

twenty or thirty advisers, one of whom each student who is about to register has to consult. Some of these advisers are qualified to give advice and some are not. Moreover the great majority of them do this work with a great deal of reluctance and consequently perhaps without much care. It would be far better to have not more than two or three men as official advisers. Registration could be spread over three or four days so that the work of any one of them would not be too heavy. These official advisers should thoroughly understand the value of each subject for a particular career and the degree regulations, not only in the First Year, but in the Second and perhaps the Third Year as well. Under the present course there is as much need for advice in the choice of subjects in the Second Year as there is in the First. The fact that there were one hundred and twenty-two changes in this year this session would indicate that there is as much need for guidance here, as in the First Year.

The present practice of sending First Year students around to different buildings to find their advisers is far from satisfactory. Advisers should be quite close at hand where the student can easily find them, in which case there would be no need for the intermediary body which now sits merely to send them to somebody else. They could be sent directly from the Registrar's office with their record in their possession to one or other of the official advisers. The sooner the present confusing and more or less useless practice is given up and a helpful one established the better it will be for all parties concerned. These official advisers should be paid, but it will not cost more than we pay at present for assistance at registration as they would replace all those who do this work in the Faculties of Arts and Science. I should explain that the twenty or thirty advisers I speak of in the Faculty of Arts are not paid, but only those who do the distributing, which can as well be done by the Registrar's assistants as by them. The position of adviser calls for no peculiar qualifications. All that is necessary, as already stated, is that he should know the regulations governing the choice of subjects, and, after knowing what the students' intentions are, should be able to advise him as to his choice of subjects. Four men in Arts at the outset would be sufficient and about the same number in Applied Science.

The other purpose for which advisers are appointed, namely to act as a sort of parent to the undergraduate, is on a different plane altogether. The man who can advise as to studies may be a very indifferent students' friend. There should therefore be a second set of advisers (in this case of course quite a large number) among whom the students should be divided, and who should take an interest in their advisees more in the way of finding out how they are getting along in their studies, what their difficulties are, financial or otherwise, and all such matters. When the division is made these advisers would be notified as to the students who have been placed under their care and each student would be notified as to who his adviser is, the notice stating at the same time where he can be found. A system of this kind would work expeditiously and I am sure satisfactorily.

Subjects for Admission

In all British Universities fewer subjects are required for admission than is the case with us. The usual requirements are English, in-

Yes