

of the most ordinary English education. Then if successful and if ready they can proceed at the end of the month to present themselves at the junior or at the senior public examinations, and distinguish themselves in various degrees by getting placed in the first, second, or third class. The junior examination includes English, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, and physical and natural sciences. Of course only a very elementary course of these latter is required. But the University does not want to turn out Admirable Crichtons or members of the Blue Stocking Club; so a limit is placed to the omnivorous appetites of the young aspirants for learning, inasmuch as no person will be allowed to take up more than five of the subjects mentioned, and a "pass" is gained by getting through in only three. The senior public curriculum is modelled on the same lines, but of course takes a wider range; and, moreover, it is by this examination that the University authorities decide what persons shall be admitted to the various courses for degrees. Latin, Greek, and mathematics, for instance, are required for the Arts course. But on special considerations the Professors have power to admit persons to the course without having passed in these subjects if they are satisfied that the candidates will benefit by proceeding with the curriculum.

But the new departure *par excellence* is the system, now inaugurated, of home studies for degrees. Under the old regulations and statutes if a student engaged in business during the day desired to take a degree he was forced to pass simultaneously in a considerable batch of subjects, just as if he had been at liberty to devote all his time to study. It was like trying to live two lives in one, and average men certainly ran the risk of injuring their brains by attempting to work all day and study for a degree at night. But the system of the "Higher Public Examination" will put an end to this state of things. The student, no doubt, has to pass in exactly the same subjects as if he were studying at the University, but he

can take the subjects for the first two years when he pleases and how he pleases. He may take a whole year to a single subject if he chooses, and when he passes in that subject it will count towards his final success. In the third year, however, he is expected to take up all the subjects prescribed, the reason being, no doubt, that all third-year students are expected to specialize, and the subjects are therefore limited in number, although wide in range.

Students for the medical profession will now find much to interest them in the University Calendar. Owing to a prompt interposition, on the occasion of the abolition of the South Australian Scholarship by the Government, the University secured sufficient funds to enable it to complete the whole five years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. It can now, therefore, turn out a full-fledged medical man, and give him a diploma which is of equal rank with those given in other parts of the world. Of course the estimation in which the degree is held will depend upon the thoroughness of the course of instruction provided. The medical professors and lecturers are no less than fourteen in number, the latter including some of the leading doctors in the City of Adelaide. The Professor

of Anatomy will have an assistant, and the proximity of the Hospital gives opportunity for plenty of clinical study. Altogether it may be expected that the University will now be in a position to supply a really efficient medical education; and as this course is one which leads to an honourable and lucrative profession, the classes are certain to fill up quickly. The establishment of the Medical School has incidentally assisted in making other changes necessary. For instance, the various "Schools" of the University are now presided over by the Faculties of Arts and Science and of Medicine and by the Board of Musical Studies, of which Professor Ives is the Chairman. It is to be noted in connection with the course for the musical degree that students who are proficient in their theory and practice can now pass all three examinations before being subjected to any matriculation test. If they wish to actually have the degree conferred upon them, they may at any time qualify for it by passing in three subjects only, and these not difficult ones. Thus it will be seen that the University is now opening its doors much wider than it has ever done before. It is ready to examine the pupils of our schools in the most ordinary subjects, and it is ready—by regulations also new to the calendar this year—to grant first-class honours to the student who distinguishes himself after a three or five years' course. Teachers of the State schools are invited to take up the University course, and to take it slowly, so as not to overtax their energies. Persons of musical talent are invited to come forward and qualify themselves to receive a certificate, which will be of great value, especially to teachers of music. Perhaps the University has now done with its "days of small things." At any rate the new regulations give us some ground to hope that such is the case.

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Melbourne Telegrams  
Advertiser March 1/87

At a meeting of the University Council to-day a report from the committee appointed to report on the system of examination for the University was submitted. It was recommended that before a proposal to seek the assistance of other universities, as recommended in the report of the professorial board, can be effectually dealt with it was desirable that a conference between representatives of the Universities of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide be held to consider the suggestions. The council adopted the recommendation.