REQUIREMENTS

FOR
Admission to Colleges.

By A. F. NIGHTINGALE:
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## HAND-BOOK

of

# REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMYSSION 

TO THE

## COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES,

WITH

MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA,

FOR THE USE OF

HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND OTHER COLLEGE-PREPARATORY INSTITUTIONS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY
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## ALL THE PUPILS, OF BOTH SEXES,

 of our$$
S E C O N D A R Y \text { SCHOOLS, }
$$

TO THE AMBITIOUS AND THE INDIFFERENT,
This (\%at is duscibea, WITH THE HOPE THAT IT MAY LEND AN INSPIRATION TO ALL, TO ATM TOWARD

THE ATTAINMENT OF THE IMPORTANT ENDS OF LIFE, EDUCATION, CULTURE, SUCOESS, HAPPINESS.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT.

This Hand-book represents in the selection of colleges the maximum and minimum requirements for admission to any meritorious college in the United States.

In the selection of institutions, the aim has been, not to imply that those excluded do not rank equally high with many here mentioned, but to represent the different sections of the country, the leading denominational colleges, and a few of the most important State universities of the West.

An average of the requirements to enter the colleges represented in the book will admit a student to the Freshman class of any college or university not named-so that it becomes a chart of universal application to the colleges of the United States.

A thorough knowledge of the Latin and Greek Grammar, including prosody, is required to enter the classical course of any good college, and marked proficiency in the common English branches-especially grammar or language-is insisted upon for entrance to both classical and scientific courses. In addition to the two general courses, classical and scientific, most of the colleges have a Latin scientific course, for entrance to which French or German is substituted for Greek. The State universities and many of the others have, also, courses in Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, and in Architecture and Design.

Most of the colleges now furnish, in the last two years of the classical and scientific courses, a wide range of polytechnic studies, from which students may generally select. Requirements for admission to any of the courses except classical, are generally the same as for admission to the scientific course.

A complete list of the colleges and universities of the United States is given, with miscellaneous addenda which will be of interest to all the patrons and friends of higher education.

## INTRODUCTION.

Several motives suggested the compilation of this little book. When students wisely conclude to make a college education their ambition and aim, they very naturally send for one or a dozen college catalogues, to ascertain their requirements and other information which will enable them to decide what college to enter ; but the great mass of facts which these catalogues contain often tends to confuse the mind, and to render of little avail the trouble occasioned and expense incurred.

To obviate these difficulties, to present a concise and yet authentic table of requirements for admission to the leading colleges of the United States, and to give other information which will be of value and interest to all the students of our secondary schools, has been one purpose in the preparation of this hand-book.

The arrangement in parallel columns of the requirements for admission to the classical and scientific courses of the forty-four colleges mentioned will, we hope, furnish a convenient chart for reference and comparison.

These facts have been gathered with great care from the latest catalogues and circulars of these institutions; and where these facts have been in any way involved or deficient, correspondence has been elicited from the college presidents, who have invariably answered all inquiries, so that we feel assured that the book may be taken as a safe guide in determining the amount and nature of the work required in preparation.

Catalogues of several years have been consulted; very slight changes are made from year to year ; and, while the requirements are taken from the official reports of the current year, students will find it safe to follow them for several years to come.

Another motive has been to impress upon the minds of the pupils of secondary schools the absolute importance of a thorough preparation. Quality rather than quantity is the pressing demand of all the colleges; and, while pupils are expected to read all that is required in the classics, and to acquaint themselves with all that is demanded in mathematics and English, conditions and rejections are based upon poor quality rather than insufficient quantity in preparation.

Incompetency in instruction and the haste which makes waste so common among students are deplorably conspicuous in our preparatory schools, and we would reiterate the thought that, if students would render the instruction and opportunities of their college life profitable and pleasant, they will leave no means unemployed to secure the
best instruction in their preparatory work, even if they add a year to their preparation, or neglect some portion of the amount required. We have appended the questions which were used at the entrance examination for the current year at Yale, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, and Boston University. They present a fair outline of what is required by all the colleges, and may be studied to advantage by preparatory pupils.

We have purposely omitted any tabulated statement of the expenses necessarily incurred in obtaining a college education, for many reasons :

First, the catalogues do not give such information on this subject as will constitute any adequate guide to the student ; secondly, tuition for indigent and meritorious students is practically free in most of the colleges, and those who are compelled to pay are generally sufficiently able not to make this an item in their decision; thirdly, the disposition of the student and the restrained or loose indulgence of parents are the real factors which enter into a proper computation of the economical or extravagant expenditures of college life.

The cost of books and the price of board are the real items of college expense, and these do not differ materially in any of the best colleges. Any student can honorably and comfortably take a four years' course away from home, at an annual expense, covering all essential items, of four hundred dollars. Many can and do curtail their expenses within much narrower limits, and it ought to cost no one, in any college, who would profit by the advantages offered, more than six hundred dollars a year.

The statistics regarding the "Enumeration of Students," "Latin Pronunciation in Use," "Harvard Examinations for Women," indeed all the statistics, have been arranged with great care and scrupulous accuracy.

In presenting this book to the public, the compiler would render his grateful acknowledgments to the college presidents, Latin professors, and to all the officers consulted, for their generous promptness and repeated courtesies in answering letters, in furnishing statistics, and in rendering every facility to aid in making the book, what we hope it may prove, of interest and value to the teachers and students of all our secondary schools.
A. F. N.

Chicago, January, 1879.

## COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS.

| NAME OF COLLEGE, or UNIVERSITY. | Course. | Latin. |  |  |  | greek, or modern languages, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Com. of Cosar, Books. | Virgil. | Orations of Cicero. | Latin Prose. | Books Anabasis. | Books Homer. | Greek Prose. |
| Amherst College <br> (Congregational), Amherst, Massachusetts. <br> Established 1821. | Classical. | Four; <br> also <br> trans- <br> lation <br> of easy <br> Latin <br> at <br> sight. ${ }^{1}$ | Bucolies, two Georgics, six of Eneid. | Seven, including the Manilian Law. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Four. | Three. | First twenty exercises, Jones's. |
|  | Scientific. | Four. | Six of Eneid. | Seven. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Otto | 's French, | Part I. |
| Boston Iniversity <br> (Methodist), Boston, Massachusetts. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1871. | All courses. | Four. ${ }^{2}$ | Bucolics, and six of Eneid. | Seven. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Four. | Three. | Simple sentences, White's First Les- sons, sixty. |
|  | Requirements in 1881. | Four, and Sal- lust's Cati- line. | Bucolics, and nine of Eneid ; Latin at sight. | Eight, <br> and <br> Cato <br> Major. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Four. | Three, and first book Herodotus. | Simple <br> sentences, <br> Jones's <br> Greek <br> Lessons. |
| Bowdoin College <br> (Congregational), Brunswick, Maine. <br> Established 1802. | Classical. | Four, or Sallust. ${ }^{1}$ | Bucolics, Georgics, and six of Eneid. | Seven. | Allen's, thir-ty-five lessons, or equivalent. | Four. | Two. | Jones's. |
|  | Scientific. | Four, or Sallust. | Bucolics, Georgics, six of Aneid. | Seven. | Allen's, thir-ty-five lessons, or equivalent. | . |  |  |
| Brown Tiniversity <br> (Baptist), <br> Providence, Rhode Island. <br> Established 1764. | Classical. | Five. ${ }^{1}$ | Bucolics, Georgics, six of AEneid. | Eight. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Five. | Two books Homer's Odyssey. | First twenty exercises, Arnold's. |
|  | Scientific. | Five, or equiv. |  |  |  | Otto's French, thirty-seven chapters, or equivalent. |  |  |
| California State University <br> (Non-sectarian), Oakland, California. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1855. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Six of Eneid, Georgics, Eclogues. | Six. | Allen's, twen-ty-six lessons. | Four. | Two. | Jones's. |
|  | Scientific. | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]| mathematics. |  |  | miscellaneous. | general remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algebra. | Geometry. | Trigonometry. |  |  |
| Loomis's, to Quad. | Simple Proportions, no Areas, four of Loomis. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Tozer's Classical Geography, Otto's French, Part I. | Admits students at fifteen. In Scientific course, modern languages are substituted for Greek, and Latin is omitted after the Freshman year. Gymnasium exercise compulsory. Long list of prizes. |
| Loomis's, to Quad. | Simple Proportions, no Areas, four of Loomis. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Tozer's Classical Geography. | tial course, obtaining a certificate but not a degree. |
| To Quad. | Simple Proportions, no Areas, four of Loomis. |  | Common English, including Metric System, General History (Freeman), English History (Berard), Ancient History and Geography, Smith's Manuals, Hart's Rhetoric, easy French. | Sustains schools of Law, Medicine, Theology, Music, Oratory, and Post-Graduate courses. In '79, Appletons' Science Primers or equivalent in Chemistry and Physics, and Loomis's Alg. comp. required. In ' 80 , Sallust's Cati- |
| Univ. Alg. complete. | Plane and Solid entire. |  | Common English, ${ }^{4}$ including Metric System and theory of Logarithms, Hart's Rhetoric, Chemistry (Roscoe's Primer), Elements of Physics (Stewart's Primer), French and German, translation at sight of easy prose, English and General History, Ancient History and Geography. | line, Cato Major, eight orations of Cicero ; also, easy German and Plane and Solid Geometry entire. All these, in addition to Chart requirements. There are two examinations: one preliminary, one final. May be one year apart, each covering about one-half of requirements. |
| Loomis's, through Quad. | Loomis, Books 1 and 3. |  | Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern. | Sustains school of Medicine and Post-Graduate course. Maintains |
| Loomis's, through Quad. | Loomis, Books 1 and 3 . |  | Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Descriptive and Physical. | quired to elect between gymnastics and military exercises. |
| Through Quad. | Plane and Solid. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Craik's English of Sbakespeare, Cæsar, Act I., Otto's French, thirty-seven chapters. | Sustains Post-Graduate course. Students may pass a preliminary examination one year in advance in Greek Grammar and Reader and three books of Anabasis; also, Latin Grammar, Cæsar and Cicero, or Cæsar and six books of Aneid; also in Arithmetic; |
| Through Quad. | Plane and Solid. |  | Common English, including Metric System, exercises in English Composition, Craik's English of Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, Act I. | but in no other branches. Several prizes; 625 scholarships of $\$ 1,000$ each; income given to aid meritorious students. College rents Gymnasium for exclusive use of students. |
| To Quad. | Four books of Legendre. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography, Hart's Composition and Rhetoric. | Admits students at sixteen. Sustains Post-Graduate course. For the Literary course, Latin Grammar and Reader and four books of Cæsar are required, in addi- |
| To Quad, | Four books of Legendre, or Loomis's. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography, Hart's Composition and Rhetoric. | tific course; also colleges of Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, Engineering, Chemistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, Military Tactics. Law School just established. |


| NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. | Course. | Latis. |  |  |  | Grver, or modern languages. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Virgil. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Orations } \\ & \text { Cieero. } \end{aligned}$ | Latin Prose. | Books Anabasis. | Books Homer. | Greek Prose. |
| Chicago University <br> (Baptist), <br> Chicago, Ilinois. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1859. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{5}$ | Six of Eneid. | Seven. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Three. | Odyssey from <br> Boise and Freeman's Selections. | Jones's. |
|  | Scientific. | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colby University <br> (Baptist), <br> Waterville, Maine. <br> Both Sexes. Established 1819. | Classical (all courses). | Four, and Sallust's Catiline. ${ }^{7}$ | Six of Aneid. | Six, including Manil. ian Law. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Three, or equivalent. |  | Jones's, twelve exercises. |
| Columbia College <br> (Episcopal), <br> New York, New York. <br> Established 1754. | Classical (all courses). ${ }^{8}$ | All. ${ }^{5}$ | Six of Eneid. | Six. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Four. | Three. | Arnold's. |
| Cornell Tniversity <br> (Non-sectarian), Ithaca, New York. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1865. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{5}$ | Six of Eneid, Bucolics. | Eight. | First twelve chapters Arnold. | Four. | Three. | Arnold's. |
|  | Scientific. |  |  |  |  | Otto's French Grammar, Voltaire, three books Charles XII., or equivalent ; or German, with seventy-five pages Whit. Reader, or equivalent. |  |  |
| Cornell College <br> (Methodist), <br> Mount Vernon, Iowa. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1851. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{5}$ |  | Six. | Harkness, one part. | Two. |  | Simple exercises. |
|  | Scientific. | Four. |  | Six. | Harkness, one part. | French Grammar and Reader, one hundred pages translation. |  |  |
| Dartmonth College (Congregational), Hanover, New Hampshire. Established 1709. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | Georgics, Six of Eneid. | Six. | Abbott's. | Four. | Two. | First twenty exercises, Jones. |
|  | Scientific. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamilton College <br> (Presbyterian), Clinton, New York. <br> Established 1812. | Classical <br> (all courses). | Four, and Sallust's Catiline. ${ }^{7}$ | Six of Aneid, Eclogues. | Eight. | Arnold, twelve chapters, or equivalent. | Two. | Two. |  |

[^1]| mathematics. |  |  | Miscmllangous. | general remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algebra. | Geometry. | Trigonometry. |  |  |
| Loomis's, to Chapter XVIII. | First six books. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Freeman's Outlines of History. | Sustains schools of Law, Medicine, and Theology. For the Philosophical course, four books of |
| Loomis's, to Cbapter XVIII. | First six books. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Elements Natural Philosophy, Freeman's Outlines of History, Physical Geography. | ro are added to the requirements of the Scientific course. |
| Through Quad., Olney's complete. | Olney's, Part II., seven sections Plane. |  | Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern. (Pupils are urged to read attentively some manual of Greek and Roman History.) | Maintains a large number of schol arships for meritorious students; also several prizes. Gymnasium, exercise voluntary. Pupils are allowed to take a partial course, and receive certificates for success attained. |
| To Quadratics. | Simple Proportions. No Areas, Four of Davies's Legendre. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient Geography. ${ }^{9}$ | Several prizes maintained and special courses of study. A number of free scholarships. Free tuition to meritorious pupils. |
| Through Quad., including Radicals. | All Plane. |  | Physiology, Huxley and Youmans, Physical Geography, Grecian History, Smith's, Common English, including Metric System. | There are also courses in Literature and Philosophy, both of which require Latin, but not Greek, for admission. There are, also, departments of Agri- |
| University complete. | Plane and Solid. | Plane and Spherical. | Common English, including Metric System, Physiology, and Physical Geography. | and an extended Post-Graduate course. Ladies must be seventeen years of age, for admission. Over five hundred students. |
| Through Quad. | Four. |  | Common English. |  |
| Through Quad. | Four. |  | Common English. |  |
| To Quad., Olney's University. | Olney's Plane. |  | Common English, including Metrie - System, Ancient Geography, English History. | Maintains an Agricultural and Medical Department. Also, Thayer School of Civil Engineering, especially for Post-Graduates. Sev- |
| Olney's School A1gebra complete. | Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography, Physiology, Book-keeping. | courses. Pupils are admitted on diplomas of college preparatory institutions, and are then on probation for three months. |
| To Quad. | All Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient Geography, Grecian and Roman Antiquities. | Sustains a Law Department. Several prizes in college courses. Whole number of graduates to 1878-2,085. |

[^2]| NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. | Course. | Latis. |  |  |  | Greek, or modkrn manguagrs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Com, of <br> Cæsar, <br> No. of <br> Books. | Virgli. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Orations } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { ofero. } \end{gathered}$ | Latin Prose. | Books Ansbasis | Books Homer. | Greek Prose. |
| Harvard College <br> (Non-sectarian), Cambridge, Massachusetts. <br> Established 1688. | Course I. ${ }^{10}$ | $\underset{11}{ }{ }_{13}$ | All of Aneid. | Ten. | Harkness or Arnold's. | All. | Three. | Arnold's. |
|  | Course II. | Two. | Six of Eneid. | Eight, or six and Cato Major. | Harkness or Arnold's. | Four. | Two. | Arnold's. |
| Illinols Indastrial University <br> (Non-sectarian), Urbana, Illinois. <br> Both Sexes. Established 1865. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{13}$ | Six of Aneid. | Six. | First two parts Harkness, or Arnold's, to Pas. Voice. | Four. |  | Arnold's Jones's. |
|  | English and Modern Languages. | Four. | Six of Aneid. |  | First two parts Harkness, or Arnold's, to Pas. Voice. |  |  |  |
| Indiana Asbury University (Methodist), Greencastle, Indiana. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1887. | Classical. | Two. | Two of Eneid. |  | Harkness two parts. | Two. |  | Jones's. |
|  | Philosoph. ical. | Two. ${ }^{18}$ | Two of Eneid. |  | Harkness two parts. |  |  |  |
| Iowa State Univer* sity <br> (Non-sectarian), Iova City, Iowa. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1880. | Classical. | Two. ${ }^{34}$ | Six of Eneid. | Four. | Allen and Greenough, or equivalent. | Ahn's | erman, wi Reader. | Adler's |
|  | Scientific. |  |  |  |  | Ahn's | erman, wi Reader. | Adler's |
| Johns Hopkins University, Balitimore, Maryland. <br> Established 1876. | Classical. | Four. Also Ovid, 2,500 verses. 18 | Five of Aneid, Eclogues, also Livy, Book 21. | Seven, also Horace, Odes, Books 1 and 2. | Harkness, or equivalent. | Three, also Herodotus, Book 8. | Three, also Euripides's Medea, or any one play. | Jones's. |
|  | Scientific. | Four. <br> Also <br> Ovid, <br> 2,500 <br> verses. | Five of Wneid, Eclogues, also Livy, Book 21. | Seven, also Horace, Odes, Books 1 and 2. | Harkness, or equivalent. | Proficien Germa ough Gramm and w | cy in Fr <br> , includi aequainta <br> ar. Ability <br> ite these 1 | nch and gh thornee with y to read nguages. |

[^3]| mathematics. |  |  | miscellaneous. | ginkral remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algebra. | Geometry. | Trigonometry. |  |  |
| Through Quad. and Logs. | All Plane or thirteen chapters Pierce. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient History (Smith's Smaller) and Geography, Physical Geography and Science, ${ }^{\text {is }}$ French or German. | Departments of Law, Theology, and Medicine, and Post-Graduate courses ; also Schools of Dentistry and Agriculture, Teachers' courses in Lawrence Scientific School, and elective courses of |
| All. | Plane and Solid. Also Elements of Plane Analytical Geometry. | Six chapters Pierce, or eight chap. Chauvenet, large print. | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient History and Geography, Physical Geography and Science, French or German, easy translations. | study. There may be two examinations for admission, one year apart, but at the preliminary examination students must pass in at least five subjects entire. More than 1,300 students. |
| Through Quad. | Plane and Solid. |  | Common English, including Metric System and Word Analysis, Elements of English Composition. | Maintains four colleges, namely, Agriculture, Natural Science, Literature and Science, Engi- |
| Through Quad. | Plane and Solid. |  | Common English, including Metric System and Word Analysis, Dalton's Physiology, Elements of English Composition, Botany, Peck's Ganot's Philosophy. | several Schools or Departments. There are also Schools of "Military Science," "Domestic Science," and Art. It is eminently a Polytechnic Institution. |
| Olney's complete. |  |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography, Book-keeping, Geography of Heavens, Physiology, Drawing, Natural History, Elements of Natural Philosophy. | Admits students at fourteen. Mnintains a Theological and Normal |
| Olney's complete. |  |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography, Book-keeping, Geography of Heavens, Physiology, Drawing, Natural History, Elements of Natural Philosophy. | the first two years ; optional, last two. Several prizes. |
| Ficklin's University. | Two books Robinson. |  | Common English, Hart's Composition and Rhetoric, Dalton's Physiology, Elements of Astronomy. | Maintains Departments of Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. |
| Ficklin's University. | Two books Robinson. |  | Common English, Hart's Composition and Rhetoric, Dalton's Physiology, Elements of Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, and Mineralogy. | Students must be sixteen. Several prizes awarded. Greek commenced with Freshman year. |
| Todhunt er, chapters 1-38. | Chauvenet's, nine books, also minimum course of Howison's Analytical. | Chauvenet's, eight chapters, also use of Logs. | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient History and Geography, Greek and Roman Antiquities ; also one of the following: Botany, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography. | Maintains extended courses of instruction beyond the regular College course. Numerous lecture courses in Classics and Sciences. Unusual facilities for Laboratory |
| Todhunter, chapters 1-38. | Chauvenet's, nine books, also minimum course of Howison's Analytical. | Chauvenet's, eight chapters, also use of Logs. | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient History and Geography, Greek and Roman Antiquities; also one of the following: Botany, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography. | practice. Several scholarships Four examinations-preliminary, matriculation, baccalaureate, final. It is eminently a PostGraduate Institution. |

