CALENDAR

of

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE

and

UNIVERSITY.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

1885-86.

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CONTENTS.

NOTICES.

Since the printing of the Arts section of the Calendar the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Ross has taken place. Provision will be made for the Classes of Ethics and Hebrew before the opening of the session.

Examiners in the Faculty of Medicine will be appointed before the opening of the session.

The more important changes in this Calendar will be found in §§ V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XVI (17), XVII, XXI, XXXI-XXXVIII.

ADDENDUM.

PAGE 58.—Experimental Physics Honours Class. To the list of books recommended add Tait's Properties of Matter (A. & C. Black.)

University Almanac, 1885-86.

1885[?].

Tue. A. 24.—Meeting of Convocation.

  7, W.—Last day for receiving nfoldslctasnd certificates for Minor Exhibitions and Bursaries.

  8, Th.—Meeting of the Faculty of Arts, 10 A. M.

  13, Tu.—Meeting of Senate, 11 A. M.

  14, W.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 11 A. M.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

  15, Th.—Session begins.—Examinations for Senior and Junior Minor Exhibitions and Bursaries for 1st and 2nd Year Matriculation Examinations (Arts Faculty), and for Lower and Higher Matriculation Examinations (Medical Faculty), begin:

          10 A. M., Latin.

          2 P. M., Greek, French and German.

16, F.—   10 A. M., Mathematics.

          2 P. M., Ditto.

17, Sa.—   10 A. M., English.

          2 P. M., Ditto.

19, M.—   10 A. M., Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

          2 P. M., Elementary Mechanics and Botany.

21, W.—Entrance Examinations. Examination for Senior Minor Exhibitions and Bursaries, and 2nd Year Matriculation Examination (Arts Faculty):

          10 A. M., Classical History and Geography.

          2 P. M., English Literature and History.

      " —Supplementary Examinations begin, 10 A. M.

22, Th.—First and Second Year Matriculation Examination (Law Faculty) begin, 10 A. M.

23, F.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 10 A. M.

      " —Elocsolssion, Registration and Lssrse of Gymnasium Tickets, 2 P. M.

26, M.—Class Tickets issued.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

27, Tu.—Convocation, 4 P. M.—Opening Address by Prof. Lloyd.

28, W.—Lectures begin.

29, Th.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 4 P. M.

Nov. 2, Th.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

  6, F.—First Matriculation Examination (Arts Faculty), 3 P. M.

  9, M.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 4 P. M.

13, F.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 4 P. M.

16, M.—Returns as to Insidence, &c. (Arts Faculty) to be made on or before this day.

Dec. 1, Tu.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 1 A. M.

  9, Th.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

20, W.—No Lectures. Christmas Vacation begins.

1888.

Jan. 4. M.—Meeting of Governors.

  6, W.—Lectures resumed.—Supplementary Entrance Examinations, 2.30 P. M.

  7, Th.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

  10, Tu.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 4 P. M.

Feb. 3, Tu.—Meeting of Senate, 4 P. M.

  4, Th.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

  5, F.—George Munro's Day. No lectures.

Mar. 1, M.—Last day for receiving M. A. Theses.

  4, Th.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

  10, W.—Ash Wednesday. No lectures.

April 1, M.—Meeting of Governors.

  6, F.—Last day of lectures.—Readings of Faculties of Arts and Law, 4 P. M.

  11, Tu.—Sessional Examinations (Law Faculty) begin, 10 A. M.

  "—Sessional Examinations (Arts Faculty) begin:

    10 A. M., Latin.

    3 P. M., Addl. Latin, Hon. Classics, Hon. Philosophy, Hon. English Literature and History, and Hon. Ex. Chemistry.

  14, W.— 10 A. M., Botany, Ethics, Hon. Mathematics, and Hon. Chemistry.

  15, Th.— 10 A. M., Greek.

    3 P. M., Addl. Greek, Mineralogy, Hon. Classics, Hon. Philosophy, Hon. English Literature and History, and Hon. Chemistry.

  16, F.— 10 A. M., Logic, Hon. Classics, Hon. Math. Physics, and Hon. Ex. Physics.

    3 P. M., Zoology(?), Practical Chemistry, Hon. Philosophy, and Hon. English Literature and History.

  18, M.— 10 A. M., Mathematics, Physics (3rd Year), Astronomy, and Hon. Classics.

    3 P. M., Mathematics, Physics (4th Year) and Hon. Classics.

  20, Tu.— 10 A. M., English Language and Literature, and Hon. Chemistry.

    3 P. M., Hon. Classics, Hon. Mathematics, Hon. Philosophy, Hon. English Literature and History, and Hon. Chemistry.

  21, W.— 10 A. M., French and Addl. English.

    3 P. M., Hebrew and Addl. Mathematics, and Hon. Ex. Physics.

  22, Th.— 10 A. M., Chemistry, Hon. Classics, Hon. Mathematics, Hon. Philosophy and Hon. English Literature and History.

    3 P. M., Political Economy.

  "—Last day for returning books to the Library.

  23, F.—Good Friday.

  25, Su.— 10 A. M., German.

    3 P. M., Addl. Physics.

  26, M.—Meeting of Faculty of Arts, 10 A. M.—Meeting of Faculty of Law, 4 P. M.

  27, Tu.—Meeting of Senate, 10 A. M.—Results of Sessional Examinations declared.

  28, W.—Convocation, 3 P. M.

TIME TABLE—FACULTY OF ARTS.

Years	Hours	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
First Year.	9	Latin.	Inorg. Chem, Greek.	Inorg. Chem, Latin.	Greek.	Inorg. Chem, Latin.
	10	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
	11	Latin (Tutor.)	English, French.	Latin (Tutor.)	English, French.	Greek (Tutor.)
	1	1st. German.	1st French.	1st German.	1st French.	1st German.
Second Year.	10	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
	11	Latin.	Mathematics, Greek.	Mathematics, Latin.	Greek.	Mathematics, Greek.
	12	English Lit.	2nd French.	English Lit.	2nd German.	English Lit.
	2	2nd German.	Chemistry.	2nd German.	Chemistry.	2nd German.
	3	Log. or Greek.	2nd French.	Log. or Greek.	Log. and Psy.	Log. and Psy.
Third Year.	9	3rd German.	Int. French.	3rd German.	Int. French.	3rd German.
	10	Metaphysics.	Greek, Chem, Math.	Metaphysics.	Greek, Chem, Math.	Metaphysics.
	11	Org. Chem.	Hon. Classics.	Org. Chem.	Hon. Classics.	Org. Chem.
	12	History.	French, Physics.	History.	French, Physics.	History.
	1	Latin.	Greek.	Latin.	Greek.	Latin.
	2	Hon. French.		Hon. French.		Hon. French.
	3	1st German.	1st French.	1st German.	1st French.	1st German.
	4	Hon. History.		Hon. History.		Hon. History.
Fourth Year.	9	3rd German.	3rd French.	3rd German.	3rd French.	3rd German.
	10	Ethics.	Pol. Economy.	Ethics.	Pol. Economy.	Ethics.
	11	Hon. Physics.	Astronomy.	Hon. Physics.	Astronomy.	Hon. Physics.
	12	Physics.	Physics.	Physics.	Physics.	Physics.
	1	Hebrew.	Greek, Latin.	Hebrew.	Greek, Latin.	Hebrew.
	2	3rd German.	Int. French.	3rd German.	Int. French.	3rd German.
	3	Hon. Lit.	Hon. Lit.	Hon. Lit.	Hon. Lit.	Hon. Lit.
	4	Hon. History.		Hon. History.		Hon. History.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Dalhousie College was founded by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1821, "for the education of youth in the higher branches of science and literature."

The original endowment was derived from funds collected at the port of Castine in Maine, during the occupation in 1814 by Sir John C. Sherbrooke, then Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. These funds the British Government authorised the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir John's successor, to expend "in defraying the expenses of any improvement which it might seem expedient to undertake in the Province"; and the Earl, believing that "a Seminary for the higher branches of education is much needed in Halifax—the seat of the Legislature—of the courts of justice—of the military and mercantile society," decided upon "founding a College or Academy on the same plan and principle of that at Edinburgh," "open to all occupations and sorts of religion, restricted to such branches only as are applicable to our present state, and having the power to expand with the growth and improvement of our society."

The original Board of Governors consisted of the Governor-General of British North America, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, the Bishop, the Chief Justice and President of Council, the Provincial Treasurer and the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

After unsuccessful efforts on the part of both the British Government and the Governors of the College to effect a union with the only other College then existing in the Province, an institution modelled after the University of Oxford, this College went into operation in 1838, under the Presidency of the Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D.D., and with a staff of three professors.

By an Act passed in 1841, University powers were conferred on the College, and the appointment of the Governors was vested in the Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

In 1843 President McCulloch died, and in 1845 the College was closed, the Governors considering it "advisable to allow the funds of the institution to accumulate."

In 1848 an Act was passed authorising the Lieutenant-Governor and Council to appoint a new board of Governors "to

take such steps for rendering the institution useful and efficient as to His Excellency may seem fit." This Board, from 1849 to 1859, employed the funds of the University to support a High School.

In 1856 the Arts department of the Gorham College, Liverpool, N. S., was transferred to this College, "with a view to the furtherance of the establishment of a Provincial University," and an attempt was made to conduct the Institution as a University, in pursuance of the Act of 1841. This union, however, came to an end in 1857.

It 1863 the College was re-organised under the following Act:—

An Act for the Regulation and Support of Dalhousie College.

(Passed the 30th day of April, A.D. 1863.)

WHEREAS, It is expedient to extend the basis on which the said College is established, and to alter the constitution thereof, so as to benefit those who have already founded the same, and to render the central position more, if possible, be realized, and the design of its original founders, as nearly as may be, carried out;

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:—

1. The Board of Governors now appointed, consisting of the Honorable William Young, the Honorable Joseph Howe, Charles Tupper, S. Leonard Shannon, John W. Ritchie, and James F. Avery, Esquires, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Governors of Dalhousie College, at Halifax, and shall have and exercise all usual powers and authorities as such, and have the title, control and disposition of the building on the Parade, at Halifax, and of the property and funds belonging to the said College, and hold for the uses thereof by the present Governors; and all vacancies at the Board shall be filled up on recommendation of the remaining members thereof by the Governor-in-Council; and any of the Governors shall be removable by the Governor-in-Council, at the instance of the Board of Governors.

2. Whenever any body of Christians, of any religious persuasion whatsoever, shall satisfy the Board that they are in a position to endow and support one or more chairs or professorships in the said college, for any branch of literature or science, approved of by the Board, such body in making such endowment, in the extent of twelve hundred dollars a year, shall have a right, from time to time, for every chair so endowed, to nominate a Governor to take his seat at the Board, with the approval of the Board of Governors and of the Governor-in-Council, and shall also have a right, from time to time, to nominate a Professor for such chair, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors; and in the event of the death, removal, or resignation of any person nominated under this section, the body nominating shall have power to supply the vacancy thus created.

3. The same right of nominating a Professor from time to time shall belong to any individual or members of individuals, who shall endow to the same extent and support a chair or professorship may be so endowed.

4. The Governors shall have power to appoint and to determine the duties and salaries of the President, Professors, Lecturers, Tutors,

and other officers of the College; and from time to time to make statutes and bye-laws for the regulation and management thereof, and shall assemble together on the sixth day of March 10, and upon such notice as they shall seem meet, for the execution of the trust hereby reposed in them.

5. The said College shall be deemed and taken to be a University, with all the usual and necessary privileges of such institutions; and the students shall have liberal and faculty of taking the degrees of bachelor, master, and doctor, in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times; and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring of such degrees, and in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes and bye-laws.

6. No religious tests or subscriptions shall be required of the professors, scholars, graduates, or officers of the College.

7. The internal regulation of the said College shall be controlled by the Senatus Academicus, formed by the respective chairs or professorships thereof, subject in all cases to the approval of the Governors.

8. The Legislature shall have power, from time to time, to modify and amend the powers conferred by this Act.

9. The Acts heretofore passed in relation to Dalhousie College are hereby repealed, except the Act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, " An Act authorising the lending of a sum of money to the Governors of Dalhousie College, and for assuring the repayment thereof."

This Act was afterwards amended by the following Acts :—

An Act to Amend the Act for the Regulation and Support of Dalhousie College.

(Passed the 6th day of May, A.D. 1870.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows :—

1. The present Board of Governors, consisting of nine persons, shall be increased to a number not exceeding fifteen; and the Board shall be filled up by new nominations made on the same principle as set forth in the first section of the Act hereby amended ; and any of the Governors shall be removable, as heretofore, by the Governor-in-Council.

2. The Governors shall have power to affiliate to Dalhousie College any other colleges desirous of such affiliation, or any schools in arts, with the Governor-in-Council, and to make such laws and regulations for the governance of such affiliations and management thereof, on the principles indicated in other Universities, and to vary and annul such statutes from time to time. Provided always, that such statutes of affiliation, before they go into effect, shall be submitted to and receive the sanction of the Governor-in-Council.

3. So much of chapter 24 of the Acts of 1863, entitled, " An Act for the Regulation and Support of Dalhousie College," or of any other Act, as is inconsistent with this Act, is repealed.

An Act to Provide for the Organization of a Law Faculty in connection with Dalhousie College, and for other purposes.

(Passed the 14th day of April, A.D. 1883.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :—

1. The Governors of Dalhousie College, at Halifax, shall, in addition to the powers conferred on them by section 2 of chapter 27 of the Acts of 1870, entitled, " An Act to Amend the Act for the

Regulation and Support of Dalhousie College," have power to organize a Faculty of Law in connection with said College; and to appoint professors or lecturers in law, and out of the revenues of the College to provide for the maintenance and support of such Faculty, and to make rules for the regulation and management of such Faculty, and for the granting of degrees in law, on the same principles as obtain in other universities, and in vary and amend such rules from time to time."

2 Section 3 of chapter 24 of the Acts of 1881, entitled, " An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College," is amended by adding the words "and provinces " after the word " provinces " in the said section, and any individual who has hitherto endowed a chair or chairs in the College shall have a right to nominate a governor for each chair endowed, in the same way as if section 3 aforesaid had been originally passed as now amended.

3 Section 1 of the said chapter 24 of the Acts of 1876 is amended by adding the words " provided, however, that in the event of any body of Christians, individual or number of individuals, endowing and supporting one or more chairs or professorships in the said College, as provided by section 2 and 3 of the Act hereby amended, and of each body of Christians or individuals nominating a professor or governor for either thereof, the Governors may be increased beyond fifteen, but such increase shall be limited in the number of such chairs or professorships as may after the passing of this Act be located by virtue of the said sections 2 and 3.

In pursuance of the Act of 1863, the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces closed their College, and agreed to support two chairs in this University; the Synod of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland founded one chair; and the College opened in 1864, under the Principalship of Rev. James Ross, D.D., and with an Arts Faculty of six Professors.

In 1868 a Faculty of Medicine was organized, which in 1875 developed into the Halifax Medical College. This year the Faculty has been re-organized and the Halifax Medical College affiliated.

In 1883 a Faculty of Law was added.

In 1879, Geo. Munro, Esq., of New York, a native of this Province, placed in the hands of the Governors the funds necessary for the endowment of a Professorship of Physics. In 1881, he established a Professorship of History and Political Economy. In 1882, he founded a chair of English Language and Literature. In 1883, he added to the staff of the College a Professor of Constitutional and International Law, and Tutors in Classics and in Mathematics. In 1884, he founded a Professorship of Metaphysics. Since 1880, he has provided the University with Exhibitions and Bursaries, to the amount of $13,700, which, according to his own desire, have been so offered for competition as to stimulate to greater activity and efficiency the High Schools and Academies of Nova Scotia and the neighboring Provinces.

The Governors desire to place on permanent record their high sense of Mr. Munro's enlightened public spirit, and their gratitude to him for the munificent manner in which he has come to their help in the work of building up an unsectarian University in Nova Scotia.

To connect the donor's name for all time with the benefits thus conferred both on the University and on his native country, the chairs which he has founded shall be called the GEORGE MUNRO CHAIRS OF PHYSICS, of HISTORY and POLITICAL ECONOMY, of ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, of CONSTITUTIONAL and INTERNATIONAL LAW, and of METAPHYSICS respectively.

In 1883, Alexander McLeod, Esq., of Halifax, bequeathed to the University the residue of his estate. The following is an extract from his will :—

" All the residue of my Estate I give and bequeath to the Governors of Dalhousie College or University in the City of Halifax in trust that the same shall be invested and kept a fund to be called the McLeod University Fund, and the interest and income of which shall be applied to the endowment of three or more professorial chairs in said College as they may deem proper ; but this bequest is made upon these conditions, namely, that if at any time the said College or University should cease to exist, or be closed for five years, or be made a sectarian college, then and in any such case the said fund and accumulations thereof shall go to the said Synod of the Maritime Provinces of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to be used for the purpose of higher education in connection with said Synod, and it is further stipulated that no part of this Fund shall ever be used, either by said Governors of Dalhousie College or by the said Synod, as a collateral security under any circumstances whatever."

According to the provisions of the will the McLeod CHAIRS of CLASSICS, CHEMISTRY and MODERN LANGUAGES were founded.

The following donations have been made to the Endowment Fund :—Hon. Sir Wm. Young, W. J. Stairs, Esq., Hon. Stayley Brown, John Gibson, Esq., Ivan P. Wetl, Esq., Wm. P. West, Esq., Thos. A. Ritchie, Esq., and Hon. Robt. Boak, $1000 each ; Adam Burns, Esq., Peter Jack, Esq., Hon. Jeremiah Northup, Prof. Lawson and Alex. McLeod, Esq., $500 each.

The following donations have been made from time to time to meet current expenses :—Hon. Sir Wm. Young, $400 ; John Doull, Esq., $350 ; A. S. Mackean, Esq., $250 ; J. F. Avery, Esq., M.D., S. Fleming, Esq., C.M.G., Rev. Principal Grant, D.D., and W. J. Stairs, Esq., $200 each ; Hon. R. Boak, A. K. Mackinlay, Esq., and The Medical Faculty (1875), $100 each ; Jas. Scott, Esq., $155 ; Thos. Bayne, Esq., John Gibson, Esq., Rev. J. McMillan, B.D., and John Macnab, Esq., $150 each ; A. Burns, Esq., $125 ; J. J. Bremner, Esq., $120 ; B. H. Collins, Esq., J. Donaldson, Esq., Prof. J. DeMill, Rev. Prof.

Forrest, Prof. J. Johnson, Hon. A. G. Jones, Prof. G. Lawson, Prof. J. Liechti, Alex. McLeod, Esq., Robt. Morrow, Esq., Hon. Jeremiah Northup, Joseph Northup, Esq., T. A. Ritchie, Esq., Hon. Principal Ross, D.D., Ed. Smith, Esq., R. T. Sketherden, Esq., John Stairs, Esq., Geo. Thomson, Esq., Jas. Thomson, Esq., and Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper, £150 each ; C. W. Carmichael, Esq., C. D. Hunter, Esq., Major-General Laurie, Messrs. Lawson, Harrington & Co., Prof. U. Macdonald, J. P. Mott, Esq., and Hon. Judge Ritchie, £80 each ; G. P. Mitchell, Esq., and Hon. S. L. Shannon, £60 each ; J. S. Dutfus, Esq., R. W. Fraser, Esq., Peter Jack, Esq., and W. H. Neal, Esq., £50 each ; with smaller sums amounting to $3,949.

The following donations have been made for the purpose of providing scientific apparatus :—Est. Sir Wm. Young, $2,000 ; Prof. J. G. MacGregor, $800 ; The Alumni Association, $150 ; J. F. Avery, Esq., M.D., Thos. Bayne, Esq., Hon. E. Bink Ayer, McLeod, Esq., John Mason, Esq., Hon. Jeremiah Northup, Esq., W. J. Stairs, Esq., and W. P. West, Esq., $100 each ; Hon. A. Brown, Esq., Messrs. Lovell & Miller, Messrs. Esson & Co., John Gibson, Esq., Peter Jack, Esq., Prof. G. Lawson, J. S. Maclean, Esq., Robt. Morrow, Esq., Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Jas. Thomson, Esq., and a Friend, $50 each ; with smaller sums amounting to $945.

For other benefactions, see Library, Museum, and Gymnasium.

In addition to the members of the present staff, the following have occupied Professorial Chairs in the College between the dates and in the subjects set opposite their names :—

REV. THOMAS MCCULLOCH, D.D., 1838-43, Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.
REV. ALEXANDER ROMANS, 1838-42, Classics.
REV. JAMES MCINTOSH, 1838-44, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
REV. FREDERICK TOMKINS, M.A. (Lond.) 1853-7, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
REV. GEORGE CORNISH,* B.A. (Lond.) 1853-7, Classics.
THOMAS MCCULLOCH, 1860-5, Natural Philosophy.
JOHN JAMES MACKENZIE, M.A., Ph.D., 1867-73, Physics.
HERBERT A. BAYNE,† M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., 1877-79, Organic Chemistry and Chemical Analysis.
JAMES DEMILL, B.M., 1865-80, Rhetoric and History.
REV. DAVID HONEYMAN, D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.S.C., 1879-80, Geology and Paleontology.

