

only accommodate a quarter of my classes at one time. The overcrowding in the anæsthetic department is still acute, and the atmosphere becomes extremely vitiated. For four years Mr. Davies and I have been reporting as strongly as possible on the extremely inadequate recovery-room accommodation. The temporary additions which are now under consideration will not in any way relieve the congestion mentioned above. The new regulations of the General Medical Council come into operation in 1923. The adoption of these will probably necessitate a five-years course. Amongst other things the General Medical Council requires 2,000 hours to be spent in studying mechanical dentistry. This will still further increase the congestion in the mechanical department—in fact, it is impossible to carry out this regulation with the space at present at our disposal.

X-ray Work.—The present plant is doing good work, and Mr. Cardno is getting excellent skiagrams both for hospital patients and private patients sent by dentists and doctors. This, later, should be a good revenue-earning department. It is much hindered on account of lack of accommodation. The X-ray room has to be used for two other purposes. A special room should be available for this work and thus relieve congestion. Private patients would be more numerous, since at present they naturally resent somewhat being X-rayed in front of hospital patients.

FACULTY OF MINES.

(James Park, M.Am.Inst.M.E., &c., Dean.)

During the session of 1922 forty-eight students attended the classes held by the School of Mines staff, these including sixteen taking the full associateship and B.E. courses, two the diploma course in land and mine surveying, eight the B.A. and B.Sc. geology, and twenty-two dental metallurgy as prescribed for the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery and the certificate of proficiency. All of these passed the term and degree examinations.

Last July the Otago Branch of the New Zealand Institute of Architects requested the University Council to sanction the holding of the classes conducted by the Institute for its architectural students in connection with the School of Mines, where several of the subjects relating to architecture are already taught as part of the mining and engineering course. The matter was referred to the Mining Faculty and the Professorial Board, both of which agreed to recommend the Council to accede to the request of the Institute.

Early in 1923 provision will have to be made for the instruction of four students in applied electricity as prescribed for the Third Professional Examination for the B.E. degree in mining.

During 1922 fifty-two samples of ore were analysed for the public at schedule rates, and eighty samples of rocks and minerals reported on free of charge.

FACULTY OF LAW.

(J. B. Callan, LL.B., Dean.)

Only five students offered themselves in constitutional history, of whom all five kept terms. Only one student offered himself in jurisprudence, and the class was not held. This disappointing result is attributed to the marked disinclination of students to undertake an LL.B. course: they prefer the shorter and easier method afforded by the Law Professional Examination. Many qualify in this way when they are too young to have a useful grasp of the subjects they have studied. It is gratifying to note that some eight or nine students have enrolled in each subject this session (1923), and the classes will be held.

Roman law, international law, conflict of laws: There is no teaching in these subjects at the Otago University.

The Law Professional Subjects.—Classes in these subjects were held as follows:—

Subject.	Number of Students.	Number who kept Terms.
Contracts	30	11
Torts	39	18
Property I	41	20
Property II	18	11
Evidence	23	13
Criminal law	37	14
Practice and procedure	21	15

FACULTY OF HOME SCIENCE.

(G. Helen Rawson, Dean.)

Students.—The year commenced with sixty-three students on the roll—twenty-nine of these taking the degree course, thirty the diploma course, and four special courses. At the end of the year thirteen students left the department, six having completed the work required for the B.Sc. in Home Science, and three having qualified for the diploma. It is satisfactory to note that the services of these students were in considerable demand, and that we were unable to fill all the positions available in the schools.

Curriculum.—This year the new regulations concerning the degree course came into force, and freshmen entered on the new basis. As was indicated in the Dean's report for 1921, the changes in the medical curriculum involve also the Home Science degree course, and special consideration must be given to the teaching of physiology to our degree students, who can no longer attend the junior physiology class as previously.

The beneficial results of elaborating the household-arts courses are already obvious. The students are not only acquiring more skill in manipulation, but they are now thoroughly trained in the scientific basis of their work. During the year the dietetics class has done valuable community work in computing diets for doctors and by assisting householders with diets, especially with those of children. A feature of the latter has been the cooking and serving of the proposed diet by the students as a demonstration to the parents requiring assistance.

Extension Work.—As the home-science work is becoming more widely known its community activities are rapidly increasing. This direct contact with the community is of great advantage to the department, and we have appreciated the sympathy shown by the University Council with our