[^4]

[^5]${ }^{27}$ Roman pronunciation.
18 One year's study of Latin will be required for admission to the course on and after September, 1879. Jones's First Latin Book, or Harkness's Latin Reader.

| mathematics. |  |  | miscellaneous. | general remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algebra. | Geometry. | Trigonometry. |  |  |
| To Quad. | Tappan's, to and including theory of Parallel Lines. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient Geography, Liddell's History of Rome, twen-ty-four chapters, Smith's History of Greece to page 102; Baird's Classical Manual is also recommended. | Maintains a Theological course. |
| To Quad. | Plane, two books. |  | Arithmetic, Metric System, Geography, Ancient and Modern. | Maintains special courses in Civil Engineering and Chemistry, Mining Engineering, and Metallurgy ; also, a Post-Graduate course. |
| Through Quadrat's. | Plane, two books. |  | Common English, Metric System, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Outlines of History, general contents of Bible. | Awards several prizes. Has a Law Department, which etrbraces two years of study. |
| Algebra complete. | Three books. |  | Arithmetic, English Grammar, Orthography, general facts of History, Physiology, Elements of Natural Philosophy and Botany. | Students admitted at fifteen. School of Military Science recently established. In Scientific course, French and German take the place of much of the Greek and Latin of the Classical course. There is a course of Latin and Modern Languages, which omits Greek entirely. |
| Olney's, complete, to Appendix. | Plane, Solid, Spherical, or Olney, two parts. |  | Common English, ${ }^{19}$ including Metric System, Hart's Rhetoric, Ancient Geography (Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor), Grecian and Roman History (Smith's). | Maintains course in Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Architecture, and Design; also, Departments of Law, Medicine, and Surgery (including Homœopathic College) ; a College of Dentistry, |
| Olney's, complete, to Appendix. | Plane, Spherical, Solid, or Olney, two parts. |  | Common English, including Metric System, General History (Anderson), Natural Philosophy, Gray's Botany, twentyseven chapters, Shaw's English Literature, Geometrical Drawing, Huxley and Youmans's Physiology. | School of Pharmacy; also, a Post-Graduate course. Another course, which shall be the natural sequel of the so-called English Course of High Schools, has recently been established. No languages are required, but a thorough knowledge of English, Mathematics, and Sciences. Over eleven hundred students. |
| Through Quad. | Three books Loomis. |  | Arithmetic, Ancient History, and Geography. | Maintains several prizes and scholarships. |
| To Theory of Equations. | Plane. |  | Common English, Outlines of General History, English Conposition and Rhetoric, Gray's Botany, Ancient History and Geog. raphy, Elements of Geology. | Admits students at fourteen. Main- |
| To Theory of Equations. | Plane. |  | Common English, Outliues of General History, Gray's Botany, English Composition and Rhetoric, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy, English History, Higher English Analysis, Physiology, Elements of Geology, Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing. | Mechanical Arts, with those of Law and Medicine proposed. Military exercise required in Collegiate Department. |

[^6]
${ }^{20}$ English pronunciation.
${ }^{21}$ Both English and Continental pronunciation in ase.
${ }^{22}$ Roman pronunciation.

${ }^{23}$ The Theological School is called the "Garrett Biblical Institute," and is a corporate institution, entirely distinct from the University.


| mathematics. |  |  | misckllankous. | General remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algebra. | Geometry. | Trigonometry. |  |  |
| To Quad. Robinson's University. | Six books Robinson. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Gilmore's Art of Expression. | Maintains an Eclectic course for students not candidates for a degree. Maintains several prizes |
| To Quad., Robinson's University. | Six books Robinson. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Gilmore's Art of Expression. |  |
| To Quad. | Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Composition and Rhetoric, and Natural Philosophy. | Maintains a Law Department (lo- |
| To Quad. | Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Composition and Rhetoric, and Natural Philosophy. | lectic and Commercial courses of study. |
| Through Quad, | Two books. |  | Common English, including Metric System. | Greek required for admission. A Literary course, with special attention to Modern Languages, especially English, and a Scientific course, with special attention to Mathematics and Natural Sciences, are maintained, besides the Classical course, but requirements are the same to all. High-school graduates may take a special course of from one to four years. |
| Robinson's University to Quad., including Radicals. | Plane, Davies's Legendre, five books. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Ancient History, Smith's Greece, fourteen chapters ; Merivale's Rome, twenty-five chapters; Ancient Geography ; Natural Philosophy (Steele's). | Maintains a Medical College, also a College of Fine Arts, and a PostGraduate course. Photography is taught in the College of Fine |
| To Quad., as above. | Plane, as above. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography, and Natural Philosophy. | tecture and Engraving. |
| Through Quad. (Loomis). | Plane, Loomis's four books. |  | Arithmetic, English Grammar, including Orthography, Modern Geography, Roman History in Worcester's Elements, Smith's Smaller History of Greece, Ancient Geography. | Students may pursue special courses of study. Scholarships provided for indigent students. Several prizes. Gymnasium, with exercise voluntary. |
| Olney's Introduction. | Pierce's Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Smith's Roman History, outlines of Grecian History and Geography, a brief essay on some standard work in English literature, subjects announced in each annual catalogue. | Maintains a Theological course, also |
| Olney's <br> Introduction. | Pierce's Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Smith's Roman History, outlines of Grecian History and Geography, a brief essay on some standard work in English literature, subjects announced in each annual catalogue. | are twenty-seven scholarships; also a goodly number of prizes. |


| NAME OF COLLEGE, OR UNIVERSITY. | Course, | Latin. |  |  |  | Greer, or modrrn languages. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Corn. of Cæsar, Books. | Virgil. | Orations of Cicero. | Latin Prose. | Books Ansbasis. | Books Homer | Greak Prose. |
| Inion College (Non-sectarian), Scheneetady, New York. <br> Established 1795. | Classical. | Four. <br> Also, <br> Sal.'s <br> Catil., <br> or <br> Jugur- <br> tha. ${ }^{97}$ | Six of Eneid. | Six, including Milo. | Leighton's. | Three. | One. | Jones's. |
|  | Scientific. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vanderbilt University (Southern Methodist), Nashville, Tennessee. Established 1878. | Classical. | Four, and Sal.'s Catiline. ${ }^{27}$ | Four of Eneid. | Four Against Cat., also two books Livy. | Harkness, first part, or equivalent. | Two: also two of Memorabilia. |  | Jones's. |
| Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. <br> Woman's. <br> Established 1861. | All courses. | Four. ${ }^{27}$ | Six of Eneid, and six Eclogues. | Six. |  | Two. ${ }^{28}$ |  |  |
| Washington and Lee University (Non-sectarian), Lexington, Virginia. Established 1749. | Classical. (See <br> General <br> Remares.) | Four. ${ }^{27}$ | Sallust instead of Virgil. | Ovid instead of Cicero. | Simple exercises. | Four. |  | Simple exercises. |
| Wellesley College (Non-sectarian), Wellesley, Massachusetts. <br> Woman's. <br> Estabilished 1875. | All courses. | Four. ${ }^{\text {a7 }}$ | Six of Eneid, and Eclogues. | Seven. | Harkness's Part I., or Arnold's twelve chapters, or Allen and Greenough's Part I. | Elective, until 1881. (See General ReMarks.) | Elective, ntil 1881. | Elective, until 1881 |
|  | Scientific, in 1881. | Four. | Six of Eneid, Eclogues. | Seven. | Arnold's twelve chapters, or equivalent. | A thorough knowledge of French or German Grammar; ability to read at sight Erench or German prose, and to write a short composition. Students should prepare in both these languages. |  |  |



| NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. | Course. | Latin. |  |  |  | GREEK, 0 | MODERN | anguages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Com, of Cæsar, No. of Books. | Virgil. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Orations } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Cicero. } \end{aligned}$ | Latin Prose. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Books } \\ \text { Anabasis. } \end{array}$ | Books <br> Homer | Greek Prose. |
| Wesleyan University <br> (Methodist), Middletown, Connecticut. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1881. | Classical. | 29 | Bucolics, Georgics, Six of Aneid. | Eight. | First two parts Harkness, or equivalent. | Four. | Three. | Simple exercises. |
|  | Scientific. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Williams College <br> (Congregational), Williamstown, Massachusetts. <br> Established 1798. | Classical. <br> (all courses). | Four. ${ }^{30}$ | Six of尿neid, and Georgies. | Seven. | Arnold's, to Passive Voice | Four. | One. |  |
| William and Mary's College (Non-sectarian, formerly Episcopalian), Williamsburg, Virginia. <br> Established 1693. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{11}$ | Six of Eneid. |  |  | Four. |  |  |
|  | Scientific. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin State University <br> (Non-sectarian), Madison, Wisconsin. <br> Both Sexes. <br> Established 1850. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{31}$ | Six of Eneid. | Eight. | First thirtyfive chapters Allen's, comp., or equivalent. | Four. | Two. | Jones's. |
|  | College of Arts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yale College (Congregational), New Haven, Connecticut. Established 1701. | Classical. | Four. ${ }^{99}$ | Six of Eneid, and Bucolics and Georgics. | Seven. | First twelve chapters Arnold. | Four. | Three. | Jones's or White's Lessons. |
|  | Scientific. | Six. |  |  | First twelve chaps. Arnold, or Harkness's one hundred and twelve pages. |  |  |  |

[^7]${ }^{30}$ English pronunciation used, Roman preferred.
${ }^{31}$ Roman pronunciation.

| mathematics. |  |  | Miccellaneous, | genkral remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algebra. | Geometry. | Trigonometry. |  |  |
| Through Quad. | Five books Chauvenet, or equivalent. | Chauvenet's, Part I., 8 chaps., large print, Part II., 2 chaps. | Common English, including Metric System. | Students may pursue a Post-Graduate course. Long list of prizes. A Gymnesium is provided, with ample apparatus for exercise. Oldest Methodist College in the United States. |
| Loomis's to General Theory of Equations. | Chauvenet's, to Appendix I. |  | Common English, including Metric System. |  |
| To Quad. | Two books Loomis (Books I. and III.). |  | English Grammar and Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern, Outlines Greek and Roman History. | Students may pursue a partial course. The income of over one hundred thousand dollars is devoted to scholarships for meritorious students. Long list of prizes. |
| To Quad. | Plane. |  | Common English. | Oldest college in the United States, except Harvard. |
|  |  |  | Common English, especially Arithmetic. |  |
| Element- ary. | All Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography. | Maintains a Law School end PostGraduate course; also, schools in Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining, |
| Elementary. | All Plane. |  | Common English, including Metric System, Physical Geography, Physiology, Botany, Natural Philosophy. | quired of Freshmen and Sophomores. Requirements for technical courses are same as for Sophomore Class of College of Arts. |
| Loomis's to Logarithms. | Euclid two books, or Loomis's Books I., III., and IV. |  | English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, including Metric System, Greek History (Swith's or Fyffe's). | Colleges of Law, Theology, Medicine, School of Fine Arts, PostGraduate course. Several prizes. |
| Loomis's Treatise to General Theory of Equations. | Chauvenet nine books, or Loomis, with app. to Transversals. | Wheeler's or Richards's Plane. | English Grammar, U. S. History, Geography, and Arithmetic, including Metric System, Natural Philosophy-Snowball and Lund. | Gymnasium for physical exercise; over one thousand students. Ladies admitted to School of Fine Arts. |

This classification, in general, gives the number of pupils in attendance during the present college year of 1878 - 79 , although the statistics of a few colleges are from the Catalogues of one of the two previous years. It has been difficult in all cases to separate the students of the classical from those of the scientific and technical courses; but, as these statistics are of special interest in view of the "new education" theory, great care has been taken to make them authentic, and in nearly all cases where the catalogues have failed to draw the lines of distinction the compiler has obtained the facts from direct correspondence
I. COLLEGES ADMITTING

| NAME OF COLLEGE. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Btudents } \\ \text { pursuing the } \\ \text { Classical } \\ \text { Course. } 32 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Students } \\ \text { pursuing } \\ \text { Sclentifica and } \\ \text { Tochnical } \\ \text { Courses. }{ }^{33} \end{gathered}$ | TotalinAcademicDepart-ments. | prorrssional |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Medicine. | Law. |
| Columbia College. | 227 | 231 | 458 | 418 | 462 |
| Harvard University. | 377 | 459 | 836 | 238 | 160 |
| Yale College | 587 | 166 | 753 | 58 | 68 |
| Princeton College. | 377 | 39 | 416 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Dartmouth College. | 212 | 69 | 281 | 100 | No Law Department. |
| Union College. . | 88 | 80 | 168 | 123 | 92 |
| Vanderbilt University | 52 | 74 | 126 | 171 | 26 |
| Amherst College. | 817 | 10 | 327 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Lafayette College. | 161 | 99 | 260 | No Med. Department. | No Report. |
| Brown University. | 195 | 20 | 215 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Bowdoin College. | 116 | 26 | 142 |  | No Law Department. |
| Williams College. | 194 | None. | 194 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Hamilton College. | 160 | None. | 160 | No Med. Department. |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Rensselaer Polytechnic } \\ \text { Institute............... }\end{array}\right\}$ | None. | 166 | 166 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Rochester University...... | 114 | 33 | 147 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Washington and Lee University. | 52 | 62 | 114 | No Med. Department. | 20 |
| Trinity College. | 100 | 2 | 102 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Johns Hopkins University.. | 46 |  | 46 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Tufts College.. | 55 | 19 | 74 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Kenyon College. | 32 | 8 | 40 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Middlebury College. | 56 | None. | 56 | No Med. Department. | No Law Department. |
| Total. | 3,518 | 1,563 | 5,081 | 1,196 | 845 |

[^8]${ }^{29}$ Courses which do not require both Latin and Greek.

## REFERENCE TO THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE.

with the Presidents of the colleges, so that we believe them to be more nearly correct than those ever before published. The first list contains the Colleges which are at present open to gentlemen only, and have with one exception no preparatory department ; the second list contains those which admit both sexes, and is classified according to sexes, and contains also the enumeration of students in the preparatory dopartment. It will be noticed that, of the thirty-eight colleges, thirteen sustain preparatory schools, with a sum total of 1,652 gentlemen and 748 ladies.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.

| Schoors. | Other Schools. | Post-Graduates. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grand } \\ & \text { Totals. } \end{aligned}$ | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Theology. |  |  |  |  |
| No Theological Department.2867 |  | , $\}^{7}$ | 1,340 | $\begin{aligned} & \left\{\begin{array}{l} 231 \text { are in School of Mines. For col- } \\ \text { lege year of } 1877-\text { n }^{\prime} 78 . \end{array}\right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Post-Graduates include candidates for } \\ \text { higher degree; holders of fellow- } \\ \text { ships and others not candidates } \\ \text { for degrees. For college year of } \\ 1878-79 . \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Agricultural School, } \\ 4 ; \text { Dental School } \\ 13 . \end{array}\right.$ |  | 1,326 |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Fine Arts, } 30 ; \text { of } \\ \text { whom } 22 \text { are } \\ \text { ladies. } \end{array}\right\}$ | 46 | 1,022 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { For college year of 1878-79. Ladies } \\ \text { admitted to School of Fine Arts. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| No Theological Department. | Special Course, 11. | 68 | 495 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { For college year of } 1878-\text { '79. Post- } \\ \text { Graduates include } 10 \text { holders of } \\ \text { fellowships. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| No Theological Department. | Partial Course, 3. | 1 | 385 | For college year of 1878-'79. |
| No Theological Department. | No other Schools. | None. | 383 | \{ Law and Medical Schools located at Albany. |
| 59 | No other Schools. | None. | 382 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Courses consist of a large number of } \\ \text { schools in Elective studies. For } \\ \text { college year of 1876-77. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| No Theological Department. | Partial Course, 6. | 2 | 335 | For college year of 1878-'79. |
| No Theological Department. | No other Sehools. | 7 | 267 | For college year of 1877-'78. |
| No Theological Department. | Select Course, 14. | 14 | 243 | For college year of 1878-'79. |
| No Theological Department. | No other Schools. | None. | 235 | For college year of 1878-'79. |
| No Theological Department. | Partial Course, 14. | None. | 208 | For college year of 1878-'79. |
| No Theological Department. | No other Schools. | None. | 177 | For college year of 1878-'79. |
| No Theological Department. | No other Schools. | None. | 166 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Sustains only a course in Civil Engi- } \\ \text { neering. For sear of } 1876-77 .\end{array}\right.$ |
| No Theological Department. | Eclectic Course, 6. | None. | 153 | For college year of 1877-78. |
| No Theological Department. | No other Schools. | None. | 134 | For college year of 1876-77. |
| No Theological Department. | Special Courses, 10. | None. | 112 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { For college jear of 1877-178. Stu- } \\ \text { dents in Special Courses must take } \\ \text { Latin. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| No Theological Department. | No other Schools. | 58 | 104 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { No courses recognized. College large- } \\ \text { ly Post. Graduate in its influence. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 25 | No other Schools. | None. | 99 | For college year of 1878-79. |
| 7 | \{ Preparatory School. 24 ; Irregulars, 3 | None. | 74 | For college year of 1877-'/8. |
| No Theological Department. | No other Schools. | None. | 56 | For college year of 1878-'79. |
| 181 | 138 | 265 | 7,696 |  |

IES AND COLLEGES，IN REFERENCE TO THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS
IN ATTENDANCE．
II．THOSE WHICH ADMIT BOTH SEXES．

| Name of college． | Students pursuing classical course， INCLUDING BOTH LATIN AND GREEK． |  |  | sCientific and technical courses， not requiring both latin and greek． |  |  | total in academic DEPARTMENT． |  |  | PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | medons． | LAW． |  |  | theology． |  |  |
|  |  | 逷 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { En } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 형 范 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज⿹丁口卄 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{5} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 范 } \\ & \text { 䍖 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 葱 | 钘 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 患 } \\ & \text { 蔒 } \\ & \text { 㐘 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jig } \\ & \stackrel{y}{6} \end{aligned}$ | 首 ¢ | 第 | 感 |
| University of Michigan，Ann Arbor． <br> Oberlin College，Oberlin，Ohio | 162 128 | 33 33 | 195 161 | 191 16 | 39 139 | 230 155 |  |  |  | 353 144 | 72 172 | 425 316 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Allopathy. } \\ 284\|41\| 325 \\ \text { Homœopathy. } \\ 48\|12\| 60 \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | 403 No | 2 | 405 | No Theological |  | Depart． |
| Northwestern University，Evanston， Illinois． | 73 | 6 | 761 79 | 65 | 47 | 112 | 138 | 53 | 191 | 153 | 0 | 153 | 124 | 1 | 125 | 108 | 0 | $108{ }^{35}$ |
| Boston University，Boston，Massa－ chusetts． | 72 | 33 | 105 | $20^{34}$ | 0 | 20 | 92 | 33 | 125 | 122 |  |  | 143 | 0 | 143 | 105 | 3 | 108 |
| University of Iowa，Iowa City ．．．． | 52 | 30 | 82 | 110 | 23 | 133 | 162 | 53 | 215 | $\left\{\right\}$ |  |  | 121 | 0 | 121 | No The | ogical | Depart． |
| Chicago University，Chicago，Ilinois． | 58 | 4 | 62 | 29 | 10 | 39 | 87 | 14 | 101 | 202 | 0 | 202 | 124 | 1 | 125 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { No Th } \\ \text { ment } d \end{array}\right.$ | logica <br> ctly | Depart－ onnected． |
| Cornell University，Ithaca，New York | 53 | 7 | 60 | 355 | 46 | 401 | 408 | 53 | 461 | No Medical Department． |  |  | No Law Department． |  |  | No The | gical | Depart． |
| University of Wisconsin，Madison．． | 58 | 4 | 62 | 96 | 44 | 140 | 154 | 48 | 202 | No Medical Department． |  |  | 48 | 0 | 48 | No The | ogical | Depart． |
| Syracuse University，Syracuse，New York | 71 | 4 | 75 | 36 | 13 | 49 | 107 | 17 | 124 | 43 | 5 | 48 | No Law Department． |  |  | No The | gical | Depart． |

