

sciences, in mathematics, algebra, geometry, trigonometry. Before a B.A. degree is granted, examinations in the subjects taught during these eight years are required. About these two last important years nothing shall be said, for they are not generally reckoned as part of the Classical Course, properly so-called.

The following is a schema of the different subjects taught to young men in the classical colleges from the Elements to Rhetoric. I shall not refer to the religious studies, as I have spoken about them in another part of this paper.

1st year: Elements: *Latin*.—Latin Grammar; recitations and daily exercises from French to Latin and *vice versa*. *French*.—Close study of the French Grammar; analysis of sentences; Lafontaine's Fables to memorize. *English*.—Elementary Reader; Ollendorff's exercises, versions, and themes. *History*.—Sacred History, Universal Geography. *Arithmetic*.—The four simple rules.

2nd year: Syntax: *Latin*.—Grammar; translations from *De Viris Illustribus Romae*, or other similar works, and French into Latin; Phaedrus' Fables. *Greek*.—First rudiments; translation into French. *French and English*.—Grammar; History and Geography of Europe. *Arithmetic*.—Decimals; fractions.

3rd year: Method: *Latin*.—Grammar; Translations from Phaedrus, Cornelius Nepos, Ovid, Quintus Curtius, Cæsar. *Greek*.—Grammar, Anthology, translations from Luke's Gospel and Acts in Greek, Aesop, Lucian. *French and English*.—Roman History, Geography. *Arithmetic*.—Fractions; Square Root; Proportion, and Discount.

4th year: Versification: *Latin*.—Grammar, composition and prosody, exercises; Virgil; Selections from Fathers of the Church; Cæsar; Sallust; Themes: French into Latin, to memorize and translate. *Greek*.—Grammar, Anthology; Selections from the Greek Fathers: Lucian; Xenophon; Homer; Themes: French into Greek. *French*.—Elocution; composition; epistolary art; masterpieces of