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* Now Professor of Classics, McGill College, Montreal.
† Now Professor of Chemistry, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Dalhousie College & University.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

HON. SIR ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L., Q.C., *Chairman.*
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OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Rev. JAMES ROSS, D.D., *Professor Emeritus.*

Rev. WILLIAM LYALL, LL.D., F.R.S.C., *Professor of Logic and Psychology.*

CHARLES MACDONALD, M.A. (Aberd.), *Professor of Mathematics.*

JOHN JOHNSON, M.A. (Dub.), *McLeod Professor of Classics.*

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., LL.D., F.I.C., F.R.S.C., *McLeod Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.*

JAMES LIECHTI, M.A. (Ved.), *McLeod Professor of Modern Languages.*

JAMES GORDON MACGREGOR, M.A. (Dal.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.S. & R.C., *George Munro Professor of Physics.*

Rev. JOHN FORREST, *George Munro Professor of History and Political Economy.*

JOHN GOULD SCHURMAN, M.A. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Edin.), *George Munro Professor of Metaphysics.*

RICHARD CHAPMAN WELDON, A.M. [Mt. All.] Ph.D. (Yale), *George Munro Professor of Constitutional and International Law.*

HON. JAMES S. D. THOMPSON, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on Procedure and Evidence.*

HON. SAMUEL LEONARD SHANNON, D.C.L. (Wind.) Q.C., *Lecturer on Real Property and Crimes.*

JAMES THOMSON, Q.C., *Lecturer on Real Property.*

WALLACE GRAHAM, A.B. (Acad.) Q.C., *Lecturer on Shipping and Insurance.*

ROBERT SEDGEWICK, B.A. (Dal.), Q.C., *Lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence.*

BENJAMIN RUSSELL, A.M. (Mt. All.), *Professor of Contracts and Commercial Law.*

JOHN YOUNG PAYZANT, A.M. (Acad.), *Lecturer on Torts.*

WILLIAM JOHN STAIRS, B.A. (Dal.), George Munro *Professor of English Language and Literature.*

HON. J. W. JOHNSTONE, *Judge of the County Court, Lecturer on Crimes.*

JOHN PRESS MCLEAN, B.A. (Dal.), *George Munro Tutor in Classics.*

DANIEL ALEXANDER MURRAY, B.A. (Dal.), *George Munro Tutor in Mathematics.*

DAVID BAILEY, *Instructor of Gymnastics.*

Librarian: FREDERICK FIRMIN.

Assistant Librarians: { Miss McLennan, Miss Kitchen. }

Curator of the Museum: FREDERICK LAWSON.

Janitor: ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

Faculty of Arts.

THE PRINCIPAL.

PROFESSORS: LYALL, MACDONALD, JOHNSON, LAWSON, LIECHTI, MACGREGOR, FORREST, SCHURMAN, ALEXANDER.

Secretary of the Faculty—PROFESSOR MACGREGOR.

TUTORS: MCLEAN, MURRAY.

§ I.—THE ACADEMIC YEAR.—The academic year consists of one session. The session of 1885–6 will begin on Thursday, 14th October, 1885, and end on Wednesday, 28th April, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Session may be lengthened by two months.*

The Summer Session is for the present suspended.

§ II.—ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.—(1.) Persons of either sex may become students of the College by (*a*) furnishing satisfactory references or certificate of good moral character,† (*b*) entering their names (annually) in the Register, and (*c*) paying the annual Registration Fee. (See § XVII.)

(2.) Registered students may, on payment of the proper fees, (See § XVII.) enter any of the classes of the College except Juleted classes, which are open only to members of the ordinary classes in connection with which they are held.

(3.) Persons who wish to obtain University Degrees must become Undergraduates. Persons of either sex may become undergraduates by (*a.*) passing either one of the Matriculation Examinations or a recognised equivalent. [§ VII. and VIII.], and (*b*) matriculating, i. e., entering their names on the Matricula or Register of Undergraduates. For details as to subjects, dates,

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* See footnote 3. S. (E.)

† The registration ticket of the Halifax Medical College will be accepted as a certificate of good moral character.

&c., of Matriculation Examinations, courses of study for Degrees, &c., see § VI.–XI. For admission of undergraduates of other Universities *ad eundem statum*, see § IV. (*2*).

(*4*.) Students who are not undergraduates are known as General Students.

§ III.—RESIDENCE.—All students, not being students of the Halifax Medical College, are required to report their places of residence to the Secretary of the Faculty on or before the day appointed in the University Almanac.

Persons who wish to take such Students as boarders must furnish the Principal with satisfactory references. A register is kept by the Secretary of the Faculty, containing the names of those persons who have satisfied this condition; and, for the convenience of students, a list of the names and addresses of such persons will be posted on the notice-board in the College hall at the beginning of the Session.

§ IV.—COURSE ATTENDANCE.—All students under twenty-one years of age, not being students of the Halifax Medical College and not residing with parents or guardians, are required to report to the Secretary of the Faculty on or before the day appointed in the University Almanac, the churches they intend to make their places of worship during the Session. Intimation will be made to the various clergymen of the city, of the names and addresses of the students who have chosen their churches as places of worship.

§ V.—COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, 1885-86.

I.—CLASSICS.

(McLeod Professorship.)

Professor ....JOHN JOHNSON, M. A.
Tutor ....J. F. McLEOD, B. A.

First Year Latin Class.

Professor's Class—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10—11 A.M.
‡ *Tutorial Class—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12 M.—1 P.M.*

Subjects of Study :

Cicero : Pro Lege Manilia and * Pro Milone.—Virgil : Æneid, Book VI.—Composition : Principia Latina, Part IV. (latter half), and Part V.

Second Year Latin Class.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 A. M.—12 M.

Subjects of study :

Horace : Odes, Books I, *II, *III. Livy : Book I.—Composition : Principia Latina, Part V.

‡ **Third and Fourth Years Latin Class.**

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 12 M.—1 P. M.

Subjects of study in alternate years :

For 1885-6.—Tacitus : Agricola. Plautus : Captivi. Juvenal : Satires III, X, XIII.—Composition : Bennett's Second Latin Writer (pub. *re* [Roughton, London.])

For 1886-7.—Horace : Selected Satires. Tacitus : Annals, Bk. I.—Composition : Bennett's Second Latin Writer (pub. *by* Rivingtons, London.)—Philology : Ferlie's Primer of Comparative Philology.

First Year Greek Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10—11 A. M. ; Fridays, 11 M.—1 P. M.

‡ *(Conducted by the Tutor.)*

Subjects of study :

Lucian : De Somnio. Timon, Deorum Concilia. * Xenophon : Cyropædia, Book I. Composition : Sidgin Greek, Part III. (latter-story rules ; * written exercises.—Grammar : Anthomson.

Second Year Greek Class.

‡ *Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 A. M.—12 M.*

Subjects of study :

Homer : Odyssey, Book IX. Xenophon : Hellenica, Book II. * Demosthenes : Olynthiacs.—Composition : Sidgin Greek, Part III. Latter half (introductory rules ; * written exercises.)

‡ **Third and Fourth Years Greek Class.**

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 M.—1 P. M.

Subjects of study in alternate years :

For 1885-6.—Plato : Apologia Socratis. Euripides : Alcestis.—Prose Composition.

For 1886-7.—Demosthenes : Philippics I, III. Euripides : Medea.—Prose Composition.

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‡ The Tutor will also be in the Library two or three times a week, from 3 to 5 p. m., when he may be consulted by students with reference to their studies.

* Students making a First or Second Class at the Sessional Examinations are examined in the additional subject, which is not read in class. Such students are also required to show special accuracy in grammar.

‡ The Tutor will also be in the Library two or three times a week, from 3 to 5 p. m., when he may be consulted by students with reference to their studies.

* Students making a First or Second Class at the Sessional Examinations are examined in the additional subject, which is not read in class. Such students are also required to show special accuracy in grammar.

Honours Class.

Twice a week.

In this class the Latin and Greek Subjects prescribed for Honours in the department of Classics are read, and Latin Prose Composition is regularly practised.

II.—HEBREW.

Professor .... Rev. Imanuel Hess, D.D.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 A. M. — 12 M.

Subjects of study:

Hebrew Grammar, Translation from Hebrew into English, and analysis of words.

Text Book: Green's Elementary Hebrew Grammar.

III.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

(Medical Professorship.)

Professor .... James Liberté, M. A.

First French Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3—4 P. M.

Subjects of study:

Guizot : *Guillaume le Conquérant, ou Thierry. Histoire de la Révolution française.* Molière : *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.* Lectures in Grammar and Composition.

Text Books: Brachet's Public School Elementary French Grammar. Other Text Books required will be announced at the opening of the Session.

Second French Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2—3 P. M.

Subjects of study:

Molière : *L'Avare.* Racine : *Athalie.* Translation from English written. Exercises in Syntax.

Molière's *Misanthrope* is prescribed for private reading for candidates for a First Class position at the Sessional Examinations.

Text Books: Brachet's Public School French Grammar. Other Text Books required will be announced at the opening of the Session.

Third French Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9—10 A. M.

Subjects of study:

Molière : *Les femmes savantes.* Corneille : *Horace.* Translations from English written. Original Essays. Lectures on French Literature.

Molière's *Tartuffe* is prescribed for private reading to candidates for a First Class position at the Sessional Examinations.

Text Book: Brachet's Public School French Grammar.

First German Class.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 3—4 P. M.

Subjects of study:

Adler's Reader, parts IV. and V.; Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*, Act I. Exercises in Grammar and Composition.

Text Book: Otto's German Grammar. Other Text Books required will be announced at the opening of the Session.

Second German Class.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2—3 P. M.

Subjects of study:

Schiller : *Wilhelm Tell*, Acts II. and III. Goethe : *Hermann and Dorothea.* Translations from English written. Lectures on German Literature.

Schiller's *Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges*, Part I., Book I., is prescribed for private reading to candidates for a First Class position at the Sessional Examinations.

Text Books: Ahn First Class.

Third German Class.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9—10 A. M.

Subjects of study:

For 1885-6.—Schiller : *Braut von Messina;* Goethe : *Egmont.* Prose Composition. Lectures on German Literature.

For 1886-7.—Schiller : *Maria Stuart.* Lessing : *Minna Von Barnhelm.* Prose Composition. Lectures on German Literature.

Schiller's *Wallenstein's Tod* is prescribed for private reading by candidates for a First Class position at the Sessional Examinations of 1886.

IV. ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

(Barré Hours Professorship.)

Professor .... N. A. Abbinson, Ph. D.

First Year Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11—1 P. M.

Composition, embracing Exercises in the formation of sentences, General Principles of Composition, Characteristics of Style, etc.— Students are required to write weekly exercises (for the most part on

subjects connected with the course on English Literature, which are returned with corrections (four being criticised by professor and students in an hour set apart for that purpose.

As an illustration of the principles laid down in the course on Composition, and as an introduction to the study of literature, the following works will be read critically :—

Addison : Select Essays.
Pope : Rape of the Lock, * Satires and Epistles.
Johnson : Lander, Vanity of Human Wishes, Life of Addison, * Lives of Pope, Collins, and Gray.
Goldsmith : The Deserted Village, the Traveller.
Gray : Elegy, The Bard.
Goldsmith : The Deserted Village, The Traveller.

Books recommended : Welch's Composition Primer (Macmillan) ; Hudson's Selections from Addison (Ginn & Heath, Boston) ; Clarendon Press Edition of Pope ; Hales' Longer English Poems (Macmillan),—which contains all the poetry read in the class.

Second Year Class.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12—1 P. M.

Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton, with critical reading of the following works of each :

*Shakespeare—*King John, * Henry V., * As You Like It, Twelfth Night, * Othello, Macbeth, Antony and Cleopatra, * Cymbeline. *Milton—*On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, Paradise Lost (Bks. V.—VIII.), Samson Agonistes.

Books recommended : Rolfe's or the Clarendon Press Edition of the separate plays of Shakespeare. Browne's Shakspere Primer. Clarendon Press Edition of Milton.

Third and Fourth Years Honours Class.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3—4 P. M.

The following subjects in alternate years—A in 1885-6.

A.—(1) The historical development of the English Language and Literature to the year 1400, including a minute study of Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer, Lounsbury's History of the English Language. Morris & Skeat's Specimens of Early English, Part II. containing sections II., III., IV., VI., VII., XVI., XVII., and XX., Chaucer's Prologue and Knight's Tale (Clarendon Press.)

(2) Studies in the Poetry of the Nineteenth Century.

B.—Detailed history of Elizabethan and Early Stuart literature (see 2 XVII. 1901).

Books recommended : Morley's First Sketch of English Literature, Clarendon Press and Arber Edition of Elizabethan and Stuart authors.

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* Only for candidates seeking a Fittier Second Class at the Sessional Examinations.

For First Class and New Shakspeare Society's Prize.

V.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(George Munro Professorship.)

Preface .... Rev. J. Forrest.

Third Year History Class.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 A.M.—12 M.

Subjects of Study :

Medieval History and Modern History to 1555.

The class work will be conducted by means of lectures and examinations on prescribed reading.

*Text Book—*Gibbon's Decline and the Fall of Roman Empire (Student's Edition.)

*Books recommended—*Hallam's Middle Ages ; Bryce's Holy Roman Empire ; Besley's Mahomet and his Successors ; Cutts's History of Civilization ; Richard's History of the Crusades ; Robertson's Charles V. ; Haffon Constitutional History of England.

Fourth Year History Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 A. M.—12 M.

Subject of study :

Modern History from 1555.

The class work will be conducted by means of lectures and examinations on prescribed reading. In the lectures books of reference will be named, and select portions specified for reading.

*Text Books—*Green's England ; Guizot's France (Masson's Abridgment). Ranke's Germany.

Advanced History Class.

Once a week.

Subject of study :

English History from 1603 to 1689.

The work of the class will be conducted by means of lectures and examinations on reading prescribed from Clarendon, Gardiner, Green, Hallam, Ranke and other authorities on this period.

This class is intended especially for Candidates for Honours in English Literature and History.

Political Economy Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10—11 A. M.

The work of this class will be conducted by means of lectures and examinations on prescribed reading.

Text Book : Mill's Principles of Political Economy.

Books recommended : Senior's Wealth of Nations, Cairnes' Principles of Political Economy, Caley's Principles of Social Science, Roscher's Political Economy, Fawcett's Free Trade and Protection, George's Harmony of Interests.

VI.—ETHICS.

Professor ....REV. PRINCIPAL ROSS, D.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, 10—11 A. M.

Ethics, a department of Mental Philosophy, includes the Philosophy of Man's Active, Moral, Social, and Religious nature.

1. Man as Active Being. Will Volition, Motives and their influence, Fatalism, Libertarianism, Necessitarianism, Attempt to reconcile Libertarianism and Necessitarianism, Principles of Action.

2. Man a Moral Being. The Moral Faculty or Conscience defined, Historical review of different opinions respecting the nature of Conscience, and the Foundation of Virtue; Existence of Deity, Theism, theological arguments, Teleological arguments; Atheism, Idealistic and Materialistic; Conviction of Physical and Mental Nature disproved; Pantheism, its adherents very numerous, Its immoral tendency.

3. Man a Social Being. State of Nature, Hunter State, Nomadic State, Agricultural State, Commercial State, Origin and Progress of the Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Law, Government and War.

4. Man a Religious Being. Man: bare an object of Worship, Contents of the intuition: Internal Religion, Importance of the Study, its grand defect, Handmaid to Revelation.

Books recommended—Fleming' Manual of Moral Philosophy; Stewart's Active and Moral Powers of Man.

VII.—METAPHYSICS.

(George Munro Professorship.)

Professor ....J. G. SCHURMAN, M. A., D. Sc.

Third Year Class.

Mondays and Wednesdays, 10—11 A. M.

This course, which is made up of lectures, discussions, and essays by the students, embraces a brief survey of the development of philosophic thought from its beginning among the Greeks down to the modern era; a detailed study of the system of Berkeley; and an outline of subsequent philosophy, with special reference to Kant, Reid, Mill, Herbert Spencer, and Lotze.

Books recommended—Schwegler's History of Philosophy ; Berkeley's Works (Fraser's Selections.)

Third and Fourth Years Honours Class.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10—11 A. M.

This course extends over two years. It consists in a critical study, by means of discussions and essays, of the works of Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, and Lotze.

Books recommended—Caterchy Fraser Edition of Berkeley and Lotze (translation); Green's Hume (Longmans); Stirling's Text-book to Kant (Oliver & Boyd); Max Müller's Translation of Kant's Critique (Macmillan.)

VIII.—LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Professor ....REV. WM. LYALL, LL. D.

Second Year Class.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 1—2 P. M.

This course will consist of lectures on Mind and its phenomena,—the laws and faculties of Cognition, comprising a review of the doctrines of Locke, Reid, Stewart, Brown, Hamilton, and the modern Sensationalist School,—with the philosophy of the Emotions. Under Logic will be considered,—the nature of Concepts, Judgments and Reasonings ; the different orders of Syllogism ; the Fallacies ; the doctrine of Method ; the sources of Error and the means of their correction.

Books recommended—Sir Wm. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic ; Prof. Lyall's " Intellect, the Emotions and the Moral Nature."

Third and Fourth Years Honours Class.

Fridays, 1—2 P. M.

This class is intended especially for candidates for Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy, the work extending over two sessions, and alternating between the two divisions of the general subject.

The lectures will enter into a more critical review of the psychological phase of Philosophy, the theory of the Ratiocinative process, with especial reference to the views of Mill and Hamilton, together with the laws and rules of Inductive Logic.

IX.—MATHEMATICS.

Professor ....C. MACDONALD, M. A.

Tutor ....D. A. MURRAY, B. A.

First Year Class.

Daily, 11 A. M.—12 M.

Subjects of study :

ALGEBRA.—Involution, Evolution, Theory of Indices, Equations of the First and Second Degree, Proportion, Inequalities, Indeterminate Equations, Variation, Progressions ; Propositions in the Theory of Equations, with Horner's method of approximating the roots of an Equation of a Degree higher than the Second.

GEOMETRY.—First and Second Books of Euclid revised, Third and Fourth Books, Definitions of Fifth, and Sixth Book to the Twenty-Fourth Proposition, with Geometrical Exercises and Practical applications.

The class meets daily, with the Professor. The Tutorial class meets three times a week, for the purpose of revision of the Professor's Lectures and illustration of them in working further examples. The Tutor will also be in the Library two or three times a week, from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M., when he may be consulted by students with reference to their studies.

Books recommended—Colenso's or Todhunter's, or Hamblin Smith's (Miller & Co.) Elements of Geometry ; Colenso's or S. Smith's Algebra.

Second Year Class.

Daily, 10—11 A. M.

Subjects of study :

GEOMETRY.—Sixth Book of Euclid finished. Drew's Conic Sections, Parabola and Ellipse. Geometrical Exercises continued.—For First or Second Class : 21 Propositions of the Eleventh Book of Euclid.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Analytical Plane Trigonometry as far as, but exclusive of, DeMoivre's Theorem. Practical applications, with the use of Logarithms, to the Solution of Triangles, Measurement of Heights and Distances, Navigation, &c. Mensuration. Spherical Trigonometry as far as the solution of Right-Angled Triangles.—For First or Second Class : Extension of Ordinary Course ; DeMoivre's Theorem and series connected with the measurement of Circular arcs.

ALGEBRA.—Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Properties of Logarithms, Compound Interest, Annuities.—For First or Second Class : Extension of Ordinary Course. Investigations connected with the Binomial Theorem and the Theory of Logarithms, with applications.

The ordinary class meets, in the beginning of the Session, three days with the Professor, and two days with the Tutor ; afterwards, two days with the Professor and three with the Tutor.

The main subjects of study in the Professor's classes are Modern Geometry and Advanced Algebra ; in the Tutor's, Euclid, the Conic Sections geometrically treated, and Analytical Plane Trigonometry.

The Professor holds a class one day a week (Friday) for those studying the additional work of this year for First or Second Class.

The Tutor will be in the Library two or three times a week from 3 to 5 P. M., when he may be consulted by students with reference to their studies.

Books recommended:—Colenso's Algebra, 2nd Part ; Colenso's Trigonometry, 1st part ; Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry, or Hann's Trigonometry (Weale's Series) ; Chambers' Logarithmic, &c., Tables.

Honours Class.

There are two Divisions in the Honours Class :

The First Division meets three times a week. Subjects : Analytical Trigonometry, commencing with the applications of DeMoivre's Theorem ; Analytical Geometry ; Spherical Trigonometry as far as Napier's Analogies ; Theory of Equations ; Differential Calculus.

Books recommended:—Colenso's Plane Trigonometry, 2nd part ; Todhunter's Theory of Equations ; Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus ; Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry. Any Standard Works on the subjects treated may, however, be used.

The Second Division meets three times a week. Subjects : Spherical Trigonometry as far as Napier's Analogies ; Theory of Equations ; Differential Calculus ; Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations ; Applications of these to Physics, Physical Astronomy, &c.

Books recommended:—The same as for the First Division. Also, Tait & Steele's Dynamics of a Particle ; Todhunter's Analytical Statics ; Boole's Differential Equations.

X.—PHYSICS.

(*George Munro Professorship.*)

Professor .... J. G. MACGREGOR, M. A., D. Sc.

Third Year Physics Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 A. M.—12 M., Fridays 10—11 A. M.

The lectures will be on the following subjects :

Kinematics : (a) motion of a point, (b) motion of a rigid system of points, (c) strains*.

Dynamics (a) of a Particle, including Kinetics and Statics, (b) of simple and complex* systems of Particles, (c) of a rigid body, including Kinetics* and Statics.

The properties of solid and fluid bodies.

The portions of the subject marked above with asterisks are intended for candidates for a First or Second Class position at the Sessional Examinations. The portions not thus marked constitute the ordinary work of the class.

Books recommended: Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philosophy, Pt. I., and Magnus' Lessons in Elementary Mechanics and Pneumatics, with answers, (Longmans, Green & Co., 2s.)—Students are recommended to order these books through a bookseller some weeks before the beginning of the Session that they may have them at the opening of the class.

Fourth Year Physics Class.

Mondays and Wednesdays, 11 A. M.—12 M.

The subjects treated in this class are Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Light and Radiant Heat, and Sound. One of these subjects is treated in detail, the others in a more cursory manner. In 1885-6 Heat will be treated in detail, and candidates for a First or Second Class position at the Sessional Examinations, will be examined on portions of Maxwell's *Theory of Heat* (Longmans) to be read by them privately.

Books recommended: Garnett's Elementary Treatise on Heat (Deighton, Bell & Co., 3s. 6d.), Thompson's Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan & Co., 4s. 6d.) and Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, Ed. Everett, Part IV—Sound and Light (Blackie & Son, 4s. 6d.)

Astronomy Class.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10—11 A. M.

The subjects of the lectures will be the Elements of Spherical and Physical Astronomy, together with the Elements of Geometrical Optics and their application to the theory of astronomical instruments.

Candidates for a First or Second Class position at the Sessional Examinations will be examined on Young's "The Sun," (Appleton & Co.) to be read by them privately.

Books recommended: Ball's Elements of Astronomy (Longman's Text Books of Science Series, 6s.) or Loomis's Treatise on Astronomy (Harper & Bros., $1.50), and Aldis' Geometrical Optics (Deighton, Bell & Co., 3s. 6d.)