${ }^{35}$ Distinct from the University，and called the＂Garrett Biblical Institute．＂
II．THOSE WHICH ADMIT BOTH SEXES．

| name of college． | other schools． |  |  | post－gradeates． |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { preparatory derart－} \\ \text { aENT．}}}{\text { der }}$ |  |  | totals，excluding pre－ paratory department． |  |  | grand totale， in all departaents． |  |  | REMARES． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 欴 | \％ | Eig | 劓 | 曷 | 宸 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㡙 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 膏 | $\frac{\text { 퓬 }}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 曾 } \\ & \text { 磁 } \end{aligned}$ | 稛 | 䯧 |  |
| University of Michigan，Ann Arbor． |  |  |  | 11 | 0 | 11 | No Preparatory Dept． |  |  | 1，229 | 128 | 1，357 | 1，229 | 128 | 3，357 | For year 1878－79． |
| Oberlin College，Oberlin，Ohio ．．．． |  |  |  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 340 | 158 | 498 | 218 | 299 | 517 | 558 | 457 | 1，015 | For year 1878－＇79． |
| Northwestern University，Evanston， Illinois． | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Music and Painting．} \\ 12\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | No Post－Graduate |  |  | 122 | 60 | 182 | 535 | 91 | 626 | 657 | 151 | 808 | For year 1877－’78． |
| Buston University，Boston，Massa－ chusetts． | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Music and Oratory．} \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 14 | 1 | 15 | No Preparatory Dept． |  |  | 509 | 156 | 665 | $\delta 09$ | 156 | 665 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { For year 1877-'78. } \\ \left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Academic Depart. } \\ \text { of 1878-7.79. } \\ \text { Other Departa't } \\ \text { of 1877-'78. } \end{array}\right. \end{array}\right.$ |
| University of Iowa，Iowa City |  | ${ }_{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ents. } \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 133 | 67 | 200 | 377 | 68 | 445 | 510 | 135 | 645 |  |
| Chicago University，Chicago，Illinois． | $\left\{\begin{array}{c\|c\|c} \text { Elective Studies. } \\ 9 & 4 & 13 \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | No Post－Graduates． |  |  |  | 28 | 87 | 422 | 19 | 441 | 481 | 47 | 528 | For year 187\％－＇78． |
| Cornell University，Ithaca，New York | No other Schools． |  |  | 14 | 1 | 15 | No Preparatory Dept． |  |  | 422 | 54 | 476 | 422 | 54 | 476 | For year 1878－79． |
| University of Wisconsin，Madison．． | $\left\{\right.$Special Students．  <br> 53 55$\}$ |  |  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 82 | 38 | 120 | 255 | 74 | 329 | ${ }^{337}$ | 112 | 449 | For yeur 1878－＇79． |
| Syracuse University，Syracuse，New York．． | 2 | 59 | $88{ }^{36}$ | No Post－Graduates． |  |  | 111 | 72 | $183{ }^{37^{\prime}}$ | 179 | 81 | 260 | 290 | 153 | 443 | For year 1877－78． |

IES AND COLLEGES，IN REFERENCE TO THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS
IN ATTENDANCE：
It．THO\＆E WHIOH ADMIT BOTH \＆EXE\＆．

| name of college． | STUDENTS PURSUING Classical course， INCLUDING BOTH LATIN AND GREEK． |  |  | SCIENTIFIC $\triangle N D$TECHNICAL COURSES，NOT REQUIRINGBOTH LATIN ANDGREEK． |  |  | total in academic DEPARTMENT． |  |  | Proprssional schools． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Dtol | Law． |  |  | тIEOLog． |  |  |
|  |  | 奖 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 長 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 膆 |  |  | 案㡙 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 寧 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 范 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 迳 } \end{aligned}$ | 赛 | 逭 |  | 恶 |  | 継 |
| Indiana Asbury，Greencastle．． | 142 | 43 | $185^{28}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 142 | 43 | 185 | No Medical Department． |  |  | No Law Department．$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text {｜} \\ \{100,000 \text { just presented } \\ \text { for establishment of a } \\ \text { Law Department．} \\ \text { No Law Department．}\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| University of California，Berkeley， California． | 57 | 6 | 63 | 211 | 46 | 257 | 268 | 52 | 320 | 31 | 4 | 35 | No Theological Depart． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cornell College，Mount Vernon，Iowa． | 17 | 4 | 21 | 40 | 22 | 62 | 57 | 26 | 83 | No Medical Department． |  |  | No Theological |  | Depart． |  |  |  |
| Illinois Industrial or State Univer－ sity，Urbana | 82 | 34 | $116^{30}$ | 98 | 15 | 113 | 180 | 49 | 229 | No Medical Department． |  |  | No | Depa | nt． | No Theological |  | Depart． |
| University of Minnesota，Falls of St． Anthony | 36 | 7 | 43 | 44 | 27 | 71 | 80 | 34 | 114 | No Medical Department． |  |  |  | No Law Departm |  | No Theological |  | Depart． |
| Allegheny College，Meadville，Penn－ sylvania | 34 | 6 | 40 | 35 | 4 | 39 | 69 | 10 | 79 | No Medical Department． |  |  | No Law Department． |  |  | No Th | gical | Depart． |
| Wesleyan University，Middletown， Connecticut． | 127 | 3 | 130 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 150 | 5 | 155 |  |  |  | No | Depa |  | No Th | gical | Depart． |
| Simpson Centenary，Indianola，Iowa． | 11 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 47 | No Medical Department． No Medical Department． No Medical Department． |  |  | 28 |  | 28 | No T | gical | Depart． |
| Colby University．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 114 | 10 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 10 | 124 |  |  |  |  | Depa |  | No Th |  | Depart． |
| Totals． | 1，347 | 274 | 1，621 | 1，383 | 492 | 1，875 | 2，730 | 766 | 3，496 | 973 | 135 | 1，108 | 991 | 4 | ${ }^{995}$ | 272 | 3 | 275 |

CLASSIFICATION OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES，IN REFERENCE TO THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE－（Continued）．
II．THOSE WHICH ADMIT BOTH SEXES

| NAME OF COLLEGE． | OTHER SCHOOLS， |  |  | POST－GBADUATES． |  |  | preparatory depart－ MENT． |  |  | totals，excluding pre－ paratory department． |  |  | GRAND TOTALS， <br> iN all DEPARTMENTS． |  |  | REMARKS． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 离 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 亮 } \\ & \text { 栄 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 岕 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 玉⿳⿸厂二一⿺卜丿} \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | む 蒌 E． |  | 吢 | 品 范 ！ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 忽 } \\ & \text { 者 } \end{aligned}$ | 員 |  |
| Indiana Asbury，Greencastle． | 13 | 5 | 18 | No Post－Graduates． |  |  | 158 | 60 | 218 | 165 | 48 | 213 | 323 | 108 | 431 | For year 1877－＇78． |
| University of California，Berkeley， California | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Colle } \\ 33 \end{array}\right.$ | $\underset{4}{\text { of }}$ | $\underset{37}{\text { macy. }}\}$ | 4 | 0 | 4 | No Preparatory Dept． |  |  | 336 | 60 | 396 | 336 | 60 | 396 | For year 187\％－78． |
| Cornell College，Mount Vernon，Iowa． | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Sp} \\ 1 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ial Stı } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { ents. } \\ 2 \end{array}\right\}$ | No Post－Graduates． |  |  | 188 | 117 | $305{ }^{41}$ | 58 | 27 | 85 | 246 | 144 | 390 | For year 1877－＇78． |
| Illinois Industrial or State Univer－ sity，Urbana． | $\{$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Musí } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ |  | 6 | 4 | 10 | 107 | 14 | 121 | 186 | 70 | 256 | 293 | 84 | 377 | For year 1877－＇78． |
| University of Minnesota，Falls of St． Anthony | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Spe } \\ 44 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{26}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { ents. } \\ 70 \end{array}\right\}$ | No Post－Graduates． |  |  | 111 | 76 | 187 | 124 | 60 | 184 | 235 | 136 | 371 | For year 1877－＇78． |
| Allegheny College，Meadville，Penn－ sylvania． | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Mi} \\ 139 \end{array}\right.$ | $\underset{0}{\operatorname{tary}} \mathrm{~S}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { nce. } \\ 139 \end{array}\right\}$ | No Post－Graduates． |  |  | 175 | 31 | 206 | 79 | 10 | 89 | 254 | 41 | 295 | For year 1877－＇78． |
| Wesleyan University，Middletown， Connecticut． | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Sp} \\ 4 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ial Stı } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { ents. }\}$ | 3 | 0 | 3 | No Preparatory Dept． |  |  | 157 | 6 | 163 | 157 | 6 | 163 | For year 1878－79． |
| Simpson Centenary，Indianola，Iowa． |  | her | ools． | No Post－Graduates． <br> No Post－Graduates． |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c\|c\|c} 42 & 27 & 69 \\ \text { No Preparatory } \\ \text { Department di- } \\ \text { rectly connected. } \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | 53 | 22 | 75 | 95 | 49 | 144 | For year 1877－＇78． |
|  |  | ther |  |  |  |  | 114 | 10 | 124 | 114 | 10 | 124 | For year 1877－＇78． |  |
| Totals． | 536 | 365 | 901 | 55 | 7 | 62 |  |  |  | 1，628 | 748 | 2，376 | 5，418 | 1，283 | 6，701 | 7，046 | 2，031 | 9，077 |  |

## FACTS FROM THE ENUMERATION OF STUDENTS.

As a result of the increasing interest in the study of the sciences, and the desire on the part of colleges to have their courses suited to the individual taste and talent of students, many and important changes have been made in the courses of study. Some of the colleges, without encroaching upon the time-honored classics, have extended their curricula, thereby encouraging students to pursue post-graduate studies, as specialties ; others have partially eliminated the Greek, to make room for the sciences; others still have substituted French or German for Greek in a so-called Latin-scientific course, and a few have abandoned distinct arbitrary courses entirely, and extended to students the privilege of electing their studies throughout the college curriculum.

To show how far these changes have affected the study of the classics-i. e., Latin and Greek-in different sections of the country, we present the following from the foregoing statistics :

In the thirteen colleges of the New England States, out of a total of 3,434 students in college departments, 2,568 , or nearly seventy-five per cent., are in the classical course.

In the nine colleges of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, out of a total of 2,368 in college department, 1,302 , or nearly fifty-four per cent., are in the classical course.

In the sixteen colleges west and south of Pennsylvania, out of a total of 2,941 in college department, 1,259 , or less than forty-three per cent., are in the classical course.

These facts show that the students, in the colleges of the Western States particularly, are inclined to pursue the sciences and the modern languages, especially German, in the place of the Greek, while three fourths of all the students in the New England colleges still adhere to the study of the Greek.

In the colleges which admit both sexes, out of a total of 3,776 in the college department, 891 , or nearly twenty-four per cent., are ladies. Of the 891 ladies in these colleges, 274 , or nearly thirty-one per cent., are in the classical course ; 492, or fifty-five per cent., are in the scientific or technical courses; 135 in the Medical Department; four in the Law Department; and three in the Theological Department; seven are in post-graduate courses, which is eleven per cent. of all in this department, and the remainder are pursuing studies in college departments, but not in regular courses. In the thirty-nine colleges, whose summary of students is given, there are more than 16,700 students, of whom 2,400 are in preparatory departments ; 9,487 in the college department proper; 2,304 are pursuing the study of medicine; 1,840 the law; 456 theology; while 317 are in post-graduate courses. Of the entire number, 2,053 are ladies.

## ANCIENT HISTORY AND CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The college catalogues are largely indefinite in their statements of requirements for admission in these important branches, and, as a result, preparatory schools do not generally teach them with sufficient care and exactness, and students, on entering college, often find themselves sadly deficient in the systematic knowledge of the historical events and the geography of the classics which they have read.

All pupils in classics should provide themselves with a Classical Atlas (Appletons' or Long's) ; with a Classical Dictionary (Smith's or Anthon's) ; with a Dictionary of Antiquities (Anthon's) ; with Smith's History of Greece, Smith's, Merivale's, or Liddell's History of Rome, or equivalent books, and with Baird's Classical Manual. Let the study in these subjects be systematic and thorough, and students will find that the knowledge gained and the discipline secured, even though it may add a year to their preparatory work, will amply repay for the expense incurred and the time employed.

We therefore give on this page a more detailed account of the exact requirements of some of the universities, and earnestly recommend all students preparing for college to secure competent instruction in at least an average of what these several colleges require.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY

requires "Greek History to the death of Alexander ; Roman History to the death of Commodus. Smith's smaller histories of Greece and Rome will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge demanded."

## MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

requires "In Grecian History the first three books of Smith's History of Greece, exclusive of the chapters on Literature and Art; an outline of Roman History from the foundation of the city to the battle of Actium." The university requires in Ancient Geography that particularly of Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor. Appletons' Hand-book or Atlas of Ancient Geography is undoubtedly the best; Long's Classical Atlas is also excellent.

## CORNELL UNIVERSITY

requires "Smith's smaller history of Greece."

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

requires "History of Greece till its conquest by the Romans; History of Rome to Constantine. Smith's Manuals will suffice." Ancient Geography, "sufficient to illustrate all the authors read."

## SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

requires "Merivale's History of Rome, first twenty-five chapters; Smith's larger History of Greece, the first fourteen chapters. Ancient Geography, particularly that of Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor." Appletons' Hand-book or Atlas will suffice.

# CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN REFERENCE TO THE LATIN PRONUNCIATION IN USE OR PREFERRED. 

The recent philological researches and discussions on the subject of Latin pronunciation have quite revolutionized the methods of pronunciation in the colleges and universities of our own country, and it becomes a matter of great interest and importance to the high schools and all college preparatory institutions which method prevails among the best classical scholars. It is not ours to judge, but we present below carefully-prepared statistics, tabulated from correspondence with the presidents or Latin professors in all these institutions. While it is true that no college refuses admission to a candidate who may be proficient in either the English, Roman, or so-called Continental pronunciation, it is nevertheless a lamentable fact that pupils applying for admission to colleges are rarely proficient in any particular method. The English and Roman methods are peculiarly distinct, and one or the other should be chosen and thoroughly taught. It will be noticed as a fact of interest that the two oldest colleges of New England differ in their preference : Harvard chooses the Roman, and Yale the English.

## COLLEGES WHICH USE OR PREFER THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

| name of collegr. | location. | l.atin prorrssor, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amherst | Amherst, Mass., | .Edward P. Crowell, A. M. |
| Bowdoin. | . Brunswick, Me. | .John Avery, A. M. |
| Brown. | .Providence, R. I. | . John L. Lincoln, LL. D. |
| Colby | Waterville, Me.. | .Julian D. Taylor, A. M. |
| Dartmouth | Hanover, N. H. | .Rev. Henry Elijah Parker, A. M. |
| Hamilton | .Clinton, N. Y | .Rev. Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, A. M. |
| Iowa State | . Iowa City, Iowa.. | . Amos N. Currier, A. M. |
| Kenyon | . Gambier, Ohio | .Rev. Edward C. Benson, A. M. |
| Lafayette. | Easton, Pa. | .Rev. Lyman Coleman, D. D. |
| Northwestern. | .Evanston, Ill | . Daniel Bonbright, A. M. |
| Oberlin. | . Oberlin, Ohio | . Giles W. Shurtleff, A. M. |
| Rochester 4. | Rochester, N. Y | .William C. Morey, A. M. |
| Simpson Centenary. | Indianola, Iown | C. H. Burke, M. A. |
| Syracuse | .Syracuse, N. Y | .Frank Smalley, A. M. |
| Smith | . Northampton, Mass. | Rev. Josiah Clark. |
| Trinity. | Hartford, Conn. | . George 0. Holbrooke, M. A. |
| Tufts. | . College Hill, Mass. | . Heman A. Dearborn, A. M. |
| Wesleyan | . Middletown, Conn.. | . Rev. Calvin Sears Harrington, D. D. |
| Williams ${ }^{43}$ | Williamstown, Mass. | . Rev. Edward Herrick Griffin, A. M. |
| Yale. | . New Haven, Connı. | ...Thomas A. Thacher, LL. D. |

## COLLEGES WHICH USE OR PREFER THE ROMAN PRONUNCIATION.

| name of college. | location. | latin profrssor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allegheny. | Meadville, Pa. | . George W. Haskins, A. M. |
| Boston | Boston, Mass. | Truman H. Kimpton, A. M. |
| California State | .Oakland, Cal. | . Martin Kellogg, A. M. |
| Chicago | .Chicago, Ill. | . Heman H. Sanford, A. M., Ph. D. |
| Columbia | .New York City | .Charles Short, LL. D. |
| Cornell. | Mount Vernon, Iowa. | Rev. Hugh Boyd, M. A. |
| Cornell | Ithaca, N. Y. | .Tracy Peck, M. A. |
| Harvard. | Cambridge, Mass. | George Martin Lane, Ph. D. |
| Illinois Industrial. | Urbana, Ill. | James D. Crawford, M. A. |
| Indiana Asbury | Greencastle, Ind. | Lewis L. Rogers, Ph. D. |
| Johns Hopkins, | Baltimore, Md. | Charles D. Morris, A. M. |
| Michigan State. | Ann Arbor, Mich. | Henry S. Frieze, LL. D. |
| Middlebury | Middlebury, Vt. | . Solon Albee, A. M. |
| Minnesota State. | St. Anthony, Minn. | Jabez Brooks, M. A., D. D. |
| Notre Dame ${ }^{44}$ | Notre Dame, Ind. | Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C. S, C. |
| Princeton | . Princeton, N. | . William A. Packard, Ph. D. |
| Union | .Schenectady, N. Y. | Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, D. D. |
| Vanderbilt | .Nashville, Tenn. | .B. W. Arnold, M. A. |
| Vassa | .Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | .Charles J. Hinkel, Ph. D. |
| Washington and Lee. | Lexington, Va | Carter J. Harris, A. M. |
| Wellesley | .Wellesley, Mass. | Frances E. Lord. |
| William and Mary's. | Williamsburg, Va. | Rev. L. B. Wharton, A. M. |
| Williams ${ }^{43}$. | Williamstown, Mass. | .Rev. Edward Herrick Grifin, A. M. |
| Wisconsin State | .Madison, Wis.. | .William F. Allen, A. M. |

Note.-Excluding the two which seem to vibrate between the English, Roman, and Continental, or do not express a decided preference for either, we have twenty-two which use or prefer the Roman, eighteen the English, and one the Continental. All the Roman Catholic Institutions use the Continental.

## ROMAN PRONUNCIATION.

Harvard, Cornell (New York), and Michigan State Universities are, perhaps, the most prominent colleges which take the lead in earnestly recommending the adoption of this method, and we therefore give the scheme in detail as promulgated by these institutions, in their latest circulars.

These schemes are essentially the same, and do not materially differ from the method as found in the latest revised edition of Harkness's Latin Grammar, which also contains the fullest description of the English method, adhered to by many of the best universities in our country.

## SCHEME OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Roman Pronunclation of Latin.-This university has adopted the following system of pronunciation, based upon the investigations of Corssen and other eminent philologists, and now employed in its essential features in the universities and leading schools of England and many institutions of this country, as being proved beyond question a close approximation to the Roman pronunciation in the time of Cicero.

## VOWELS.

$\bar{a}$ as in father, ă as in amend, or in quaff (not as in hat) ; $\bar{e}$ as in they, eै as in met ${ }^{\text {a }} \overline{\bar{a}}$ as in ma-
 as in cot); $\bar{u}$ as oo in too, $u$ as in pull (not as in but) ; $y$ as $i$.

