The proportions are nearer in regard to the matriculation examination, when out of 22 boys and 31 girls, 46 boys and only 14 girls were successful.

This last comparison, which may or may not be held suggestive of the limits to which female competition in learning really brings us directly or a consideration of the real quality of the educational instruction, says much, as it affects culture rather than knowledge, during the past year. The preliminary examinations as conducted by the University are an admirable test of the ability of preliminary and secondary schools to train according to the prescribed method, and in accordance with the principles of the fashion the Council has certainly done good work. But it would never do if the other faculty of the University—the teaching faculty—were allowed to become so powerful, and in examining the record of each year a question by question the enquirer will naturally ask what proportion of the work has been made in this respect. It would be interesting to know whether the regulation which allows Professors to admit fit students without public examination has been acted upon. For this information we must assume that the University decided that the 46 boys who matriculated in March of last year are the only people who are proceeding for the first year's course in Arts during the session which begins next week. At least it is to be supposed that the new regulations which deprive this examination of its commercial value as a test of scholarship will have prevented the entry of candidates other than those who desired to procure higher studies. If the University has this number to begin with it will probably be sufficient. A new proposition will join the Arts School and give the lecturers something more to do. Last year only three students commenced the course, three completed the first year, eleven completed the second year, and four the third. Employers cannot be appreciated by the Professor, who has as much work to do for five or six students as he would have for sixty, and who is besides deprived of that great stimulus which a good attendance gives. The same remark applies to the Science School, whose Professor also has difficulty, with but one student in the first year, one in the second, and one in the third. The Medical School is growing space, and the degrees gained here should, with such professors and lecturers, be a fortunate possession, be highly esteemed. Five students have finished the first year of the course, three the second, and five the third, whilst now material is provided in eight persons, who are beginning through their medical studies. The male of the second year is still brisk, and last year twenty-nine under graduates studied for a degree and nineteen non-graduating students for certificates to enable them to practices in the Supreme Court. Altogether the number of students in the various courses was 110, besides which sixty-nine non-graduating students attended different classes. The Board of Musical Studies is progressing favourably. Three ladies and two gentlemen have entered and so the first the Board is concerned, to write the letters Mus. Bac. after their names; whilst eleven students have commenced the course, eight completed the first year of it and four the second. Among the measures of interest is the alteration in the regulations bearing on the Angus
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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

The first term of the current year of the University began on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday, the 28th, the Senate holds its first meeting of the present session. The Senate met in the offices of warden and clock will take place, and to-day the time for sending in notices of motions to be brought forward at the meeting of the Senate, and for making nominations of candidates for the offices mentioned, expires. The Senate will also be called upon to elect members to fill the vacancies created in the Council. Five members of the Council retire annually, and on the present occasion the number of vacancies has been increased to serve as a measure of resignations. In the Council is vested the entire management of the University, and the Act of Incorporation sets out in detail what is implied in the term management. The Council has full power to alter and disallow all professors, lecturers, examiners, officers, and servants, and has entire management and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, subject to its statutes and regulations. The Senate, also, is vested with the same power. It may be made and altered; but we see, by the way, no reference to repeal, though the power of making fresh statutes and altering existing ones may be taken to be equivalent, so far as they relate to discipline, to the professors, students, wards attached to a University career, and all other matters; in short, de omnibus rebus et quibusdam eorum. But no new statute or regulation, or alteration or repeal of any existing statute, shall be of force until approved by the Senate. The proviso is another of the hundred and one instances of the hope that the Statute Lactia. The former part of the section gives no express power of repeal. The proviso contemplates the possibility of such a power being exercised. It will be seen