Mathematical Physics Honours Class.

Mondays and Wednesdays 10—11 A. M.

The subjects of the lectures will be as follows:

Kinematics; Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid Body; Hydro-dynamics; Thermodynamics; Electrodynamics.—Students will be assumed to have a sufficient knowledge of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

This class is intended especially for candidates for Honours in Mathematics and Physics, but other persons having sufficient knowledge of Mathematics and Physics will be admitted.

Books recommended:—Minchin's Statics (Longmans, Green & Co.). Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle (Macmillan & Co.), Aldis' Rigid Dynamics (Deighton, Bell & Co.), Besant's Hydrodynamics (Deighton, Bell & Co.), Tait's Sketch of Thermodynamics (Douglas, Edinburgh).

Experimental Physics Honours Class.

The work of this class will be largely practical, the students being trained, so far as the resources of the Laboratory will permit, to determine the values of important constants and to conduct experimental inquiries. Occasional lectures will be given on experimental methods.

This class is intended especially for candidates for Honours in Experimental Physics and Chemistry; but other persons having sufficient knowledge of Physics will be admitted.

Books recommended (in addition to those of the ordinary class): Maxwell's Treatise on Heat (Macmillan & Co.), Deschanel's Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans, Green & Co.), Tait's Light (J. C. Thomson), Everett's Units and Physical Constants (Macmillan & Co.), Glazebrook's Silver's Practical Physics (Longmans, Green & Co.), Day's Exercises in Electrical Measurement, and Numerical Examples in Heat (Longmans, Green & Co.).

XI.—CHEMISTRY.

(McLeod Professorship.)

Professor .... GEO. LAWSON, PH. D., LL. D.

Inorganic Chemistry.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 — 10 A. M.

Subjects of lectures :

General principles; Chemical Affinity; Combination; Laws of Combination, by weight, by volume; Equivalent Numbers; Atomic Numbers; Atomic Theory; Nomenclature; Notation; Formulæ; Symbols; the Non-metallic Elements and their mode of occurrence in nature, their preparation, their compounds, important chemical processes, natural and artificial, and manufactures, to which they are related; the Metals, their general characters, classification, occurrence in nature; Metallurgical Processes; Alloys; description of all the important metals, their salts and other compounds, and of chemical processes and manufactures connected with them, modes of testing, &c.

Class Book: Green's edition of Watts's Chemistry.

§ V. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION. 29

Organic Chemistry Class.

Mondays and Wednesdays, 10 — 11 A. M.

Subjects of lectures :

Principles of Classification; Organic Series; Comparison of the principal forces of the Fatty Group, viz., Paraffins and (Olefines); Monatomic, Diatomic, Triatomic and Hexatomic Alcohols and Ethers; Monatomic, Diatomic and Tetratomic Acids; Aldehydes; Cyanogen; Anilines, the Carbohydrates; Artificial Bases; the Aromatic Compounds; Benzol and its Derivatives; Alkaloids; the Natural Amides; Uric Acid; Colouring Matters; Albuminoids; Outline of Animal Chemistry; Tissues; Blood, Milk, Urine; Respiration, Digestion, Nutrition.

Class Book: Green's edition of Watts's Chemistry.

Medical Chemistry Class.

Daily, 9 — 10 A. M.

The Class for Medical Chemistry meets daily throughout the Session. The course embraces a discussion of the Principles of Inorganic Chemistry, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as in the Arts Course, with special instruction on Mondays and Thursdays in Organic, Medical and Toxicological Chemistry.

Text Book: Fownes' Chemistry (or Watts's).

Chemical Laboratory.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.—Systematic Qualitative Analysis ; Detection of Bases and Acids, separate and in Mixtures.

Text Book : Qualitative Analysis, by Harcourt.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.—Instruction is provided in Quantitative Analysis, for the benefit of candidates for Honours in Experimental Physics and Chemistry ; but other persons having a sufficient knowledge of Chemistry will also be admitted to the class. Instruction is offered not only in General Quantitative Analysis, but also in the analysis of Ores, Coal, Fertilizers, Soils, articles of Food and Drink, Mineral and Household Waters, &c.

Special attention is required to replace apparatus which they may destroy ; and those who wish to work in special departments, such as those mentioned above, may require to furnish themselves with the necessary apparatus.

Text Book : Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis, vol. 2.

XII.—BOTANY.

Professor .... GEO. LAWSON, PH. D., LL. D.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10—11 A. M.

Class Book : Gcodale's Physiological Botany, (vol. ii. Part I. of Gray's Text Book.)

Additional instruction will be given on separate days to medical students, on Classification, with special attention to the Natural orders containing Medicinal and Poisonous Plants.

§ VI.—DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—(1). Candidates for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pass either the First Year Matriculation Examination (admitting to the standing of an undergraduate of the First Year) or the Second Year Matriculation Examination (admitting to the standing of an undergraduate of the Second Year); to attend the classes of the course of study prescribed for this degree during either all four years, or the last three years, according to the standing acquired at the Matriculation Examination; and to pass, according to the regulations of § x., either the Degree Examinations of the several years, or the equivalent supplementary examinations in cases in which supplementary examinations are allowed.—For graduation fee see § xiii.

(2.) Undergraduates of either Universities may, on producing satisfactory certificates, be admitted ad eundem statum in this University, if an examination they are found qualified to enter the classes proper to their years. But if their previous courses of study have not corresponded to the course on which they enter in this University, they may be required by the Faculty to take additional classes.

§ VII.—FIRST YEAR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—(1.) Candidates for entrance into the First year of the course shall be examined in the following subjects:

1. LATIN.—Grammar[*]. One Latin subject. The following subjects are recommended:

For 1885 : Cæsar, Gallic War, Book VII. or, Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book II. Publ. L. X. P.; Book III., Fabl. 1, 2, 5, 6 (Programme Ovid, published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, contains the prescribed text).

For 1886 : Cæsar, Gallic War, Book VI. ; or, Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book IV., Publ. X. P. V., VI, IX, 18, 19 ; Book VIII., Fabl. 1, 6, 7.

For 1887 : Cæsar, Gallic War, Book I. ; or, Ovid, as for 1885.

2. GREEK or FRENCH or GERMAN.

GREEK. Grammar. One Greek subject. The following subjects are recommended :

For 1885 : Xenophon, Anabasis Book I or Book VI.
For 1886 : Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I or Book II.
For 1887 : Xenophon, Anabasis, Book II or Book III.

If Greek is to be chosen as one of the subjects of the course, it must be taken as a part of this examination.

FRENCH.—Voltaire: Charles XII, Books I and II. or Scribe : Bertrand et Raton Cazotte.—Questions in Grammar limited to the Accidence, and based upon the passages selected.—Easy English sentences for translation into French.

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[*] The following addition will be made next year : Composition—Translation of easy sentences as to Smith's Principia Latina, Part IV., Exx. I.-30.

GERMAN.—Adler's German Reader, (Appleton & Co.), Zweiter Abschnitt, Nos. 14-17 (inclusive).—Grammar : First 16 lessons in Otto's German Grammar (omitting the 10th, 11th and 12th lessons).

N. B.—Instead of the books recommended above in Latin, Greek, French and German, candidates may offer equivalents if they be not parts of the B. A. Course.

2. MATHEMATICS.— Arithmetic. Geometry : Euclid's Elements, Books I. and II. Algebra : Simple Rules, and Simple Equations of one unknown quantity, not involving surds.

3. ENGLISH. — Language : Grammar, Analysis, Writing from Dictation, Composition. History and Geography. Outlines of English and Canadian History, and General Geography.

The above examination may be conducted partly vivâ voce.

(2.) Candidates for Mature Exhibitions and Bursaries, whose examinations are approved by the Faculty, shall be exempt from further examination for matriculation.

(3.) Candidates are required to give notice to the Secretary of the Faculty of their intention to appear at this Examination, at least one week before the day on which it is held, and in giving such notice they must state what equivalents, if any, they wish to offer instead of books specified above.

(4.) This examination will be held on the days appointed in the University Almanac. For the benefit of candidates unable to present themselves on these days, an opportunity will be granted of appearing for examination ten days after the opening of the classes. But no student will be admitted as an undergraduate after ten days from the opening of the classes without the special permission of the Faculty.

§ VIII.—SECOND YEAR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—(1.) Candidates for entrance into the Second Year of the course shall be examined in the following subjects :

1. LATIN.—The ordinary[*] subjects of the First Year Class, as specified in § v. or their equivalents, together with one additional subject (not being a part of the undergraduate course for the year).

2. CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—The subjects of the Entrance Examination of the Second Year, as specified in § b.

3. GREEK or FRENCH or GERMAN or BOTANY according as the subject to be chosen at the second subject of the Second Year is Greek or French or German or Practical Chemistry respectively.)

GREEK.—The ordinary[*] subjects of the First Year Class, as specified in § v. or their equivalents, together with one additional subject (not being a part of the undergraduate course for the year).

FRENCH.—The subjects of the First French Class, as specified in § v. or equivalents, which are not part of the work of the Second French Class for the year.

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[*] The "ordinary " subjects are those not marked with an asterisk in § v.

GERMAN.—The subjects of the First German Class, as specified in § V., or equivalents, which are not part of the work of the Second German Class for the year.

BOTANY.—The subjects of the lectures of the Botany Class, as specified in § V.

4. MATHEMATICS.—The subjects of the First Year Class, as specified in § V.

5. ZOOLOGY.—In addition to the subjects of the First Year Matriculation Examination (in which special stress will be laid on Composition, candidates will be required to pass an examination on the Literary subjects specified for the ordinary* work of the First Year Class—or the equivalence thereof. Candidates must also pass the Second Year Entrance Examination in English (See §X. II.).

6. SEPARATE CERTIFICATE.—The subjects of the First Year Class. —Candidates may omit this subject; but in that event they must take it instead of one of the elective subjects in the Third Year.

The above examination may be conducted partly *viva voce*.

(2.) Candidates who have previously passed in any one or more of the above subjects, either at the Matriculation Examination or at the Sessional Examinations of the First Year, shall be exempt from further examination in such subjects.

(3.) Candidates must give at least one week's notice to the Secretary of the Faculty, of their intention to appear at this examination; and, in giving such notice they must state in what Latin, English, and Greek or French or German books they intend to offer themselves for examination, whether or not they wish to be examined in Chemistry, and in what subjects they claim exemption from examination.

§ IX.—COURSE OF STUDY FOR DEGREE OF B.A.—

(1.) The following is a list of the classes whose undergraduates are required to attend in the four years of the B.A. course. The details of the subjects studied in these classes will be found under Courses of Instruction, (§ v.)

First Year.—1. Latin.
      2. One of the following : Greek, French, German, Botany.
      3. Mathematics.
      4. Inorganic Chemistry.
      5. English.

Undergraduates selecting French or German under the classes for which the Professor considers them fitted.

Undergraduates who select Botany, as subject 2, shall be required to furnish the Professor, at the beginning of the Second Year, with evidence of their having done the practical work prescribed at the end of the Session.

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*The "ordinary" subjects are those not marked with an asterisk in § v.

Second Year.—1. Latin.
      2. One of the following : Greek, French, German, Practical Chemistry.
      3. Mathematics.
      4. English Literature.
      5. Logic and Psychology.

Undergraduates who selected Greek or French or German in the First Year must select the same subject in the Second. Those who selected Botany in the First Year must select Practical Chemistry in the Second.

Third Year.—1. Latin.
      2. Physics.
      3. History.
      4, 5, and 6. Any three of the following : *
          a. Greek.
          b. French.
          c. German.
          d. Constitutional History (Law Faculty).
          e. Metaphysics.
          f. Organic Chemistry.
          g. Practical Chemistry.

Undergraduates selecting French or German for the first time, enter the classes for which the Professor considers them fitted. Those selecting Greek for the first time enter the First Year Class.

Fourth Year.—1. Latin.
      2. Ethics.
      3, 4, 5 and 6. Any four of the following : *
          a. Greek.
          b. Hebrew.
          c. French.
          d. German.
          e. History.
          f. Political Economy.
          g. International Law (Law Faculty).
          h. Physics.
          i. Astronomy.
          j. Practical Chemistry.

Undergraduates who took the First Year Greek Class in the Third Year, must take the Second Year Class in the Fourth. Those who took French or German for the first time in the Third Year, must take those subjects in the Fourth Year also.

(2.) Undergraduates are required to attend with regularity the classes of their respective years. Professors shall mark the presence or absence of students immediately before commencing

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*So far as the provisions of the First Class permit.

the work of the class, and shall note at stated times who enter thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons be assigned.—The amount of absence, as recorded in the class registers, which shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall be determined by the Faculty.

(3.) Attendance at Tutorial Classes is, for the more advanced undergraduates, subsidiary; but the Professors in connection with whose classes they are held, have the right of requiring the attendance of undergraduates whom they may consider to need the Tutors' help.

§ X.—DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.—(1.) The examinations which candidates for the B. A. Degree are required to pass after matriculation, consist of (a) the Entrance Examination, and (b) the Sessional Examinations.

(2.) **The Entrance Examinations** [1] are held at the beginning of the Session in the Second, the Third, and the Fourth Years of the Course. The subjects of these Examinations in 1883–6 shall be as follows:

Second Year.—1. CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—History of Rome to B. C. 31.—Geography of Italia, Sicilia, Gallia, Hispania.

Books Prescribed : Liddell's Students' History of Rome ; Tozer's Primer of Classical Geography ; chh. 6 (Italy), 10 (Sicily), 9 (Gaul).

2. ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Macaulay's Essays on Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden, Lord Bacon, Burleigh and his Times, Life and Writings of Addison.

Third Year.—1. CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—History of Greece to the death of Alexander.—Geography of Græcia, Asia, Africa.

Books Prescribed : Smith's Student's History of Greece ; Tozer's Primer of Classical Geography ; chh. 4 (Italy), 6 (Africa).

2. ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Dryden's Annus Mirabilis, Absalom and Achitophel, The Hind and the Panther, (Clarendon Press Edition).

Fourth Year.—HISTORY.—Green's History of the English People, Vol. II. ; Robertson's Charles V. chaps. 1, 2, 3.

(3.) **The Sessional Examinations** are held at the end of the Session [2] in each of the four years of the Course, in the subjects of the classes of that year, as specified in § IV.   Candidates who wish merely to pass are examined in the ordinary work of the various classes only ; candidates who wish to pass with distinction in some classes examined in additional

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[1] In the event of the lengthening of the Session (§ I.) these Examinations will be abolished.

[2] In the subject of Psychology the Examination is held at about the middle of the Session.

tions, shall be required to give notice of their intention, to the Secretary of the Faculty, at least one week before the date of such examination.

(14.) Students are forbidden to take any book or manuscript into the Examination Hall, except by direction of the Examiner, or to give or to receive assistance, or to hold any communication with one another at the examinations. If a student violate this rule he shall either lose his Session, or suffer such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to impose.

§ XI.—DEGREE OF B. A. WITH HONOURS.—(1.) An Undergraduate shall be allowed, during the third and fourth years of his course, to restrict his attention to a more limited range of subjects than that demanded of candidates for the ordinary degree of B. A., by entering upon one of the following Honours Courses, viz., (1.) Classics, (2.) Mathematics and Physics, (3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (4.) Experimental Physics and Chemistry, (5.) English Literature and History; provided he can either attained a First Class standing at the previous Sessional Examination in the subject corresponding to that of the Honours Course selected, or received the special permission of the Faculty.

(2.) A candidate for Honours in any of the above departments shall be required to attend the classes provided in the subjects of such department (See § v), to make progress satisfactory to the Professors who conduct such classes, and to pass the examinations in the subjects of such department; and he shall be allowed to rank, from the subjects demanded of candidates for the ordinary degree, certain subjects specified below.

(3.) The Examinations for Honours shall be held at the end of the Fourth Session. But a candidate for Honours may defer his examination in the subjects of his Honours Course until a year after he has passed the Sessional Examinations in the ordinary subjects of the fourth year; in which case, however, such candidate shall not be entitled to his Degree until he has passed the Honours Examination.

(4.) A candidate for Honours in Classics may, in each of the third and fourth years, omit any two of the subjects of

those years except Latin and Greek; and they shall not be required to pass the Entrance Examination of the Fourth Year.

They shall be examined in the following subjects, viz. :

LATIN.—Plautus : Trinummus.
Terence : Heautontimorumenos.
Virgil : Georgics, Books I., IV.
Horace : Epistles, Books I., II., Ars Poetica.
Juvenal : Satires, VIII., VIII., XIV.
Cicero : De Oratore, Books I., II.
Livy : Books XXI., XXII.
Tacitus : Germania, Annals, Book II.

GREEK.—Æschylus : Agamemnon.
Sophocles : Œdipus Coloneus.
Aristophanes : The Clouds.
Homer : Odyssey, Books V.—VIII.
Thucydides : Book II.
Plato : Phædo.
Demosthenes : De Corona.

COMPOSITION : Latin Prose.

PHILOLOGY.—Müller's Science of Language, vol. I., chaps. I.—7 ;
Peile's Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology.

LITERATURE.—Mahaffy's History of Greek Literature (the portions bearing on the authors and subjects of the course); Cruttwell's History of Roman Literature, selected chapters ; Theatre of the Greeks (Donaldson), selected portions.

(7.) Candidates for Honours in Mathematics and Physics may omit in the Third Year any two, and in the Fourth Year any three, of the subjects of those years, except Physics and Astronomy. They shall be required to take in the Third Year of their course instead of one of the subjects of that year the Physics Class of the Fourth Year. They shall not be required to pass the Entrance Examination of the Fourth Year. They shall be examined in the following subjects, viz. :

MATHEMATICS.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Angular Analysis ; Solution of Spherical Triangles ; Napier's Analogies ; with application to Astronomical Problems.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—The Conic Sections, and the Equation of the Second Degree between two variables : as far as set forth in any Standard Treatise on the subject.

CALCULUS.—Differential and Integral, as set forth in any standard Treatise on these subjects. Differential Equations (selected course), with practical applications to Physical Problems.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Selected chapters in Kinematics, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, Thermodynamics, and Electrodynamics, illustrating the application of the higher mathematics to the study of Physical Problems.

(8.) Candidates for **Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy** may, in each of the Third and Fourth Years, omit any two of the subjects of those years, except Metaphysics and Ethics. They shall not be required to pass the Entrance Examination of the Fourth Year. They shall be examined in the following subjects, viz. :

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Mill's Logic, Book III., chaps. 8 and 9.
Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic.
Reid's Essays, VI.
Alison's Essays on the Principles of Taste.
Cousin's Philosophy of the Beautiful.

METAPHYSICS.

Plato's Theætetus, and Republic.
Descartes' Method and Meditations.
Locke's Essay on Human Understanding.
Berkeley's Philosophical Works (Ed. Fraser).
Hume's Treatise on Human Nature, vol. I. (with Green's Introduction).
Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.
Lotze's Metaphysik.

ETHICS.

Aristotle's Ethics, Books I., III., VI., X. (in English).
Butler's Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue.
Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments.
Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue.
Kant's Metaphysic of Ethics.
Mill's Utilitarianism.

(9.) Candidates for **Honours in Experimental Physics and Chemistry** may, in the Third Year, omit any one, and in the Fourth Year, any three, of the subjects of those years, except Physics, Astronomy, and Organic and Practical Chemistry. They shall be required to take in the Third Year of their course, instead of one of the subjects of that year, the Physics Class of the Fourth year. They shall not be required to pass the Entrance Examination of the Fourth Year.

They shall be examined in the following subjects :

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates shall be required to have a general knowledge of the Properties of Solids and Fluids, of Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Light and Radiant Heat, and Sound, so far as these subjects can be treated by elementary mathematical methods.

They shall be required to show an intimate knowledge of the following original memoirs :

Joule's Papers on the determination of the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, contained in his Scientific Papers (Taylor & Francis) vol. I, pp. 123, 172, 298, 549, 632.
Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity (Quaritch) vol. I, Series III, IV, V, VII, XI.

They shall be required also to show ability to determine practically the more important physical Constants, such as Density, Specific Heat, Electrical Resistance, &c.

CHEMISTRY.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Principles of Elementary Analysis. Practical Estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen. Properties of Classification. Hydrocarbons, Chlorides, &c. Monatomic and Polyatomic Alcohols, Aldehydes, Volatile Fatty Acids. Compound Ethers, Ethers of Glycerine, Saponification, Organic Acids. Carbohydrates. Fermentation. Transformations of the Alcohols, and Laboratory Determinations. Aromatic Group. Compound Ammonias, Alkaloids.

Books recommended: Wurtz's Chemistry, Organic part. Miller's Chemistry, vol. III. Brown & Schorlemmer's Chemistry. Roscoe's Experimental Chemistry, Part IV. Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Candidates will be required to show familiarity with modes of Manipulation, Preparation of Gases, Preparation of Laboratory Re-agents. Systematic Method of Testing for Bases and for acids; also proficiency in one of the following :—(1) Quantative Estimation of Metallic Ores, (2) Do. of Inorganic Poisons, (3) Soil Analysis, (4) Sanitary Analysis.

Books recommended: Bayard's Experimental Chemistry, Parts I, II, III. Fresenius' Qualitative Analysis. Fresenius' qualitative analysis, Thorpe's Quantitative Analysis. Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry.

(10.) Candidates for **Honours in English Literature and History** may, in each of the Third and Fourth Years of their course, omit any two of the subjects of those years, except History. They shall be examined in the following subjects, viz. :

LITERATURE.

(1.) The historical development of the language and literature in the year 1400, including a minute acquaintance with Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer, Lounsbury's History of the English Language, Morris and Skeat's Specimens of Early English, Part II (omitting Sections II, III, IV, VI, VIII, XVI, XIX, XX), and Chaucer's Prologue and Knight's Tale (Clarendon Press).

(2.) Detailed History of the Elizabethan and early Stuart Literature, including a general acquaintance with the more important works of the period, and an intimate knowledge of the following :—

Lyly : Euphues. The Anatomy of Wit.
Spenser : The Færie Queene, Book II.
Marlowe : Doctor Faustus.
Greene : Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
Sidney : An Apologie for Poetrie.
Bacon : Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Shakespeare : Henry V., Hamlet, Lear.
Milton : Of Reformation in England, Æhomaklastes, Samson Agonistes.

