6. Generally speaking, write the answer to each question on a separate page .- By doing this you will be able to arrange the question in order when you have finished. Fasten the sheets together at the left hand corners. Do not leave the examination room till the time is up. If you cannot do any more questions read over what you have done. You may detect and correct mistakes. Do not sit up late the night before the examination to cram. Study but little during the examination week. All that you may learn in this way will do you more harm than good. You will be tempted to write too fully on what you have so recently learned, and your mental vigour will be seriously diminished. Five or six hours a day in the examination room is quite sufficient for most persons without additional reading or study.

7. Attend carefully to the style of your Answers .--- " Dress does not make the man" says the old proverb, to which some person adds, " Of course not, but when he is made he looks much better by being dressed up." Style does not make the answer, but when it is made it certainly looks much better by being dressed up. When you find a complicated mathematical question on an examination paper, you may be sure that there is some easy method of solution. If you cannot find such solution leave the question to the last. Examiners set questions to test your knowledge of principles not your ability to do mere mechanical work.

By attending to the above hints candidates will not find it necessary to conclude their papers by stating for the information of the examiner, that they could have done every question had there only been sufficient time, but they will leave the room with the feeling that they have made the most of both their knowledge and their ability.

HIGH SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

(The following letter from the Head Master of the Cobourg Collegiate Institute to a contemporary, explains itself. Our only apology for inserting it is the admirable and effective manner in which the writer deals with a very important question .-- ED. SCHOOL JOURNAL.]

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal.

SIR.-In your article on the Education Bill recently enacted, you seem partly to misapprehend the position lately taken by Victoria University, in reference to her accepting, as an equivalent for matriculation work, that required for passing the Intermediate Examination. You say: "We observe that Victoria University has already made her

martriculation work accord with the programme of study in the lower school, and that students who have passed the intermediate are not required to submit to an entrance examination excepting in one subject, namely, Greek."

After reading the above, one would naturally infer that Victoria has lowered her standard of admission, in order "to make her matriculation work accord," etc.; whereas the change has been effected without making the entrance examination any less exacting than hitherto, as will appear on a careful comparison of the two courses of study.

In Classics, the Intermediate requires, of such as take this option, Latin Grammar, Casar, Book V; Virgil, Ameid, II, vv. 1-300, with exercises in prose, and translation into Latin of passages from Cæsar. This includes the regular pass-work for matriculation at Victoria, except Gruek, and the remaining 500 lines of Virgil, on which a special examination must be passed by such as present a certificate of having passed the Intermediate. There is, therefore, no reduction in Classics under the present arrangement.

In English and Mathematics, the work required at the Interme-diate is generally acknowledged to be quite as comprehensive and difficult as that demanded for Junior Matriculation at any of our Universities. The only subject omitted is Grecian History; but Victoria requires a separate examination on this subject. In other words, as is stated in her circular, the Intermediate Certificate is accepted pro tanto, and I think no humiliating compromise has been made by the change offected.

The students whom Victoria proposes to receive are Upper School pupils : they become so the moment they pass the Intermediate; and it is only then that they receive the certificate which Victoria recognizes. Your avowal, therefore, of willingness "to admit Upper School students to the rank of undergraduates on their showing that they possess some knowledge of Greek," places you on precisely the same footing as Victoria-with this difference in hor favour, that she domands, besides Greek, Grecian History and the balance of the second book of Virgil, or a corresponding amount of Ovid.

The position taken by Victoria is one which it is likely other Universities and learned societies will ere long assume, as is contemplated in the Act referred to. The recent changes of con-formity to the High School course by Toronto University also point in the direction indicated.

A word as to the effect of such an arrangement. I cannot agree with you in your conclusion that, if such a course is generally adopted, it would turn our High Schools into "mere cramming machines." I maintain that the very opposite effect would follow. Consider, for a moment, the necessary condition of a High School -particularly one with a limited staff of teachers-undertaking the task described above by the Inspectors. Is it reasonable to suppose that in the regular c: uniform course proposed, there would likely be the same amount of hurried and superficial prepar-ation? Decidedly not. But you may reply, "Certainly there would be; for, by passing these candidates at the Intermediate, the school becomes entitled to share largely in the Legislative Grant." I would reply (not taking into account the question of classificatio referred to) that your objection will hold good against ordinary matriculation also; for this Act wisely provides that we are to be rewarded for efficient work in sending our pupils to matriculate in any University or before any learned society. Moreover, there is no greater chance of success for a student of immature preparation before our Board of Examiners at Toronto, than before the Examiners of our various Universities. The character of the examination papers, the selection and grouping of test-subjects, and the impartial rejection of all who do not reach the required standard, act as a wholesome terror to all students who depend on a "cram," while they prove a powerful incentive to every ambitious student and conscientious High School teacher to rest satisfied with nothing short of thoroughness in preparation.

In a word, the course adopted by Victoria simply recognizes the fact that our various educational institutions-from the primary school to the University-are parts of one system, -a system of which our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes form an essential and integral part; that upon the efficiency of our primary and secondary schools very largely depends the success of our Universities ; that there is no surer means of securing this efficiency than by receiving their work at its current value-thus conferring a well-merited boon on our High School teachers, and simplifying our complicated means of supplying our Universities from their natural feeders, the secondary schools of the country.

As an alumnus of Victoria and a friend of Queen's, I sincerely trust that in these times of test and transition, wisdom may prevail in our councils, and such plans be adopted as shall at once place our Universities in harmonious operation with the general educational system of the country, and lead to their greatest efficiency and usefulness.

Yours very truly,

D. C. McHenny.

Cobourg Collegiate Institute, March 17th, 1877.

EXAMINATION PAPERS IN ARITHMETIC.

To the Editor of the Canada School Journal.

Sir,-Having received several letters from teachers and inspectors enquiring whether a certain work advertized by a person in Baltimore (Ont.) is the same as The Examination Papers in Arthmetic, prepared by Mr. Kirkland and myself, I wish to state through your columns, that the work referred to is not the same, and that I have never, erence. it to the teachers of the country. I am, sir, yours truly, J. A. MOLELLAN. and that I have never, either directly or indirectly, recommended

Toronto, 13th May, 1877.