

Algebra and Euclid are included among the compulsory studies, while Latin also is added in the case of male, and French of female candidates. For both examinations a certain number of more advanced studies are prescribed, the candidate having the option of choosing any three, in two of which he will be required to pass. It will thus be seen that practically the main distinction between the two examinations will be that for the one Euclid, Algebra, and either Latin or French will be compulsory, while for the other the only essential subjects will be those included in an ordinary commercial education. The arrangement is not without its special advantages. Numbers of scholars who are not intended for a University career will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity which the primary examinations present of obtaining a certificate of competency in all those studies which will be of practical use to them in after life.

Yet it is to be observed that comparatively few, among boys at any rate, can say definitely when they commence to study for a University examination whether they will ultimately follow a College career or not. If they ask their parents to decide for them the answer probably given is—"That entirely depends upon whether you do creditably in your first examination." This caution in deferring the decision is the natural and undoubtedly the safest plan both for parents and for teachers to follow in guiding the education of the young. It is therefore very desirable that the two examinations should be harmonized and rendered supplementary to one another in a still greater degree than they are by the new regulations. According to the programme, those who pass the junior examinations sufficiently well to warrant the continuance of their studies at the University will be forced, when they enter for the matriculation examinations, to take up work to a large extent identical with that which they have already done. This may not appear to be any great hardship, but those who have any experience of the working of such an arrangement always agree that it results in a great loss of time and trouble. It is evident that students who, having passed the junior examinations, intend to pursue their University course, ought to be allowed to concentrate all their energies on those special subjects which are essential to passing the subsequent tests. Certainly it would avert much waste of time if those who have satisfied the examiners in the junior examination were allowed to matriculate on passing in Latin or French and in



Euclid and Algebra. These are not insignificant matters. They will probably affect the future careers of thousands of young men and women, and therefore we offer no apology for having dealt at some length with a comparatively small point. On the whole, the examinations as now remodelled are infinitely superior to those prescribed under the old arrangement.

In the new course for the degree of B.A. we notice that Chemistry has been entirely omitted. There are, of course, a very large number of studies which one would like to see incorporated in a course such as this, and it is impossible to include them all. But it seems a pity that in the readjustments effected so important a subject as Chemistry should be sacrificed. Two years' study is to be given to Logic—a subject which at the present day is generally considered of less importance than inorganic chemistry. However, the course for the Bachelor of Science degree includes a considerable amount of study in this direction, and the new subject — human physiology — also appears as one of the optional subjects for students in their third year. As the arrangements for establishing this course have just been completed there will be no science students studying physiology for at least two years. Meanwhile, however, efforts will no doubt be made to attract to Dr. Stirling's lectures young men qualifying themselves for the medical profession. A letter from that gentleman, which we publish in another column, shows that several steps in this direction are in contemplation by the Council. In the first place the various diploma-granting bodies in Great Britain will be applied to for such a recognition of the examination in physiology as will obviate the necessity for medical students taking up that subject twice. This recognition is, as we have already pointed out, a matter of special importance, as the first step in the direction of giving really useful medical instruction within the colony, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in moving in the matter. Dr. Stirling believes that in a short time students studying medicine will be able to complete two years of their course in South Australia, and we see no reason to doubt the feasibility of such an arrangement. But until the recognition has been obtained it is to be expected that very few students will attend the lectures from the mere love of such a study as physiology. The question whether a complete medical training can possibly be obtained within Australia has often been debated in the neighbouring colonies. Dr. Stirling, in one part of his letter, deprecates any such attempt, while



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