

an understanding of the works and an appreciation of their salient qualities of style. General questions may be asked concerning the lives of the authors, their other works, and the periods of literary history to which they belong.

1. *Recommendations*—That colleges so desiring may set an examination requiring no prescribed books, but testing the same general kind of preparation as that indicated in the foregoing requirements.

2. That individual colleges take such steps as may be found necessary to ascertain whether candidates for entrance possess an adequate equipment in oral English.

3. That schools should recommend a supplementary list for additional reading. This list may well include suitable selections from contemporary literature and books of local interest.

4. That colleges accept *three* or *four* units of credit for admission in English, the number of credits within these limits to be determined by the preparation of the applicants. It is not recommended that four units of credit be given for the amount of work now submitted for three units. This recommendation has for its object the advancement of English teaching in the secondary schools.

Mathematics. The basis for the determination of units in mathematics must be quantity and quality of the work done rather than the time element. For the average student, however, four years' time will be required to do the work here outlined. Two years should be devoted to algebra, a year to plane geometry and a half year each to solid geometry and plane trigonometry. These subjects may very well be taken in the order named. Some prefer to give one year in algebra, followed by a year in plane geometry; this followed by a return to algebra for a year, the solid geometry and trigonometry coming in the order above indicated. In either plan the use of algebra should be emphasized in the work in geometry. The outline for the four years' work follow:

1. *Algebra*—*One and one half units.* The four fundamental operations for rational algebraic expressions; factoring, determination of highest common factor and lowest common multiple by factoring; fractions, including complex fractions, ratio and proportion; linear equations, both numerical and literal, containing one or more unknown quantities; problems depending on linear equations; radicals, including extraction of the square root of polynomials and of numbers; exponents, including the fractional and negative; quadratic equations,