

hand not to offer less than is expected from an Institution professing to give what is termed a *Liberal Education*. Whilst every year enlarges the sphere of human knowledge, the time for its acquisition is not extended in a corresponding degree. In most cases the youth is withdrawn from School at the early age of fifteen, to commence his professional education, abandoning entirely his general education, even where, as in Montreal, he has all opportunity of carrying on the two simultaneously. At a certain point, therefore, near which lies the boundary line between the School and the College course, some judgment has been necessary in selecting for the advanced school-boy, who is not proceeding to a University, those of the higher subjects of study of which a knowledge is more generally useful and desirable. Thus, for instance, *Natural Philosophy*, of an elementary character, is included in the School Course, whilst *Natural History* is left to the pupil's future opportunities. In carrying out the course, great care will be taken not to indulge partiality for any one study to the neglect of others, but to give to each that time and attention which its difficulty compared with its importance may require.

Latin and Greek are made the basis of the Language Division of the Course for much the same reason that Euclid is made the foundation of the Mathematical Division of it. They are taught on the broad ground of their utility, as affording the best means of training the pupil into a sound knowledge of general Grammar, and of his mother tongue, and facilitating the acquisition of the modern languages; they are taught also with reference to the learned professions in which a knowledge of them is required; and they are taught in consideration of those innate perfections and beauties which, expanding to the mind of the school-boy, are among his inducements to become the College Student.

The correct writing of English is regarded as of paramount importance, and the study of Latin and Greek is made to subserve this end. The French and German languages form a part of the ordinary course, more attention being given to the former because it is one of the colloquial languages of the country.