(3.) Poetry of the Nineteenth Century, *including a general knowledge of the genius and works of* Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and Tennyson, and a minute acquaintance with the following poems:— Wordsworth.—Select Poems; Coleridge—The Ancient Mariner; Shelley—Adonais, Adonäis; Tennyson—The Princess.

India recommended.—Morley's Best Sketch of English Literature; Chambers' Prose, and Arber editions of Elizabethan and Stuart authors, Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth.

HISTORY.

A minute investigation of English History from A.D. 1603–1689.

Books recommended: Green's History of the English People, vol. ii.; Lingard's History of England, vols. *vii. to x.;* Ranke's Constitutional History of England, Comp. vols. vii.-x.; Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Gardiner's History of England; Chambers' History of the Great Rebellion; Ranke's (4th ed.) History of England; Green's Short History of the English People; Arnold's History of the Commonwealth.

§ XII.—DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.—A Bachelor of Arts, of at least three years' standing, maintaining meanwhile a good reputation, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts, on producing a satisfactory thesis on some literary, philosophical or scientific subject. The subject must have been previously approved by the Senate. The thesis must be handed in on or before 1st March. For fee see § XVIII.

§ XIII.—ADMISSION AD EUNDEM GRADUM.—Bachelors or Masters of Arts, who have received their degrees in course at Universities approved by the Senate, shall be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in this University, on producing satisfactory proof of rank and character. For fee see § XVIII.

§ XIV.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.—(1.) Bachelors and Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Science of this University, shall be entitled to wear gowns, of black stuff, and hoods. The distinctive part of the costume is the hood. The following are the kinds of hood appointed for the various degrees :—

B.A.—Black stuff lined with white silk and bordered with white fur.

M A.—Black stuff lined with crimson silk.

B Sc.—Black stuff, with a lining of white silk, bordered with crimson silk.

(2.) Successful candidates for these degrees shall be required to appear at Convocation in the proper academic costume, to have the degrees conferred upon them. Degrees shall be conferred in the absence of the candidate only by special permission of the Senate.

§ XV. MEDALS AND PRIZES.

(The Senate reserves to itself the right of withholding Medals and Prizes in cases in which sufficient merit is not shown.)

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S GOLD MEDAL, which is offered by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, GOVERNOR-General of the Dominion of Canada, will be awarded to the Undergraduate standing highest among those taking Honours in the department of Classics, the winners of other medals being excluded.

THE YOUNG GOLD MEDAL, which is offered by the Hon. Sir William Young, Ex-Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and Ex-Chairman of the Board of Governors, will be awarded to the Undergraduate standing highest among those taking Honours in the department of Mathematics and Physics, the winners of other medals being excluded.

THE DeMILL GOLD MEDAL, which is provided by the Alumni Association, in memory of the late James DeMill, M.A., Professor of History and Rhetoric, will be awarded to the Undergraduate standing highest among those taking Honours in the department of English Literature and History, the winners of other medals being excluded.

THE MACKENZIE GOLD MEDAL, which is provided by the Alumni Association in memory of the late John James MacKenzie M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Physics, will be awarded to the Undergraduate standing highest among those taking Honours in the department of Experimental Physics and Chemistry, the winners of other medals being excluded.

THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL'S SILVER MEDAL, which is offered by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, will be awarded to the Undergraduate standing highest among those taking Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy, the winners of other medals being excluded. If there should be no candidate for Honours in this department, it will be given to the Undergraduate standing next the poll medallist in any other department of Honours or the order of preference in which these departments are enumerated in § XVII.

THE UNIVERSITY PRIZES.—These Prizes will be awarded to those students who stand first in the several subjects at the Sessional Examinations. No student shall be allowed to hold a Prize more than once in the same class.

NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY BURSARY.—A Bursary, of the annual value of £50, has been founded in connection with Dalhousie College by the North British Society of Halifax, to be competed for at the Sessional Examinations of the Second Year's Course in Arts, and held by the successful competitor for two years, namely, during the Third and Fourth Years of the Undergraduate Course in Arts. Candidates must be Undergraduates who have completed two years of the Curriculum, and must be eligible, at the proper age, to be members of this North British Society. The next competition will take place in April, 1885, at the Sessional Examinations. In awarding this Bursary, Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry will be reckoned each 150; Logic, 100.

THE WAVERLEY PRIZE.—This Prize, the interest of an endowment of £100, will be awarded annually to the student of the Second Year Mathematical Class, who stands highest at the Sessional Examinations in the Mathematics of the year, the winner of the North British Society Bursary being excluded.

THE AVERY PRIZE.—A prize of the value of £25 is offered by Dr. A. F. Avery for competition to the Undergraduates in Arts of the Fourth Year, who are not studying for Honours. It will be awarded to the Undergraduate who stands highest at the Sessional Examinations.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY'S PRIZE, which is offered annually by that Society, and consists of several volumes of the Society's publication, will be awarded to the Student standing highest in the subject of Early English Language and Literature at the Examinations for Honours in the department of English Literature and History.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY'S PRIZE, which is offered annually by that Society, and consists of several volumes of the Society's publication, will be awarded to the student who stands highest in the subject of the piece of Shakespeare at the Sessional Examinations of the Second Year in English Literature.

§XVI.—MUNRO EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES.—
(1.) The following Exhibitions and Bursaries are offered by Geo. Munro, Esq., of New York, to be competed for at the beginning of the Session in each of the years 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, 1887-8, viz :

    1. Five Junior Exhibitions
    2. Ten Junior Bursaries.
    3. Five Senior Exhibitions
    4. Ten Senior Bursaries.

(2.) The Exhibitions are each of the value of £200 per annum; the Bursaries are each of the value of £150 per annum. Both Exhibitions and Bursaries are tenable for two years.

(3.) The Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries are offered for competition [as limited by §XV, 6] to candidates for matriculation in Arts, provided they have previously neither matriculated* in any University conferring Degrees in Arts, nor appeared as candidates for these Exhibitions and Bursaries more than once.

(4.) The Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries are offered for competition to undergraduates entering the Third Year of the Arts Course. Candidates must have completed the Second Year of the Arts course, either at this or at some other University†; but they must not have entered upon the Third Year. They must also have matriculated within three years or within ten years at the date of the competition, according as they may have entered upon their course as undergraduates of the First or of the Second Year, respectively.

(5.) The Exhibitions (Junior and Senior) are open to all candidates satisfying the conditions of (3) and (4) respectively.

(6.) The Bursaries are limited to candidates from the undermentioned districts, and are awarded according to the following order:

Four Bursaries to District No. 1, comprising the Counties of Halifax, Colchester, Picton and Yarmouth.

Two Bursaries to District No. 2, comprising the remaining Counties of Nova Scotia proper.

One Bursary to District No. 3, viz., the Island of Cape Breton.

Two Bursaries to District No. 4, viz., Prince Edward Island.

One Bursary to District No. 5, viz., New Brunswick.

(7.) The district under which a candidate competes shall be determined either by the locality of the last school or Academy,† which he has attended for one school or academic year within the two calendar years immediately preceding (for Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries) the date of the competition; (for Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries) the date of his admission into the University as an undergraduate; or, in the event of his not having attended for a school or academic year any school or academy within these two years, by his permanent or usual residence before the competition or before his matriculation, respectively.

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* Matriculation consists in entering the name upon the Register of a University upon undergraduates, as is the mere passing of a Matriculation Examination.

† A delinquent having University years shall, for the purpose of this rule, be considered a school or academy.

(8.) *The Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries* shall be held during two years, provided the holder *(a)* attend in consecutive years the classes proper to the first and second years of the Arts Course to the satisfaction of the Senate, Greek being taken as one of the subjects of each of those years, *(b)*† pass in all the subjects of the Sessional Examinations of the first year, and attain a Second Class standing in at least one of them, and *(c)* pass either the Degree Examinations (§ x), or the Supplementary Examinations of the second year.

(9.) If a candidate, to whom a Junior Exhibition or Bursary has been awarded, is able to pass the Second Year Matriculation Examination, he may enter the Second Year; in which case, however, he shall hold his Exhibition or Bursary during that year only.

(10.) *The Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries* shall be held during the third and fourth years of the Arts Course, provided the holder *(a)* attend in consecutive years the classes proper to the third and fourth years of the Arts Course, to the satisfaction of the Senate, Greek and Latin being taken as two of the subjects of the Sessional Examinations of the third year, and either obtain a Second Class standing therein, or pass the Degree Examinations (§ x), or the Supplementary Examinations of the Fourth Year.

(11.) The annual amounts of the above Exhibitions and Bursaries will be paid in three instalments, the first on the first Monday after the opening of the classes, the second on the first Monday after the Christmas vacation, and the third on the day of the Spring Convocation, the payment of each instalment being dependent upon the fulfilment of the conditions of tenure at the date at which it becomes due.

(12.) Candidates are required to make application for these Exhibitions and Bursaries by means of the printed schedule inserted at the end of this Calendar. *These schedules must be filled up by candidates and sent with the certificates mentioned therein, so as to be in the hands of the Principal on or before October 7th, 1885.*—No application will be received after this date.

(13.) A certain standard of answering at the Examinations, fixed by the Faculty, will be required for obtaining any of the above Exhibitions and Bursaries. A higher standard will be required for Exhibitions than for Bursaries.

(14.) The Faculty shall in all cases decide as to the fulfilment of the above rules and conditions.

(15.) The dates of the Examinations for the Exhibitions and Bursaries which are offered for 1885, will be found in the University Almanac.

(16.) The subjects of examination for the *Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries* shall be as follows :

LATIN.—1885†.—*Cæsar*, Gallic War; Book VI.; Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book II., Fable 1, 2, 3.—Book III., Fable 1, 2, 3, 4 (Ferguson's Ovid, published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, contains the prescribed text.)—*Grammar*, Accidence, Prosody, Scansion of Hexameter Verse. *"First Book"* Smith's Latin Grammar.—*Composition*; Easy sentences to be translated into Latin Prose. *"First Book* : Smith's Principia Latina, Part IV., Exs. 1-35, or Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exs. 1-5, 27-49.

2. GREEK.—1885 †.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Books I and VI.—*Grammar*: Accidence (omitting Accentuation), chief rules of Syntax. *"First Book*: Smith's Greek Grammar.—*Composition*; Translation of simple sentences such as are found in the English-Greek Exercises in Smith's Initia Graeca, Part I.

3. MATHEMATICS.—*Arithmetic*; the ordinary rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion and Interest.—*Algebra*; as far as Simple Equations and Surds, with Theory of Indices.—*Geometry*; First, Second and Third Books of Euclid or the subjects thereof.

4. ENGLISH.—*Language*; Grammar, Analysis, Writing from Dictation, Composition.—*History and Geography*; Outlines of English and Canadian History, and General Geography.

The relative values of these subjects shall be as follows : Classics, 250 ; Mathematics, 200 ; English, 200.

(17.) 1. The subjects of examination for the *Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries* of 1885-6, shall be as follows :

CLASSICS.

LATIN : *Horace, Odes*, Book IV ; *Cicero*, Selected Letters (Pritchard and Bernard's edition.)

Composition : As easy English passage on a Classical subject to be turned into Latin prose. For models, see Smith's Principia Latina, Part V.

GREEK : *Homer, Odyssey*, Book I ; *Herodotus*, Book I, §§ 95-216.

Composition : Translation of easy sentences into Greek Prose, to illustrate the use of the cases. For examples, see Smith's Initia Graeca, Part III, Exs. 1-41.

† These Text Books are mentioned to indicate in a general way the extent of knowledge required.

† *Classical subjects for 1886* :

LATIN.—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book III ; Ovid, Metamorphoses, Book IV., Fable, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 ; Book VI, Fable 1, 6, 7.
GREEK.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Books I. and III.

Classical subjects for 1887 :

LATIN.—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book I ; Ovid, as for 1886.
GREEK.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Books II. and IV.

CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Geography of Greece, Asia, Africa.

Text Books: Smith's Students' Greece. Tozer's Primer of Classical Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA: As set forth in Colenso's or Todhunter's Algebra, excluding properties of Numbers, Diophantine Analysis and Continued Fractions.

TRIGONOMETRY: Analytical Plane, as far as, but exclusive of DeMoivre's Theorem ; with application to Mensuration.

GEOMETRY: The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof, with the Definitions of the Fifth ; easy exercises on the same.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, Book I ; *Shakespeare*, Richard II., Henry V ; *Milton*, Comus, Arcopagitica ; *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, Abselom and Achitophel, The Hind and the Panther.

2. The subjects of Examination for the Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries of 1886-7 shall be as follows :—

A.—CLASSICS.

LATIN: The subjects specified in (1) 1, of this section.

GREEK: The books specified in (C.) 1, of this section.—
Composition : Translation of sentences as in Smith's Latin Gram. Part iii.

B.—MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA: As set forth in Colenso's, or Todhunter's, or Wood's Algebra, exclusive of Continued Fractions and Diophantine Analysis.

TRIGONOMETRY: Analytical Plane; as far as and including DeMoivre's Theorem, with its application to the measurement of Circular Arcs, and the solution of the equation x^n = 1.— Spherical; as far as and including Napier's Rules for the solution of Right-angled Triangles.

GEOMETRY: The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Books of Euclid, with the definitions of the Fifth ; the first 21 propositions of the Eleventh Book. Conic Sections — The Parabola and the Ellipse, as set forth in Drew's Conic Sections. (The equivalents of these will be accepted, if the candidate has used other Text Books ; which, however, he must, at the examination, specify.)

The Examinations will not be confined to the text of the books mentioned, or of any others, but will include Exercises and Problems on the principles laid down in common by all standard Treatises on the above subjects.

C.—ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

ENGLISH.—Lounsbury's History of the English Language, Introductory Chapter and Part I ; *Spenser*, Faerie Queene, Book I ; *Milton*, Arcopagitica, Comus ; *Scott*, Lady of the Lake, Bed Gauntlet.

CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Geography of Greece, Asia and Africa.

Text Books : Smith's Students' Greece ; Tozer's Primer of Classical Geography.

Candidates shall be required to present themselves for examination in two of the above groups—A, B, C. They may select any two of these groups ; but they will not be allowed to present themselves for Examination in all three.

The relative values of the three groups shall be the same.

§ XVII.—FEES.—(1.) Fees are payable by Students for Registration, for the use of the Gymnasium, for classes attended, and for certain Examinations. They are all payable in advance.

No student shall be allowed to enter a class until he has paid the proper fees.

The following is a statement of the fees payable by students generally, and of the special privileges granted to under-graduates :

Registration Fee, payable annually by all Students*. $2.00
Gymnasium Fee, payable annually by all such students attending more than one class, except registered students of the
   Harlem Medical College. 1.50
Fee for each class attended, (or Sessional† except the Practical
   Chemistry Class). 6.00
Fee for Practical Chemistry Class, for every three months of
   practical work in the Laboratory. 6.00
Supplementary Examination Fee. 2.00
Special Examination Fee. 5.00

Undergraduates shall in general pay one fee of six dollars to each Professor whose classes they may attend as parts of the ordinary course ; but in the case of the Professors of Classics and Mathematics fees shall be paid in both the first and the second years of the course, in the case of the Professor of Modern Languages fees shall be paid twice by undergraduates taking either one language during more than two years or two languages for two years ; and in the case of the Professor of Chemistry, a fee of $6.00 per session shall be paid for Practical Chemistry by undergraduates taking that subject.—No fees are required for the Tutorial classes in Classics and Mathematics.—A candidate for Honours shall pay a fee of $6.00 to each Professor whose Honours classes he may attend.

(2.) The graduation fees are as follows :

Fee for either the B.A. or the B.Sc. Diploma, which is payable
   by candidates before the Sessional Examinations of the
   Fourth Year, and will be returned in case of failure. . . . . $ 5.00
Fee for M.A. Diploma, which must accompany the Thesis, and
   will be returned if the Thesis is not sustained. 10.00
Fee for B.A. or M.A., (ad eundem gradum). 10.00

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*Undergraduates who matriculated previously to 1884, shall pay a fee of $1.00 annually.

† The English Course of the First and Second Years, and the History and Physics Classes of the Third and Fourth Years, though extending over two Sessions shall for the purpose of fees only be considered single classes.

Faculty of Law.

The Principal, *(ex officio).*

Professors: WEIRDON,

RUSSELL,

Lecturers: THOMSON,

ARCHER,

TRENHOLME,

GRAHAM,

SEDGEWICK,

FLEVANT,

JOHNSTON.

Dean of the Faculty: PROFESSOR WEIRDON.
Secretary of the Faculty: PROFESSOR RUSSELL.

§ XVIII.—THE ACADEMIC YEAR.—The academic year consists of one session. The session of 1881-6 will begin on Thursday, 15th October, 1885 and end on Wednesday, 29th April, 1886.

§ XIX.—ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.—(1.) Students may enter the University by *(a)* furnishing satisfactory references or certificates of good moral character, *(b)* entering their names in the Register, and *(c)* paying the annual Registration fee. (See § XXX.)

(2.) Registered students may, on payment of the proper fees, (See § XXX.), enter any of the classes of the University.

(3.) Students who wish to obtain University Degrees must become Undergraduates. They may become undergraduates by *(a)* passing either one of the Matriculation Examinations or a recognised equivalent, §§ XXII, XXIII, and *(b)* matriculating, i. e., entering their names on the Matricula or Register of Undergraduates. For details as to subjects, dates, &c., of Matriculation, courses of study for Degrees, &c., see §§ XXIII.

(4.) Students who are not undergraduates are known as General Students.

§ XX.—COURSES OF LECTURES.

The following courses of lectures to be given in the Session of 1885–6 will begin on the 29th October, 1885, and on the 9th April, 1882.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(Course Munro Professorship.)

Professor .... E. G. WILSON, E. A., PH. D.

Constitutional Law.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 to 1 P. M.

Subjects of lectures :

The Written Code of the Constitution : Magna Charta, Petition of Right, *Habeas Corpus* Act, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement. Law of Parliament. Select cases in Constitutional Law. British North America Act.

Constitutional History.

Mondays and Wednesdays, 12 to 1 P. M.

Subjects of lectures :

Anglo-Saxon Royalty. The Judicial System of the Anglo-Saxons. The Witenagemote. Feudalism in England. Origin and Growth of the two Houses of Parliament. Origin and Development of Trial by Jury. The Royal Prerogative. History of the Law of Treason. The Liberty of the Person. The Liberty of the Press. History of Party Government. Origin and Development of the Cabinet System. History of the Reform Bills.

Text-book : Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England.

Conflict of Laws.

Wednesdays, 11 A. M. to 12 M.

Subjects of lectures :

Leading rules as to (1) personal capacity, (2) rights of property, (3) rights of obligation, (4) rights of succession, (5) family rights, (6) forms of legal acts. The law of contracts arising by strangers. The effects of foreign judgments. Select cases upon the Conflict of Laws.

Text-book : Dicey's Domicil. Foote's Private International Law.

International Law.

Fridays, 12 M. to 1 P. M.

Subjects of lectures :

Sources, Subjects, Objects and Sanctions of International Law. Sovereigns, Consuls, Ambassadors. Rights and duties of Neutrals. Requisite, Contraband, Blockade, Right of Search, Privateering. Capture and Recapture, Construction of Treaties. Extradition.

Text-book : Woolsey's International Law.

CONTRACTS AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

Professor .... R. RUSSELL, A. M.

Elementary Law of Contracts.

Tuesdays and Fridays, 9.30 to 10.30 A. M.

Subjects of lectures :

Definition of terms ; agreement or convention, consideration, proposal, acceptance, promise, &c. Persons who may contract, principal and agent. Disabilities arising from infancy, coverture, lunacy, intoxication, &c. Express and implied contracts. Verbal and written contracts. Specialties. Statutory requirements as to validity or authentication of contracts ; Statute of Frauds. Classes including agreements ; mistake, fraud, duress, &c.) contracts void on grounds of public policy, illegality, &c. Discharge of contracts, rescision, performance, payment, release, merger &c. Leading cases.

Text-books : Anson on Contracts. Langdell's Select Cases on Contracts. Langdell's Summary of Contracts.

Sales.

Thursday, 9.30 to 10.30 A. M.

Text-book : Benjamin on Sales.

Bills and Notes.

Wednesday, 9.30 to 10.30 A. M.

EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

Lecturer .... MR. JUSTICE THOMPSON.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 4.30 to 5.30 P. M.

Subjects of lectures :

Nature of Proof, Production and Effect of Evidence, Relevancy. Parties to Actions, Forms of Actions, Forms of Pleadings, Defects of Pleadings. Practice of the Courts.

Text-books : Greenleaf on Evidence. Archbold's Act and Rules.

CRIMES.

Lecturer .... JUDGE JOHNSTONE.

Wednesday, 3.30 to 4.30 P. M.

Subjects of lectures :

Sources of Criminal Law. Felonies and Misdemeanours. Offences against property. Assault persons, against the Queen and Her Government, against Public Justice, against Public Peace, against Public Trade, against Public Morals. Conspiracy. Accessories. Offences after previous convictions.

Text-book : Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law.

ESTATES LESS THAN FREEHOLD.

Lecturer .... Mr. Shanks, Q. C. D. C. L.

Friday, 3.30 to 4.30 P.M.

Text-book : Blackstone, vol. ii.

REAL PROPERTY.

Lecturer .... Mr. Trenholme, Q.C.

Text-book : Williams on Real Property.

INSURANCE.

Lecturer .... Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C.

Tuesdays, 3 to 5 P.M.

Text-book : Arnould.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

Lecturer .... Mr. Fortin, B.C.

Mondays and Wednesdays, 4.30 to 5.30 P.M.

Subjects of lectures :

Trusts, Mortgages, Fraud, Mistake, Specific Performance of Contracts, Administration of Debts and Assets, Election, Account, Discovery, Injunctions.

Book recommended : Snell's Equity, White and Tudor's Leading Cases.

TORTS.

Lecturer .... Mr. Phelan, A. M.

Friday, 4.30 to 5.30 P.M.