## diphthonge.

In pronouncing the diphthongs the sound of both vowels is preserved.
ae as the word ay; $a u$ as ovo in pover ; oe as $o i$ in oil ; eu nearly like $u$ in $u s e$; $u$ in $u a, u e$, etc., like $w$; $\theta i$ as in rein.

## consonants.

c always as in can; ch as $l \mathrm{l} ; \mathrm{g}$ always as in gun; $j$ always as $y$ in young; $s$ always as in $\sin$; $t$ always as in tin; o either as Fr. ou in oui, or like Eng. $v$.

## SCHEME OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

To answer numerous inquiries in regard to the system of pronouncing Latin now adopted in this university, a statement of its essential deviations from the "English method" is herewith given. The system is, in no proper sense, "new": it is rather the result of investigations independently carried on in different countries and ages to ascertain how the Romans spoke their language at the period of its greatest purity.
vowexs.
Each vowel had, in general, a single elementary sound. Though position somewhat modified the quality of this sound, yet the only important vocal distinction between "long" and "short" vowels was that of quantity. The following are approximate English equivalents of these vowelsounds:
$\bar{a}$ as in father, $\check{a}$ as in dogma; $\bar{e}$ as in they, $\begin{gathered}\text { é as }\end{gathered}$ in valley; $\bar{z}$ as in machine, $\bar{\delta}$ as in unity; $\bar{\delta}$ as in pole, $\delta$ as in police; $\bar{u}$ as in rude, $\breve{u}$ as in put.

DIPHTHONGS.
In pronouncing the diphthonge, each element should have its own individual sound. But, as these two sounds are made with a single emission of breath, the practical analogies in English are these :
ae (or ai) as $a i$ in aisle; au as ou in house; oe
(or oi) as oi in oil; ei as ei in vein; eu as $\sigma u$ in foud; ui as ui in suite.

## BEMI-VOWEL.

$j$ uniformly like $y$; ouniformly like v.

## consonants.

c always like $k$; $g$ always like $g$ in get; 8 always like $s$ in sit; $t$ always like $t$ in till.

## SYLLABICATION.

A single consonant between vowels should be joined in pronunciation to the latter. Two or more consonants preceding a vowel should be uttered with that vowel, if the combined consonants begin a Latin (or Greek) word. In compound words, however, the component parts should be pronounced separately.

The above scheme is not claimed to be the exact Romen orthoēpy-the nature of the case must always preclude such absolute knowledge; it is,
however, claimed to be so near an approach to the ancient pronunciation that there is full justification for the growing tendency to substitute its main features for the "English method" of speaking Latin-a method which came into being in quite modern times, which is so full of obvious defects that it satisfies few Latinists in England or America, and is an object of amazement and ridicule to classical scholars in other countries.

> Traoy Peck,
> Professor of Latin, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

## SCHEME OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

In Latin, the following pronunciation is recommended: $\tilde{a}$ as in father, ă the same sound, but
 chine, $\check{\imath}$ as in sit; $\bar{o}$ as in hole, $\begin{gathered} \\ \text { as in nor ; } \bar{u} \text { as }\end{gathered}$ in rude, $\breve{u}$ as in put; $j$ like $y$ in year, c and $g$ like Greek $\kappa$ and $\gamma$.

[^9]
## CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

| NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. | LOCATION. | PRESIDENT. | Year established. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Harvard. | Cambridge, Mass. | Charles W. Eliot, LL. D | 1638 |
| 2. William and Mary's. | Williamsburg, Va. | Benjamin S. Ewell, LL. D | 1693 |
| 3. Yale | New Haven, Conn. | Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D | 1701 |
| 4. Princeton | Princeton, N. J. | Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D. | 1746 |
| 8. Washington and Lee. | Lexington, $\mathrm{\nabla a}$ | Gen. G. W. C. Lee | 1749 |
| 6. Columbia. | City of New York | Fred. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. | 1754 |
| 7. Brown | Providence, R. I | Rev. Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D., LL. D | 1764 |
| 8. Dartmouth | Hanover, N. H | Rev. Samuel C. Barlett, D. D. | 1769 |
| 9. Williams | Williamstown, Mass | Paul A. Chadbourne, D. D., LL. D | 1793 |
| 10. Union | Schenectady, N. Y | Rev. Eliphalet N. Porter, D. D | 1795 |
| 11. Middlebury | Middlebury, Vt. | Rev. Calvin B. Hulbert, D. D. | 1797 |
| 12. Bowdoin | Brunswick, Me | Joshua L. Chamberlain, LL. D | 1802 |
| 12. Hamilton. | Clinton, N. Y | Rev. Samuel G. Brown, D. D., LL. D. | 1812 |
| 14. Allegheny | Meadville, Pa. | Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, D. D. | 1815 |
| 15. Colby | Waterville, Me. | Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D. | 1819 |
| 16. Amherst | Amherst, Mass. | Rev. Julius H. Seelye | 1821 |
| 17. Trinity. | Hartford, Conn | Rev. Thomas R. Pynchon, D.D., LL. D | 1823 |
| 18. Kenyon. | Gambier, Ohio | Rev. William B. Bodine, A. M | 1824 |
| 19. Rensselaer Polytechnic. . | Troy, N. | Hon. James Forsyth. | 1824 |
| 20. Wesleyan | Middletown, Conn | Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D | 1831 |
| 21. Lafayette. | Easton, Pa | Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D | 1832 |
| 22. Oberlin | Oberlin, Ohio | Rev. J. H. Fairchild | 1833 |
| 23. Indiana Asbury | Greencastle, In | Alexander Martin, D. D | 1837 |
| 24. Michigan | Ann Arbor, Mich | James B. Angell, LL. D | 1841 |
| 25. Notre Dame | Notre Dame, Ind. | Very Rev. William Corby, C. S. | 1842 |
| 26. Rochester. | Rochester, N. | Martin B. Anderson, LL. | 1850 |
| 27. Wisconsin. | Madison, Wis | John Bascom, D. D., LL. D. | 1850 |
| 28. Cornell. | Mount Vernon, Iow | Rev. William F. King, D. D. | 1851 |
| 29. California | Oakland, Cal | John Le Conte, M. D | 1855 |
| 30. Northwestern | Evanston, I | Oliver Marcy, LL. D. (Acting President) | 1855 |
| 31. Tufts. | College Hill, Mass | Elmer H. Capen | 1855 |
| 32. Chicago | Chicago, Ill | Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D | 1859 |
| 83. Iowa State. | Iowa City, Iowa. | Hon. Josiah L. Pickard, LL. D | 1860 |
| 34. Vassar. | Poughkeepsie, N. Y | Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D | 1861 |
| 35. Cornell. | Ithaca, N. Y | Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D | 1865 |
| 36. Simpson Centenary. | Indianola, Iowa | Rev. T. C. Berry, A. M. | 1866 |
| 37. Illinois Industrial.. | Urbana, Il | Rev. John M. Gregory, D. D., LL. D | 1868 |
| 38. Minnesota State. | St. Anthony, Minn. | William T. Folwell. | 1868 |
| 39. Boston. | Boston, Mass | William F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D | 1871 |
| 40. Syracuse. | Syracuse, N. Y | Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D. | 1872 |
| 41. Vanderbilt | Nashville, Tenn. | Landon C. Garland, LL. D. | 1878 |
| 42. Wellesley | Wellesley, Mass. | Ada L. Howard | 1875 |
| 43.. Smith. | Northampton, Mass. | Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D. D., LL. D | 1875 |
| 44. Johns Hopkins Univers'y | Baltimore, Md. | Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D. | 1876 |

## CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN REFERENCE TO THE ADMISSION OF THE SEXES.

Colleges exclusively for Gentlemen.

| Amherst. | Amherst, Mass. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bowdoin. | Brunswick, Me. |
| Brow | Providence, R. I. |
| Columbia | New York City. |
| Dartmonth | Hanover, N. H. |
| Hamilton | Clinton, N. Y. |
| Harvard ${ }^{45}$ | . Oambridge, Mass. |
| Johns Hopkins | Baltimore, Md. |
| Kenyon. | Gambier, Ohio. |
| Lafayette | Easton, Pa. |
| Middlebury | Middlebury, Vt. |
| Notre Dame | Notre Dame, Ind. |
| Princeton | Princeton, N. J. |
| Rensselaer Polytech | .Troy, N. Y. |
| Rochester. | .Rochester, N. Y. |
| Trinity | Hartford, Conn. |
| Tufts. | . College Hill, Mass. |
| Union | . Schenectady, N. Y. |
| Vanderbilt | Nashville, Tenn. |
| Washington and I | Lexington, Va. |
| Williams | Williamstown, Mass. |
| William and Mary's. | Williamsburg, Va. |
| Yale ${ }^{46}$ | New Haven, Conn. |

Colleges exclusively for Ladies.
Vassar...................... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wellesley................. Wellesley, Mass.
Smith .................... Northampton, Mass.

Colleges which admit Both Sexes.

| Allegheny | Meadville, Pa. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boston | Boston, Mass. |
| California State. | . Oakland, Cal. |
| Ohicago. | .Chicago, Ill. |
| Colby | Waterville, Me. |
| Cornell (Iow | Mount Vernon, Iowa |
| Cornell (New York) | Ithaca, N. Y. |
| Illinois Industrial | Urbana, Ill. |
| Indiana Asbury.. | Greencastle, Ind. |
| Iowa State. | . Iowa City, Iowa. |
| Michigan State | Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Minnesota State | .St. Anthony, Minn. |
| Northwestern. | Evanston, Ill. |
| Oberlin.. | . Oberlin, Ohio. |
| Simpson Centenary | .Indianola, Iowa. |
| Syracuse | .Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Wesleyan | Middletown, Conn. |
| Wisconsin State | Madison, Wis. |

Note.-It is perhaps a significant fact that all the State universities, and all the colleges under the fostering care of the Methodist Church (so far as we have enumerated them), admit both sexes.

## CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN REFERENCE TO CHURCH INFLUENCE OR CONTROL.

Very few of the colleges are sectarian in practice, but we classify them according to the church influence under which they were established, or by which they are generally fostered.

## Methodist.

Boston University. Cornell College (Iowa) Indiana Asbury University. Allegheny College. Northwestern University. Simpson Centenary Oollege. Syracuse University. Wesleyan University.

Southern Methodist.
Vanderbilt University.
Congregational.
Amherst College.
Bowdoin College.
Dartmouth College.
Middlebury Oollege.
Oberlin College.
Williams College.
Yale College.

> Baptist.

Brown University.
Chicago University. Colby University. Rochester University.

Presbyterian.
Hamilton College.
Lafayette College.
Princeton Oollege.

Episcopalian.
Columbia College.
Kenyón College.
Trinity College.

Universalist.
Tufts Oollege.

Roman Catholic.
University of Notre Dame.

Non-Sectarian.
California State University.
Cornell University (New York).
Harvard University.
Illinois Industrial University.
Iowa State University.
Johns Hopkins University.
Michigan State University.
Minnesota State University.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institate.
Smith College.
Union College.
Vassar Oollege.
Washington and Lee University.
Wellesley College.
William and Mary's College. ${ }^{47}$
Wisconsin State University.
${ }^{47}$ Formerly Episcopalian,

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The forty-four colleges whose specific requirements for admission have been given, fairly represent all the universities and colleges of the country. We give below an average of these requirements, a thorough preparation in which will, we believe, admit a student to any of the institutions whose specific requirements are not stated.

## I. CLASSICAL COURSE.

## LATIN.

Four books of Cæsar (Harkness's edition recommended) ; six books of Virgil's Eneid (Frieze's or Bryce's recommended) ; eight orations of Cicero, including the Manilian Law (Harkness's recommended) ; the first two parts of Harkness's Latin Prose Composition, or forty-four exercises in Arnold's or an equivalent, with a thorough knowledge of the Latin Grammar, including Prosody (Harkness's recommended).

## GREEK.

Xenophon's Anabasis, three books (Boise's recommended); two books of Homer's Iliad (Boise's recommended), omitting Catalogue of Ships, Book II.; simple exercises in Greek Prose Composition, with accents, as may be found in the first lessons of Arnold's, Boise's, or Jones's Greek Prose, with a thorough knowledge of the Greek Grammar (Hadley's or Goodwin's recommended).

## MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including Metric System ; Algebra to Quadratics (Loomis's or Olney's recommended) ; Plane Geometry (Loomis, Olney, Wentworth, or Chauvenet).

ANCIENT HISTORY AND CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.
History as found in Smith's smaller histories of Greece and Rome. Classical Geography should be studied from such a book as Appletons' Hand-book, or Long's.

## COMMON ENGLISH.

A thorough knowledge of English Grammar, with such proficiency in the elements of Rhetoric as will enable the student to spell, punctuate, and paragraph correctly; United States History, Political and Mathematical Geography, with elements of Physical Geography.

## II. SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

To enter the Scientific courses, a student should have an elementary knowledge of Natural Philosophy, or Botany, or Chemistry; the Science Primers will indicate the amount. The same proficiency in Mathematics as mentioned above, with Algebra through Quadratics, and French and German instead of Latin and Greek, or Latin, with French or German, instead of Greek.

## ENUMERATION OF THE COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED.



| STATE. | Location. | Church or other Control. | STATE. | Location. | Church or other Control |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Delaware. <br> Delaware College. | Newark | State. | Mississippl (continued) Shaw University*.... |  | M. E |
| Delaware Colleg |  |  | Alcorn University | Rodney | . |
| Frederick College. | Fre |  | Oakland College | Oak |  |
| Johns Hopkins Univer. | Baltimore | Non | University of Mississippi | Oxford |  |
| Loyola College. . | Baltimor | R. C. | Pass Christian College. | Pass C | R. |
| Rock Hill College | Ellicott City | R. C. |  |  |  |
| St. Charles College | Eliicott City | R. C. |  |  |  |
| St. John's College. | Annapolis. | State |  |  |  |
| Washington College. | Chestertow | Non-Sec. | Louisiana. |  |  |
| Wes, Maryland College * | Westminste | M. P. | Thomson University | Baldwin | M. E. |
| Mount St. Mary's. | Emmetsburg | R. C. | Louisiana State. | Baton Roug |  |
| Mount St. Clement' | Ilchester | R. C. | St. Charles College | Grand Coteau | C. |
| Calvert College. | New Win | R. C. | Mount Lebanon Un | Mount Lebau | Bap. |
| Virginia. |  |  | Centenary College. | Jackson. | M. E. S. |
| College oy William and Mary . . . ....... | Willi | Non | College of the Immaculate Conception. | New | C. |
| Emory and Henry Col. . | Emory | M. E. | Leland University ${ }^{*}$ | New Orlea | p. |
| Hampden-Sidney College | Hampden-Sidney. | Pres. | Straight Un | Orlea | ong. |
| Randolph-Macon College | Ashland | M. E. S. | Jefferson College....... | New Or |  |
| Richmond College... | Richmo | Bap. | New Orleans University * | New Or | E. |
| Roanoke College. | Salem | Luth | Texas. |  |  |
| University of Virginia. | Univer, of Va.P.0. | State. | St. Joseph's College | Brownvill | R. C. |
| Wash. and Lee Univer. | Lexington | Non-Sec. | Colorado College... | Columbia |  |
| West Virginia. |  |  | University of St. M | Galvesto | . |
| Bethany College. | Betha | Ch | Henderson College | Henderso |  |
| West Virginia College. . | Flemingt | F. W. | Baylor University | Independen |  |
| West Virginia University | Morganto | State. | St. Mary's College | San Antonio |  |
| St. Vincent's College.... | Wheeling | R. C. | Waco University* | Waco . Marshal | [p. |
| rth Carolina. |  |  | Guadelu | Seguin. |  |
| Biddle University. | Charlo | Pres. | Salado College* | Salado | on-Sec. |
| Davidson College.. | DavidsonCol. P. O. | Pres. | Southwestern University | George | E. |
| North Carolina College | Mount Pleasant. | Luth. | Trinity University* | Tehuaca | P. |
| Rutherford College* | Happy Нome. | M. E. | Arkansas. |  |  |
| Trinity College... | Trinity | M. E. | Arkansas. |  |  |
| Univer. of North Carolin | Chapel H | State. | Arkansas College | Balesvill |  |
| Wake Forest College. | Forestvill | Bap. | Cane Hill College * | Boonsbor |  |
| Weaverville Coilege | Weaver | Non-Sec. | Ark. Industrial Uni | Fayettevi |  |
| Wilson College * | Wilson | Non-Sec. | Judson University * | Judson | ap. |
| Yadkin College | Yadkin Col. P. O.. | Non-Sec. | St. John's College | Little | as. |
| South Caroli |  |  | Kentucky. |  |  |
| College of Charlesto | Charles | Non-Sec. | Berea College * | Berea | ong. |
| Erskine College. | Due West | A. R. P. | Bethel College. | ussellvi | ap. |
| Furman University | Greenville | Bap. | Cecilian College. | ecilia | P |
| Newberry College | Walhalla | Luth | Central Universi | ichmon | P |
| Nofford College. | Spartanbur | M. E. S. | Centre College | anvill | res |
| Univer, of South Carolina | Columbia | State. | Concord College | New Libert | Pap. |
| org |  |  | Eminence College | Eminence | hr. |
| Atlanta University * | At | n- | retown Coll |  |  |
| Clark University*. | Atlan |  | Kentucky Universit | Lexingt |  |
| Emory College.. | fo | L. | Kentucky Wesley. Univ. | Millersburg | I. E. |
| Gainesville College | Gaines | n-See | St. Joseph's College. | Bardstown | R. C |
| Mercer University. | Maco | p. | St. Mary's College. | St. Mary' | . |
| Pio Nono College . . | aco | . | W arren College. | Bowling G | I. E. S. |
| University of Georgia. | Athen |  | Waren College. | , |  |
| Oglethorpe College | Atlan |  | Missouri. |  |  |
| Christ's College.. | Montp | E. | University of Misso | Colu | at |
| Alabama. |  |  | Baptist College ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Louisia |  |
| Southern University. | Greensbo | E. S. | Central College. | Fayette |  |
| Howard College. | Marion | Bap. | St. Vincent's College | Cape Gira |  |
| Spring Hill College. | Mohile | C |  |  | I. |
| University of Alahama.. | Tuscaloos |  | Jefferson City College | Jefferson C | P. E. |
| East Alabama College... | Auburn. | M. E. S. | William Jewell College. | Liberty.. | Bap. |
| Talladega College. | Tallad |  | Palmyra College. | Palmyr | E |
| Mississippl. |  |  | St. Charles Colleg | St. Charles | M. E. |
| Simple-Braddus College. | Centre Clinton | Bap. | Central Weslevan Col.* Christian Brothers Col. | Warrento St. Louis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M. E. } \\ & \text { R. C. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mississippi College..... | Clinton | Bap. | Christian Brothers Col. . | St. Louis | R. C. |


