

ing daily more evident that some adjustment is necessary to secure their rights to the two contrasted types of student. The distinction between required and elective work afforded the college adequate protection for a considerable time. But now the better preparation and the desire to have what anybody else enjoys combine to make the average student inconveniently experimental. The result reverses St. Paul's dilemma. The weakness is not of the flesh, but of the spirit. The free growth of the scholar is obstructed, she hardly knows why. The mediocre performance of the society girl does not give satisfaction, but she firmly declares the injustice of finding fault with her. By honour divisions, by group systems, or by a compact course of essentials, the needs of one of these classes would be met, and free scope left for the other. The whole course must not be subject to the friction from which it suffers at present. . .

At this point the reader probably feels that a very satisfactory demonstration has been offered of the straight road that leads to co-education. Granted that the woman's college has the lead in its freedom of experiment, it cannot hope to keep that forever, and afterwards what

ground is there for its separate existence? A very simple one, and one capable of expression in a single word—taste. Without pressing too far the interpretation of the phrase about the still air of delightful studies, or insisting upon the breathing-space provided by four years of exemption from certain of the experiences more imminent in the companionship of men, it is safe to say that there will always be women who will prefer, if they must study away from home, to do so in the society of women rather than of men. There are preferences for all sorts of exceptional and possibly inexplicable things. The woman's college is neither markedly exceptional nor inexplicable, and if it is true to itself its future is assured.

IT IS NOT GROWING LIKE A TREE.

It is not growing like a tree
 In bulk, doth make Man better be :
 Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
 To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere :
 A lily of a day
 Is fairer far in May,
 Although it fall and die that night—
 It was the plant and flower of Light.
 In small proportions we just beauties see ;
 And in short measures life may perfect be.
 —Ben Jonson.

SCHOOL WORK.

CLASSICS.

By PRINCIPAL STRANG, Collegiate Institute,
 Goderich.

QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR.—BOOK III.

Translate into idiomatic English, chapter
 14, "*Compluribus*. . . . *acciderent*."

1. Parse *nostris*, *adversæ*, *satis*, *has*, *missa*.
2. Construction of *fugam*, *genere*, *tribunis*.
3. *His noceri p.sse*. Why not *hos*?
4. Account for the mood of *agerent*, and *acciderent* respectively.

5. Give the principal parts of *sumi*, *adigi*, *uprimi*, *profecta*.

6. *Quæ ubi convenit*. What difference between Latin and English idiom is illustrated by the use of *quæ* here? Mention and exemplify any other meanings and uses of *convenio*.

7. What peculiarity of *compluribus*, *portu*, *turribus*, *loco*, *autem*, respectively?

8. Compare *inferiorem*, *gravius*, *satis*.

9. *Tamen*. Show the force of this word