Subjects of lectures :

Definitions. Torts connected with reference to Crimes and Contracts. Breach. Slander and Libel. Malicious Prosecution. Conspiracy. Assault and Battery. False Imprisonment. Enforcement and Seduction. Trespass to Property. Conversion. Violation of Water Rights and Rights of Support. Nuisance. Negligence.

Text-book : Bigelow, Addison.

§ XXI.—DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.—(1.) Candidates for the Degree of LL. B. are required to pass either the First Year Matriculation Examination of this Faculty (admitting to the standing of an Undergraduate of the First Year), or the Second Year Matriculation Examination (admitting

to the standing of an Undergraduate of the Second Year) or to have passed other Examinations recognized as the equivalents of these ; to attend the classes of the course of study prescribed for this degree during either the first two or the last two years respectively, according to the standing given by the Matriculation Examination ; and to pass either the Sessional or the Supplementary Examinations in the subjects of either all three years or of the last two years, according as the candidate has entered as an Undergraduate of the First or of the Second Year.

Although attendance on the classes of the Third Year of the Course is not required of those Undergraduates who have already attended the classes of the first two years, it is urgently recommended.

(2.) Undergraduates of other Law Schools may, on producing satisfactory certificates of standing, be admitted to similar standing in this Law School if, on examination, they are found qualified to enter the classes proper to their years. But if their previous courses of study have not corresponded to the course on which they enter in this University, they may be required to take extra classes.

(3.) Graduates in Arts of this University who have taken the classes of Constitutional History and International Law as parts of their Arts Course, and who have taken also the class of Roman Law, shall be allowed to graduate in two years from the date of their entering upon the Law Course, provided they take in those years all the other classes specified in § XXII.

§ XXII.—FIRST YEAR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—(1.) Candidates for entrance into the First Year of the Course shall be examined in the following subjects, except in cases in which certain Examinations mentioned below shall have been already passed :

CLASSICS.—Xenophon—Anabasis, Books one and two. Cicero—The 1st and 4th Orations against Catiline. Virgil—Æneid, Books one and two. Translation from English into Latin. Latin Grammar.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, Geometry, Euclid—Books one, two and three.

ENGLISH.—A paper on English Grammar, Composition.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—English History ; Geography, North America and Europe.

BLESSINGS OF BOOK ANSWERS.

Students may substitute French for Greek.

(2.) Persons desirous of appearing as candidates at this examination must give notice to the Dean of the Faculty on or before October 15th, 1885 ; and they shall be required to pay a fee of $5.00 on the morning of the Examination.—The Examination will be held next Session on Thursday, October 22nd, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(3.) Graduates and Undergraduates in Arts of any recognised College or University, and articled clerks or law students who have passed the preliminary law examinations in any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, or in Newfoundland, shall be admitted to the standing of Undergraduates of the First Year in the Faculty of Law, without passing any examination.

§ XXII.—SECOND YEAR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—(1.) Candidates for entrance into the Second Year of the Course must be either Graduates or Undergraduates in Arts of some recognised College or University, or articled clerks in one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, or in Newfoundland. They must either have passed examinations in the subjects of the First Year of the Course in some Law School recognised by the Faculty, or pass examinations in these subjects in this University.

(2.) Candidates who wish to take the Second Year Matriculation Examination must give notice to the Dean of the Faculty on or before April 25th, 1885.—The examinations will begin on or before October 20th, 1885.—The fee for this examination shall be $10.00; and must be paid before the Examination begins.

§ XXIV.—COURSE OF STUDY FOR DEGREE OF LL.B. —(1.) The following is a statement of the classes which must be attended in the several years of the Course:—

First Year.—1. Real Property.
2. Contracts.
3. Torts.
4. Constitutional History.
5. Crimes.

Second Year.—1. Evidence.
2. Commercial Law.
3. Equity Jurisprudence.
4. Conflict of Laws.
5. Constitutional Law.

Third Year.—1. International Law.
2. Procedure.
3. Insurance.

(2.) Undergraduates are required to attend with regularity the classes of their respective years.—The extent of absence from prescribed classes which shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session shall be determined by the Faculty.

§ XXV.—DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.—(1.) The examinations which candidates for the LL. B. degree are required to pass after Matriculation are the Sessional Examinations, which are held at the end of the Session in each year of the Course,

(2.) The subjects of these examinations are the subjects of the classes of the various years. But in the Third Year candidates will also be examined in the following books:—

Hunter's Introduction to Roman Law;
Maine's Ancient Law.

(3.) If an Undergraduate fail to pass in any subject or subjects of the Sessional Examinations, he shall be allowed a Supplementary Examination in such subject or subjects at the beginning of any subsequent Session.

(4.) Undergraduates who wish to present themselves at a Supplementary Examination, must give notice to the Dean of the Faculty on or before the first Tuesday in October.

(5.) The Supplementary Examinations for the present year will begin October 22nd, 1885 at 12 o'clock, A. M. Fee $5.00 payable on the morning of the Examination.

(6.) Students are forbidden to bring any book or manuscript into the Examination Hall, except by direction of the Examiner, or to give or receive assistance, or to hold any communication with one another at the Examinations. If a student violate this rule, he shall be excluded from the Sessional Examinations of the Session, and such other penalty shall be imposed as the Faculty may determine.

(7.) The Sessional Examinations will begin next Session on April 13th, 1886.

§ XXVI.—MOOT COURTS.—Moot Courts will be held frequently, and will be presided over by a member of the Faculty, or by some practising Barrister. Every candidate for a degree will be required to take part, when called upon by the Faculty, in arguments at the Moot Court, unless specially excused.

§ XXVII.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.—Bachelors of Laws shall be entitled to wear gowns and hoods. The gowns shall be similar to those worn by Barristers-at-law. The hoods shall be of black stuff with a lining of white silk bordered with gold-coloured silk.

§ XXVIII.—PRIZES.—University prizes will be awarded to those Students who stand first at the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of the various classes.

The BOAK PRIZE: A prize of the value of $15. is offered by H. W. C. Boak, Esq., LL. B. to that student of the Second Year, who writes the best Thesis on a subject, to be named in the Annual Calendar.

Subject for the year 1885—6, "Domicil." Thesis to be given to the Dean on or before March 4th, 1886.

¶ XXIX.—THE LIBRARY.—During the year large purchases of Reports have been made, and several valuable gifts have been received.

The Library affords access to all the books which students will find it necessary to consult. It contains nearly 5000 volumes, and is rapidly growing.

Grateful mention must be made of the gift of the Law Library of the late John G. Haliburton,—one of the historical libraries of the city of Halifax.

The Library is most of all indebted to the Hon. A. G. Archibald for the use of a considerable part of his law library —every book named having been found of great utility.

A Library Fund, the interest of which will afford a current revenue, is now one of the most pressing necessities of the Law School.

The following donations have been made to the Law Library :—Sir William Young, £200 ; Robert Sedgewick, £200 ; Professor Weldon, £260 ; Professor Russell, £260 ; Mr. Justice Thompson, £150 ; John Y. Payzant, $140 ; James Thomson, Q. C., $150 ; Wallace Graham, $100 ; H. McD. Henry, $100 ; Professor MacGregor, $100 ; J. A. Stewart, $100 ; Hon. R. Boak, $100 ; W. J. Stairs, $100 ; R. L. Hart, $100 ; Christ. J. Wilcox, $100 ; John Doull, $90 ; Dr. J. F. Avery, $90 ; J. A. Ritchie, $90 ; James Pyke, $90 ; Hon. J. W. Ritchie, $40 ; Peter Jack, $25 ; Thomas Kenny, $25 ; A. K. Mackinlay, $25 ; James Scott, $25 ; H. W. Fraser, $20 ; George W. Munro, $20 ; D. Buchanan, $10.

¶ XXX.—FEES.—The following are the fees payable by Students at the Faculty of Law. They are in all cases payable in advance.

Seats in the Lecture Room will not be assigned to Students until they have paid their Class Fees to the Dean.

Students are required to sign the University Registry and pay their Class Fees on Tuesday, October 7th, at 10 A. M., in the office of the Law School.

Registration Fee, payable by all Students....................	$ 2 00
Fee for each class attended, per Session, payable by general students	10 00
Fee for the classes of the First Year, payable by undergraduates	20 00
Fee for the class of the Second Year, payable by undergraduates	20 00
Fee for the classes of the Third Year, payable by undergraduates	20 00
Fee for LL.B. diploma, which is payable before the final examination, and will be returned in case of failure..............	10 00
Fee for the Matriculation Examination...................	5 00
Fee for the Second Year Matriculation Examination.........	10 00
Fee for the Supplementary Examination....................	5 00

Faculty of Medicine.

¶ XXXI. DEGREES.—Two Medical Degrees are conferred by this University, viz., Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and Master of Surgery (C.M.); but neither degree is conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the other.

¶ XXXII. INSTRUCTION.—Instruction in the subjects of the Medical Curriculum is provided partly at this University, partly at the Halifax Medical College which is affiliated to this University.

For courses of instruction provided at this University see §§ V, pp. 28 and 29.—Students wishing to attend these courses must enter their names in the University register at the beginning of the Session. For registration fee see § XXXVIII.

Information as to the courses of instruction provided at the Halifax Medical College may be obtained from the Registrar, A. W. H. Lindsay, M.D., 241 Pleasant Street, Halifax

§ XXXIII. MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS. 1. Candidates for medical degrees must give evidence of having obtained a satisfactory general education before entering upon the course of study qualifying for the degrees, by passing either one or other of the Matriculation Examinations of this Faculty or some other examination recognized by the Senate as sufficient.

2. The following are the subjects of the Lower Matriculation Examination :

(1.) ENGLISH LANGUAGE, including Grammar and Composition,—the examination being such as to test the ability of the candidate, (1) to write sentences in correct English on a given theme, attention being paid to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition ; (2) to write correctly from dictation ; (3) to explain the grammatical construction of sentences ; (4) to point out the grammatical errors in sentences ungrammatically composed, and to explain their nature, and (5) to give the derivation and definition of English words in common use.

(2.) ENGLISH HISTORY.

(3.) MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

(4.) LATIN, including translation* from theoriginal and Grammar.

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*The following book is prescribed for October 1891: Cæsar : De Bello Gallico, Book VI.

(3.) ELEMENTS OF MATHEMATICS, comprising (a) *Arithmetic*—including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; (b) *Algebra*—including simple Equations; (c) *Geometry*—including the first three books of Euclid or the subjects thereof.

(4.) ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS, comprising the elements of STATIC, Dynamics and Hydrostatics,—as treated in Blakie's Elements of Dynamics (Thin, Edinburgh).

(1.) One of the following subjects.
(a.) *Greek*, including translation* from the original and Grammar.
(b.) *French*, including translation† from the original and Grammar.
(c.) *German*, including translation† from the original and Grammar.
(d.) *Logic*, as in *Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic* (Macmillan & Co.)
(e.) *Elementary Chemistry*.
(f.) *Botany*.

3. The following are the subjects of the Higher Matriculation Examination :

(1.) ENGLISH LANGUAGE, as in the Lower Examination.
(2.) ENGLISH HISTORY.
(3.) MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
(4.) LATIN : The subjects of the Lower Examination together with translation of easy English sentences into Latin prose. Text-book : Smith's Principia Latina.* Part IV. Exs. 1-33.
(5.) ELEMENTS OF MATHEMATICS, as in the Lower Examination.
(6.) ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS, as in the Lower Examination.
(7 and 8.) ANY two of the following subjects.
(a.) *Greek* : The subjects of the Lower Examination together with translation of easy English sentences into Greek prose.
(b.) *French* : The subjects of the Lower Examination together with translation of easy English sentences into French.
(c.) *German* : The subjects of the Lower Examination together with translation of easy English sentences into German.
(d.) *Natural Philosophy*: As in Balfour Stewart's Elementary Physics† (Macmillan & Co.).
(e.) *Logic* : *Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic* (Macmillan & Co.).

4. These examinations will be held on the 15th—19th October, 1884, in the College Library. They will be conducted by instructors of the Arts Faculty.—Persons who wish to appear as candidates are required to give notice to the Secretary of the Senatus at least fourteen days before the date of Examination stating in such notice whether they are candidates for the Lower or Higher Examination, and specifying the elective subjects in which they wish to be examined, to enter their

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*The following books are prescribed for October, 1884 : In *Greek*, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book I, or Book VI ; In *French*, Voltaire's *Charles XII*, Books I and II ; In *German*, Adler's reader, *Reader Abgekürzt*, Pars. 14-21 (pet-series).

† These books are intended to show the nature of knowledge required. Other books may of course be used by candidates.

names in the Register of Candidates, and to pay a fee of Ten Dollars.

5. The Lower Examination satisfies the requirements of the General Medical Council of Great Britain as to the preliminary examination which must be passed by persons wishing to register as medical students ; and as the examinations of this University are recognised by the Council *pro tanto*, a certificate of having passed the above examination will enable the holder thereof to register as a medical student in Great Britain without further examination. The Higher Examination satisfies the requirements of the University of Edinburgh in the same respect.—Certificates will be issued to candidates showing the subjects in which they passed and the extent to which their knowledge of these subjects was tested.

6. A certificate of the possession of a University Degree in Arts or of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia shall be considered by this University sufficient evidence of satisfactory general education.

§ XXXIV. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for the Degrees of M.D. and C.M. shall be required to pass two examinations—the Primary and the Final M.D., C.M. examinations, and to have satisfied at the dates of the examinations certain conditions as to attendance on classes, etc.

§ XXXV. PRIMARY M.D., C.M. EXAMINATION.— 1. Candidates for this examination shall be required to produce certificates to the following effect :—

(1.) Of having passed the Matriculation Examination or other Examination recognised as sufficient, at least two academical years previously, and of having completed their sixteenth year at the date of passing said examination.

(2.) Of having, after passing the Matriculation or other equivalent Examination, attended in the Halifax Medical College or in some School of Medicine approved by the Senate, two courses of 100 lectures each, in each of the following subjects, viz.—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Physiology ; and two courses of instruction of the same duration in Practical Anatomy, in the course of which they shall have dissected the whole body (i.e., the head and neck and upper and lower extremities) at least twice.

(3.) Of having, after passing the Matriculation Examination, attended either in this University, in the Halifax Medical College, or in some other University or College, approved by the Senate, one course of instruction of fifty lessons each in each of the following subjects, viz., Botany and Practical Chemistry.

(4.) Either of having, after passing the Matriculation Examination, attended at the Halifax Medical College or at some College approved by the Senate, one course of instruction of fifty lessons in Practical Pharmacy, or of having had three months' practice in the dispensing of drugs with a recognised apothecary or dispensing medical practitioner.

2. Candidates shall be required to pass written and oral examinations in Chemistry (including Practical Chemistry), Botany, Anatomy (including Practical Anatomy), Physiology and Materia Medica (including Practical Pharmacy).

3. Candidates may appear for examination in Botany and Chemistry one year after passing the Matriculation Examination on presentation of the certificates specified above, so far as they apply to this subject.

4. The Primary M.D. C.M. Examination will be held in the third week of April. Candidates are required to transmit the certificates specified above to the Secretary of the Senate at least fourteen days before the date of the Examination, to enter their names in the Register of Undergraduates of the University before the date of the examination, and to pay before the date of the examination half the amount of the graduation fee. Should the candidate fail to pass, the fee will not be returned to him, but he will be admitted to any one subsequent Primary Examination without fee.

§ XXXVI. **FINAL M.D.,C.M. EXAMINATION.**—1. Candidates for this examination shall be required to furnish certificates to the following effect, viz.:—

(1.) That they have completed their twenty-first year or that they will have done so on or before the day of graduation. This certificate shall be signed by themselves.

(2.) Of having passed the Primary M.D.,C.M. Examination in this University, or of having passed the same examination at the Halifax Medical College prior to its affiliation with this University, or of having been admitted to the standing of an undergraduate who has passed this examination on certificates from recognised medical schools.

(4.) Of having attended at least two courses of lectures during at least one academic year at the Halifax Medical College, and of having paid the fees for one course of lectures to each of the subjects of the M.D., C.M. Examinations, at that College.

(5.) Of having, after passing the Matriculation Examination, attended at the Halifax Medical College, or at some School of Medicine approved by the Senate, two courses of 100 lectures each in each of the following subjects, viz.:—Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Principles and Practice of Medicine; two courses of lectures of fifty lectures each in each of the following subjects, viz.:—Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; and one course of fifty lectures in Medical Jurisprudence.

(6.) Of having, after passing the Matriculation Examination, attended during one calendar year the practice of the Provincial and City Hospital or that of some other Hospital approved by the Senate.

(7.) Of having attended for at least six months the practice of a lying-in hospital, approved by the College, or of having attended at least six cases of midwifery under a recognised practitioner.

(8.) Of having obtained proficiency in the practice of Vaccination under a recognised practitioner.

2. Candidates shall be required to pass written and oral examinations in the following subjects—Principles and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence. The oral examinations in Medicine and Surgery shall include clinical examinations conducted at the bedside, cases being submitted for diagnosis and treatment.

3. Candidates may appear for examination in Medical Jurisprudence alone, three academic years after passing the Matriculation Examination, on presentation of the certificates specified above so far as they apply to this subject.

4. This Examination will be held in the third week of April. Candidates are required to transmit the certificates specified above to the Secretary of the Senate at least fourteen days before the date of the Examination, to enter their names in the register of under-graduates of the University before the date of the examination, and to pay before the date of the examination, on registration, one half of the amount of the graduation fee. Should the candidate fail to pass, the fee will not be returned to him; but he will be admitted to any one subsequent Final Examination without fee.

§ XXXVII. ACADEMIC COSTUME.—1. Doctors of Medicine of this University shall be entitled to wear black stuff gowns and hoods. The hoods shall have a lining of scarlet silk bordered with white silk.

2. Successful candidates for this degree shall be required to appear at Convocation in academic costume to have the degree conferred upon them. Degrees shall not be conferred in the absence of the candidate except by special permission of the Senate.

§ XXXVIII. FEES.—The following fees, payable by candidates for the degree of M.D., C.M., are in all cases payable IN ADVANCE:—

Registration fee	$2 00
Matriculation Examination Fee	10 00
Chemistry Class Fee	12 00
Chemistry Laboratory Fee (three months' course)	6 00
Botany Class Fee	6 00
Graduation Fee	20 00

Institutions.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The General [1] Library consists of about 2000 volumes for the most part carefully selected to meet the wants of students of the Faculty of Arts. It has no endowment funds, and its revenue is derived from the Registration fees of students of the Faculty of Arts, of which one half are paid into the Library Fund; from fees for Supplementary and Special Examinations and from fines.

It contains the MACKENZIE COLLECTION of works on Mathematical and Physical Science, which was connected to the College by the relatives of the late Professor J. J. Mackenzie.

The following are the regulations with regard to the issue of books:—

(1.) All students, graduates, and members of the Alumni Association shall be entitled to the use of the Library.

(2.) A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Librarian, by any person entitled to use the Library, before he can borrow books; but when all such books are returned this deposit shall be repaid.

(3.) All books must be returned to the Library on or before the day appointed for that purpose in the University Almanac. Students who fail to comply with this rule shall forfeit half the amount of their deposits.

(4.) No student shall have his attendance and Examination certificates signed unless he has returned the books he may have obtained from the Library.

(5.) Books damaged or lost shall be paid for by the borrower at such rates as the Librarian may direct.

(6.) The Library shall be open daily from 3 to 5 p.m.

The following books have been presented to the Library during the past year:—Chalmers' Reports (4 vols.), by John Dent, Esq.; Theophiles (2 vols.), by Rev. William Massey; Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. XVI., by E. Sedgewick, Q.C.; M. Guthrie on Spencer's Data of Ethics, by the Author; Prof. Lawson's Monograph of Ranunculaceae, by the Author; Railway Statistics, by Mr. Schreiber; Journals of the Senate and House of Commons, Sessional Papers, &c. (18 vols.), by the

Dominion Government; Reports of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada (2 vols.), by the Director; Transactions of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society (1884), by the Society; Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science (1884), by the Institute; Catalogue of the Toronto Public Library, by the Librarian; and Calendars, Registers and similar publications, from the following Corporations :—University College, Toronto; University of Toronto; The College of Ottawa; Cornell University; Victoria University, Cobourg; St Francis Xavier College; Acadia College; School of Practical Science, Toronto; Laird's University; University of Pennsylvania; Woodstock College; Johns Hopkins University; Stevens' Institute of Technology; Toronto Baptist College; McGill University; Knox College, Toronto; University of Michigan; Presbyterian College, Halifax; University College, Preston; Albert College; Columbia College; University College, London; University of Durham; University College, Bristol; Manitoba College; Yale College; Mason Science College; Central Technical College; Cumberland University; University of Laval; Bishop's College; Leamington; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dublin University; Victoria University, Manchester; Trinity College, Toronto; Melbourne University.

For the Law Library see § XXIX, p. 96.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

The Museum * consists chiefly of the THOMAS McCULLOCH Collection of Zoological and Geological specimens, which was presented to the University in 1884 by the Rev. William McCulloch, D. D., of Truro, with a fund of $1400 for its maintenance and management. This Collection formed the Museum of Prof. Thomas McCulloch, who occupied the Chair of Natural Philosophy from 1863 to 1868. It contains a large and valuable collection of birds, especially of the native birds of the Maritime Provinces; collections of shells, fossils, minerals and rock specimens, made in part by Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D. D., the first President of this College; and a large collection of dried specimens of native plants.

The Museum contains also a collection of articles illustrating the Ethnology of the New Hebrides Islands, presented by the Rev. J. A. Robertson.

Beyond the fund attached to the McCulloch Collection, the Museum has no endowment.

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* The Provincial Museum, which contains collections illustrating the Mineralogy, Geology, and Geology of the Province, is open to the public daily and may be used by Students.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual apparatus, which was purchased by funds contributed for the most part by former students.

Instruction is furnished by a competent gymnast.

The following are the general regulations for the use of the Gymnasium :—

(1.) All male students, graduates, and members of the Alumni Association shall, on paying the sessional fee, be entitled to the use of the Gymnasium.

(2.) Students shall be entitled to instruction in gymnastics without the payment of any additional fee.

(8.) Graduates and members of the Alumni Association shall be admitted to the classes, on payment of a fee of three dollars.

Gold and Silver Badges are offered for competition at the close of the session.