| STATE. | Location. | Church or other Control. | STATE, | Location. | Church or other Contro'. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Missourl (continued). Christian University * | Canton | Chr. | Ohio (continued). <br> Muskingien College | New Conco | Non-Sec. |
| Drury College.. | Springfiel | Cong. |  |  |  |
| Grand River College. | Edinburg. | Bap. | Wittenberg Coll | Springfie | uth |
| La Grange College ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | La Grange | Bap. | Heidelberg College* | Liffin.. | Ref. |
| Lincoln College. | Greenwoo | U. P. | Urbana University | Urbana | N. C. |
| St. Louis University | St. Louis. | R. C . | Otterbein University | Westervil | U. B. |
| Thayer College *.. | Kidder. | Cong. | Willoughby College* | Willoughb | M. E. |
| Waehington University. | St. Louis | Non-Sec. | University of Wooster*. | Wooster | Pres. |
| Hannibal College.. | Hannibal |  | Antioch College*..... | Yellow Springs. | Unit. |
| Johnson College. | Macon City |  | Wilberforce University** | Xenia......... | A. M. E. |
| St. Joseph's College | St. Joseph. | R. C. | Xenia College*........ | Xeni\& | M. E. |
| Tennéssee. |  |  | Ohio Wes. University*.. | Delaware | M. E. |
| University of Nashville. . | Nashvill | St | One-Study University*.. | Scio Post | M. E. |
| East Ten. Wes. Univer.* | Athens | M. E. | Ohio Central Colleg <br> Hiram College* | Tberia <br> Hiram | Cbr. |
| King College. . ........ | Bristol. | Pres. | Oberlin College* | Oberlin | Cong. |
| Greenville and Tusculum College * $\qquad$ | Tu |  | Geneva College*. | West Ge | Pres. |
| Bethel College*...... | McKenzie | C. P. | Hebrew Union College* | cinna | dew. |
| Central Tennessee Col.*. | Nashville. | M. E. | Kenyon College. | Gambie |  |
| Christian Brothers Col. . | Memphis | R. C. | McCorcle College*.... | Sago. | Pres. |
| Cumberland University* | Lebanon | C. P. | University of Cincinnati* | Cincinnati |  |
| East Tennessee Univer. . | Knoxville | Non-Sec. | Wilmington College ${ }^{*}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Wilmingto |  |
| Fisk University ${ }^{\text {* }}$. | Nashville. | Non-Sec. | Indiana. |  |  |
| Henderson Masonic * | Henderson | Non-Sec. | Indiana University* | Bloomingto | State. |
| Hiwassee College | Hiwassee Col. P.O. | M. E. S. | Brookville College* | Brookville | M. E. |
| McKenzie College ${ }^{*}$ | McKenzie..... . . | Non-Sec. | Wabash College. | Crawfordsv | Pres. |
| Manchester College* | Manchester | Non-Sec. | Franklin College | Franklin. | Bap. |
| Maryville College* | Maryville | Pres. | Fort Wayue Colleg | Fort Wayn | M. E. |
| Mosheim College*. | Mosheim | Luth. | Concordia College. | Fort Wayn | uth. |
| Mossy Creek College | Mossy Creek | Bap. | Hanover College. | Hanover. | Pres. |
| Neophogen College* | Gallatin.. | Non-Sec. | Hartsville Universi | Hartsville | U. B. |
| So. Wes. Bap. Univ | Jackson.. | Bap. | North Wes. Chr. Univ. | Indianapoli | Chr. |
| So. Wes. Pres. Univ | Clarksvil | Pres. | Union Christian College* | Merom. | Chr |
| Univ. of South.. . . . . . . | Sewane | P. E. | Moores Hill College* . | Moore's Hil | M. E. |
| Vanderbilt University. | Nashville.. | M. E. S. | Purdue University | Lafayette | Non-Sec |
| Woodbury College*.... | Woodbury | Non-Sec. | Salem College. | Bourbon | Bap. |
| Pres. Synodical College. | La Grange. | Pres. | Univ. of Notre-Dam | Notre Dam | R. C. |
| Jonesborough College . | Jonesborough | M. E. | Earlham College*. | Richmond |  |
| Union University | Murfreesboro | Bap. | St. Meinrad's College. | St. Meinrad' | R. C. |
| Franklin College. | Near Nashvill | Chr. | Valparaiso College | Valparaiso |  |
| Michigan. |  |  | Smithson College* | Loganspo | niv. |
| Adrian College* | Adrian | M. P. | Howard College.. | Kokomo |  |
| Albion College*. | Albion. | M. E. | Ridgeville College*.. | Ridgeville | F. W. B. |
| St. Philip's College | Detroit | R. C. | Indiana Asbury Unit.*. | Greencast | M. E. |
| Hillsdale College* | Hillsdal | F. W. B. | Butler University* | Irvington |  |
| Hope College*. | Holland | Ref. | Bedford College* | Bedford. | Chr. |
| Kalamazoo College* | Kalama | Bap. |  |  |  |
| Olivet College*.. | Olive | Cong. | Lll. Industrial Unit.* | Urbana |  |
|  | Ann Arb |  | Abingdon College*.... | Abingdon. |  |
| Grand Traverse*. . . . . . | Benzonia |  | Illinois Wes. Univ.* | Bloomingt | M. E. |
| Battle Creek College* . | Battle Cree | S. D. B. | St. Viateur's College | Kankak | R. C. |
| Oh |  |  |  | Carlinvi |  |
| Ohio Uuiversity*. | Athens | State. | St. Aloysius College | East St. | C. |
| Buchtel College*. | Athens | Univ. | Eureka College*. | Eureka | hr. |
| Baldwin University*. | Berea | M. E. | Lombard University* | Galesburg | niv |
| German Wallace Col.*. . | Berea | M. E. | Knox College*. | Galesburg | Cong. |
| St. Xavier's College . . . | Cincinna | R. C. | Illinois College* | Jacksonvi | Cong. |
| Mount St. Mary's of the |  |  | McKendree College* | Lebanon | M. E. |
| West.. ...... | Cincinnati. | R. C. | Lincoln University* | Lincoln | C. P. |
| Farmer's College* | College Hill | Non-Sec. | Monmouth College* | Monmout | U. P. |
| Capitol University | Columbus. | Luth. | Northwestern College* | Naperville | E. A. |
| Denison University | Granville. | Bap. | Augustina College. | Rock Islan | Luth. |
| Harlem Springs College. | Harlem Springs. |  | Quincy College* | Quincy. | M. E. |
| Western Reserve College | Hudson. ... . . . |  | Jubilee College. . | Robin's Nes | P. E. |
| St. Louis College. . | Louisville | R. C | Shurtleff College*. | Upper Alton | Bap. |
| Marietta College | Marietta |  | Westfield College*. | Westfield | U. B. |
| Mount Union*. | Mount Uni | M. E. | Wheaton College*. | Wheaton | Cong. |
| Franklin College | New Athen | $\bar{U} . \mathbf{P}$ | Univ. of Chicago* | Chicago. | Bap. |


| STATE, | Location. | Church or other Control | STATE. | Location. | Church or other Control. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Illinois (continued). |  | R. C. <br> Non-Sec. <br> M. E. <br> Pres. <br> Non-Sec. <br> M. E. <br> Non-Sec. <br> Luth. | sas (continued). |  |  |
| St. Joseph's College. | Lentopolis |  | Washburn College | Tope |  |
| Rock River University*. | Dixon |  | Lane University. | Lecomp |  |
| Northwestern Univ.*. | Evanston. |  | St. Mary's College | St. Mary | R. |
| Lake Forest University". | Lake Fores |  | Nebraska |  |  |
| III. Agri. College* | Irvington. Abingdon |  | versity of Nebraska* | Lincoln | State. |
| Ewing College*. | Ewing |  | Doane College* | Crete. | Cong |
| Carthage College* | Carthag |  | Nebraska College Congregational | Nebraska Fontenelle. | P. E. Cong |
| Wisconsin. Univ. of Wisconsin* | Madison <br> Appleton. <br> Beaver Dam <br> Beloit <br> Galesville <br> Janesville. <br> St. Frances. <br> Milton <br> Racine. <br> Ripon <br> Prairie du Chien <br> Watertown <br> Waukesha....... | State. <br> M. E. <br> Bap. <br> Cong. <br> M. E. | Oregon. <br> University of Oregon* |  |  |
| Laurence University*. |  |  | Christian College ${ }^{\text {* }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... | Monmouth ...... | State. Chr. |
| Wayland University. |  |  | Corvallis College* | Corvallis | M. E. S. |
| Beloit College. . . . . |  |  | McMinnville Colleg | McMinnvill |  |
| Galesville University* |  |  | Pacific University* | Forest Grov | E. A. |
| Janesville College. |  | R. C. | Philomath College | Philomath | U, B. |
| Pio Nono College |  |  | Willamette University | Salem | M. E. |
| Milton College* |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. D. B. } \\ & \text { P. E. } \end{aligned}$ | Holy Angels' College | Vancouv | R. C. |
| Racine College |  |  | Oregon College . . | Oregon City..... | Bap. |
| Ripon College* |  | Cong. | Colorado. |  |  |
| St. John's College. |  | Luth. <br> Pres. |  | Boulder.......... | State. |
| Carroll College |  |  | California. |  |  |
| Minnesota. |  |  | University of Califor- |  |  |
| iv. of Minnesot John's Collecre | Falls of St. Ant'ny. St. Joseph. |  | College of St. Augustine. |  |  |
| Carleton College*. ..... <br> Iowa. <br> Iowa State Univ.* | Northfield....... | Cong. | St. Vincent's College... Marysville College...... <br> Petaluma College. | Los Angeles... . . . Marysville. Petaluma | R. C. |
|  | Iowa City | State. | Petaluma College...... . <br> St. Ignatius College . | Petaluma....... <br> San Francisco. |  |
| Burlington University*. | Burlington | Bap. | St. Mary's College. . . . . . |  | R. C. <br> R. C. |
| Griswold College. | Davenport | P. E. | St. Mary's College. . . . .University College . | San Francisco.... |  |
| Nor. Lutheran College. | Decorah |  |  | San Rafael. ..... |  |
| Fairfield College**. . . . | Fairfiel | Luth. Luth. | Franciscan College. | Santa Barbara... |  |
| Upper Iowa University*. | Fayette. | $\xrightarrow[\text { M. E. }]{\text { Cong. }}$ | College of Our Lady of Guadelupe. |  |  |
| Iowa College*. . . . . . . . | Grinnell. |  |  | Santa Inez. . . . . . | R. C. |
| Iowa Wesleyan Univ.*.. | Mount Pleas | M. E.Bap. | Guadelupe Univ. of the Pacific* | Santa Clara. | M. E. |
| Central Univ. of Iowa* | Pella. |  | Pacific Methodist Col.* | Santa Rosa...... | M. E. S.M. E. |
| Humboldt College* | Springfi | Unit. |  |  |  |
| Tabor College*. | Tabor | Cong. M. E. | Pacific Methodist Col.** California College* | Vacaville.. ...... <br> Vacaville........ | Bap. |
| Cornell College* | Mount Vernon |  | Hesperian College*. <br> Pierce Christian Col.* | Woodland... .... College City |  |
| German College*. | Mount Pleasan | M. E. |  |  | Chr. |
| Oskaloosa College | Oskaloosa |  | Pierce Christian Col.*... <br> Sacred Heart College... | College City. . . . . San Francisco... | R. C. <br> R. C. <br> Non-Sec. |
| Parson's College* | Fairfield | Pres. | Santa Clara College | Santa Clara...... |  |
| Penn College**........ | Oskaloosa |  |  | Washington..... |  |
| Simpson Centenary Col.* | Indianola | M. E. |  |  |  |
| Univ, of Des Moines*. Western College* | Des Moine | Bap. | District of Columbia. Georgetown College . | Georgetown. . . . . <br> Washington. . . . . <br> Washington. . . . . <br> Washington. .... <br> Washington. . . . . | R. C. <br> Bap. <br> R. C. <br> Cong. <br> Non-Sec. |
| Algona College*. | Algona | M. E. | Columbian College . . . . . |  |  |
| Amity College** | College Sprin | Non-Sec. | Gonzaga College. |  |  |
| Kansas. |  |  | Howard University* |  |  |
| ate University* | Law | State. <br> R. $\mathbf{O}$. <br> M. E. <br> Pres. <br> Bap. | Nat. Deaf Mute College. |  |  |
| St. Benedict's College | Atchiso |  | United States Government. <br> U. S. Naval Academy.. . <br> U. S. Military Academy. |  |  |
| Baker University* | Baldwin |  |  | Annapolis, Md. West Point, N. Y. |  |
| Highland University | Highland |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. S. G. } \\ & \text { U. S. G. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ottawa University | Ottawa |  |  |  |  |

Notz.-Excluding the Roman Catholic Institutions, none of which admit ladies, there are three hundred and fifty-five universities and colleges, of which one hundred and eighty-three, or fifty-two per cent., admit both sexes.

Giving the Ratio in each State to Population.

| NAMES OF STATES. | population. ${ }^{48}$ | number or collzarg. | batio of colleges to population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maine. | 626,915 | 3 | 1 to 208,972 |
| New Hampshire. | 818,300 | 1 | 1 " 318,300 |
| Vermont.. | 330,651 | 3 | 1 " 110,184 |
| Massachusetts. | 1,457,351 | 9 | 1 " 161,928 |
| Rhode Island. | 217,353 | 1 | 1 " 217,353 |
| Connecticut. | 587,454 | 3 | 1 " 179,151 |
| Total in New England States | 3,487,924 | 20 | 1 to 174,396 |
| New York. | 4,382,759 | 28 | 1 to 156,527 |
| New Jersey. | 906,096 | 5 | 1 " 181,219 |
| Pennsylvania. | 3,521,951 | 29 | 1 " 121,447 |
| Delaware.. | 125,015 | 1 | 1 " 125,015 |
| Maryland. | 780,894 | 11 | 1 " 70,990 |
| Virginia. . | 1,225,163 | 8 | 1 " 158,145 |
| West Virginia. | 442,014 | 4 | 1 " 110,503 |
| District of Columbia, | 131,700 | 5 | 1 " 26,340 |
| Total in Middle States, including District of Columbia.. | 11,515,592 | 91 | 1 to 126,545 |
| North Carolina. | 1,071,361 | 10 | 1 to 107,136 |
| South Carolina. | 705,606 | 6 | 1 " 117,601 |
| Georgia. | 1,184,109 | 9 | 1 " 131,568 |
| Alabama. | 996,992 | 6 | 1 " 166,165 |
| Florida. | 187,748 | 0 |  |
| Tennessee | 1,258,520 | 27 | 1 to 46,612 |
| Total in Southeastern States. | 5,404,336 | 58 | 1 to 98,178 |
| Kentucky.. | 1,321,011 | 14 | 1 to 94,358 |
| Ohio. . . . | 2,665,260 | 37 | 1 " 72,034 |
| Indiana | 1,680,637 | 23 | 1 " 73,506 |
| Illinois. | 2,539,891 | 30 | 1 " 84,663 |
| Michigan. | 1,184,059 | 10 | 1 " 118,405 |
| Wisconsin. | 1,054,670 | 13 | 1 " 81,128 |
| Total in North-Central States east of the Mississippi.. | 10,445,528 | 127 | 1 to 82,249 |
| Missouri. | 1,721,295 | 23 | 1 to 74,889 |
| Iowa... | 1,194,020 | 21 | 1 " 66,858 |
| Minnesota | 439,706 | 3 | 1 " 146,569 |
| Kansas. | 364,399 | 8 | 1 " 45,550 |
| Nebraska. | 122,993 | 4 | 1 " 30,748 |
| Total in North-Central States west of the Mississippi... | 3,842,418 | 59 | 1 to 65,126 |
| Mississippi. | 827,922 | 10 | 1 to 82,792 |
| Louisiana.. | 726,915 | 10 | 1 " 72,691 |
| Arkansas. | 484,471 | 6 | 1 " 96,894 |
| Texas. | 818,579 | 12 | 1 " 68,215 |
| Total in South-Central States. | 2,857,887 | 87 | 1 to 77,240 |
| California. | 560,247 | 20 | 1 to 28,012 |
| Oregon. | 90,923 | 9 | 1 " 10,103 |
| Nevada. | 42,491 | 0 |  |
| Colorado | 39,864 | 1 | 1 to 39,864 |
| Total in Western States.. | 738,525 | 30 | 1 to 24,451 |
| Total east of the Mississippi ${ }^{49}$. Total west of the Mississippi. . | $\begin{array}{r} 32,408,217 \\ 5,878,938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 816 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 102,558 \\ & 1 \text { " } 65,462 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total in the United States.. | 38,287,205 | 422 | 1 " 90,728 |

## CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES IN REFERENCE TO CHURCH OR OTHER CONTROL,

Including those whose specific requirements for admission are given.

| COLLEGES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { England } \\ & \text { States. } \end{aligned}$ | Middle states. | Southeastern States. | NorthCentral States east of the Mis- sissippi. | NorthCentral States west of the Mis- sissippl. | SouthCentral States. | Western States. | Total in the United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roman Catholic.. . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 23 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 67 |
| Methodist Episcopal. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 46 |
| South Methodist Episcopal. | - | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 |
| Methodist Protestant. . . | -. | - | - | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| African Methodist Episcopal. . | . | - | . | 1 | - | . | - | 1 |
| Total Methodist.. | . | . | . | - | . | - | . | 65 |
| Baptist. . | 2 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 44 |
| Free Baptist. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | . | 1 |
| Seventh-day Baptist. | - | 1 | . | 2 | . | - | - | 3 |
| Free-will Baptist. . | . | 1 | . | 2 | - | . | . | 8 |
| Total Baptist. . | - | - | - | . | - | . | .. | 51 |
| Presbyterian. . | .. | 8 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | .. | 30 |
| United Presbyterian.. | . | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | .- | -. | 6 |
| Cumberland Presbyterian. | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | -. | 6 |
| Southern Presbyterian.. | . | . | - | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Total Presbyterian. . . . . . . | - | - ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | . | - | . | - | -• | 44 |
| Congregationalist. | 6 | 1 | . | 9 | 8 | 1 | . | 25 |
| Protestant Episcopal. | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 16 |
| Lutheran. | -. | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | 17 |
| Christian. | . | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | . | 3 | 15 |
| Universalist. . | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | - | 5 |
| United Brethren. . | - | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 |
| Unitarian.. | . | . | - | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Friends . | . | 2 | . . | 2 | 1 | -. | . | 6 |
| German Reforined. | . | 3 | .. | . | - | . | - | 8 |
| Reformed (Dutch).. | . | 2 | - | 8 | . | . | - | $\delta$ |
| Congregationalist and Presbyter'n | . | - | - | 1 | . | - | . | 1 |
| Moravian. . . . . . | - | 1 | -. | $\cdots$ | - | -. | -. | 1 |
| New Church.. | . | . | -. | 1 | .. | . | .. | 1 |
| Jewish. . | . | -. | . | 1 | . | - | . | 1 |
| Evangelical Association. . | . | .. | . | 1 | . | - | 1 | 2 |
| Masonic. . | . | - | . | - | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| City . | . | 1 | . | - | . | . | .. | 1 |
| State Universities.. | .. | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 27 |
| Non-sectarian. | 4 | 15 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 48 |
| Unknown.. | . | . | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 12 |
| Total., | 20 | 91 | 58 | 127 | 59 | 87 | 30 | 422 |

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

Although Harvard University has not opened its doors to women, for class recitation and regular matriculation, it has, nevertheless, following the examples of the English universities, practically expressed its entire accord with the increasing sentiment in favor of the higher education of women, by establishing a system of examinations, under the supervision of its faculty, the details of which, since they are not generally understood, especially among young lady students, we give below, taken from the circular for 1879.

These examinations were held for the first time in 1874, in Boston. The sixth examination will be held simultaneously in Cambridge, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, beginning at some date between May 27 and June 5, 1879, and will be of two grades: 1. A general or preliminary examination for young women who are not less than seventeen years old; 2. An advanced examination for those who have passed the preliminary examination, and are not less than eighteen years old.

## I. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The Preliminary Examination embraces the following subjects: English, Physical Geography, either Elementary Botany or Elementary Physics, Arithmetic, Algebra through quadratic equations, Plane Geometry, History, and any two of the four languages - French, German, Latin, and Greek-at least one of the two chosen being a modern language.

This examination can be taken as a whole only by young women who are at least seventeen years old. It may, however, at the option of the candidate, be divided between two years; and, in this case, the minimuma age of admission is sixteen years. No candidate will, in any case, be admitted to examination on a part of any subject; and no account will be made of a partial examination, unless the candidate has passed satisfactorily in at least three subjects. If the candidate passes in three or more subjects, the results of the partial examination will be recorded by the university; but no certificate will be given until the whole examination has been passed. Candidates who divide the Preliminary Examination will be expected to attain a somewhat higher degree of excellence than those who present the nine subjects at once.

## ENGLISH.

Candidates will be examined upon the history of English literature, and be required to write a
short composition upon a subject to be given out at the time of examination.

In 1879, the subject will be Shakespeare's Hamlet and Midsummer-Night's Dream, as edited for the Clarendon Press series by William Aldis Wright.

