

to the Committee, viz., the relations of Greek to French and German on the pass course, but merely postpones it. It postpones it until a certain condition entirely without bearing on the pass course should be fulfilled. What is that condition? That pass Greek be imposed on honour students in Moderns. The important question as to whether the pass standard is to be permanently lowered is made to depend not on its merits, but on whether a few more pupils in the schools could be secured for pass Greek by imposing it on Modern Language students. I shall not stop here to show that, for certain reasons which this special committee was ignorant of, the very remedy proposed is impossible of application, but I shall merely point out that the whole original contention of Professor Hutton and those who thought with him, that Greek was equal in difficulty to French and German, is here entirely abandoned, and that consequently the whole argument on which the change was based was vicious. Surely a Senate committee could hardly succeed better in stultifying itself and the Senate.

Further in Nov., 1891, the Faculty passed by a large majority the following resolution: "That the Faculty having considered the report of the Committee of the Senate (see above) are of opinion that the best solution of the difficulties created by the late changes in the curriculum affecting the relations of Greek, French and German is to require all pass undergraduates to take in each year of their course any two of the four languages: Greek, Hebrew, French, German." The Faculty thus re-affirmed its opinion of 1890, and even went a step further in the direction of simplification. This recommendation, together with a motion by Mr. Houston to require Greek, French