The successful competitors for these Badges have been as follows :—

1882-3—Gold Badge	H. W. Rogers.
Silver Badge	W. S. Taylor.
1883-4—Gold Badge	W. B. Taylor.
Silver Badge	A. W. Lewis.
1884-5—Gold Badge	A. W. Lewis.
Silver Badge	A. M. Morrison.

University Lists.

DEGREES

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

WILLIAM AITON ....Sussex, N. S.
FRANK STEWART COFFIN..........Nb. Stewart, P. E. I.
HIRAM HENRY KILKENON FREELETTEN..Scotsburn, Picton Co., N. S.
ISAAC GAMMELL........................Upper Stewiacke, N. S.
ROBERT McDONALD LANGILLE.......River John, Picton Co., N. S.
ROBERT ROSS LOGEY..................Lochepont, N. S.
ARTHUR STANLEY MACKENZIE ....Dartmouth, N. S.
JOHN MATHESON McLEOD.............Valleyfield, P. E. I.
KENNETH JOHN MAHON...............Belfast, P. E. I.
MARGARET FLORENCE NEWCOMBE.....Wolf Cornwallis, N. S.
GEORGE EDWARD REYNOLDS..........Charlottetown, P. E. I.
ALFRED WEBSTER THOMPSON ....Durham, Picton Co., N. S.
WILLIAM MANN TEMPLE..............Halifax, N. S.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

GEORGE GORDON CAMPBELL ....Truro, N. S.
*JOHN JAMES MILLER..................Halifax, N. S.

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

ALBERT WATSON BENNETT............Hopewell, N. B.
EDWIN WENTMAN CROLEY BORN......Halifax, N. S.
WALTER SCOTT DOANE, B.A..........Halifax, N. S.
MELAINE UBALDUS LEVOIRE ....Halifax, N. S.
WILLIFRED BLACK IVES..............Picton, N. S.
PATRICK C. C. MAHONEY.............Halifax, N. S.
CHARLES MAGEE ....Liverpool, N. S.
JAMES ADAM DESBRISON, B.A. ......Halifax, N. S.
WILLIAM BERNARD WALLACE ....Halifax, N. S.
*ALFRED WHITMAN, B.A. ....Annapolis, N. S.

GENERAL PASS LIST.

(Continuing the names importedasfinally arranged of those candidates who have passed in all the subjects proper to their year.)

FACULTY OF ARTS.

For B.A. Degree.

FOURTH YEAR: Aiton, W.; Coffin, F. S.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.; Gammell, I.; Langille, R. M.; Locke, R. R.; Mackenzie, A. S.; McLeod, J. R.; Martin, K. J.; Newcombe, Margaret F.; Reynolds, C. E.; Thompson, A. W.; Temple, W. M.

THIRD YEAR: Allison, M. G.; Cohoe, C. H.; Calkev, J.; Campbell, A. J.; Coffin, F. J.; Lewis, E. W.; Mackay, E.; Mackay, N. F.; Morton, R. A.; Nicholson, A.; Robertson, A.; Scotia, J. F.; Stewart, D.

SECOND YEAR: Buchanan, J. A.; Campbell, W. R.; Corns, F. H.; Cowperthw, J. K.; Forbes, Hinknettie; Fraser, R.; Johnson, C. M.; McLeod, M. J.; MacNeill, Charlotte M.; Putman, W. G.; Shaw, H. C.; Shaw, A. G.; Stewack, A. L.; Sutherland, J. S.

FIRST YEAR: Allison, E. P.; Brown W.; Clerk B. M.; Paterson, J. L. Frye, E. W.; Falconr, W. H.; Camel, D. S.; Harvey, M.; McDonald, W.; Mackay, B. M.; Mackenzie, J. W.; McKenzie, W. J.; McLeod, G.; Matheson, J. A.; Robertson, I. S.; Sabean, N. H.; Stewart, F. P.

For B.Sc. Degree.

FOURTH YEAR: Campbell, G. G.

For LL.B. Degree.

THIRD YEAR: Bennett, A. W.; Book, H. W. C.; Doar, W. S., B.A.; LeNoir, M. U.; Ives, W. B.; Mahoney, P. C.; Magee, C.; Sedgewick, J. A., B.A.; Wallace, W. B.; *Whitman, B.A.

SECOND YEAR: Crotes, W. D.; Chisholm, J.; Crowe, W.; Henry, W.; * Mackay, H., B.A.; Cameron, R. C.; * Macdonald, C. A., B.A.; Milliken, A. E.; Robertson, H. McN.; Thompson, S. R.; Troop, A. H., A. B.; Webb, W.; Webb, W. W.

FIRST YEAR: Carter, T.; Chidley, A.; Fairbanks, F. W.; Lewis, W. A.; MacKay, F. B. A.; Macdonald, R. M.; Mellish, E. B.A.; Rogers, E., B.A.; Thomson, W. E.

HONOURS, MEDALS, PRIZES,
EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES, 1894-5.

HONOURS.

CLASSICS.—*First Rank.*—Aitre, W.

MATHEMA TICS AND PHYSICS.—*Second Rank.*—Mackenzie, A. S.; Robinson, G. B.; Marin, R. J.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Second Rank.*—Longille, R. M.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY. — *First Rank.*—Gammell, S. *Second Rank.*—Newcombe, Margaret F.; Thompson, A. W.

MEDALS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S GOLD MEDAL.—Aitre, W.

THE YOUNG GOLD MEDAL.—Mackenzie, A. S.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SILVER MEDAL.—Longille, R. M.

THE DeMILL GOLD MEDAL.—Gammell, S.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

CLASSICS: *Fourth Year,* Aitre, W.—*Third Year,* Robinson, A.— *Second Year,* Shaw, J. C.—*First Year,* (1) McLeod, G.; (2) Grant, D. R.

HEBREW: Tuffts, W. M.

FRENCH: *Third Class,* Mackenzie, A. S.—*First Class,* Coffin, F. J.

GERMAN: *Second Class,* Newcombe, Margaret F.—*First Class,* Cahan, A. H.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: *First Year,* McLeod, G.— *Second Year,* Sutherland, J. S.

HISTORY: *Fourth Year,* Gammell, S.—*Third Year,* Smith, J. P.

POLITICAL ECONOMY: Newcombe, Margaret F.

ETHICS: Longille, R. M.

METAPHYSICS: Cahan, J. H.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY: Sutherland, J. S.

MATHEMATICS: *Second Year,* (1) Morrison, A. M.; (2) McLeod, S. M. J.—*First Year,* (1) Stewart, F. I.; (2) Brown, W.

ASTRONOMY: Mackenzie, A. S.

PHYSICS: *Fourth Year,* Mackay, E.—*Third Year,* Morton, S. A.

CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC): Stewart, F. I. ORGANIC: Munroe, A. W. —PRACTICAL: Robinson, G. B.

ZOOLOGY: Campbell, G. G.

FACULTY OF LAW.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY: Mellish, H.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: Chisholm, J.

INTERNATIONAL LAW: Ives, W. B.

CONFLICT OF LAWS: Mellish, A. S.

ROMAN LAW: Ives, W. B.

* Standing granted without examination, on account of its being at the date of examination engaged as a volunteer in active service in the North-West.

EVIDENCE: Carter, W. D.

EQUITY: Thompson, S. E.

REAL ESTATE: McCully, F.

REAL PROPERTY: (McCully, F., Mellish, H.; Thomson, W. X.)

CONTRACTS: Mellish, H.

SALES: Carter, W. D.

TORTS AND NOTES: Carter, W. D.

INSURANCE: Rook, H. W. C.

TORTS: Blacright, F. W.

CRIMES: Mellish, H.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

THE WAVERLEY PRIZE: Morrison, A. M.

THE AVERY PRIZE: Tuffts, W. M.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY'S PRIZE: Gammell, I.

THE NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY'S PRIZE: Sutherland, J. S.

SENIOR MUNRO EXHIBITIONS.

(1) Robinson, Alex., Succes, N. R.

(2) Cahan, C. H., Hebron, Yarmouth Co.

(3) Mackay, E., Stanford, Pictou Co.

(4) Mackay, N. F., West River, Pictou Co.

(5) Lewis, A. W., Central Onslow.

SENIOR MUNRO BURSARIES.

DISTRICT I. (1) Stewart, D., Upper Musquodoboit.
             (2) Not awarded.
             (3) do.
             (4) do.

DISTRICT II. (1) Morton, S. A., Milton, Queen's Co.
             (2) No candidate.

DISTRICT III. Calder, J., West Bay, C. B.

DISTRICT IV. (1) Coffin, F. J., Mt. Stewart, P. E. I.
             (2) Nicholson, A., Scotsport, P. E. I.

DISTRICT V. Macrae, A. W., St. John, N. B.

JUNIOR MUNRO EXHIBITIONS.

(1) MacLeod, Geo., Murray River, P. E. I., (Prince of Wales College.)

(2) Baglenddeh, J. W., Pictou, (Pictou Academy.)

(3) Mackay, M. M., Plainfield, Pictou Co., (Pictou Academy.)

(4) McDonald, Wm., Pictou, (Pictou Academy.)

(5) Solomn, D. M., Windsor, (Kants Co. Academy.)

JUNIOR MUNRO BURSARIES.

DISTRICT I. (1) Grant, D. K., Riverton, (Pictou Academy.)
            (2) Clark, D. McB., Pictou, (Pictou Academy.)
            (3) Brown, Wm., Merigomish, (Pictou Academy.)
            (4) Allison, E. P., Halifax, (Halifax High School.)

DISTRICT II. (1) Barvey M., Newport.
            (2) Robinson, T. A., Annapolis, (Annapolis Academy.)

DISTRICT III. Matheson, J. A., Boularderie, C. B.

DISTRICT IV. (1) Stewart, F. I., Queen's Co., P. E. I.
            (2) Not awarded.

DISTRICT V. No candidate.

EXAMINATIONS, 1884-85.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

The following list contains the names of those who either passed the Matriculation Examination, or were allowed to matriculate on report of the examiners for Minor Bursaries. The names are in alphabetical order.

FIRST YEAR: Allison, R. F.; Brown, W.; Burkitt, R.; Clark, D. McB.; Davison, J. M.; Frye, E. W.; Fulton, W.; Grant, D. S.; Harvey, M.; Hutton, C. J.; McLean, A.; McDonald, W.; Mackay, H. M.; Mackenzie, J. W.; MacLeod, G.; Robertson, T. E.; Saunders, E. M.; Sclean, S.; Smith, R. B.; Stewart, A. F.

SECOND YEAR: McLeod, A. W.; Stewart, A. F.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

(Names in order of merit.)

CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Robinson, A.; Allison, R. G. *Class II*—Smith, J. F.; Mackay, E.; Stewart, ... *Class II*—Cullen, ...

F.; Mactra, A. W.; *Passed*—Calder, A.; ...
F. J.; Macrae, A. W.; Stewart, D.; Calder, G. B.; Cullen, ...

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Allison, M. G.; Cahun, C. H. *Class II*—Calder, J.; Merton, S. A.; (Cullen, F. J.; Lewis, A. W.; Smith, J. F.); Mackay, E. *Passed*—(Mackenzie, D. H.; Stewart, D.; Campbell, A. J.; Mackay, E.; Nicholson, A.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—MacNeill, Charlotte M.; Forbes, Antoinette; Shaw, J. C.; (Buchanan, J. J.; Creighton, J. R.; Sutherland, J. S. *Class II*—Compe, F. H.; Shaw, H. C.; Fraser, D.; Campbell, W. B.; McLennan, J. J.; Putnam, W. G.; *Passed*—McLeod, M. J.; Johnson, G. R.; Calkin, W. B.; Morrison, A. M.;

HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—Gammell, I.; Newcombe, Margaret F.; Thompson, A. W. *Class II*—Tuffts, W. M.; McLeod, J. M.; Locke, R. T. *Passed*—Cullen, F. S.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.

OCTOBER, 1884.

FOURTH YEAR: *Physics*, Miller, J. J.

SECOND YEAR: *Latin*, Flemming, D. *Trigonometry and Algebra*, Smith, F. J.

JANUARY, 1885.

THIRD YEAR: *English Literature*, Flemming, D.; Macrae, A. W.; Robinson, A.

SECOND YEAR: *Classical History and Geography*, Calkin, W. B.; Campbell, W. B.; McLeod, A. W.; Morrison, A. M.; Putnam, W. G.; Shaw, H. C.; Shaw, A. C. *English Literature*, Stewart, A. F.

CLASSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLASS LISTS.

(Containing the names, arranged in order of merit, of students who have passed in the subjects of the various classes.)

LATIN.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—Allison, W.; Fuller, W. M. *Class II*—Locke, R. T.; McLeod, J. M.; Thompson, A. W. *Passed*—Cullen, F. S.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Robinson, A.; (Lewis, A. W.; Allison, A. J.) *Class II*—Macrae, A. W. *Passed*—Calder, A.; Campbell, ...

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—Shaw, J. C.; Compe, F. H.; Shaw, Charlotte; Robinson, A.; (Forbes, Antoinette; MacNeill, (Creighton, J. R.; Johnson, G. R.; McLennan, S. J.; Morrison, A. M.; Cartwell, W. B.; Putnam, W. G.; A. W.; Calkin, ...

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—McLeod, G.; Grant, D. S.; (Mackay, H. M.; Solean S.) *Class II*—Frye, H. J. W.; Mathison, J. A.;

Fulton, W. H.; (Stewart, F. L.; Robertson, T. R.; Brown, W.)
Passed—Falconer, J. P.; Harvey, M.; (Dutton, J. W.; McDonald, W.; Mackenzie, J. W.; Clark, D. M.; McKenzie, W. J.; Allison, E. P.; Saunders, E. M.

HEBREW.

Class I.—Tuftis, W. M.; McLeod, J. M.   *Class II.*—Coffin, F. S.

FRENCH.

THIRD CLASS: *Class I.*—Mackenzie, A. S.; Mackenzie, Gertrude; Martin, K. J.; Tuftis, W. M.; Robinson,
G. G.; Newcombe, Margaret F.; Saunders, Marie F.; McLeod, J. M.

SECOND CLASS: *Class I.*—Nicholson, A.   *Class II.*—Locke, B. T.
Passed—Thompson, A. W.; Gammell, I.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.;
Langille, R. M.; (Coffin, F. S.

FIRST CLASS: *Class I.*—Coffin, F. J.; Allison, M. G.; Mackay,
E.   *Class II.*—Law, Isabel; Teasdale, Hattie; Morton, S. J.;
Mackay, C. F.; Beck, S.   *Passed*—Cohoe, C. H.; Robinson, A.;
Smith, J. P.; Macrae, A. W.; Stewart, D.; Calder, J.; Campbell,
A. J.; Flemming, D.

GERMAN.

THIRD CLASS: *Class I.*—Saunders, Marie F.
SECOND CLASS: *Class I.*—Newcombe, Margaret F.; Cornelius,
Laine A.   *Class II.*—Locke, R. T.; Aiton, W.; Calkin, W. S.;
Campbell, G. G.; Stewart, S. F.
FIRST CLASS: *Class I.*—Cohoe, C. H.   *Passed*—Campbell, A. J.

ENGLISH.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I.*—Sutherland, J. S.; MacNeill, Charlotte
M.; Stewart, A. F.; Creighton, J. E.; Shaw, H. C.; Shaw, J. C.;
Forbes, Antoinette; (Book, Louise; Morrison, A. M.)   *Class II.*—
Burns, Agnes G.; (Campbell, W. R.; MacLeod, A. W.   *Passed*—
Putnam, W. G.; (Coops, P. R.; Calkin, W. S.; Crawford, J. W.;)
McLeod, M. J.; Johnson, G. M.; (Fraser, D.; Crawford, J. W.;)
McLennan, S. J.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I.*—McLeod, G.; Mackenzie, J. W.   *Class
II.*—McDonald, W.; Robertson, T. R.; Stewart, F. J.; Nelson, D.;
(Clark, D. McD.; Harvey, M.)   *Passed*—Mackay, E.; Mr. I.;
Falconer, J. P.; Frye, H. W.; Grant, D. K.; Fulton, W. H.;
Allison, E. P.; Dutton, J. M.; Matheson, J. A.; Brown, W.;
Beak, S. D.; Munro, A.

HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I.*—Gammell, I.; Newcombe, Margaret F.
Class II.—Locke, R. T.; Thompson, A. W.   *Passed*—Coffin, F. S.
THIRD YEAR: *Class I.*—Smith, J. P.; Calder, J.; Coffin, F. J.;
Allison, M. G.; Macrae, A. W.   *Class II.*—Campbell, A. J.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I.*—Newcombe, Margaret F.; Gammell,
I.; Tuftis, W. M.   *Class II.*—McLeod, J. M.; Thompson, A. W.;
Passed—Aiton, W.

SCIENCE.

Class I.—Langille, R. M.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.   *Class II.*—
Tuftis, W. M.; Coffin, F. S.   *Passed*—McLeod, J. M.; Locke, R. T.

METAPHYSICS.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I.*—Cohoe, C. H.; Calder, J.   *Class II.*—
Robinson, A.; Smith, J. P.; Coffin, F. J.   *Passed*—Nicholson, A.;
Lewis, A. W.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Class I.—Sutherland, J. S.; Fraser, D.; Creighton, J. E.;
McLeod, M. J.; Stewart, A. F.; Buchanan, J. J.; Coops, P. R.;
Shaw, J. C.; Johnson, G. M.   *Class II.*—Forbes, Antoinette;
Putnam, W. G.   *Class II.*—MacNeill, Charlotte; Shaw, H. C.;
MacLeod, A. W.; Calkin, W. S.   *Passed*—Campbell, W. R.; Lock,
G. A.; McLellan, S. J.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I.*—Stewart, F. J.; Brown, W.; Mackenzie,
J. W.; Mackay, H. M.; Clarke, D. McD.; McLeod, G.   *Class II.*—
Fulton, W. H.; Matheson, J. A.; Matheson, J. A.; Selman, D. R.;
Grant, D. K.; Harvey, Michael.   *Passed*—Robertson, T. R.; Ritchie,
Elim.; (Allison, E. P.; Frye, H. W.; Paterson, J. M.; Saunders,
E. M.; Munro, John; Falconer, John P. (who had to pass only in
Geometry.)   *Passed in Geometry*—Hay, G. M.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I.*—Morrison, A. M.; McLeod, M. J.
Class II.—Sutherland, J. S.; Buchanan, J. J.; Creighton, J. E.
Passed—MacNeill, Charlotte M.; Forbes, Antoinette; Johnson, G. M.;
Stewart, A. F.; Fraser, D.; Coops, P. R.; Shaw, H. C.; Campbell,
W. R.; Putnam, W. G.; Shaw, J. C.   *Passed in Geometry*—McLeod,
A. W.   *Passed in Trigonometry, &c.*—McLennan, S. J.

PHYSICS.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I.*—Morton, S. A.; Stewart, D.   *Class II.*—
Mackay, N. F.; Mackay, E.; Nicholson, A.   *Passed*—Allison, M. G.;
Lewis, A. W.; (Calder, J.; Campbell, A. J.)

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I.*—Mackay, E.; Locke, R. T.   *Class II.*—
Mackay, N. F.; Morton, S. A.; Stewart, D.; Campbell, G. G.
Passed—Nicholson, A.

ASTRONOMY.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I.*—Mackenzie, A. S.   *Class II.*—(Martin,
K. J.; Robinson, G. E.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—Stewart, F. J.; Clark, D. McD.; Fulton, W. H.; Grant,
D. K.; McLeod, G.; Mackay, H. M.   *Class II.*—Falconer, J. P.;
Selman, D.; Mackenzie, J. W.; Harvey, Mich.; Brown, W.; Robert-
son, T. R.   *Passed*—Frye, H. W.; McDonald, W.; Hay, G. M.;
Matheson, J. A.; Allison, E. P.; Saunders, E. M.; McKenzie, W. J.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—Macrae, A. W.; Mackay, E.; Allison, M. G.; Mackay,
N. F.; Campbell, G. G.   *Class II.*—(Campbell, A. J.; Stewart, D.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—ORGANIC.

Class I.—Campbell, G. G.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—INORGANIC.

Class I.—Robinson, G. E.   *Class II.*—Martin, K. J. ; Mackenzie, A. S.

ZOOLOGY.

Class I.—Campbell, G. G.

FACULTY OF LAW.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLASS LISTS.

(Containing the names, arranged in order of merit, of all Students who have passed in the subjects of the various Classes.)

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Class I.—Ivor ; Langille ; Chesnutt ; Sedgewick ; Morse ; Book. *Class II.*—Dodl ; Murray ; Fitzpatrick.   *Passed.*—Wallace ; Lenoir.

ROMAN LAW.

Class I.—Ivor ; Morse ; Mosmer.   *Class II.*—Book ; Wallace ; Sedgewick ; Langille ; Bennett ; Dodl ; Lenoir.   *Passed.*—Fitzpatrick.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Class I.—Book ; Ivor ; Bennett ; Morse ; Mosmer.   *Class II.*—Dodl ; Sedgewick ; Lenoir ; Wallace.)

EVIDENCE.

Class I.—Carter.   *Class II.*—Chisholm ; Thompson ; Wells. *Passed.*—Crowe ; Campbell ; Milliken ; Robertson ; Jennison ; Walsh ; Troop ; Henry.

BILLS AND NOTES.

Class I.—Carter ; Wells.   *Class II.*—Chisholm ; Milliken ; Troop ; Crowe.   *Passed.*—Robertson ; Walsh ; Thompson ; Jennison ; Henry.

EQUITY.

Class I.—Thompson ; Carter ; Chisholm ; Crowe ; Wells.   *Class II.* —Henry ; Milliken ; Robertson ; Jennison.   *Passed.*—Walsh ; Troop ; Campbell.

BAILS.

