will say that students are to blame in this matter, but what are they to do if they cannot rely upon the lecturer? There is a question set in the same paper by the other examiner (“where goods sold are the property of the debtor what questions arise between the executive creditor or the trustee in insolvency on the one hand, and the person claiming the property by a title adverse to both on the other?”) which I have put before four practitioners, two of whom have

graduated in law, but neither of them could see the drift of the question. If they cannot do so, how can students be expected to do so? Again, in the paper on constitutional law we are asked to "give a list of the offices of the Crown in England?" The examination being one in law its application to the subject is apparent. There are many other questions to which I could refer, but the above are sufficient to show what candidates are expected to know. As I have already said books are prescribed for each year. Do the examiners know of this? I may say that one examiner on constitutional law was heard to say after the November examination that he "had never seen Taswell-Langmead's book (one prescribed) on that subject." Ought the examiners to know what books are prescribed? Undoubtedly. In fairness to students the questions should be set from those books. I know that the examiner last referred to has not done so, and will not pretend that he has. The results published in to-day's paper clearly show that something is wrong in the system. I would suggest that the examiners be confined to the curriculum of the year; that the papers be a test of ability and knowledge generally, and not of ability (in some instances luck) only; and that some provision be made for the return of the papers by the examiners after correction to the registrar to be filed in his office, as is the method in the Supreme Court, and it is only fair to students that it should be so. At present all the examiners have to do is to certify that no one has passed the examinations, and no enquiry can be had as to whether it is so or not. Of course the wholesale plucking lately indulged in will prevent the overcrowding of the profession, but surely the leaders of the profession will not allow this state of things to continue, especially as it is only the colonists who are being shut out, while foreigners are allowed to be admitted after the usual residence of twelve months. I mean by foreigners practitioners of courts outside the colony. Trusting that they will take the matter up—I am, &c.,

STUDENT.

March 17, 1886.
