

the foundation principles of all law, and so as justices of the peace were eminently qualified to fulfil the highly responsible duties which justices are often called upon to perform. Nor need the judges fear that by thus giving the barrister's gown to others beside those who have been technically trained in all the minutiae of detail they will improperly interfere with the interests of the law as a profession. After all it is not so much a question of previous training as the irresistible evidence of proved fitness and ability which will secure a leading and lucrative position in any calling; and the lawyer who can supplement accurate acquaintance with principles and procedure by industry and undoubted talent would have nothing to dread from the extension of his professional privileges to those who would in many instances be only nominally members of the brotherhood. If both their Honors and the University Senate can see their way to deal in a broad spirit with the matter about to be submitted to them the result might be to make the LL.B. the most useful and popular of our University degrees.

From the Register
— October 14th 1882.

INDUCTION OF ELECTRIC CURRENTS.—Professor Lamb delivered his fifth lecture on electricity at the University on Friday evening to a very good audience. On this occasion the Professor, after leading from his last lecture treating of fields of electric force, took his hearers with him through the principles of the induction of electric currents. Preliminary to this he mentioned the experiments of Faraday to obtain electric currents without the aid of a voltaic battery. Faraday, however, discovered something he was not exactly looking for, which occasionally happens. He found that so long as there was no current flowing along a primary wire there was no sign of electric effect upon a secondary wire; but at the moment a current was connected with the primary wire there was produced a transient current in the opposite direction in the secondary wire, which was called the induced current; and so conversely when the current was broken a transient effect was produced in the secondary wire. To practically illustrate this the Professor showed a variety of experiments by means of a mirror galvanometer. This was a magnetic needle suspended by a silk thread before a small mirror, on which a ray of light was directed, sending a long reflected ray across the room. By this means the slightest deflection of the needle was magnified, and so enabled the audience to estimate the effect of a very slight current, such as the transient secondary current. If the wires were formed into spirals, every convolution increased the electro-motor power. The Professor also experimented with the earth's magnetic force in producing a secondary current, and then showed how by altering the secondary wire from a horizontal to a perpen-

Register Oct 14 1882

dicular position the effect would be that the needle in the galvanometer remained unmoved, showing the earth's magnetic condition. Another experiment consisted in a square piece of copper being suspended between two magnetic poles. When the electric current flowed from one pole to the other the block of copper remained stationary, the currents acting as obstructions, but when the current was disconnected the lines of force of one current operated without being counterbalanced by the other, and the block spun round rapidly. The lecturer explained Senz's law as to the direction of currents, and verified it by experiments. The subject of next lecture was announced to relate to the different types of machines used in generating currents.

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✓ PROFESSOR TATE'S REPORT.—“I see,” says one writer, “by our late telegram that the Minister for the Territory took exception to Professor Tate's opinion respecting the agricultural and pastoral land in this our province. This is what scores of people have done since the Professor's visit, and not a few to the advantage of themselves. Before our Professor put his foot down and said he did not consider we could produce marketable beef, he should have visited the Roper River country, the land lying to the westward of Port Darwin in Bynoe Bay, and still further west—and then, had he possessed even the eye of an ordinary bushman, he must have arrived at a different conclusion. I am inclined to think that my friend, the Professor, never studied the art of farming under a practical agriculturist, but is one of those who deal in theoretical mysteries.”

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October 18th 1882.

✓ LAW COURSE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

To-day the Senate of the University will take into consideration the scheme for the new degree of LL.B. as transmitted to them by the Council. According to the proposed regulations the law student if he enters for the Bachelor's Degree will, in his first year, gain an insight into the principles of code law by studying Roman Law, while at the same time devoting himself to the more tangible and concrete study of the law of property. The latter will no doubt form the bulk of the mental pabulum presented before the first-year student; and, indeed, the full and complete study of the law of property might almost be said to be too much to expect him to accomplish within one year. It would be worth while considering whether some departments of that extensive subject might not be transferred to the second year, more especially as the study of Roman Law has been interpreted to include that of Latin.