

would be inconveniently flooded by an invasion of children anxious to have their names "posted at the University." This result does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the august councillors, or they would probably have inserted a minimum limit as to age. They have evidently ignored or forgotten the little ones, and perhaps the "mistake" will prove to be a good and useful one, and will open the academic halls to very youthful aspirants, who may hereafter shine as lights in the dim regions of speculation and learning. Hitherto the limit of age for the junior examination has in theory been 16 years. Year after year a temporary statute has been passed making the age 17 for that year. This was done to suit the convenience of schools which had not reached the required standard of teaching, and the case of youths from the country whose early education was defective. In the new code 16 is fixed as the definite limit, but a wide sidedoor is opened for youths of all ages, yea, even for venerable fathers and matrons, in the words—"But only such successful candidates as are under 16 years of age on the first day of November in the year in which the examination is held will be placed in the classified lists." The character of the examination as meant for youths is thus effectually conserved, while others are not debarred from entering.

The chief difference between the present and the proposed scheme of regulations consists apparently in the larger option allowed to candidates and in the method of classification. In the junior examination there will be seven subjects, and out of these the candidate may select three, four, or five. If he select only three subjects, but acquit himself well in them all, he may attain the honor of a first class. So that a pupil may take English, mathematics, and science; or he may make choice of Latin, Greek, and French; or he may present himself in modern languages and science, and may secure, if he be diligent, a good position. This is a decided advantage both to parents and schoolmasters. Latin and Greek will have a less chance of being studied under the new than under the old system, but that fact may be counter-

balanced if, as seems to be hinted at, the modern languages are made more difficult by requiring translation from books not specified. Doubtless it is accordant with the spirit of the age to give less prominence to the ancient languages, but in the opinion of many persons it would be a misfortune for general education if they were to fall into disuse and were to be supplanted by the easier languages of modern Europe. It will also be noticed that the method in which it is proposed to classify the successful candidates is very different from that at present in force. Whether for good or for ill it will take a little of the glitter from off the speech days which have been so popular with admiring parents. The candidates will be arranged in three classes in alphabetical order. In the separate subjects special lists, partly in order of merit, will be prepared. A candidate may thus secure a first place in his own subject, but no one will have the opportunity of saying that he was first in the whole examination. On the whole the scheme, which we have as yet only partially examined, appears to be an improvement on that which is in force at present. We shall return to the subject on a future occasion after a more careful consideration of the details. The meeting of the Senate at which this scheme is to be finally considered will be held on Friday next, when doubtless matters will be fully explained.

# THE UNIVERSITY.

The following new regulations have been adopted by the Council of the University:—

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

I.—Junior and senior public examinations will be held annually. No candidate will be admitted to either unless he shall have passed the preliminary examination as hereafter specified, but this examination may be passed at any time.

II.—Both male and female candidates shall be eligible for examination, and the regulations shall be read accordingly.

III.—One or more boards of examiners shall be annually appointed by the council. Each board shall elect its own chairman, who shall be responsible for the management of the examination and for the correctness of the class-lists.

IV.—All papers proposed to be set shall be approved by the board of examiners before being printed.

V.—After each examination the registrar shall be supplied by the board with a list showing in what subjects each candidate has passed or failed, and such list shall be certified by the chairman of the board.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

I.—Every candidate must satisfy the examiners in each of the following subjects:—1. Reading and writing from dictation. 2. English grammar, including the analysis of sentences. 3. English composition. 4. Arithmetic, the elements of, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

II.—The examination will begin on the second Tuesday in November.

III.—A fee of 10s. 6d. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned; but if not less than seven days before the examination a candidate shall notify to the registrar his intention to withdraw the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

IV.—On or before October 31 candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves.

V.—A list of successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order, will be posted at the University.

## JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

I.—Candidates who have passed the preliminary examination will be admitted without limit of age; but only such successful candidates as are under 16 years of age on the 1st day of November in the year in which the examination is held will be placed in the classified list.

II.—Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the examiners in three of the following subjects, but no candidate shall be examined in more than five:—1. English—(a) Outlines of the history of England; (b) some standard work in English literature; (c) outlines of geography, including the elements of physical geography. Candidates who satisfy the examiners in two of the above will pass in English; but to obtain a credit they must satisfy the examiners in all three. 2. Latin; 3. Greek; 4. French; 5. German. Only such candidates as satisfy the examiners in grammar and in easy composition can obtain a credit in any of the above four languages. In French and German it will also be necessary to satisfy the examiners in the translation into English of easy passages from some books not specified.

6. Mathematics—The standard for a pass will be — the substance of euclid, books I. and II., with exercises, and algebra to simple equations. Questions will also be set in the substance of euclid, books III. and IV., with exercises, and algebra to quadratic equations (including surds.) 7. Physical and natural science—(a) Elementary physics; (b) elementary chemistry; (c) elementary botany and elementary physiology. Candidates must satisfy the examiners in one of these divisions, and no candidate shall be examined in more than two.

III.—Schedules fixing the special subjects of examination and defining as far as may be necessary the range of questions to be set shall be published not less than 15 calendar months before the date of the examination to which they are intended to apply.

IV.—The examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November.

V.—A fee of £1 1s. shall be paid by each candidate at the time of give notice to attend. In no case will the fee be returned, but if the candidate shall have failed to pass the preliminary examination, or if, having previously passed it, he shall notify to the registrar not less than seven days before the junior public examination his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

VI.—On or before the 31st of October, candidates must give notice of their intention to present themselves.

VII.—1. Lists of successful candidates will be posted at the University. 2. The general list of successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes, in alphabetical order. The list shall state the last place of education from which each candidate comes, and shall also indicate in which subjects he has passed. 3. (a), candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in not less than two of the four, or who satisfy the examiners in three subjects and obtain credit in all of them, shall be placed in the first class; (b), candidates who satisfy the examiners in four subjects and obtain credit in one of them, or