Class I.—Carter ; Thompson ; Wells ; Crowe.   *Class II.*—Milliken ; Jennison ; Chisholm ; Walsh ; Henry.   *Passed.*—Robertson ; Troop.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Class I.—Chisholm ; Thompson ; Carter.   *Class II.*—Wells ; Robertson ; Walsh ; Jennison ; Crowe.   *Passed.*—Milliken ; Troop.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Class I.—Milliken ; Chisholm.   *Class II.*—Thompson.   *Passed.*— Robertson ; Carter ; Wells ; Crowe ; Walsh ; Henry ; Troop.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Class I.—Mellish ; Gammel ; Cahan ; McCully.   *Class II.*— McDonald ; Thomson ; Borrell ; Hanright ; McLatchy ; Rogers. *Passed.*—Fitzpatrick ; Chaney ; Carter ; Langille ; Henry ; Lyons ; Campbell.

CONTRACTS.

Class I.—Mellish ; Esarglst ; McDonald ; Rogers ; McLatchy ; Lyons ; Thomson ; McCully.   *Class II.*—Carter ; Chaney.   *Passed.*— Fagan ; Lane.

REAL ESTATE.—(LANDLORD AND TENANT.)

Class I.—McCully ; Mellish ; McDonald ; Rogers ; Hanright ; Borrell ; Gregory ; McLatchy.   *Class II.*—Thomson ; Lyons ; Carter ; Fagan ; Chaney ; Young.   *Passed.*—Lane ; Fraser.

REAL PROPERTY.

Class I.—McCully ; Mellish ; Thomson ; Hanright ; McLatchy ; McDonald ; Rogers.   *Class II.*—Chaney ; Lane ; Fraser ; Lyons. *Passed.*—Carter ; Fagan ; Borrell ; Young.

TORTS.

Class I.—Hanright ; McCully ; Mellish ; McDonald ; McLatchy ; Lyons ; Chaney ; Rogers ; Thomson ; Lane.   *Class II.*—Carter.   *Passed* —Fraser ; Young ; Campbell ; Fagan.

CRIMES.

Class I.—Mellish.   *Class II.*—McCully ; Rogers ; McDonald ; Carter ; Lyons ; Gregory ; Hanright.   *Passed.*—Thomson ; McLatchy ; Fagan ; Chaney ; Fraser ; Lane ; Young.

GENERAL LIST

OF

MEDALS, PRIZES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

1879 54.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S GOLD MEDAL.

1880, Creswell, E. 1881, Cruckman, H. G. 1882, Trueman, J. S. 1883, Bell, J. S. 1884, McLeod, A. P.

THE YOUNG GOLD MEDAL.

1882, Campbell, G. M. 1883, Reid, A. G. 1884, Murray, D. A.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SILVER MEDAL.

1880, Fraser, W. M. 1881, no award-ed. 1882, no award-ed. 1883, Macdonald, J. A. 1884, Adams, E. S.

THE NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY BURSARY.

1880, Campbell, G. M. 1881, Murray, D. A. 1882, MacKay, N. F.

THE AVERY PRIZE.

1880, Thomson, A. E. 1881, Sedgewick, J. A. 1882, Carson, G. S. 1883, McLennan, J. W. 1884, Turner, D. F. D.

THE WAVERLEY PRIZE.

1878, Murray, H. 1881, Bell, J. A. 1883, Gammell, I. 1884, Stewart, D.

THE ST ANDREW'S CHURCH PRIZE.

1879, Murray, H. 1880, McBain, H. 1881, Macdonald, J. A. 1882, Murray, D. A. 1883, (Aitken, W., and Mathison, G. E.) 1884, Nicholson, A. (Discontinued 1884.)

THE YOUNG ELOCUTION PRIZES.

1879, (I) McLaren, C. D. (2) Creswell, E. (3) Fraser, W. F. 1880, (I) Murray, D. A. (2) McBain, H. 1881, (I) Forsyth, J. E. (2) Bell, E. M. (Discontinued 1881.)

*For medals lists of former years see list of Graduates. For prizes, &c., of former years see Calendar of 1881-82.

THE ALUMNI PRIZES.

1879 (First Year,) -(1) Campbell, G. M. (2) Carson, G. S. (Discontinued 1879.)

THE NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY'S PRIZE.

1884, Macknight, Catherine K.

THE JACK HERBARIUM PRIZE.

1884, Campbell, G. G.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES

FACULTY OF ARTS.

CLASSICS : *Fourth Year* : 1879, McLean, I. M. 1880, Thomson, A. E. 1881, Sedgewick, J. A. 1882, Trueman, F. S. 1883, Bell, J. A. 1884, McLeod, A. P. *Third Year* : 1879, Thomson, A. E. 1880, Murray, H. 1881, Trueman, J. S. 1882, Bell, J. A. 1883, McLeod, A. P. *Second Year* : 1879, Murray, H. 1880, Murray, D. A. 1881, Trueman, J. S. 1882, McBain, H. 1883, Bell, J. A. 1884, Robinson, A. *First Year* : 1879, Campbell, G. M. 1880, (I) Bell, J. A. (2) Macdonald, J. A. 1881, (I) McLeod, A. P. (2) Adams, T. S. 1882, (I) Gammell, I. (2) Aiter, W., and McLeod, J. N. 1883, MacKay, N. F. 1884, Aitken, W. J. C. ; Girard, Fraser, D.

HEBREW : 1882, Carson, G. S. 1883, McLennan, J. W. 1884, Campbell, A. (New Glasgow.)

FRENCH : *Fourth Year* : 1879, Cameron, C. S. 1880, McKean, A. W. 1881, Stewart, I. 1882, McBain, H. 1883, Smith, H. M. *Third Year* : 1879, Matheson, A. 1880, Murray, H. 1881, McBain, H. 1882, Smith, H. M. 1883, McLean, I. M. 1884, (McLean, I. M. ; Mackenzie, A. S. 1884.)

GERMAN : 1880, Cruckman, H. G. 1881, Reid, A. G. 1884, (Prof Clark,) Saunders, Maria F. ; (for Class Aitken, W.)

HISTORY : 1879, Fowler, G. W. 1880, Bell, J. A. 1883, McLeod, J. N. 1882, McLeod, J. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE : 1883, (Larkin, F. A, and) 1884, (McLean, I. M, and McNeill, Charlotte M.

HISTORY : 1879, Diskin, A. ; *Constitutional History* ; McDon, A. W. 1880, Creswell, E. 1881, Green, W. 1882 McLennan, J. W. 1883, McBain, H. 1884, *Fourth Year ; Third Year,* Gammell, I.

POLITICAL ECONOMY : 1883, Bell, J. A. 1884, Turner, D. F. D.

ETHICS AND INDUCTIVE ECONOMY : 1879, Cameron, C. S. 1880, Durban, J. F. 1881, Stewart, T. 1882, Carson, G. S.

ETHICS : 1883, McLennan, J. W. 1884, McDonald, D.

METAPHYSICS : 1879, (I) McLean, A. W., (2) Creswell, E. 1880, Murray, H. 1881, (I) Fraser, W. M., (2) Green, (3) Creswell, B. 1882, Taylor, W. F. 1883, McLeod, J. A. 1884, Urhan, G. H.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY : 1879, Murray, H. 1880, Maken, A. W. 1881, McLennan, J. W. 1882, McLeod, J. A. 1883 (Gammell, I. and Mackenzie, A. S.) 1884, Urhan, G. H.

MATHEMATICS. *Second Year,* 1879, (1) Murray, H., (2) Creelman, R. G. 1880, Campbell, C. M. 1881 Bell, A. G. 1882, Murray, D. J. 1883, Gammell, I. 1884, Stewart, D. *First Year*; 1879, (1) Campbell, G. M., (2) Carson, G. S. 1880, (1) Murray, D. A., (2) Bell, A. G. 1881, (1) McLeod, J. F., (2) Elliott, R. 1882, Lillie B. 1883, Mackay, R. 1884, MacNeill, Charlotte M.

PHYSICS: 1879, Dickson, A. 1880, Creelman, R. G. 1881, Murray, H., (2) Gammell, I.

CHEMISTRY: 1879, Murray, H. 1880, Bell, A. G. 1881, (Original) McLeod, J. F.; (Original) Creelman, R. G. 1882, (Original) Smith, A. G.; (Original) Murray, D. J.; 2nd year, Bell, A. G. 1883, (Original) Campbell, W. B.; (Original) Robinson, A., 2nd year, Trueman, J. S.; 1st year, Morrison, A. M.

GEOLOGY : (Senior) 1881, Cameron, A. G. (Senior) 1882, Cameron, A. G.

ZOOLOGY : 1881. Moren, J. A.

BOTANY : 1882, Smith, H. M. 1883, Trueman, H.

FACULTY OF LAW.

EVIDENCE : 1884, Sedgewick, J. A.
CONTRACT OF LAW : 1884, Moren, O.
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW : 1884, Moren, O.
COMMERCIAL LAW : 1884, Murray, D. C.
EQUITY : 1884, Sedgewick, J. A.
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY : 1884, Carter, W. D.
REAL ESTATE: 1884, Wells, W. W.
CRIMES AND TORTS : 1884, Doull, W. D.
CONTRACTS : 1884, Wells, W. W.

PROFESSORS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

1879.—In Arts : (1) Bell, J. A., Halifax High School ; (2) Moren, J. A., do ; (3) Macdonald, J. A., do. In Science : Bell, A. G., Halifax High School.

1880.—In Arts : (1) Adams, H. S., Halifax High School ; (2) Pitblado, J., private study. In Science : Smith, H. M., private study.

(Discontinued 1880.)

THE MUNRO EXHIBITIONS.

(The names are in order of merit.)

SENIOR—1883 : Mackenzie, A. S.; Gammell, I.; Tufts, W. M. 1884 : Robinson, A.; Calasn, C. H.; Mackay, E.; Mackay, N. F.; Lewis, A. W.

JUNIOR—1882 (Gammell, I.; Aikins, W.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.; McLeod, J. F. 1883 : Mackay, E.; Calasn, C. H.; Calder, J.; Mackay, N. F.; Robinson, A. 1884 : Mackenzie, A. J.; McNeill, Charlotte M.; Forbes, Antoinette; Creighton, J. C. 1884 : MacLeod, G.; Macnab, J.; Mackay, R. M.; Mackay, H. M.; McDonald, W.; Solaau, B. M.

THE MUNRO BURSARIES.

(The names are in order of merit.)

SENIOR—1879 : McLeod, J. F.; Murray, D. A.; Ashton, H. S.; Jones, F. 1883 : Newcombe, Margaret F.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.; Thompson, A. W.; Robertson, G. G.; Martin, R. J.; Aikins, W.; Laughlin, R. M. 1884 ; Starrat, A. W.; Collin, F. J.; Calder, J.; Stewart, B.; Nicholson, A.; Morton, S. R.

JUNIOR—1880 : McLeod, J. F.; Bell, R. M.; Elliott, H.; Morrison, B. I.; Jones, F. 1881 : Robinson, A. E.; Kempton, W. F.; Coffin, F. J.; Thompson, A. W.; Calder, John; Campbell, John; Martin, R. J.; McLean, J. M.; Mackenzie, A. S.; Newcombe, Margaret F.; Tufts, W. M. 1882: Nicholson, A.; Morton, S. R.; Macdonald, R. M.; Stewart, B.; Lewis, V. S.; Collin, F. J.; Marcus, A. W.; McKenzie, D. H.; Bell, E. L. 1883 : Green, P. E.; Power, W. (Hay); McLellan, R. C.; Carpabel, W. B.; Sutherland, J. S.; Johnson, G. M. 1884: Brown, E. F.; Grant, D. K.; Brewer, M.; Robertson, J. D.; Clark, D. McB; Power, W.; Ailton, E. P.; Mathison, J. A.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

The names are arranged alphabetically.

FIRST CLASS. *Fourth Year.* 1879 : Cameron, C. S.; McLean, I. M. 1880 : Creelman, R. G. 1881 : Mellish, N.; Trueman, C. S. 1883 : Bell, A. J.; McLennan, J. W. *Third Year*; 1880, Blanchard, C. W.; Creelman, R. G.; Murray, H. 1881, Campbell, G. M.; Trueman, J. S. 1882, Bell, A. J.; Smith, A. G. 1883, Aikins, B. F.; McLeod, J. F.; Murray, A. S.; Robinson, A. 1883, Greenwood, A. S.; Lewis, J. F. *Second Year*; 1880, Campbell, G. M.; Martin, R. J. Mackenzie, A. S.; Robinson, G. S.; Tufts, W. M. 1881, Campbell, J. M.; Morton, G. S. 1882, Bell, E. L.; McLennan, J. W. 1883, Cameron, E. C.; McLean, I. M.; Starratt, A. W.; Nicholson, A.; Trueman, C. S.; Robinson, A. E. 1884, Martin, R. J.; Mackenzie, A. S. 1881, Robinson, A. E. *First Year,* 1879, Campbell, G. M.; Carson, G. S. 1880, Bell, A. J.; Pritchrd, L.; Robinson, A. E.; Tufts, W. M. 1883, Calasn, C. H.; Mackay, E.; Mackay, N. F.; Tomlinson, J.

SECOND CLASS. *Fourth Year :* 1879, Rosmarner, W. R. J. 1880, Oxewell, W. 1881, Sedgewick, J. A. 1882, Cameron, A. G.; Cameron, G. S.; Davidson, F. J.; Patterson, G. G. 1883, Dickie, A.; McGill, A. *Third Year* ; 1879, Creswell, R. J.; Freeman, A. E. 1880, Mellish, D.; Ross, C. E.; Rosborough, W. R. J.; McLennan, A. W.; Taylor, W. P. 1881, Smith, E. H. *Second Year* ; 1879, Creelman, R. C. 1880, Sutherland, R. S. 1881, Creelman, M. R. A.; Crawford, J.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.; Newcombe, Margaret F.; Thompson, A. W. 1882, Bell, E. L.; Larkin, F. E.; Lewis, A. W.; Saunders, Maria F.; Stewart, D.

(Discontinued 1883.)

GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

N. B.—Degrees printed with the names have been obtained at other Universities.

Graduates are requested to notify the Principal of any change of address.

¹ Graduated with Second Rank Honours in Classics.
² Graduated with Second Rank Honours in Mathematics and History.
³ Graduated with Second Rank Honours in Mathematics and Physics.
⁴ Graduated with First Rank Honours in Classics.
⁵ Governor-General's Gold Medalist.
⁶ Governor-General's Silver Medalist.
‡ Young God Medalist.

¹ Graduated with Second Rank Honours in English Literature and His ory.
² Graduated with Second Rank Honours in mathematics and Physics.
³ Graduated with Second Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.
⁴ Graduated with First Rank Honours in English Literature and History.
* DeGill Gold Medallist.
§ Governor-General's Gold Medallist.
‡ Governor-General's Silver Medallist.

UNDERGRADUATES, 1884-5.

IN ARTS.

FOURTH YEAR.

Allen, William ....Sussex, N. B.
Coffin, Frank Stewart ....Mt. Stewart, P. E. I.
Fitzpatrick, Hiram Henry Kirkwood..Roger's Hill.
Gammell, Isaac ....Upper Stewiacke, Colchester Co.
Langille, Robert McDonald ....River John, Picton.
Locke, Robert Todd ....Lockeport, Shelburne Co.
Mackenzie Arthur Stanley ....Dartmouth.
McLeod, John Matheson ....Valleyfield, P. E. I.
Martin, Kenneth John ....Bedford, E. E. I.
Newcombe, Margaret Florence.....Cornwallis.
Robinson, George Edward ....Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Thomson, Alfred Wairden ....Durham, Picton Co.
Tufts, William Mann ....11 Creighton Street, Halifax.

THIRD YEAR.

Allison, Matthew Gay ....Windsor, N. S.
Cohon, Charles Rudith ....Halton, Yarmouth Co.
Calder, John ....West Bay, C. B.
Campbell, Alexander John ......Truro.
Coffin, Fulton Johnson ....Mt. Stewart, P. E. I.
Flemming, David Harvey ....Halifax.

Lewis, Alner William ....Central Caslow.
Mackay, Ebenezer ....Plainfield, Picton Co.
Mackay, Neil Franklin ....West River, Picton Co.
Morton, Alexander William ....St. John, N. B.
Morton, Silvanus Archibald ...Milton, Queen's Co.
Rathoken, Alfred ....Southport, P. E. I.
Robinson Alexander ....Sussex, King's Co., N. B.
Smith, James F. ....Halifax.
Stewart, Dugald ....Upper Musquodoboit.

SECOND YEAR.

Bushman, James Jost ....Sydney, C. B.
Cohön, William Somerville ....Truro.
Campbell, William Roderick ...East River St. Mary's, Picton Co.
Crerpo, Fraile Harvey ....Milton, Queen's Co.
Creighton, James Edwin ......West River, Picton Co.
Forbes, Antoinette ....Little Harbour, Picton Co.
Fraser, Donald ....Picton.
Johnson, George Millar ......Upper Stewiacke, Colchester Co.
McLennan, Samuel Jean ....Prince, C. B.
McKeen, Andrews Watt ....Strathtange, P. E. I.
McLeod, Malcolm James ....Belfast, P. E. I
MacNeil, Charlotte Mary .....Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Merrison, Alexander McCraIby ..Portwuouk.
Paterson, William Graham ....Maitland, Hants Co.
Reid, Robie Lewis ....Knutville, King's Co.
Shaw, Fanny Curtie ....Stanhope, P. E. I.
Shaw, James Curtie ....Stanhope, P. E. I.
Stewart, Alexander Foreston ..Picton.
Sutherland, John Sanders ....St James, Charlotte Co., N. B.

FIRST YEAR.

Allison, Edmund Powell ....29 Tobin St., Halifax
Brown, William ....Merigonish, Picton Co.
Clark, Daniel McDonald ......West River, Picton Co.
Darkтом, James McGregor ....56 Garrick Street. Halifax.
Falconer, John Putnam ....Sydney C. B.
Fitt, Henry Wakefield ....35 Morris Street, Halifax.
Fulton, Willard H. ....63 Gerard Street, Halifax.
Grant, David Lewis ....Riverton, Picton Co.
Harvey, McLeod ....Newport, Hants Co.
McDonald, William ....Picton.
Mackay, Harry Martyn ....Plainfield, Picton Co.
Macintosh, John William ....Green Hill, Picton Co.
McKenzie, William John .....West Bay, C. B.
McLeod, George ....Murray River, P. E. I.
Matheson, John Alexander ...Roslindale, C. B.
Robertson, Thomas Reginald .Annapolis.
Saunders, Edward Manning ...74 Creighton St., Halifax.
Sohan, David Matthew ......Windsor, N. S.
Stewart, Frank Darvan ......Charlottetown, P. E. I.

IN SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.

Campbell, George Gordon ....Truro.

THIRD YEAR.

Saunders, Mada Freeman ....Carleton St., Halifax.

IN LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Bennett, Albert Watson ....Hopewell Cape, N. B.
Bosk, Henry Woolman Cosery ......Halifax.
Drull, Walter Scott, B.A. ....Halifax.
Ince, Walter (Sherb ....Pieton.
Lescie, Melsim Unizcker ....Halifax.
Mooney, Patrick G. C. ....Halifax.
Morse, Charles ....Liverpool.
Parker, William Frederick, A. B.....Dartmouth.
Sedgewick, Justus Adam, B. A. ......Halifax.
Wallace, William Bernard ....Halifax.
Whitman, Alfred, B. A. ....Halifax.

SECOND YEAR.

Carter, William Doherty ....Bouctouche, N. B.
Chisholm, Joseph ....Antigonish.
Crowe, Walter ....Truro.
Hensley, Hubert Arthur, B.A. ......Windsor.
Henry, William Alexander ....Halifax.
Jamieson, Hedley Vicars...............Wallace.
Macdonald, James Alexander, B.A...Halifax.
Milliken, Albert ....Musquaw, N. B.
Robertson, Henry McNeil ....Barrington.
Thompson, Stanley......................Oxford.
Troop, Arthur Gordon, A. B. ....Dartmouth.
Walsh, William ....Halifax.
Wells, William Woodbury ....Point deBute, N. B.

FIRST YEAR.

Barnell, Gordon Macaulay ....Yarmouth.
Campbell, Arthur ....Truro.
Carter, Titus James ....Point deBute, N. B.
Chesey, Andrew ....Halifax.
Fagan, John Philip ....Dorchester, N. B.
Fraser, John W., Jr. ....Halifax.
Gagnon, Albert David ....Dorchester, N. B.
Gregory, Charles Ernest ....Antigonish.
Henright, Fenwick Williams.........Windsor.
Lane, Charles William ....Pieton.
Lyons, William Alexander............Halifax.

Macdonald, Edward Mortimer ......Pieton.
McCully, Frank Arthur, A. B. ......Sussex, N. B.
McLatchy, Henry Francis ....Hillsboro, N. B.
Mellish, Humphrey, B. A. ....Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Pinely, Temple.........................Moncton, N. B.
Rogers, Henry Wyckoff ....Amherst.
Ross, John ....Halifax.
Thomson, Walter Kendall ....Halifax.
Young, James Raymond ....Tracadie, N. B.

GENERAL STUDENTS, 1884-5.

IN ARTS.

Bell, Henry H ....Halifax.
Best, Oliver Fletcher ....Grafton, King's Co.
Boak, Louise ....Halifax.
Boak, Stanley Davidson ....Halifax.
Burns, Janet E. ....Halifax.
Burns, Agnes O. ....Halifax.
Burns, Edith H. ....Halifax.
Butler, J. U. ....160 Dresden Row, Halifax.
Cornelius, Fannie G. ....39 Victoria Road, Halifax.
Cornelius, Louie A. ....39 Victoria Road, Halifax.
Cox, Fred. W ....Upper Stewiacke.
Crawford, John William..............Riverside, Lunenburg Co.
Creelman, Libbie.......................Dartmouth.
Creese, Laura ....Halifax.
Darling, Mrs. L. F. ....Halifax.
Dockeray, W. H. ....Fort Hill, P. E. I.
Doherty, Robert F. ....Kingston Kent Co., N. B.
Drysdale, Annie ....52 Robie Street, Halifax.
Drysdale, George.......................52 Robie St., Halifax.
Fitch, Adelaide P. ....Halifax.
Flemming, Maggie E. ....Halifax.
Gunn, Alex. D ....East River, St. Mary's, Pietou Co.
Harding, Maggie F. ....Halifax.
Harding, T. W. ....Shelburne.
Hare, Henry Sutherland ....Bedford.
Harvey, Norman Darell ....Halifax.
Hay, Charles M. ....Woodstock, N. B.
Jacques, Hartley S. ....Malvern Square, Annapolis Co.
James, Harriet E. ....Dartmouth.
Lear, Isabel A. ....Fairmount, N. W. Arm, Halifax.
Leck, George A ....Guy's River.
McCallum, O. F. ....Maitland Hants Co.
McDonald, C. W. ....Antigonish.
McDonald, Fladon ....Sherbrooke.
MacDougall, Andrew ....Argyle Stree, P. E. I.
McFarlane, John Deopold ....Middle River, Victoria Co., C. B.
MacGregor, Anna M ....130 Gottingen St., Halifax.