In 1880, Macbeth and Henry V. Candidates should consult Abbott's "Shakesperian Grammar" and be able to give a succinct account of the life and works of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Herbert, Herrick, Milton, Bunyan, Dryden, Addison, Defoe, Pope, Gray, Goldsmith, Johnson, Burke, Burns, Cowper, Jane Austen, Shelley, Byron, Scott, Coleridge, Maria Edgeworth, Wordsworth.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.
A good knowledge of the ordinary school-books on this subject should be secured. Candidates may also use to advantage Guyot's "Earth and Man," Ritter's "Comparative Geography," and other similar books.

## ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Balfour Stewart's "Elementary Physics," Ganot's "Elements," may be used for reference.

BOTANY.
Gray's "School and Field Botany" and "How Plants Behave." Each candidate will be required to submit a list of fifty species, of different genera, which she has studied and determined, and also to fill up three schedules with a description of three plants accompanying the schedules.

MATHEMATIOS.
Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, entire.

HISTORY.
History of England as far as the year 1689. Such books as Bright's "History of England" (first two volumes) and Green's "History of the

English people" will be of value for reading and study; a familiarity with Geography and Chronology is indispensable.

## FRENCH.

The candidate must be able to read French fluently and with a fair pronunciation. Knapp's or Fasquelle's or Otto's French Grammar will serve to indicate the grammatical knowledge demanded. No books are prescribed; but those enumerated below will be sufficient to show the vocabulary and character of the French which candidates should be able to read.

1. Voltaire, "Charles XII." 2. George Sand, "La famille de Germandre." 3. Alfred de Vigny, "Cinq Mars." 4. Sandeau, "Mlle. de la Seiglière" (comedy). 5. Molière, "Le Misanthrope." 6. Racine, " Athalie."

## german.

Candidates will be expected to pronounce the language with reasonable correctness. No books are preseribed; but all are advised to read the following: the introduction to Dr. Buchheim's "Deatsche Lyrik," together with some of the poems in the work itself, and also these:

Zschokke: Der zerbrochene Krug; Das Wirthshaus zu Cransac.

Gerstäcker ; Germelshausen.
Paul Heyse: La Rabbiata; Die Blinden.
Theodore Mügge: Signa die Seterin.
Adelbert Stifter: Brigitta.
Schiller: Wilhelm Tell.
Lessing: Minna van Barnhelm.
Goethe: Hermann und Dorothea.

LATIN.
Candidates will be examined upon

1. Latin Grammar and Writing Latin.
2. Caesar, first three books: Nepos, Lives of Niltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Alcibiades, Epaminondas, Hannibal.
3. The first three books of Virgil's Aeneid.

Ability to read Latin as Latin with accuracy and confidence is desirable.

In reading Latin, the aim should be not only to put the accent in the right place, but to give every syllable its due quantity; for instance, to sound me้mŏrưă in such a way that the ear may readily detect a succession of short syllables; to sound the $u$ in $\mathrm{lu}_{\mathrm{x}}$ (lúcis) long, in dúx (dúcis) short; o long in consul, confido; short in contra; to let $\bar{\imath}$ be heard in infans, $\check{\text { r }}$ in indoctus, $\bar{e}$ in dêns, ě in déntis, etc., etc.

At all events, an accurate knowledge of the quantity of the penultimate syllable of polysyllabic words is indispensable. Such mispronunciations as arbōris, arbūtus, tempōrie, dolöris, gladiōlus,
enimvĕro, impröbus, metuēret are unpardonable. Care must be taken to distinguish words which look alike or nearly alike to the eye; and Latin words which have derivatives in English must especially be looked at with suspicion.

The Roman pronunciation is recommended.
Besides an acquaintance with the outlines of Roman History, some knowledge of Roman Antiquities and of manners and customs is necessary, as well as an acquaintance with the leading events of the period in which the writer who is studied belongs.

GREEK.
Candidates will be examined:

1. Either (A.) in the translation at sight of easy passages of Xenophon (suited to the proficiency of those who have studied the first 111 pages of Goodwin's Greek Reader), with a vocabulary of the less usual words; or (B.) in the first 111 pages of Goodwin's Reader and Book I. of the Iliad, with questions on the subject-matter, and on constructions and grammatical forms.
2. Also, in the translation into Greek of simple sentences, such as those in the first 51 lessons of White's First Lessons in Greek, to test the candidates' practical knowledge of grammar.

Attention to Greek History is strongly recommended. At least some compendium, like Smith's smaller History, should be read; but all who have the needed time and the taste are advised to rear the chapters of Grote which illustrate the different parts of their studies.

## II. ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

The Advanced Examination is for young women who have passed the Preliminary Examination, and who are not less than eighteen years old. It is divided into five sections, in one or more of which the candidate may present herself. These sections are as follows:

1. Languages.-Candidates may offer any two of the following languages: English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek.
2. Physical Seience.-Candidates may offer any two of the following subjects: Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology.
3. Mathematics.-Candidates must present Solid Geometry, Algebra, Logarithms, and Plane Trigonometry, and one of the three following subjects: Analytic Geometry, Mechanics, Spherical Trigonometry, and Astronomy.
4. History.-In 1879, candidates may offer either of the two following subjects: 1. The History of Continental Europe during the period of the Reformation, 1517-1648; 2. English and American History from 1688 to the end of the eighteenth century.
5. Philosophy.-Candidates may offer any three of the following subjects: Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Political Economy.

## FORMS OF CERTIFICATES TO BE GIVEN BY THE UNIVERSITY.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

preliminary examination for women.
A - B- has passed (passed with distinction) (passed with the highest distinction) the Preliminary Examination, held at -, on the - of -, 187, under the direction of the Facalty of Harvard University, and is entitled to proceed to the Advanced Examination.

President.
Cambridar, August 1, 187 .

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

advanced examination for women.
A——B—, hảving duly passed the Preliminary Examination on the -of -, 187 , has been admitted to the Adranced Examination in the section (sections) of - , and has passed (passed with distinction) (passed with the highest distinction) the prescribed examinations in - , held at - , under the direction of the Faculty of Harvard University, on the - of - , 187.

President.
Catrbrider, August 1, 187 .

Notice of intention to be candidates must be sent to the Secretary of the Woman's Educational Association, 114 Boylston Street, Boston, or to the Secretary of the New York Local Committee, 59 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, or to the Secretary of the Philadelphia Local Committee, 401 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, before April 1, 1879. ${ }^{\text {bo }}$

[^10]Candidates for the Preliminary Examination must specify which of the elective studies (Botany or Physics, and German, Latin, or Greek) they will take. Candidates for the Advanced Examination must specify which section and which subjects they elect.

Exact notice of the place of the examination, and also of the time (day and hour), will be sent to all candidates on April 15, 1879.

The Preliminary Examination will cover parts of two weeks. Less time will be required for the Advanced Examination, according to the number of subjects chosen.

The fee for the Preliminary Examination, including certificate, will be fifteen dollars.

The fee for the Advanced Examination will be ten dollars.

The Woman's Educational Association and the Local Committees will provide board and lodging at moderate cost for those who need such accommodation.

Young women in narrow circumstances will be aided in meeting the cost of these examinations. Applicants for such aid should address the Secretary of the Educational Association or the Secretary of the Local Committee, stating their circumstances fully-the amount of help they need, the kind of assistance they would prefer, whether a remission of fees, a loan, or gratuitous board and lodging, during the examination-and inclosing certificates of scholarship and character from their teachers.

If an applicant is under twenty-one years of age, her application must be accompanied by the written approval of her parent or guardian.

A pamphlet has been printed containing full lists of books and specimen examination-papers. Copies will be forwarded to any address upon the receipt of twenty-five cents, and any further information that may be desired will be gladly furnished by the Secretary of the Woman's Educational Association, 114 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or by the Secretary of the New York Local Committee, 59 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, or by the Secretary of the Philadelphia Local Committee, 401 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, or by Professor Charles F. Dunbar, Dean of College Faculty, Cambridge, Mass.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR ADMISSION TO COLLEGE.

An erroneous impression prevails among many students, that colleges do not insist upon all their requirements for admission ; that students may apply with a poor or half preparation, and still be admitted.

To dispel this illusion, and to encourage thorough preparation, which alone renders college life the most fruitful in profit, interest, and pleasure, we give below some specimen sets of questions recently used.

In comparison with others, they are only of average difficulty.

## YALE COLLEGE.

## English Grammar.

1. How is the comparison of adjectives affected by their number of syllables?
2. Compare the following: Bad; Little; Many; Much; Near.
3. Give an example of the independent construction and of the absolute construction of nouns.
4. Explain the use of the dative-objective case of nouns, and give examples.
5. Give the principal parts of the following irregular verbs: Abide; Awake; Be; Bring; Lie; Ring; Sink; Spit; Stride; Tread; Win.

Analyze the following sentence: Events which, if they over happened, happened in ages and nations so remote that the particulars never could have been lenown to him, are related with the greatest minuteness of detail."

Parse the words in italics, giving full particulars of voice, mood, tense and agreement of the verbs.

## Geography.

1. Name the conntries and larger islands which lie in the Southern Temperate Zone.
2. Name the principal divisions of South America.
3. Describe the relative situation of Australia, Tasmania, Borneo, Papua, New Zealand.
4. Bound the State of Georgia.
5. Locate Sacramento, Prague, Seville, Lima, Ghent, Basle, Warsaw, Lake St. Clair, the Island of Java, the Isle of Man, Cape Comorin, the two capes Sable.
6. Name the principal rivers of England and Spain.

## Arithmetic.

1. Add $\frac{3 \frac{1}{4}}{6 \frac{7}{8}}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{18}{8} \frac{8}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\left(\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{7}\right)$.
2. Multiply 903.14 by .063 and extract the square root of the product to three decimal places.
3. Divide 6 by .089 and extract the cube root of the quotient to two decimal places.
4. What is the value, at $\$ 4,500$ per acre, of a piece of ground containing 30 rd ., 19 ft ., 89 in .?
5. How many litres in a box $1.2^{\mathrm{m}}$ long, $8^{\mathrm{cm}}$ wide, and $50^{\mathrm{mm}}$ deep?

## Algebra.

1. Find the value of each of the following expressions:
(a) $\frac{1-x^{2}}{1+y} \times \frac{1-y^{2}}{x+x^{2}} \times\left(1+\frac{x}{1-x}\right)$;
(b) $\left(a a^{2}-a^{\frac{b}{b}}\right)^{2}$;
(c) $3 \sqrt{ } \frac{2}{3}+2 \sqrt{ } \frac{1}{10}+4 \sqrt{ } \frac{1}{40}$.
2. (a) $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}-\frac{1}{z}=a ; \frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}=b ;-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}$ $+\frac{1}{z}=c$; find $x, y$, and $z$.
(b) Solve the equation:
$\frac{17-3 x}{5}-\frac{4 x+2}{3}=5-\left(6 x-\frac{7 x+14}{3}\right)$
3. Solve the equations:
(a) $\frac{10}{x}-\frac{10}{x+1}=\frac{3}{x+2}$.
(b) $2 x^{\frac{9}{3}}+3 x^{\frac{1}{8}}=2$.
4. (a) Find the sam of 13 terms of the series $2 \frac{1}{3}, 2 \frac{5}{6}, 3 \frac{1}{6}$, etc.
(b) Find the value of $1+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{18}+\frac{1}{65}$, etc., to infinity.
5. By the binomial theorem expand to five terms $\left(a^{2}+x^{2}\right)^{\frac{-3}{2}}$.

## Latin Grammar.

[In writing Latin words, mark the quantity of the penult in each.]

1. Write the genitive singular of frigus, virus, nemus, limen, and the nominative singular of salutem, sitim, litore, silicis, vulnera, aethere, sulcis.
2. Give the gender.of the same nouns.
3. Write out in full the declension of aliquis, ingens, exsul, hic.
4. Compare magnus, tristis, malus, nequam, proximus.
5. The principal parts of the verbs from which the following forms are derived: tenebat, audebat, cernimus, bibet, labatur, haerent.
6. Inflect the future indicative active of nosco and debeo, and the present and perfect subjunctive of morior and possum.
7. Write out in full the conjugation of fero in the active voice.
8. What parts of the verb are formed from the perfect stem?

## Latin.

Translate into Latin-

1. The rule (regula) of expediency (utilitas) is the same as that of honor.
2. He told many falsehoods (mentior) about his age, that he inight seem younger.
3. There were some who denied that virtue and vice were contrary to each other.
4. The business which you promised to finish (conficio) has not yet been finished.
5. That you may be able to die courageously live virtuonsly.
6. What difference does it make (interest) whether the Romans conquered or were conquered?
7. On the top of the mountains the cold (fri$g u s$ ) is so great, that the snow (nix) never melts (liquesco) there.
8. He says that he has done good (prosum) to very many.
9. Virg. Aen., II. 437-444.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, cen cetera nusquam Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe, Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes
Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen. Haerent parietihus sealae, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
2. (a) Why is forent subjunctive? How was a testudo formed? (b) Distinguish between paries and moenia, tela and arma. (c) Who were called Danai? By what other names does Virgil designate them?
3. (a) Divide lines 4 and 5 into feet, marking the quantity of each syllable. (b) In this passage, what final syllables having a short vowel are made
long by position? (c) Mark the quantity of each syllable in diei, $a b$, pacis, dabamus.
[ 6 may be substituted for 4 or 5.]
4. Virg. Ecl., I. 59-63.

Ante leves ergo pascentur in aethere cervi, Et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces,
Ante, pererratis amborum finibns, exsul Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim, Quam nostro illius labatur pectore voltus.

Locate the rivers mentioned in line 4. Distinguish between lēois and lěvis.

## 5. Virg. Geor., I. 129-135.

Ille malum virus serpentibns addidit atris,
Praedarique lupos jussit, pontumque moveri,
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes
Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam,
Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.

## 6. Ovid. Met., III. 55-62.

Ut nemus intravit, letataque' corpora vidit,
Victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem
Tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua,
'Aut ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis,
Aut comes,' inquit, 'ero.' Dixit, dextraque molarem
Sustulit, et magnum magno conamine misit. Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis
Moenia mota forent: serpens sine vulnere mansit.

## 1. Oic. Oat., I. 6.

Quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse ant non vindicata esse videatur. Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties: ad illa venio, quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent.
2. (a) Explain the subjunctive videatur.
(b) What days of the months were the Kalends, the Nones, and the Ides? How were the days numbered from these points? Express in Latin October $218 t$.

## 3. Cic. Cat., III. 7.

Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat; appellare, temptare, sollicitare, poterat, audebat; erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum, consilio autem neque manus neque lingua deerat. Jam ad certas res conficiondas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat; neque vero, cam aliquid mandarat, confectum putabat: nihil erat quod non ipse obiret, occurreret, vigilaret, laboraret; frigus, sitim, famem ferre poterat.
4. (a) Where are the forms norat and poterat found? Construction of ei, consilio. Explain the form sitim.
(b) What is asyndeton? Give an example from this passage.

## 5. Cic. Arch., I.

Quod si haee vox, hujus hortata praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus.
6. (a) Give the antecedents of a quo, and of quo.
(b) What was the charge against Archias? What claim had he to Cicero's services?

## Greek.

[Any two of the passages may be omitted.]

1. Xen. An., I. 5, 8.







 á $\mu a ́ \xi a \zeta$.

Give the present of $\delta \rho a \mu o$, the comparison of $\vartheta a ̈ t r o v . ~ E x p l a i n ~ t h e ~ e u p h o n i c ~ c h a n g e s ~ i n ~ \vartheta a ̆ т \tau o v . ~$. Point out the predicate adjective in this sentence.
2. Xen. An., II. 5, 16.








What use of the participle is seen in áкobuv? To what does $\dot{a} \nu$ (the one after $\dot{a} \mu a$ ) belong? Construction of $\mu \circ$, of kakbvous, and of $\pi \lambda \xi \vartheta$ ovs:

## 3. Xen. An., III. 2, 9.








 тoútov ȩ̂̉avto кaì ènauáviaav.
 struction of $\eta \mu \omega \bar{\nu}$. Construction of the antecedent of $\delta \tau \varphi$.
4. Xen. An., IV. 4, 15.











Construction of vektós. To what does to belong? Reason for the optative in ein and in дáßoc.
5. Plato Apol. Soc.











What shows the mode of to $\lambda_{\mu \bar{q} ? \text { ? What is un- }}$ derstood before $\mu$ \}? Construction of $\chi$ द and of $\pi o v p p i a v$. Present of éánoss.

## Greek History.

1. What is known of Miltiades, of Kleon, of Aratus?
2. Who were the chief men in Greek politics, philosophy, and art between 400 and 300 B. C. ?
3. What are the prominent points in the history of Syracuse?

## Greek Grammar and Composition.

[All Greek words are to be written with the accent.]

1. Decline throughout $\gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma \alpha, \lambda \sigma \gamma \sigma s, \pi a \tau h \rho$, and the pronouns tic and oviros.
2. Give the synopsis (i. e. first form in every mode) of the future active and middle of $\sigma \tau \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \omega$, and of the perfect middle of \$aivo.
3. Analyze $\lambda$ vooual, stating where this form is made.

4 What is the difference of meaning between
 тоs avitos?

## 5. Translate into Greek-

His mother sends for him from the province which he holds.

When he had halted ${ }^{51}$ his chariot before the phalanx, he sent for Menon to come to him.

If any one had gone into the city, what would he have suffered?

[^11]
## BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

## Algebra.

1. Remove the parentheses from $-a+m$ -$\{-c+x-[a-m-(c-x)]\}$, and reduce the result to its simplest form.
2. Factor $a^{2} x-3 a^{3} x^{2}$ and $121 m^{4}-100 n^{2}$.
3. Find the least common multiple of $x^{2}+x y$, $x y-y^{2}$, and $x^{2}-y^{2}$.
4. Add $\frac{a}{a+c}, \frac{2 c}{a-c}, \frac{c}{a+c}$.
5. Solve the equations $\left\{\begin{array}{r}x+y-z=1 \\ 8 x+3 y-6 z=1 \\ 3 z-4 x-y=1\end{array}\right\}$
6. Extract the cube root of $27 a^{3}+108 a^{2}+$ $144 a+64$.

7 . Solve the equation:

$$
x+a=\sqrt{a^{2}+x \sqrt{b^{2}+x^{2}}}
$$

## Geometry.

1. If the opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal, each to each, the equal sides are parallel, and the figure is a parallelogram.
2. If four quantities are proportional, the sum of the first and second is to their difference, as the sum of the third and fourth is to their difference.
3. The diameter which is perpendicular to a chord bisects the chord and also the are which it subtends.
4. The area of a trapezoid is equal to the product of its altitude by half the sum of its parallel sides.
5. In any right-angled triangle, the square described on the hypothenuse is equivalent to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides.

## Caesar, Second Book.

## 1. Translate the following:

Caesar honōris Divitiăci atque Aeduōrum causa sese cos in fidem receptūrum et conservatūrum dixit; sed quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritāte, atque homĭnum multitudŭne praestãbat, sexcentos obsides poposcit. His tradǐtis omnibusque armis ex oppido collātis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianōrum pervēnit, qui se suăque omnia sine mora dedidērunt. Eōrum fines Nervii attingēbant; quorum de natara moribusque Caesar quam quaerěret, sic reperiēbat: nullum adǐtum esse ad eos mereatoríbus: nihil pati vini reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium inferri, quod iis rebus relanguescêre anỉmos et remitti virtūtem existimārent; esse homines feros magnaeque virtūtis: increpitâre atque incosâre relinquos Belgas, qui se popǔlo Romāno dedidissent patriamque virtūtem projecissent: confirmāre, sese neque legātos missūros, neque ullam conditiōnem pacis acceptũros.
2. To what age of Roman literature does Caesar belong? and say what you can of him.
3. Locate the tribes named in this section.
4. Parse words in second line.

## Prose and Grammar.

1. Forms for expressing time.
2. I had scarcely read your letter when Curtius came to me.
3. Discuss (a) Tenses of participles, (b) Use of participles.
4. The Belgians, influenced by the love of glory and relying upon their valor, waged many wars with the Germans.
б. Synonymes for temple; wall; battle.
B. In the consulship of Lucius Cassius, the Helvetians routed the Roman army, and sent it under the yoke.
5. Forms for expressing concession.

