scheme, a principle has been recognized for which they have long contended, viz., that more than one Arts college is needed in Ontario for teaching puposes. It appears to us that the principle recognized is rather that in very many subjects one teaching staff is quite sufficient. That several colleges are needed to teach other subjects arises, not so much from the fact that one faculty would be unable to overtake the work, as from religious or denominational reasons. On the general question as to whether centralization is desirable, Principal Grant instances, in support of his position, that it is not; the case of "Massachusetts with her Harvard, Williams, Amherst and Boston universities, all doing noble work, " and not costing the State a dollar :" Connecticut, with Yale, Trinity and Wesleyan; and so on. The comparison does not prove much. If we, in Ontario could point to a number of universities which " counted their endowments in millions," and which, with the equipment of these American Colleges, " did not cost the State a dollar," it might be easier to show that centrilization was not desirable. But until we have at least one university that approaches a proper equipment in men, buildings and apparatus, this argument will not have much force.

Queens' strongest point lies in the question which they have a right to ask, and which they do ask : whether they can afford to move, and whether it would be right for them to move from Kingston, which has done so much for them. Know Coll. Monthly

MODERN IDEAS AT HARVARD.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 17.—To-day the Faculty of Har vard College made a complete revision of the system of examination for admissions, adopting in large measure the ideas of those Professors who have so long been urging war upon the classicists of the college. The importance of the step can be estimated when it is known that now for the first time can a student get the degree of A. B. from an old and powerful American college without ever having opened a Greek book in his life.

The new system is in effect a compromise between the classicists and the scientists. No student is to be admitted without having studied at least one dead language; no student can come in without having done some practical work in science. All must know more or less of the vital modern languages—English, French, and German, though between French and German there is still option. Hereafter the examinations for admission to Harvard will embrace two classes of studies, elementary and advanced, as follows:

I.-ELEMENTARY.

1. English—(The amount of reading to be somewhat increased.)

2. Greek—The translation at sight of simple Attic prose.

3. Latin-The translation at sight of simple prose.

4. German—The translation at sight of simple prose. 5. French—The translation at sight of ordinary prose. 6. History-Ancient history and geography, (as at

present,) or history of England and the United States. 7. Mathematics—Algebra, through quadratic equations : plane geometry.

8. Physical science—Either (1) astronomy and physics or (2) a course of experiments in the subjects of mechanics, sound, light, heat, and electricity, not less than 40 in number, actually performed at school by the pupils.

The Faculty requests all teachers who can command the necessary apparatus to present their pupils in the second of these alternatives.

II.-ADVANCED STUDIES.

1. Greek—The translation at sight of average passages from Homer, or the translation at sight of less difficult passages from both Homer and Herodotus.

2. Latin-The translation at sight of average passages from Cicero and Virgil.

3. Greek and Latin composition—To be based on prescribed passages of Greek and Latin authors.

4. German-Lessing, Schiller, Goethe, etc. Translation at sight of modern German prose. Grammar and composition.

5. French-George Sand, La Fontaine, Molière, &c. Translation at sight of modern French prose. Grammar and composition.

6. Mathematics—Logarithms, plane trigonometry, with its applications to surveying and navigation.

7. Mathematics-Either the elements of analytic geometry or solid geometry; elementary mechanics.

8. Physical science—Physics, a course of at least 60 experiments, in addition to those of the elementary physics eight (two,) selected from the same or similar laboratory manuals and covering the same subjects, but demanding more skill and more knowledge of physical theories and laws.

9. Physical science – Chemistry, a course of at least 60 experiments in "general chemistry" actually performed at school by the pupils.

From these studies the candidate must make a selection. He can satisfy the requirements by presenting himself :

(a) On all the elementary studies and on at least two of the advanced studies.

(b) On all the elementary studies, with the exception of either German or French, and on at least three of the advanced studies.

(c) On all the elementary studies, with the exception of either Greek or Latin, and on at least four advanced studies, including 6 and one of the three numbered 7, 8, and 9.

(d) On all the elementary studies, with the Exception of either Greek and Latin and of either German or French, and on at least five advanced studies, including 6 and one of the three numbered 7, 8, and 9.

It will be seen from the above that a great number of combinations can be made, and that every man can suit himself. The method in which the great majority of students now enter college is preserved in the combination under method b of all the elementary studies except 4, with advanced studies 1, 2, and 3. But even in this important modifications are to be noticed :