

who satisfy the examiners in three subjects and obtain credit in not less than two of them, shall be placed in the second class; (c), all other candidates who are entitled to a position in the classified list shall be placed in the third class. 4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject: in these lists the names will be arranged in two divisions—the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

VIII.—Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the chairman of the board of examiners and countersigned by the registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed and in what class he was placed on the result of the whole examination and in the separate subjects.

IX.—On application to the registrar unsuccessful candidates shall be informed in what subjects they have failed.

SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

I.—There shall be no limit of age for candidates at this examination, but they must have passed the preliminary examination.

II.—Every candidate shall be required to satisfy the examiners in at least three of the following subjects, of which one must be No. 1 of Division A, and of the remaining two one must be selected from the other subjects of Division A, and one from the subjects of Division B. Division A—1. English history and literature—(a) History; a period will be prescribed to be studied in detail, (b) Some standard work or works in English literature. 2. Latin; 3. Greek; 4. French; 5. German; 6. Italian—including in each case brief outlines of history. No candidate shall receive credit in any of the subjects in Division A unless he shall have satisfied the examiners in composition, nor in French or German unless he is able to translate into English at sight any ordinary piece of prose or poetry. Division B—7. Pure mathematics—The standard for a pass will be—Arithmetic, including the theory of the various processes; the elements of mensuration; algebra to quadratic equations, including surds; Euclid, the substance of books i. to iv., with exercises. Questions will also be set in algebra to the binomial theorem, for a positive integral exponent; Euclid, the substance of books i. to iv., vi., and propositions 1 to 21 of book xi., with exercises; plane trigonometry, to solution of triangles, including logarithms. 8. Applied mathematics—Elementary statics, dynamics, and hydrostatics. 9. Chemistry, with the cognate portions of experimental physics. 10. Experimental physics. 11. Botany and physiology. 12. Physical geography and the principles of geology.

III.—Persons who have passed the preliminary examination may be examined for certificates in any one or more of the subjects of the senior public examination, without being required to take the examination as a whole.

VI.—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.

V.—The examination shall begin on or about the last Monday in November. A special examination will be held in March, at which only those candidates shall be allowed to present themselves who shall give satisfactory

evidence of their intention to become students in law or medicine. The fee for this examination shall be £7 7s., and candidates must give two months' notice of their intention to present themselves.

VI.—A fee of £2 2s. for the entire examination in November, or 15s. for each separate subject, shall be paid by each candidate at the time of giving 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 the preliminary examination, he shall notify to the registrar not less than seven days before the senior public examination his intention to withdraw, the fee shall stand to his credit for a future examination.

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

VIII.—1. List 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 (1) satisfy the examiners in two subjects of Division A, in addition to English history and literature, and also in pure mathematics and one other subject of Division B, and (2) obtain credit in at least two subjects, exclusive of English history and literature, shall be placed in the first class. (b) Candidates who (1) satisfy the examiners in three subjects in addition to English history and literature, and (2) obtain credit in at least one of these three subjects, shall be placed in the second class. (c) All other candidates who pass the examination shall be placed in the third class. 4. Special lists will also be issued for each subject; in these lists the names will be arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

IX.—Each successful candidate shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the chairman of the board of examiners and countersigned by the registrar, showing in what subjects the candidate passed, and in what class he was placed on the result of the whole examination and in the separate subjects.

X.—On application to the registrar, unsuccessful candidates shall be informed in what subjects they have failed.

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THE NEW UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.

The University Senate will in the discharge of its duty find it necessary to devote very careful study to the new regulations for public examinations which are to come before it on Friday. The scheme which they embody is a step in the right direction in some particulars ; it oversteps the mark in others, for in the shape in which it now appears it would fain settle important educational questions by a side wind. It is not a complete scheme, and yet there is nothing to show that it only forms a part of a whole. Under the present system we have a junior examination, at which only those candidates can present themselves who are under 16 (or 17, by virtue of special regulation) on June 1 of the year they come up. Then we have a matriculation examination with no age limit. In both of these there are certain compulsory subjects to be presented. The Council proposes by new regulations to abolish these examinations. In lieu of the first it would place a Preliminary Examination, with compulsory subjects and without a limit of age ; a Junior Public Examination, with no compulsory subjects and without a limit of age, so far as passes are concerned ; and a Senior Public Examination, with one compulsory subject and no limit of age. For the Matriculation Examination there is no substitute provided. The Council of the University has been so busily engaged in evolving schemes for testing the work of the schools that it has absolutely neglected to say anything about the way in which people are to begin their course of study for a degree. If the Senate were to approve these regulations as they stand, and if the other necessary preliminaries for giving them validity were to be carried out, we should have the curious spectacle of a University with no provision for the matriculation of students. Whilst the

Council was about the business it might at least have evolved a complete scheme, or have stated that it was in course of doing so, and not have asked the Senate merely to pass regulations which will have the effect of making the University a mere examining body. Nor can the omission of all reference to matriculation be regarded as an excusable oversight. Matriculation is the first step in the courses for degrees in Arts, Science, Laws, Medicine, and Music. Has such ill - success attended the efforts of the University to attract students in these schools that the Council wants the University to give up teaching and to devote its energies to the examination of such men, women, and children as want to show their powers? The Senate may fitly ask the Council to take back its scheme and amend it, at all events in this direction, before asking that final judgment shall be passed upon it.

The Preliminary Examination must be passed before any person can present himself as a candidate at the Junior or Senior Public Examination. This preliminary, however, "may be passed at any time," says the new scheme in words which open up vistas to the delighted schoolboy of everlasting examinations all the year round. If he looks further down his hopes will be blighted, and he will learn that the time here mentioned refers to the age of the candidate. The subjects for examination are the