

supply the material on which the Colleges have to work. The Matriculation subjects are held to represent the *minimum* of work required from schools instead of the *maximum*, as is the case in England.

The defect in our system, in my opinion, has been the lack of a competent Board of Examiners outside the College. True, that defect has been in a great measure remedied by requiring from each student residence during each Term, and submission to Terminal Examinations as well as the examinations for Responsions and the Degree. Moreover, "Foreign Examiners" have from time to time been appointed. These regulations, and a constant adherence to the traditions of the University of Oxford where they are applicable, explain the high position graduates of King's College have taken in the mother country as well as in Nova Scotia, in spite of all drawbacks. Still, the reliance upon Foreign Examiners, who, though highly cultivated men, are generally inexperienced in educational work, is not altogether satisfactory, and we therefore welcome the recent legislation simply because it promises to put the necessary work of examination on a more satisfactory footing. Whether it will effect that object remains of course to be seen. Whatever King's College can do towards it, will, I believe be done.

Perhaps the new scheme will be of greatest service to Education if it becomes the means, first, of improving the secondary schools, and then, of fixing and maintaining a higher Standard of Matriculation than at present prevails. This might be done under Section 36 of the Act by issuing after Examination, such "Certificates of Proficiency" as to exempt their holders from the Matriculation Examinations at the various Colleges.