

III.—PROGRAMME, METHOD OF TEACHING.

The College of Ottawa, studying the requirements of the age, has improved upon the old scholastic methods, and thus opened a new era in the history of college education in this country. The traditional curriculum of Classics and Literature, sufficient formerly, and for certain classes of society, must now come to a compromise with the changes of a world that is ever changing, and take into account the enormous increase of knowledge, with the inventions and discoveries, that call for new methods of teaching and new programmes for the subject-matters of study. With the fountains of science that have been opening all on through this century, new intellectual tastes have been created, minds have taken new tones and turns; and new lights must be fed, new tastes cultivated, novelties of all kinds cropping up from the store of nature must be welcomed and studied, as so many fresh testimonies to the untold riches of its Author. Full of this idea, the venerable President, seconded by the devotedness of the Fathers, has succeeded in making this a *Modern College*—*modern* in the full sense of the term—the object sought being to qualify young men for the new state of things, and precisely for that profession to which they are individually drawn either by choice or by necessity.

If the Classical course is to occupy the first place, it is given to its full extent. The treasures of four languages are thrown open for the ambition of the young mind. English, the official language of the College, receives special care. It is not only the language of translation from the Classical tongues and the French, but it is taught upon an elaborate system up through the two courses, Commercial and Classical. Synthesis, Synopsis, and the various kinds of Analysis are taken first in their elementary forms, then gradually developed step by step with the advance of the pupil, who, in Rhetoric, is prepared to reduce an oration of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or Bourdaloue, to its leading ideas, pointing out the arguments, arrangement, what is elegant in diction and striking in thought, &c., &c.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY AND THE FINE ARTS.

The various branches of Mathematics are associated with the study of the Classics. Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy and Geology have each its class. The sciences that have sprung up almost in our own life-time, command the attention of the learner not only by the

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