

pass undergraduate shall take four years of Latin and Greek, and two years of either French or German. The old principle of 1853, that a scholar must know something of a modern language, was still maintained, but the long-continued option between Classics and Moderns in the third and fourth year was withdrawn. In this form the curriculum continued till 1885, when a new and most important principle was introduced. The University in the 1885 revision not only still affirmed that a man must know French or German to be a scholar, but it went farther, and said that a man might become a scholar without a knowledge of Greek. These are the two essentials as regards foreign languages on which the curriculum was based up till March, 1891, a date to be referred to later. The 1885 curriculum prescribes four years of Latin plus four years of Greek; or four years of Latin plus four years of French and German (no Greek). But to make quite sure that no B.A. degree should be granted without a modern language, it further prescribed that every man should take two years (the first and second) of one or other of French or German, whether he took Greek or not. This obviously made a complication in the first and second years, so that, to balance matters, the curriculum said further that a man who took the French and German option should, in his second year, take not only pass but honour French or German (but with only pass standing). This regulation should be carefully understood. Put into other words it said: Four years of Latin for everybody; any two of Greek, French, German in the first year; any two of Greek, French, German (pass, and honour) in the second year; and either Greek or French plus German in the third and fourth years. This curriculum remained in force for five years.

In 1890 the curriculum underwent what at that time had become its quinquennial revision, and prescribed for 1890-1895 that every undergraduate should take four years of Latin, plus four years of any two of the three: Greek, French, German. Observe that this prescription is precisely identical with that of 1885 as regards the first year, and practically identical for the second year, and that the rule already laid down for two years of the course and actually in force during the previous five years, was merely