

tioners. The Supreme Court, however, will not recognise their intermediate examination, and the four subjects—constitutional law, law of obligations, law of wrongs, and law of procedure (which, together with law of property, would entitle them to a certificate for admission) as sufficient on which to admit them. Thus we see that the intermediate examination is regarded as equivalent to both the law of property and jurisprudence for anyone studying for a degree; but for anyone studying for certificates, to entitle him to admission, the intermediate examination is not equivalent to the law of property only. That is, to put it in a mathematical form, it is equivalent to the whole but not to the part, the absurdity and unfairness of which are apparent.—I am, &c.,

ANOTHER LAW STUDENT.

March, 19, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I have noticed with pleasure the prominence which you have given the subject of the law examinations, but there is one cause for complaint in connection with the law school which has not as yet been touched upon; that is, the lack of a supplementary examination. In the arts, medicine, and science courses a student who in December passes in some but not all of his subjects, may if the board think him deserving be allowed to present himself for the subjects in which he has failed at a supplementary examination in March following, and thus he is enabled to complete his year. But in the law school it is ordered differently, why I cannot understand. In this school there is not a supplementary examination in March, but instead of it there is a second ordinary examination, so that a student who in December say for his second year passes in obligations and constitutional law and fails in jurisprudence, perhaps, by one or two marks, has to present himself for examination in March following in all three subjects; and by the pass lists recorded in the calendar I find a case where a student in December passed in all subjects for his second year except jurisprudence; he tried again in March following with the same result; he then after nine months extra reading presented himself again in December, and failed in every subject. Another suggestion I would make is that the examination should be conducted by examiners selected from outside the profession, as the latter are interested in keeping up as close a monopoly as possible. I am informed that papers in the other courses are often set by examiners from Melbourne and Sydney. Why should not this course be adopted with regard to the law course also?—I am, &c.,

UNDERGRADUATE.

May 19, 1886.

Advertiser March 23rd 1886

THE UNIVERSITY LAW EXAMINA- TIONS.

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TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—The letters of "Undergraduate" and "Another Law Student" appearing in this morning's *Advertiser* point out a real grievance, viz., that for the unfortunate law students there is no supplementary examination. I cannot see why the law students should not be allowed the same privilege as is accorded to the students in arts, science, and medicine, and I think the University council ought to treat all the students alike, and in all cases have a supplementary examination. With regard to the letter of "Plucked" I would like to mention that I believe the gentleman writing under the nom de plume of "Student" does not wish that the questions asked should be entirely from the lectures, but that those set by the lecturer in law (there are two examiners in each subject, one being the lecturer, and the questions are divided between them) should be taken from or chiefly relate to the lectures given.—I am, &c.,

EQUITY.

March 22, 1886.

Register March 23rd 1886.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

Louis von Allworden — Latin*, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy; Christian Brothers' College.

William Alfred Verco — Latin, Mathematics, Chemistry*, Natural Philosophy; Prince Alfred College.

Louis Paul Albrecht von Bertouch — Mathematics*, German*, Chemistry*; Prince Alfred College.

THIRD CLASS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER).

Ethel Adelaide Ayliffe — German, English, Animal Physiology, Botany; Advanced School for Girls.

Iltyd Gordon Gwynne — Latin, Chemistry; St. Peter's Collegiate School.

Marion Walker Hamilton — German, English, Animal Physiology,* Botany; Advanced School for Girls.

Horace Howell — Latin, Mathematics; St. Peter's Collegiate School.

Arthur Jennings Price — Latin*, Chemistry*; Prince Alfred College.

Thomas Arthur Rollison — Latin, Mathematics; Christian Brothers' College.

Claud Severn — Latin, Chemistry; St. Peter's Collegiate School.

EXAMINED IN LATIN ONLY AND PASSED.

Alexander Matheson Morgan.

The entries for this examination were twenty-three.

Note.—An asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1886.

The following successful candidates, all of whom are holders of State school exhibitions, will be recommended for scholarships to the Hon. the Minister of Education. The names are placed in order of merit:—Thomas Martin Burgess, Alexander Wyllie, George Alfred Fischer.

SPECIAL B.A. EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1886.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

Charles Ernest Robin.

Register March 23rd 1886.

THE MARCH MATRICULATION.—The University Matriculation Examinations in March are looked upon mainly as supplementary to those in December. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that they are therefore easier. The curriculum is the same, and the standard is as high. Of course candidates who have presented themselves for examination in the preceding December have this advantage over their fellows, that they have already gone over the course and discovered the weak points in their scholarship. The practice of successful candidates competing again for the sake of gaining higher places in the class-lists is to our mind a mistake. They get "road-tired;" their knowledge of their subjects is apt to become mainly a matter of memory; and instead of being induced to try new paths of learning, they are subjected to a mental treadmill which cannot be beneficial to young minds. At least one candidate—who had passed at the bottom of the second class in December—sought a higher place in March. He only succeeded, however, in getting one place higher, and it is a question whether it is more honourable to be last out of twelve or to be second out of three. It is not so much the schools that are responsible for such misplaced ambition as the University. If the Matriculation Examination has been transformed from a test of fitness for University training into a test of particular knowledge, we cannot blame the schools for trying to secure as many high passes as possible. This policy does not tend to raise the standard of general culture any more than it is to the best interests of the University. The Council informed a schoolmaster who wrote to them lately that the whole question was under consideration. This being so, we would suggest the advisability of abolishing the Matriculation Examination as it stands altogether.