## Aeneid, Book III.

## 1. Translate the following:

Tendunt vela Noti: fugimus spamantibus undis, Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat. Jam medio apparet fluctu nemoroso Zacynthos, Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis. Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna, Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi. Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis, Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi, et parvae succedimus urbi;
Ancora de prora jacitur, stant litore puppes.
Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti,
Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii: juvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
2. What kind of a poem is the Aeneid, when written, and in what measure?
3. Give the story of first six books.
4. Locate Zacynthos, Dulichium, Same, Neritos, and Ithaca.
5. Say what you can of Ulixes, Apollo, and Jupiter.
6. Mark scanning of first four verses.
7. Give rules of quantity first verse.
8. Synopsis of first five verbs (same person and number as in text).
9. Parse qua, nautis, tellure, and evasizse.
10. Derivation of gubernator, altricem, potiti, and Greek for Jupiter, Ulixes, urbes, and qua.
11. Name places visited by Aeneas in the journey from Troy to Italy. How many years do the events of this book cover?

## Cicero-Oration III. against Catiline.

## 1. Translate the following:

Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primum
ostendimus Oethego signum : cognovit. Nos linum incidimus: legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese quae eorum legatis confirmasset facturum esse; orare ut item illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. Tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset, dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis litteris debilitatus atque abjectus conscientia repente contieuit. Introductus est Statilius: cognovit et signum et manum suam. Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam : confessus est. Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaesivi cognosceretne signum. Adnuit.
2. When, where, and why was the third oration delivered?
3. Explain the word Quirites as applied to the Romans.
4. What can you say of Cethegus, Statilius, and Lentulus?
5. Derivation of tabellas, senatui, legatis, ferramentorum, and litteris.
6. Reason for the subjunctives in the above.
7. Parse all the words in first two lines.
8. Greek corresponding to orat, illi, ipsum, and $s e$.

## Greek.

## Translate-














 тоюо̄̈тея.

1. Give the parts of $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega$, हípiok $\omega, \delta \rho \dot{\alpha} \omega, \pi \rho \rho-$ $\delta i \delta \omega \mu$, and $\pi a \rho \ell \chi \omega$.
2. Write the synopsis of $\lambda a ́ \beta o b, \pi p o \delta o \tilde{v a l}, \dot{a} \pi 0-$ ктеірие, and $\lambda v \pi$ oì.
3. State the different kinds of pronouns in this extract.
4. Give the dat. plu. for all the common nouns found here.
 and dual.
5. Write the personal endings of the secondary tenses of the passive voice.
6. Give illustrations of all the kinds of reduplication in the Greek verb.

8 What are the chief uses of the Greek genitive?
9. What reason can you give for the change from the aorist to the imperfect, in lines 1 and 2 ?
10. Translate into Greek-
(a) Let us war with the barbarians, but not with our own friends.
(b) The bad always find many pretexts not to do what they ought.
(c) If we saw you in danger, we should be ashamed not to furnish you money and men.
(d) We shall find, as you too know, many citizens wishing to betray both generals and country.
(e) Who will tell us for what reason he is wronging the Greeks?

## Translate-




 ov $\gamma$ da $\pi \omega$ бá $\phi a$ oloft oing voos 'A $\quad$ petuvos.








1. Give the name of the agent, the cause, and the purpose of the action here described.
2. Write the synopsis of $\pi a \rho a \sigma d{ }^{2}$, old $\theta$, $\tau \delta o$, ефегрои.
3. Account for the moods in $\kappa<\chi e$ in and $\beta$ ह$\xi \eta$ g.
4. Compare áyavoīs, какלv, and $\mu \ell \gamma a s$.
5. Inflect $\delta v \tau \tau v a$ in sing. mas., ávo $\rho a$ and avitbs in sing., olof throughont, $\pi$ avtes in plural, and Zev́s.
6. What is the construction of $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon \varepsilon \sigma \sigma v$, $\sigma \varepsilon$, avtob, and oios?
7. Note all the enclitics in the extract.
8. What would you write in Attic prose for

9. Describe the species of verse before you.
10. Write a scheme for iambic trimeter acatalectic.

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

## United States History.

1. Give a brief account of the French and Indian wars, and the questions settled by them.
2. Benjamin Franklin's work in the Revolution; state the cause, principal events, and results of the war of 1812 .
3. Date of the Secession movement; names of states that participated in it; its length, and the issue.
4. Name and define the departments of the United States Government.

## English History.

1. Henry the Eighth and the Reformation.
2. The great Revolution and Oliver Oromwell.
3. Principal،events in Queen Victoria's reign.
4. Name the distinguishing features of the Government of England.

## Geography.

1. Population and area of the United States.

Population and area of the New England States.

Where are the coal areas of America?
What does the District of Columbia include, and how is it governed ?
2. Government, population, and products of Brazil and Mexico.
3. Give the political divisions of Europe with the capital and chief cities of each; what states are included in the German Empire ?
4. Name the divisions of Ancient Greece and the chief cities. What were the possessions of the Carthaginians at the beginning of the First.Punic War? Name the provinces embraced in the Roman Empireoin the days of Trajan.

## Grammar.

1. Give the rules for the formation of the plural of nouns and also for the comparison of adjectives and adverbs.
2. Give the different uses of the word that, and illustrate each ; what are the forms and uses of the potential mode?
3. Distinguish between a complex and a compound sentence, and illustrate with four sentences -the first two complex and the last two compound.
4. Parse the italicised words in the following sentence: Were he my own brother, this hand would strike him dead.

Correct, explaining the correction: Whom do men say that I am?

## Arithmetic.

$\frac{3 \frac{1}{2}+1 \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{9}{8}}{6 \frac{1}{3}-\frac{8}{4} \times \frac{4}{3}}=$ ? What is a fraction? Find the least common multiple and highest common divisor of 8,12 , and 40 . Name the metric units of weights and measures. How many metres in 25 feet? Find the cubic root of 3.375 .
$\$ 1,000$ includes a sum to be invested and a commission of five per cent. of the sum to be invested. What is the sum to be invested?

## Algebra.

Define term, factor, coefficient, exponent, power, root, equation, What is the degree of a term? What is a polynominal homogeneous?

Write the following without using the radical sign:

$$
\sqrt{a} ; \sqrt[2]{a^{2}} ; \sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}-2 a b}
$$

Write the following without using negative exponents:

$$
a-^{2} ; a b-^{1} ; \frac{a-^{-2}}{b--^{2}} .
$$

Multiply $a-b \sqrt{-1}$ by $a+b \sqrt{-1}$. Also $a-b \sqrt{-1}$ by $a+c \sqrt{-1}$.

Raise $a-b \sqrt{-1}$ to the 3 d power. Simplify the radical $\left(a^{3}-2 a^{2} b+a b^{2}\right) \frac{1}{2}$.

Solve $\frac{a^{2}-x^{2}}{a+x}-\frac{a^{2}-x^{2}}{a-x}=b$. Also $\frac{a}{x-1}+b x^{0}$
$+c=0 . \quad$ Also $\frac{x-1}{2}-\frac{x-2}{3}-\frac{x+1}{6}$.
Also
$\frac{a \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}-(a-x) \frac{1}{2}}{a \frac{1}{2}+(a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}=\frac{1}{a}$.

## Geometry.

Define line, angle, surface, figure. What are similar figures? Name the classes of quadrilaterals. Prove that two triangles with the three sides, of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, are equal. Prove that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. Prove that the angle made by two chords intersecting in a circle is measured by one half the sum of the ares intercepted between its sides and the sides of its vertical, or opposite, angle. Prove that, if two chords intersect each other in a circle, their segments are reciprocally proportional.

## Latin.

Give general rules for gender of nouns.
Give the regular methods of forming the second and third roots of verbs.

Give the principles that govern the use of the
indicative, subjunctive, and infinitive moods, and illustrate by some Latin examples.

Give the Roman method of expressing dates, both of the year and the month.

Translate idionatically one of the three following passages:

## Caesar, Gallio War, Bk. II. ch. XXV.

XXV. Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, nbi suos urgeri, signisque in unum locum conlatis, duodecimae legionis confertos milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit,-quartae cohortis omnibas centurionibus occisis, signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquaram cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus ant valneratis ant occisis, in his primipilo $P$. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut jam se sustinere non posset; reliquos esse tardiores, et nonnullos ab novissimis deserto proelio excedere ac tela vitare, hostis neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subeantes intermittere, et ab utroque latere instare, et rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium quod summitti posset,-scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, quod ipse eo sine scuto venerat, in primam aciem processit; centurionibusque nominatim appellatis, reliquos cohortatus, milites signa inferre et manipulos laxare jussit, quo facilius gladiis uti possent. Cujus adventu spe inlata militibus, ac redintegrato animo, cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.

## Sallust, Catilina, ch. XII.

XII. Postquam divitiae honori esse coepere, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi, innocentia pro malivolentia duci coepit. Igitur ex divitiis juventutem luxuria atque avaritia cum superbia invasere; rapere, consumere, sua parvi pendere, aliena cupere, pudorem, pudicitiam, divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi neque moderati habere. Operae pretium est, quum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exaedificatas, visere templa deorum, quae nostri maiores, religiosissumi mortales, fecere. Verum illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant, neqne victis quidquam praeter iniuriae licentiam eripiebant. At hi contra, ignavissumi homines, per summum scelus omnia ea sociis-adimere, quae fortissumi viri victores reliquerant; proinde quasi iniuriam facere id demum esset imperio uti.

## Sallust, Iugurtha, ch. XXVIIL.

XXVIII. At Iugurtha, contra spem nuncio accepto, quippe cui Romae omnia venum ire in animo haeserat, filium et cum eo duos familiares ad Senatum legatos mittit, hisque ut illis, quos, Hiempsale interfecto, miserat, praecepit, omnes mortales pecunia adgrediantur. Qui postquam Romam adventabant, Senatus a Bestia consultus est, placeretne legatos Iugurthae recipi moenibus; iique decrevere, nisi regnum ipsumque deditum venissent, uti in diebus proximis decem Italia decederent. Consul Numidis ex Senati decreto nunciari inbet: ita infectis rebus illi domum discedunt. Interim Calpurnius, parato exercita, legat sibi homines nobiles, factiosos, quorum auctoritate quae deliquisset munita fore sperabat; in quis fuit Scarara, cuius de natura et habitu supra memoravimus.

## Also translate:

Cicero, Second Oration against Catiline, ch. VIII.
VIII. Sed car tamdiu de uno hoste loquimur ; et de eo hoste, qui jam fatetur se esse hostem; et quem, quia (quod semper volui) murus interest, non timeo; de his, qui dissimulant, qui Romae remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dicimus? quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, et ipsos placare reipublicae; neque, id quare fieri non possit, si me audire volent, intelligo. Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparentur: deinde singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae, si quam potero, afferam. Unum genus est eorum, qui; magno in aere alieno, majores etiam possessiones habent, quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horam hominum species est honestissima (sunt enim locupletes), voluntas vero et causa impudentissima. Tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis; et dubites de possessione detrahere, acquirere ad fidem ? Quid enim expectas? bellum? quid? ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? errant, qui istas a Catilina expectant. Meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae: neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ratione ulla salvi esse possunt. Quod si maturius facere voluissent, neque (id quod stultissimum est) certare cum usuris fructibus praedioram; et locapletioribus his et melioribus civibus uteremur. Sed hosee homines minime puto pertimescendos, quod ant deduci de sententia possunt; aut, si permanebunt, magis mihi videntur vota facturi contra rempublicam, quam arma laturi.

## Virgil, Georgics, Bk. IV. 11. 507-527.

"Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses Rupe sub aeria deserti ad Strymonsis undam Flevisse, et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris, Mulcentem tigres, et agentem carmine quercus: Qualis populea maerens Philomela sub umbra Amissos queritar fetus, quos durus arator Observans nido implumes detraxit: at illa Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen Integrat, et maestis late loca questibus implet. Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei; Solus hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem, Arvaque Rhipaeis nunquam viduata pruinis Lustrabat, raptam Eurydicen atque irrita Ditis
Dona querens: spretae Ciconum quo munere matres.
Inter sacra deum nocturnique origa Bacchi, Discerptum latos juvenem sparsere per agros.
Tum quoque, marmorea caput a cervice revulsum Gurgite quam medio portans Oeagrins Hebrus Volveret, 'Eurydicen' vox ipsa et frigida lingua
'Ah miseram Eurydicen!' anima fugienta vocabat;
'Eurydicen' toto referebant flumine ripae."
Virgil, Aeneid, Book VI. Il. 102-123.
Incipit Aeneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit:
Omnia praecepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi.
Unum oro-quando hic inferni janua regis
Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso-
Ire ad conspectum eari genitoris et ora
Contingat: doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi:

Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia meeum Atque omnes pelagique minas coelique ferebat Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae. Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem, Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque, Alma, precor, miserere; potes namque omnia: nee te
Nequidquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis:
Si potuit manes arcessere conjugis Orphens,
Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris;
Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
Itque reditque viam toties. Quid Thesea, magnum Quid memorem Alciden? Et mi genus ab Jove summo."
Mark the quantities of the last three lines.
Locate the following: Rome, Mantua, Arpinum, Eryx, Palinurus, Samnium, Campania, Gaul, Rhodanus, Liger, Garumna.

Translate into Latin:
The noble Brutus hath told you that Oaesar is ambitions. If it were so it were a grievous (maxima) fault. Walking is pleasanter than riding, but it strikes me that we should not enter the wood without taking arms. On the 10th of July my friend will set out for Italy, then go to Athens, and then to Syria.

## Greek Grammar.

[N. B,-All Greek words must be written with their accents.]
 $\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \omega$.
2. Compare $\sigma o \phi b s, ~ \tau a \chi u ́ s, ~ \phi i \lambda o s, ~ p a ́ \delta i o s . ~$
3. Inflect $\lambda \hat{\omega} \omega$ in Aorist Imperative, Middle Voice; $\lambda$ eita in Second Aorist Subjunctive, Middle Voice; фaive in Aorist Indicative, Active Voice.
4. Describe all the regular forms of conditional sentence referring to the future. How would you express a wish which cannot be fulfilled? a purpose which was not carried out?
5. In what different ways can the Greek express "purpose "?
6. What is a palatal? a lingual? a mute?
7. What is Crasis? Elision? Syncope? Aphaeresis?
8. With verbs of accusing, what construction is used?
9. Translate $\varepsilon^{\prime} \mu \mathrm{o}$ тои́то $\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon \ell$, and explain the case of toviov.

Translate one of the three following passages from Xenophon's Anabasis:

Bk. II. 6, 16-19:

















## Bk. III. 1, 45-47 :














 'Aөpuaîos.

## Bk. IV. 2, 17-20:
















 $\tau \eta \nu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi t \delta \partial \alpha$ à $\pi \in ́ \lambda t \pi \in \nu$.

Translate both of the following passages from Homer's "Iliad":

## Bk. I. 245-253:










## Bk. II. 190-197:


 ov̉ $\gamma d \rho \pi \omega \sigma$ $\sigma d \phi a$ ol $\sigma \theta$ ' oios vbos 'A $\tau \rho \in t \omega y o s$.






## Greek Prose Writing.

Translate into Greek :

1. All these soldiers have the same general.
2. They themselves will fight according to their ability. ${ }^{\text {bs }}$
3. The general himself saved ontire cities, with the help of the gods.
4. If he is a brother of yours, you will not take these things without a battle. ${ }^{68}$

## Geography.

Locate the river Eurotas, the Peneus, Taygetas Mountains, Pindus Mountains, Heymettus Mountain. Which is the longest river in Greece?

## BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

## Arithmetic.

[Time allowed, half an hour.]

1. (a) Add together $21 \frac{4}{5}, 18 \frac{2}{3}, 4,26 \frac{5}{6}$.
(b) Find the value of

$$
\left(\frac{3}{8} \times 2 \frac{1}{5} \div \frac{2}{8}+\frac{4}{8}\right) \div \frac{2}{7}
$$

(c) Reduce $\frac{88519}{651}$ to its lowest terms.
(d) Change $\frac{51}{61}$ to an equivalent fraction having 671 for its denominator.
2. (a) Reduce $\frac{7}{12}$ to a decimal of 4 places.
(b) Multiply two thousand five hundred and thirty-four millionths by three thousand two hundred and fifty-six hondred thousandths, and divide the product by eighty ten-thousandths.
8. (a) Sold a horse for $\$ 132$ at a loss of 12 per cent. ; what per cent. would have been gained if the horse had been sold for $\$ 159$ ?
(b) What is the amount of $\$ 575$ at 6 per cent. for 2 years, 6 months and 15 days?
4. Find the square root of 45.9684 ; of 4.59684 ; of . 00001 .

## Algebra.

[Candidates are expected to answer at least twelve questions. These may be selected at pleasure, two from each section.

The time allowed for the examination is oue hour and a half.]

1. (1) Find the numerical value of $\sqrt{ }\left(b^{2}-a c\right)$ $+\sqrt{ }\left(2 a c+c^{2}\right)$ when $a=6, b=5, c=4$.
(2) Add together $14 a^{2} x-7 a^{2} b^{2}+3 a^{2}, 5 a^{2} b^{2} c^{2}+$ $3 a^{2} b^{2}+2 a^{2},-\left(5 a^{3} x+a^{2}-2 a^{2} b^{2} c^{2}\right)$, and $4 a^{2} b^{2}-$ $\left(9 a^{3} x+4 a^{2}\right)$.
(3) Multiply $2 a^{3}-3 a b+4$ by $a^{2}+2 a b-3$.
(4) Divide $40 a^{2} b^{3}+60 a^{2} b^{2}-17 a b$ by $-a b$.
2. (5) Find the greatest common divisor of $4 a^{3}$ $-2 a^{2}-3 a+1$ and $3 a^{2}-2 a-1$.
(6) What is the "least common multiple" of two or more quantities?
3. (7) Reduce $\frac{14 a^{2}-7 a b}{10 a c-5 b c}$ to its lowest terms.
(8) Reduce $(a-1)^{3}-\frac{(a-1)^{2}}{a}$ to the form of a fraction.
(9) Add together $\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a-2 m}{4}$, and $\frac{a+2 m}{4}$.
(10) Divide $\frac{a}{a+b}+\frac{b}{a-b}$ by $\frac{a}{a-b}-\frac{b}{a+b}$.
4. (11) Solve the equation, $3 x-\frac{8 x+1}{7}=$ $\frac{2 x+9}{3}+4$.
(12) A bookseller sold 10 books at a certain price, and afterward 15 more at the same rate. At the last sale he received $\$ 25$ more than at the first. What did he receike for each book?
(13)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{x}=m-\frac{1}{y} \\
& \frac{1}{y}=\frac{1}{x}-n
\end{aligned}
$$

Find $x$ and $y$.
If $y=2 x$, which is greater, $m$ or $n$ ? How much greater?
5. (14) Write $\left(-4 a^{3} x^{-3} y^{2}\right)^{-2}$ without negative exponents.
(15) Find the cube root of $-\frac{125 a^{3} b^{9} x^{12}}{216 c^{6} z^{9}}$.
(16) Find the square root of $8 a b^{2}+a^{4}-4 a^{3} b$ $+4 b^{4}$.
6. (17) What is a "radical quantity"? A "surd"? Give examples.
(18) Write $2 a^{2} b x$ as a radical of the third degree.
(19) Reduce $\sqrt{3}, 2^{\frac{9}{8}}$ and $2^{\frac{9}{4}}$ to a common index.
(20) MultipIy $(3+\sqrt{ } 5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $(3-\sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
(21) Find the square root of $4+2 \sqrt{3}$.
(22) Solve the equation $\sqrt{ }(x+19)+(x+10)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $=9$.

## Geometry.

[Time allowed, one hour.]

1. (a) What is a geometrical figure? Illustrate.
(b) When is one angle the complement of another ? The supplement ? Ilustrate.
(c) Oan a right-angled triangle be isosceles? Is a rhombus a parallelogram? Draw a figare of each.
(d) In an obtuse-angled triangle can a perpen-
dicular be drawn from each of the angular points to the opposite side? Illustrate.
2. Prove this proposition:

If from a point within a triangle two straight lines are drawn to the extremities of either side, their sum will be less than the sum of the other two sides of the triangle.
3. (a) What is a segment of a circle? Illustrate.
(b) Construct the following figure:

Describe a circle; take any point $A$ upon the circumference; draw the diameter $A B$; take any other point $C$ upon the circumference; join $A C$ and $B C$.

