

the latter the degree of *M.A. honoris causa*. This degree was granted for special services or as a special compliment. It does not carry any weight in Cambridge, and if Mr. Todd were to go there and attempt to vote in the Senate he would very quickly be told that he had no *locus standi*. Very seldom indeed, if ever, does a gentleman who has been complimented with an honorary degree in one University seek to have it made current in another, and we do not know of any instance of such a claim being allowed. Properly speaking the Adelaide University is conferring an honorary degree on Mr. Todd. He is advanced to the same grade here as he occupies in Cambridge. But if the University wishes to compliment the Postmaster-General, the best course would be to offer him an honorary degree. In that case nothing could be said, for Mr. Todd is fully worthy of such an honour. But the present proceeding is, to say the least, most unusual, and the precedent that it is proposed to set not at all a judicious one.

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Advertiser Nov-3/86

## UNIVERSITY NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the University ordinary B.A. and B.Sc. November Examinations. The names in all classes are in alphabetical order:—

### B.A. COURSE.

#### THIRD YEAR.

First Class.—None.

Second Class.—Walter Treleaven.

#### SECOND YEAR.

First Class.—David Henry Hollidge.

Second Class.—Richard Bullock Andrews.

#### FIRST YEAR.

First Class.—Thomas Martin Burgess, Alexander Wyllie.

Second Class.—George Alfred Fischer, Thomas Abraham LeMessurier, Ernest Neville Marryat.

Third Class.—William James Bonnin, Alfred Watkis Fletcher, Percy Norwood Knight, Judah Moses Solomon.

### B.Sc. COURSE.

#### THIRD YEAR.

No candidates.

#### SECOND YEAR.

First Class.—None.

Second Class.—None.

Third Class.—None.

#### FIRST YEAR.

First Class.—None.

Second Class.—Thomas Abram Le Messurier.

Third Class.—Clenton Coleridge Farr, Alfred Watkis Fletcher, Richard Fletcher Griffith.

#### FIRST YEAR—FRENCH.

Ann Jacobs with credit.

#### FIRST YEAR—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

George Charlesworth, John Gerald Cornelius, Thomas Linley Henzell, William Arthur Jones with credit, John Kollosche.

Register November 30/86

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—Last year 56 students passed the Matriculation Examination at the University. Of these one has now passed the first ordinary A examination for the Arts degree. In 1884 54 students matriculated. Of these seven have now passed the first ordinary examination for the Arts degree. To complete the nine who passed this examination is a gentleman who matriculated in 1883. These figures would surely be enough, if proof were needed, to show the absurdity of the old matriculation system. May the new one be more successful! It is worthy of notice that in the examinations for the Arts and Science degrees candidates are chiefly successful in the third class. This is due, we are glad to think, rather to the severity of the examiners than to any extraordinary backwardness on the part of the students. The Science School is singularly unfortunate. For its third ordinary examination there were no candidates; for the second year no students passed in either the first, second, or third class; and for the first year's examination no candidate was good enough for the first class, only one secured a second class, whilst three jostled each other for alphabetical order in the third class. On the whole we find that sixteen persons passed their ordinary examinations for the Arts and Science degrees. Of these one has gained a degree. Meditation upon such a result of a year's labour cannot be particularly satisfactory to the Council; and it certainly is not to the public, upon whom a large share of the cost of the University falls. The fresh methods for popularizing the institution that are to be tried have not been adopted any too soon. The University has ample machinery for dealing with ten times the number of students who now present themselves for examination.

Register Nov- 30/86

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ELECTION AND THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—It seems to be supposed that my motion referring to the forthcoming election has been tabled in a spirit of hostility to the Medical School—a supposition which, I am obliged to confess, seems justified by my question *re* the lectureships. Let me say, in the first place, that such is not the case, and that there is no connection between the two subjects further than that it is the creation of so many new lecturers which has seemed to me to call for legislation on the subject of Councillors. The question about the lectureships I gave notice of because it was so arranged that no information about the Chairs was given till it was too late to table any motion, and I merely wished to have a peg on which, should the occasion arise, to hang a discussion. It will not be necessary or perhaps desirable to adhere to this question. Every one now knows that the arrangements of the Chairs were altered. The coats were cut according to the cloth, and seeing that the Medical School is a *fait accompli*, our most sensible course is to make the best of it—to make it a credit instead of a reproach to us. But I feel that I and some of my professional brethren are entitled to be heard in defence. I do not hesitate to say that had I been on the spot I should have joined in the opposition, which as it was fell stillborn for reasons known to most. But I deny that I, or most of us, are actuated by any desire for protection. I, for my part, have always upheld the most perfect freedom for men of all shades of belief, but we maintain that this school is really a protection to the few who have posts as against the many who have not. There used to be so great a measure of equality that two well-known members of the profession failed to succeed as consulting physician and consulting surgeon respectively. But in the future, when we have turned out a few score of gentlemen who, rightly or wrongly, will be considered by the public as being of an inferior grade, that public will constantly be demanding consultations, and of course those consultations will naturally be with the practitioner's own teachers. In other words, it is these Lecturers who will be protected against the run of practitioners generally. We as a body will be no worse off, but outside of us will be two classes—the locally made article of doubtful estimation, who will do the poorer class of work, and the Lecturers and Professors, who will approach more and more