What is the angle $A C B$ ? What is it measured by?
4. Prove this proposition :

The angle formed by two chords which oat each other is measured by one half of the sum of the arcs intercepted between its sides and between the sides of its vertical angle.

## Latin.

[Write only on one side of the paper. Number the sheets and write your name at the top of each. On the first sheet state the length of time you have given to the study of Latin, and the amount which you have read. Translate II. and III., and either IV. or V.]

## I.

1. Inflect Aeneas, deus, filius (in sing.), and vis.
2. What is the gender of nouns of the fourth and fifth declensions?
3. What is a patronymic?
4. Inflect qui and alius.
5. Oompare the following adjectives and the adverbs derived from them: audax, bonus, fortis, miser, proximus.
6. Write the abl. sing. of the following: felix, levis, melior, senex. When do you find $a$ and when $i a$ in the nom. pl. neut. of adjectives?
7. Give a synopsis of malo and capio through active voice.
8. Give the principal parts of gaudeo, interficio, lavo, paciscor, tollo.
9. Inflect rego and audio in pres. indic., and mark the quantity of the penult.
10. What parts of the verb are formed from the supine stem?

## II.

Sed quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum qui externa bella gesserunt,-quod mihi cum eis vivendum est quos vioi ao subegi, isti hostis aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt,-vestrum est, Quirites, si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, mihi mea ne quando obsint providere. Mentes enim hominum audacissimorum sceleratae ac nefaria ne vobis nocere possent ego providi: ne mihi noceant vestrum est providere.
Cic., in Cat. Or., III.

1. When is Quirites used rather than Romani?
2. Explain the subjunctive in possent.
3. Give the construction of mihi and vestrum.

## III.

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis, Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratns, Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.

Verg. Aen., Lib. II.
Talibus orabat dictis arasque tenebat,
Cum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divâm, Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno ; Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras, Hoc opus, hic labor est."

Id., Lib. VI.

1. What is the subject of the second book of the Aeneid? What of the sixth?
2. When did the author live?
3. Describe the metre. Scan the first line, marking the caesura. Point out any cases of elision in either passage.
4. Explain the derivation of Dardanidae. By what other names were the Trojans known?
5. Give the construction of manus, venientibus, sanguine, and noctes.
6. Explain the subjunctive of strueret.

## IV.

Caesar, cum septimam legionem, quae juxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent, et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto, cum alius alii subsidium ferret, neque timerent ne aversi ob hoste circumvenirentur, andacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt.

Caes. de Bell. Gall., Lib. II.

1. Explain the subjunctive in conjungerent and circumvenirentur.

## V.

Postquam, at dixi, senatus in Oatonis sententiam dicessit, consul optumum factu ratus noctem, quae instabat, antecapere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur, triumviros, quae supplicium postulabat, parare jubet: ipse, dispositis praesidiis, Lentulum in carcerem deducit: idem fit ceteris per praetores. Est in carcere locus, quod Tullianum appellatur, ubi paullulum ascenderis ad laevam; circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus.

Sall. Cat.

1. Parse optumum and factu.

## Latin Composition.

1. Nothing deters a wise man from obeying the laws of virtue.
2. He says that he was not engaged in the battle.
3. At early dawn, when the top of the mountain was held by Labienus, Considius hastened to

Caesar，with his horse at full speed，and said that the mountain was held by the enemy．

1．Deterreo，sapiens，quominus，parere，lex， virtus．

2．Nego，intersum，proelium．
3．Primus，lux，cum，summus，mons，teneo， accurro，ad，equus，admitto，hostis．

## Greek．

［N．B．－Write your name on the top of each page；stating on the first page the amount of Greek read，and the number of lessons studied in Jones＇s Greek Prose Composition．］

## Translate－









1．Decline，writing the accent，$\pi$ opeiav，$\langle\alpha \phi \rho o u s$, $\boldsymbol{v} \delta \omega \rho, \pi \lambda \hbar \rho \varepsilon \iota \varsigma, \pi \sigma \lambda \lambda \alpha$ ．What are the characteristic stem－endings of the three declensions ？
 the tenses of the Greek verb，with the meaning of each．Separate фaivorto，$\varepsilon \delta \varepsilon \iota \xi a v$, into their ele－ ments．Which modes have special mode－signs？ Name the signs．How is the passive voice formed？

3．Composition and literal meaning of $i \pi 0-$ $\pi \tau \varepsilon \ell \omega v$, á $ф \varepsilon \iota \kappa \ell v a t$ ，áфíкоvто．

4．Restore the euphony in the following words， giving the rule applicable to each case：$k \lambda \varepsilon \gamma \theta m$ ， іठ $\tau \varepsilon, \tau \rho \grave{\beta} \beta \sigma \omega, \varepsilon \nu \pi a \varsigma, \dot{\varepsilon} \tau i \theta \eta \mu$ ．

5．Accent the following verb－forms：$\lambda_{\iota \pi \sigma}$ ， $\lambda \iota \pi \omega v, \lambda \varepsilon \lambda v \kappa \omega \varsigma, \pi a v \sigma a i$（infin．），$\lambda \varepsilon \lambda v \mu \varepsilon v o \varsigma$.

## Translate－






 баутоц о̊тє Máкралеs．－Anab．，IV． 8.

1．Explain the use of the ${ }^{\circ}$ optative in $\gamma$ cyvbowol， and the indicative in кшдvョc．State the different ways of expressing condition．

2．Explain the word＇A日huno七．How does ol $\mu a t$ differ in meaning from olda？

3．In what year was this expedition under－ taken？What troops composed the army of Cyrus ？

## Translate－









Iliad，I．
1．Name the metre，and mark the feet and caesura of the first two lines．

2．Attic form of aj $\epsilon \mu \varepsilon \nu$ ，$\delta \omega \eta \sigma \iota \nu, \pi \lambda e \sigma \nu \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \iota$, $\beta a ́ t \eta v$.

3．Root of $\pi \rho o t \varepsilon \iota, \delta \omega \eta \sigma \iota \nu, \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \theta \omega \nu$ ．Derivation of кратєрбу，àєкоขте．

Translate－






Iliad，II．
1．Compare $\mu a ̈ \lambda \lambda o v$ ；explain the double $\lambda$ ． Give the suffixes of comparison．

2．Tense and mode of $\varepsilon v i \sigma \pi \varepsilon v, ~ \phi a i ̈ \mu \varepsilon v . ~ M o d e ~$ of $\theta \omega \rho \dagger \xi \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon v$ ；what would be the Attic form used ？

3．What Attic form do al кev represent？
4．What is this dialect called？Name the Greek dialects．

## Ancient Geography．

The size and shape of Greece；the principal mountains and rivers；the natural divisions；the political divisions in their order from north to south．

## Prose Composition．

It seemed best to us to go to Cyrus．Do not fight with your brother， O Oyrus．If the soldiers arrive this night，the city will not be taken．The general marched rapidly，in order that he might fight as quickly as possible．

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Professor A. J. Rickoff, as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cincinnati and Cleveland, has had nearly or quite twenty-five years' experience, and in his field he is not outranked by any gentleman in America.

Professor Mark Bailex, Instructor in Elocution in Yale College, is known throughout the Union as being without a peer in his profession. Every stroke of his pen, as found in these books, betrays a masterly hand.

These facts entitle these books to a very high and respectful consideration.
UNITY OF DESIGN AND COMPLETENESS OF EXECUTION.-From the first page of the lowest book to the last one of the highest this feature is clearly discernible. Like an elegant and symmetrical building, whose plan and specifications have been faithfully followed to the minutest details, this series forms one harmonious whole.

THE NUMBER OF BOOKS.-The series is complete in five books, with no subsidiary or supernumerary ones. A separate Speller is not needed, yet spelling is better taught from them than from any other series with their separate spellers.

HELPS FOR TEACHERS AND PUPILS.-On every page are found suggestions that enable the pupil and teacher to derive from the reading lesson the most instruction and the highest culture. Among these is a course of Language Lessons, which gives a training in sentence-writing, correction of improper forms, the correct use of punctuation-marks, capitals, plurals, possessives, titles, etc., etc. In the Fourth and Fifth Readers are Foot Notes giving hints on the biographical, historical, scientific, and literary allusions and implications of the piece, such as train the pupil to master the thought contained in the written page.

COURSE IN PHONICS.-The continuous and thoroughly graded course in phonies and diacritical marking is a distinguishing feature of the series. In the First Reader, consisting of two parts, the comlined word and phonic methods are admirably developed and carefully graded. In the first fifty-two pages (Part I.), in connection with beautiful and child-life reading lessons, are taught the names of all the letters, the short sounds of the vowels, and the sounds of the consonants and diphthongs. In Part II. are found a systematic marking of silent letters and the more easily distinguished sounds of rowels, and a continued drill in the sounds of consonants. Slate Exercises for training the pupil in spelling, writing, and the marking of vowel-sounds, are also used. In the Second Reader is a complete table of all the vowel and consonant sounds, with their markings according to Webster-" A Key to Pronunciation." Preceding each reading lesson the new words of that lesson are carefully marked for a spelling exercise. In the Third Reader the same plan is continued, with the addition, at the close of the volume, of columns of "comparatively common words," yet such as are easily misspelled-a select list of about five hundred words. In the Fourth and Fifth Readers, under the head of "For Preparation," the same general plan is pursued, and at the close of each a select list of about five hundred words is appended.
instruction in the art of reading.-This department has been prepared by Professor Mark Balley, of Yale College, and is far superior to that found in any other series. To his ability his numerous pupils in all parts of the country are glad to testify. The treatment of this department, instead of being thrown into the front of the book-a kind of conglomerate-is a systematic course of lessons, begun in the Third Reader, and, by easy gradation, is continued throughout the Fourth and Fifth Readers. In the Third Reader, see "How to Read," pages 8.25, 42. 56 , ete.; in the Fourth Reader, pages 15, 55 , 86, 105, 169, etc.; and in the Fifth, pages 15, 44, 69, 85, 209, 266, etc. This course in Elocation is alone worth the cost of the series.

CHARACTER AND VARIETY OF SELECTIONS -Among these are found many of the gems of the standard literature of our language. In the selection of matter a large number of original pieces are found in the Second and Third Readers, while the Fourth and Fifth Readers are mainly deroted to the purpose of initiating the child into the style and peculiarities of thought and expression found in the best authors.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.-In this particular they are without a rival. Note the elegant and profuse illustrations found in the lower numbers, while the Fqurth and Fifth contain each eight full-page cuts, printed on extra heavy paper, each a specimen of artistic merit, and productive of a pure æsthetic taste.

VARIETY AND EXTENT OF CULTURE.-By no other series can so much be made of the reading lesson. In the lower numbers, the pieces, original and selected, teach kindness, gentleness, obedience, love of Nature, and kindred virtues. They teach in their language-lessons, their lessons on letter-writing, etc., those practical things that children are early called to practice.

# D．APPLETON \＆CO．＇S EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS． 


#### Abstract

Specimen Copies for examination，with reference to introduction if approved，will be sent post－paid to Teachers and School－Officers at two thirds of the wholesale price．


These Readers，prepared by Supt．Harris，of St．Louis，Supt．Rickoff，of Cleveland，and Prof．Mark Bailey， of Yale College，offer a sensible，sharp，and systematic plan for teaching reading． They are charmingly illustrated，combine the word，sentence，and phonic meth－$_{\text {TIRST READER．}}$ SECOND READE ods，interest the child by simple stories，and lead him along APPLETONS so skillfully that，before he realizes it，he is reading easy APD sentences at sight．The use of script letters，written spelinge SECOND READER， THIRD READER． the selections，and language－lessons，are among the new features which must

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| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 020 \\ 32 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 56 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8010 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 81 \\ 68 \\ 68 \end{array}$ | commeud these books．They are complete in five books，and will save the cost of a speller，since all the new words are arranged for oral and written exercises．Be sure and see these books，if you are progressive，and desire the best readers for your schools．

These books consist of six numbers．The copies are upon slips which，by an ingenious patent，are made to move down the page so as to cover up the student＇s writing．
and thus keep the perfect copy always before him．The coles MODEL COPY－BOOKS．\}
as object－lessons．The analysis is greatly are a plain
simplited．

These Histories，with their beantiful illustrations，their pleasing，simple style，and their interesting stories， are fast taking the place of other books in our best schouls．They are new and fresh，with maps showing the set－

QUACKENBOS＇S
ELEMENTARY HISTORY tlement and the growth of our country．and QUACKENBOS NEW AMERICAN HISTORY．． are really a record of manners and social life，literature and civilization， HISTORY OF THE WORLD． rather than of mere wars and conquests．They are well adapted for use as readers．

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other Geographies have failed to meet the wants
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of the school－room．The New－England edition，with its clear，accurate， INTERMEDIATE GEGGRÄPHÖY， PHYSICAL GEUGRAPHY of the school－room．The New－England edition，with its clear，accurate， OUTLINE MAPS． and full maps of all the New－England States，its beautiful illustrations，and its well－chosen descriptive matier， is invaluable for our schools．

The first book，＂Lessons in Language，＂is a successfal，ingnnious system for securing fluency of expres－ gion，ease and correctness in writing，and interest in a study hereto－ fore dry and unsatisfactory．It teaches

QUACKENBOS＇S （LANGUAGE LESSONS． ENGLISH GRAMMAR．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． liow to handle language practically．The English Grammar is simple and plain in statement，and thorough in（COMPOSITION AND RHETOMIOO， COMONS IN COMPOSITION．．． it treatment of the philosophy of the language．The Rhetoric and Composition are unequaled in their de－ partments．

This series of Arithmetics is clear，logical，and well－graded，and contains algreat number of practical examples．Teaches the methods actually used by business men．Prac－
tice is given in making out bills，the important tice is given in making out bills，the important fPPLETONS＇ $\begin{aligned} & \text { ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC，} \\ & \text { PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC．．．．}\end{aligned}$ financial changes are all recognized，the differ－APPLETON
ence between gold and currency is shown，and the different classes of \｛ HIGHER ARITHMETIC ence between gold and currency is shown，and the different classes of United States Bonds are fully described．

Harkness＇s series of Latin books has gained the unqualifed approval of the eminent classical teachers of this country and Europe，and has been introduced into nearly all our leading classical institutions of every grade，both school and college．The revised edition of the Grammar em－ bracee the pracicial reenlite of the best HARKNESS＇S scholarship，without encumbering its HARKNESS＇S $\{$ INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK， LATLN GRAMMAR． $\{$ LATIN GRAMMAR．．．．．．．．
pages with mere conjectures，etc．The＂Grammar and Reader，in pages with mere conjectures，etc．The＂Grammar and Reader，in 3,000 schools and academies．

Written by men of world－wide reputa－ tions，like Huxley，Hoscoe，Stuart，Spencer， these books are clear，simple，concise，and accurate，and are thus not only adapted to

## PRIMERS．$\quad$ SCIENCE．

young pupils，but give．for students of any age，a brief but comprehensive work suited to any class from the intermediate school to the college．They should also be in every library．
$\left(\right.$ HISTORY．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Old Greek Life，France，Greece，Rome，Europe，} \\ \text { England，Koman Antiquities．}\end{array}\right\}$
$\sum_{\text {SCIENCE．}}$
Political Economy，Physiology，Chemistry， $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Physical Geography，Astronomy，Geology，} \\ \text { Physics，Botany，Geograpy }\end{array}\right.$ $\{$ Physics，Botany，Geography，Logic，Inven－ （tlonal Geometry，etc．

LITERATURE．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Philology，Shakespeare，Studiee in Bryant，} \\ \text { Metric System，Classical Geography，Eng－}\end{array}\right\}$ （ lish Grammar，etc．
Krutsi＇s Drawing is the only complete graded course published．It has for its basis a knowleage of the actual forms of

## KRÜSI＇S

Nature，leads the mind to observe，trains the hand to represent，and is so simple and scientific that it can be successfully taught withont the aid of experts．


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?



[^0]:    English pronunclation in Latin
    ${ }^{2}$ Roman pronunciation in Latin.
    ${ }^{3}$ No requirements in Latin or Natural Sciences are insisted upon, but candidates are earnestly recommended to pursue the study of Latin one year, and also that of local Butany, Mineralogy, and Natural History, before entering; also one of the Modern Languages.

[^1]:    ${ }^{6}$ Roman pronunciation in Latin.
    6 See General Remarks for Philosophical Course.
    ${ }^{7}$ English pronunciation in Latin. 8 For adruission to the school of Nines, Arithmetic, including Metric srstem, five chapters of Peek's Manual of Alrehra,
    fire bonks of Davies's Legendre, twenty-five lessons of Jewett's Ollendorff's French Grammar, and twenty lessons of Otto's German Grammar, are required.

[^2]:    ${ }^{9}$ First seventeen pages of Schmidt's "Course of Ancient Geography." Students will be required to name the principal towns of Freece; also upon page 90 , et keq., of the same work, to "Tpper Italy," pare 142, and to state the principal towns of Italy and sicily; and further, upon "Asia Minor," page 191, et seg, Mysia, and the principal rivers, mountains, and towns of Asia Minor.

[^3]:    ${ }^{10}$ These two courses are called Method II. Method I. prescribes a minimum requisition in every study, and a maximums in two, to be selected from the four following principal studies, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Physical and Natural Science. Method I. will be used exclusively in 18>1 and thereafter, as follows: Minimum in Latin-Ciesar, four books; Virgil, four of Eneid, and Eelogues; Easy Lutin at sight; Latin Prose. Maximum-Viryil's \&meid, Books V.-IX.; Cicero's Orations arainst Catiline; average passages from Cicero's Orations at sight. Minimum in Greek-Anahasis, four books; 'Iliad, two books; Whit's Lessons in Greek, fifty-one lessons. Maximum-Ilerodotus in Foodwin (pages 112-191), and Iliad, Books III., IV, and VI. Minimum in Mathematics-As in Course I. Maximum-Loprarithms and Plane Trigonometry, and Sold feometry. Minimum in Science-Rolfe's and Gillette's Natural Philosophy; or first two parts of Arnott's Physics. Naximum-Arnotếs Physics to Part IV, Sec. III., and either Eliot and

[^4]:    Storer's Chemistry, or Botany (Gray's "How Plants Grow "); English and French, or German, as in "Miscellaneons." Candidates should have a thorough aequaintance with Finglish Literature.
    ${ }^{11}$ Sallust's Catiline, 4, ,000 lines of Ovid, and Cato Major, are preferred in place of two books of Cersar, two Orations of Clicero, and the last five books of the Eneid.
    ${ }^{13}$ Roman pronunciation.
    ${ }^{16}$ In Physical Science, pupils should prepare in Gray's "How Plants Grow" with analysis of simple specimens, or Balfour Stewart's "Primer of Physice"" with knowledge of simple experiments, or Rolfe" and Gillet's "Handbook of the stars" (124 pages), or Roscoe's "Primar of Chemistry."

[^5]:    ${ }^{16}$ English pronuncistion.

[^6]:    ${ }^{19}$ In Eng'ish Language, each candidate will be required to write not less than two pages (foolscap), correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, etc, on a subject assigned at time of examination.

[^7]:    29 English pronunciation.

[^8]:    ${ }^{32}$ Those who pursue both Latin and Greok.

[^9]:    Notr.-In the so-called Continental method of pronunciation, the sounds of the vowels do not greatly differ from those of the Roman, but there is no fixed law for the sounds of the consonants, especially $c, g, j, v$; each continental nation yields to the analogies of its own language-for example, the French pronounce Cicero, Seesayro; the Germans, Treetsayro; the Italians, Cheechayro; the Spaniards, Theethayro.

[^10]:    ${ }^{50}$ These examinations will be continued from year to year, and candidates should govern themselves accordingly.

[^11]:    ${ }^{51}$ Express "When he had balted " by a participle.