6

IN LAW.

SUMMARY.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Undergraduate in Arts 66
Undergraduates in Science 2
General Students 73

Students Arts Faculty 141

FACULTY OF LAW.

Undergraduates 41
General Students 13

Students Law Faculty 54

Students, Arts and Law Faculties 195
Deduct, studying in both Faculties 4

Total 195

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated 1873.)

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

Art. II.—The object of the Association shall be the promotion of the best interests of the University.

Art. III., Sec. I.—* All graduates of the University and all students who have attended classes throughout one academic year shall be eligible for membership; but no person shall become a member until three years have elapsed from the time of his matriculation or first registration.

OFFICERS:

D. C. Fraser, B.A.	.................President.
J. G. MacGregor, D.Sc.	
A. H. McKay, B.A., B.Sc.	
G. G. Patterson, B.A.,	} .... Vice-Presidents.
J. P. McLeod, B.A.,	
I. Cameron, B.A.,	
J. T. Bulmer	.................Secretary.
J. A. Sedgewick	.................Treasurer.
H. W. C. Boak, LL.B.,	
J. D. Right,	} Members of Executive
W. B. Wallace, LL.B.,	} Committee.
D. A. Murray, B.A.,	
J. M. Stewart, B.A.	

* At the Annual Meeting held April 27th, 1885, a proposal to amend the Constitution by rendering eligible all former students of colleges which have been merged in or united with Dalhousie College, and all persons who have at any time been educated by means of the funds of Dalhousie College, was approved.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1884-85.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

MATRICULATION

AND

JUNIOR MUNRO EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES.

─────

GREEK.

Examiner .... John Johnson, M. A.

XENOPHON : ANABASIS, V, VI.

N. B. Candidates for Matriculation will translate A or B, and answer Part IV. Candidates for Exhibitions and Bursaries will take I. II. III.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

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I.

A. Translate :

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ταῖς πύλαις κεχυμένοι ‘Ηρακλέους καὶ Σωτηρίας ἑστήκεσαν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐστρατεύσαντο ὥστε διῆλθον ἐν πεσαντες, καὶ ἐπὶ θεὸν εἰσὶν αἵ καὶ πολεμικαὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς πύλαις ἑστήκεσαν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ αὐτοῖς σι τείχεσαν ἐμελλον τῆς θαλασσίας, καὶ οἱ μὲν τῆς στρατιᾶς ἔλεγοντες ἐν ρῷ παντὶ αμπέτεσαν, πολεσθαι ὥστε χρῆσαι. αὑτα γὰρ πρὸσεπεσε τριστι μου λοιπὸς πελλοῖ ἔσπευσον καὶ ἔσπε πλεῖον οι μεν οὐκ ἐπεμπεν ἔσι τὴν ἔυθαθεν διεπραξατο ἐν εἰς καὶ ἐχρωσαν ἐπὶ λαμβάνειν τὰ ἴδια ἔνθαπερ διατεταρ ἢ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα πρεσβεις τῆς θαλασσας καὶ τὴν ἐγνωκε Κλεανδρος. παμψασθε κεν χρήματος τα λυμβλεφθεντι. ἔπειτα οἱ μεν ἄνδρα ἐν ἀλλήλοις ειῶος τὰς ἔστι, κα, σποιο θα ἐπ τὴν Ελλάδα, καὶ ἔσω γε πλεῖον ἀπελάσας ἱερῶν πρὸς δε ἐμβαλῶ πισι σπι τε στρεπτομω, κήπανι αὐτοὶ οἱ ἀδικούντος. καὶ ὅσῳ δικαίᾳ ὦφ, τινὲς ἅπασι τῆς γνώμ, διανοεὶς ἀπιοντες.

1. Account for the cases of πελÿφύτουσε, ἑσπιας, διανέμοε, λογε, ὑλέσε.

2. διÿ σκέπτ—αμφὶ to διανέμετε does ὁπ δε στρμπνημ. What con-junctions, moods, and tenses would be used in Latin?

3. Translate the following phrases, and give as many Latin equiva-lents as you can.

B. Translate:

Τοῦτο παραλαβόντες ὅλην καὶ ὅμα ἔφραττον ὑπὸ γὴν φιλόχωρος, καὶ τοὺς τελευταίους ἀναγκαζόντων ἀναπνεῖσθαι σκαφέμουσι ὑπὸ τοῦς καλινδίτας, παραβιβάσαντες δέ ἐκ μὲν θάρσου ἐπὶ τὸν δεξιὸν ὥσπερ ἔχον. ἐκ γενναῖον ἐπιστρέφεται τὸ φυλόχωρος, μακράχρος σικ ὁ πολημῆς· καθάπερ ἀγαθὴς πρεσβύτα βληθείς καὶ μάλιστα ἀνέμων, ὥσπερ ὃ δ' πολύσικον καλινδίτας μετὰ τοῦς τοὺς μεθ' ὧν δομίτους καὶ τὸ πολύσικ, ὃ δὲ λοκὰ καὶ πὶ στόχος τὸν πολύμε ἐπὶ τοῖς ἠρατέροιστο ἀπρᾶτε τοῖς νεὺν πὶ τοὺ θὸ ποτίσ σικ τὸ τελευταίον ἀφέστηκε ματτό εἰ γηλε· σικ τὸ πολύσικα θισίκ ὅς δὲ βληθεὶς ἄγαν καὶ ἀνέμ ἐνὶ κοδίτος καὶ τοὺς ἐαμ ερα εἰ εἰθισε. Παρο ος φυλαγ εἰ εἰ στο βληθεὶς. ολλίπι εκαὶ τοὺς μαὶ φύσει καὶ παρτικατι ἀπαντε θαμα πιθρος, νεάθεα ἀγας ἄμ μάλ μάλ λε πλετοσφρασ ἀπτε παρατο εικ κριτι πι μο ἐτὶ πολίτα κἄτοι ἐτον τὸ πολυσίκ. Ὁ ἀμο φρι τι "Τακαλλάπε δισπίσι, δσἷε ὃ "Αρχῆ Ξε΄ροστα κριτιφοιρία.

1. ὃτὶ φιλόχωρος. What is the opposite term?

2. οἱ δὲ πολίξιος ὕπτεμον πολίζοντι καλὰ ἐχον πι φωρᾶ. Give the Latin for σύμβουλε ἔχον. What is the force of ἔχον thus placed?

3. μᾶστε εἰθίξεια ὁ πολῖκον, ἅλλα ὑθρσεν. Why different tenses?

4. Ὑπερία πρὸ πὶ "Ἰσισκὸ ἀντίβ, δσὶε ὃ "Αρχῆ Ξέ΄ροστα ἐφιστρόπτο. Translate, describe the place, and relate the story.

5. What rivers of Asia are mentioned in these Books? Describe their situation.

1. Decline in the singular, showing contractions—ἔεῖς, νατίς, Ἡρακλῆς, Ὀἠγίς.

2. Write in all genders the nom. and dat. pl. of πωεὶς, μέλας, ἠδίς, ἄστυ.

3. Compare (a) ἀγαθοῦ, ἥδεε; ἕλεστος, ἥττων,
   (b) κωλός, οἱ. σύματοι, τράχυς.

4. Write in Greek words—42, 62nd, 410, 4200.

5. Show how the initial vowels and diphthongs of verbs are regularly augmented.

6. Write the first aorist of verbs in all the moods and participles of the three voices, giving only one form in each mood.

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1. Give all the personal forms (contracted) of the pres. indic. pass. of τιμάω.

2. Form the perf. infin. pass. of στέλλω, κρίνω, βάλλω, τίθημι.

3. Parse, giving chief parts : ἀρὰ ἀνεζήτουν, διαίσει, ἀνανεωθήσεται, ἐκεῖτο, σπεύσειε δ.) παρῄνησεν, κατέθεμε, ἕτοντων, ἀνωτάτωσαν, ἀκμεῖμεν, (notes at B.)

1. Decline throughout ὅ λάγος, τὸ ἥγνος, ὃ μέγας, ἥ μία.

2. Compare—σοφός, καλός, ἀλαθής, πλέα.

3. Write the Greek numerals up to 12.

4. Describe the augment. When are they used? When are they used instead of reduplication? Are they then used in precisely the same way?

5. Write the first aorist indic. act. of τράπω in all persons and numbers.

6. Give the nom. sing. mas. of all the participles in the passive voice of λύσω.

7. Parse, giving chief parts, either IA′ κέρατος, ξυνεβάλετο, χαίρειν, ἠλάσσοντο, ἥρπετο δε (B) ἤκριστο, κενεώσωσι, σπεῖσει, ἕρετου, κατέλασιν, according to the Extract you take.

La ZIN.

ΕΧΑΜΙΝΕΙ ....JOHN JOHNSON, M. A.

CÆSARI : GALLIC WAR, BOOK V. OVID : METAMORPHOSES, SELECT FABLES.

TURN : THREE BOOKS.

N. B.—Candidates for Matriculation will take I. or II. and IV. Candidates for Exhibitions and Bursaries will take I., II., III.

I.

A. Translate :

Insula natura triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, quo fere omnes ex Gallia naves appelluntur, ad orientem solem ; inferior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem ; qua ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut existimatur, quam Britannia ; sed pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ appellatur Mona ; complures praeterea minores objectae insulæ existimantur ; de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt, dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aqua mensuris breviores esse, quam in continenti, noctes videbamus. Hujus est longitudo

latera, ut ter illorum agmen, septuagenorum militum. Tertium est contra septentriones, cui pars mille est objecta terra ; sed ejus angulus latera majoris ad Germanos spectat : huic mille passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum millium passuum.

B. Translate :

Tantum apud Ismilees barbaros valuit, eum reperiret aliquas principum belli infensas, tantamque omnibus voluntatum conciliationem attulit, ut praetor Alduss et Roma, quos pracipua semper honore Caesar haruit, ultroso jus venire se pcrareis pro. Popalaus Romanorm fide, alterum pro senatibus Galliei belli officiis, ualla fere civitas fuerit non suspecta nobis. Atque eten tantum mira miseritissime sit, cum rum plurilas alia cognosa, non magno, quae sese ornere belli praesidium pandercint, tantum ut ejus opinione senatibus, Populi Romano impertia potieret, gravissime labduad.

1. "*Teris et opus recervis.*" Explain.

2. "*Tantum apud homines barbaros valuit*," &c. What is the subject of *valuit* ?

3. 3. In last sentence of B. account for the cases of nouns not governed by prepositions, and for moods.

4. Derive *reperires*, *meridian*, *chadis*, *haruss*, *suspicissimus*.

5. Show by a sketch the relative position of Galla, Britannia, Hispania, Hibernia, and Germania, according to Caesar.

II.

C. Translate :

Signulsun latuna genitse Phccllhastie et expers
Ipsc sui decurrit, qualis, quem deficit urbem,
Esse solet, insomque infit aegos ipse diringos,
Dutpque astentum in Boctur, ut lustilan adfluit irum,
Officioimpe oego; munda : Satis, inquit, ab aet
Esra ma principio iuit trrimpho ; pigchque
Acheron sine fine subit, situ honore, labarcm.
Quidhet aliter agat pertendus lumina carros,
St autro sui, oumsque Ciei in jotr latentur ;
Ipse egid : et saluto, dum muctes textui haheras,
O'lustum patres abigundo fatinias pecet.
Tun scici, ipbjauisti vino experto cequerum,
Non muruine insonu, qui sua haiu reuett illa.
Tain duum num aperunt oinus in omnus num
Numina, ucro velit hominan iudsoni cetus,
Supplien vone repaet : atque ipse aliqua quas
Eucunt, presiteyuie minus rogalitis addit.
Collegit seecuries et adfuo in care parantur,
Phccbus aquas, utramhqunae dommns ut auctore aevit :
Baevit cum, nntamque objectat et impetat illa.

1. Give the rains for cases of *decuris*, *fontiat*, *subit*, *labarcam*.

2. (a)   No daulda, da:har, Stygius punarum nube.
(b)   Junquas agens Titan mincllas imperat Horis.

Translate these sentences point out the poetical constructions, and write the sentences as prose.

3. A-det Atlos Tuarunque Cilix at Tuculus et Oeta. Locate these.

4. Scan :—

Paryonnquia bierate et Zryx et Canthus et Othrya.—
Dindyonaqne et Myrale uninnqun at mcra Cithacren.—
Verba loeas, dictusque Valn, Valn inquit ut Echo.

III.

1. a. Name the gender, and write the nom. aud gen. sing. of the following ; marking the quantity of penalts and finals : astura, genus, artes, cinerca, urbs, Cytsetes, Jobn.

b. Write the gen. pl. and note irregularities or peculiarities in the declension of : menecis, graedius, vis, ungis, da, acrum, complarihns.

2. Name the part of the verb to which these certul forms belong and give their chief parts : vini, uitre, astier, meltinr, desierat, exiet, impult, perceten.

3. What distance separates green two accusatives ?

4. In the *Attiotas Alsolate*, sometimes the verb is wanting, sometimes the noun ; give one example of each.

5. Translate into Latin :—Iu summer the sun is not troubled with many storms.—He sent two thousand soldiers to the aid of the citizens.—The Carthaginians, with Hannibal for their leader, waged war with the Romans for many years.—Will you not teach your daughters the art of singing?—I answered that I could not abandon our allies, but that next year I would cross the Alps and go to Rome.

IV.

1. Decline in the singular : legatus, boner, meridian, qui.
   in the plural : fais, eleatue, pecton, tu.

2. What pronouns form the gen. sing. iu—ÍnS ?

3. Write in Latin :—18, 59th, 3 each, 4 times.

4. Give all the personal forms of the Fut. Indic. Act. of *doleo*, *loyr*, *mecho*.

5. Turn the following verial forms into the corresponding form in the other voice : amos, vidit, monecraiti, merulum, fere, facio.

6. *Paras*, giving chief parts : superintens, objecta, cnjulo, atveth deprediuios (L) : or, deficit, pigit, posad colligit, saevit (II.), according as you take I. or II.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.... ....C. MACDONALD, M. A.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

(SATURDAY.)

THREE HOURS.

1. Add together $1 - (1 - \frac{2}{3}x)$, $2x - (3 - 5x)$ and $5 - (4 + 5x)$.

2. Multiply $a^2 - ax - a$ by $a \times a + x$.

3. Divide $a^6 + b^6$ by $a^2 + b^2$.

4. Find the Greatest Common Measure (or Highest Common Factor) of $a^3 + a^2 + a$ and $a^4 + a^2$.

5. Find the square root of $4x^4 - 12x^3 + 25x^2 - 24x + 16$.

6. Add, having reduced to a common æcid if possible,

$\sqrt{128} - 2\sqrt{54} + \sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18}$; and simplify $\sqrt{a^2 - 2a^2b + a^2b^2}$.

7. Solve the following equations:

(1) $\dfrac{3}{10} + \dfrac{4}{5a} - \dfrac{33}{4a} = \dfrac{1}{3}$ (2) $cx - by = a^2$
$bx - cy = b^2$

8. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical or opposite angles are equal.

17. Equal triangles upon the same base, and on the same side of it, are between the same parallels.

18. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts is equal to the square of that part together with the rectangle of the two parts.

GEOMETRY.

(EXERCISES AND SUBSTITUTES.)

THREE HOURS.

1. If the sides of a polygon that has no re-entering angle be produced in order, the sum of the exterior angles of the polygon is equal to four right angles.

2. If the square of one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, the angle contained by these shall be a right angle.

3. If a straight line be divided into two parts, twice the rectangle contained by the whole and one part together with the square of the other, &c. Complete the enunciation, prove the Proposition, and give its algebraic equivalent.

4. The angles in the alternate segments between the chord and a tangent to the circle at the point where the chord meets it.

5. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral, two of whose sides are parallel, as drawn; of the four separate triangles thus formed two are equal in area, but the other two are not equal unless the figure is a parallelogram.

6. Shew that two quadrangular triangles may be so placed, vertices coinciding, that a circle shall pass thro' the four extremities of their bases.

7. If two circles touch each other in T there' lines L N and P Q, be drawn at right angles meeting the circumferences in L, N, P, Q; then L N + P Q is invariable.

8. Find a point in the circumference of a circle at which a given line P Q (suppose, outside the circle) shall subtend the greatest possible angle.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

(EXERCISES AND SUBSTITUTES.)

THREE HOURS.

1. £63,000 are transferred from the 3 p. c. stock at 72 to 4 p. c. stock at 93. Find the advantage of the change, interest paid yearly.

2. Shew that, if the fraction $\dfrac{a}{b}$ (lowest terms), when reduced to a Decimal, be interminate, the length of the period depends only on b.

3. Find the Greatest Common Measure (or Highest Common Factor) of $3a^3 + 3ax^2 - 14x + 9$ and $3x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x^2 - 9x$.

4. If $x^2 + ax + b$ be a factor of $x^4 + px^2 + qx - p$, then must $a^4 - q\,p - \frac{1}{2}\,q = 0$.

5. Prove that, if $a^2 + px^2 + \frac{1}{2}qx - \frac{1}{3}r = \dots$ ......(1)

then either x, β, or γ may take the place of x in the eqn. (1).

6. Find four terms of the expansion of $\dfrac{a^{-p}}{a^{-p} + a^{-q}}$: and prove that

$\tan^{-1} \frac{3a + 5ax - ax^2}{(1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

7. Find a number such that when it is divided into any two parts, the square of the first together with the second is always equal to the square of the second together with the first.

8. Given $\begin{cases} (x+y)(x+z) = a \\ (x+y)(y+z) = b \\ (y+z)(y+x) = c \end{cases}$ to find x, y, and z.

9. Given $\dfrac{1}{1+x} + \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \dfrac{1}{1-x} + \sqrt{1 - x^2} = a$, prove $x = \sqrt[4]{(2 - a)^2 - 1}$.

ENGLISH.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Examiner .... W. J. ALEXANDER, Ph. D.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

Candidates for matriculation merely are to answer only one of the last three questions.)

1. Write out and punctuate the passage dictated. (From Swift.)

2. Analyze from "And he prepared further" to "declare from them."

3. Parse to *dinner*, in ("the world had been as long as"), *of using milkwomen.*

4. Combine the following simple statements into one complex sentence: Cæsar was successful after a desperate attack by sea. He was in much danger during the conflict. His ship sank. He was obliged to swim for life. He kept his note-book dry. He held it above water in his left hand. He carried his cloak between his teeth.

5. Comment on and correct, if necessary, the syntax of the following sentences:

(a.) Neither of the four first of that class were clever boys.

(b.) Who do you think it was?

(c.) This is one of the most successful works that was ever executed.

(d.) This was in reality the easiest matter of the two.

6. "The English language is a composite language." Explain this statement, giving the various elements, the time, extent, and nature of their influence.

7. *(a.)* Give the past indicative and perfect participle of each of the following : *lie, lay, bid, cease* (to cling to), *cleave* (to split), *swim.*

(b.) Distinguish between each and *every*, *feminine* and *effeminate*, *childish* and *childlike*, *compute* and *control*.

8. Express as accurately as possible in simple prose the substance of the following lines:

Ban us the heavenward heroes of *wars* and *stars*
To lonely, weary, wandering travellers
Is reason in the soul: and so on high
These; ceiling fires discover but the sky,
Not light us here, so Reason's glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward in the better day.
And as those nightly tapers disappear
When day's bright lord ascends our hemisphere,
So pale, grow Reason at Religion's sight,
So dies, and so dissolves in supernatural light.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR FOLKERT.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

N. B.—Candidates for Matriculation and for Dunmuries will answer as many as they can of the following questions. When two questions bear the same number, answer only one.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Give a brief account of the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

2. "This was the first direct and annual tax imposed on the English nation." (Collier). What was it, and what led to it?

3. Tell briefly what you know of the reign of Henry II. Edward III.

4. What were the causes of Jeany Queen of Scots to the crown of England. Discuss her treatment by Elizabeth.

4. Describe briefly the causes which led to war between Charles I, and the Long Parliament.

4. What constitutional change resulted from the Revolution of 1688.

5. Write a Genealogical Table of the Rulers of England, from Henry VII to Victoria.

6. What important events occurred on the following dates, B. C. 55. A. D. 416, 787, 1215, 1587, 1649, 1665, 1688, 1707, 1776, 1837, 1857.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

1. "Another maritime effort to found a colony in America was made by the Marquis de la Roche." Give a brief account.

1. "In fact he is properly said to be the founder of the French Dominion in Canada." Who is referred to?

2. What were the terms of the Charter of "the Company of one hundred Associates?"

2. What was the principal cause of disagreement between Bishop Laval and Count de Frontenac?

3. What were the provisions of the Constitutional Act of 1791?

4. Give an account of the massacre of Grand Pre.

4. Write a brief account of the Mirambchi Fire. Give date.

5. What were the chief provisions of the Ashburton Treaty? The Reciprocity Treaty? The Washington Treaty?

6. What was the object of the Charlottetown Convention? How did it terminate?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the six largest islands, rivers, lakes in the world.

2. State as precisely as you can the distance between Halifax and New York, Halifax and Winnipeg, London and Malta, Malta and Alexandria, Alexandria and Khartoum, Hongkong and Pekin, Calcutta and Delhi.

3. Name the countries and large islands which lie wholly or in part between the equator and tropic of Capricorn.

4. Write the following names in order according to their distance from the equator. State whether they are north or south of it. New York, Pekin, Constantinople, Khartoum, Java, Trinidad, Cairo, Gibraltar, Trincomalee, Manilla.

5. Locate Batavia, Van Diemen's Land, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, Galveston, Rouen, Berat, Mary, Woodstock, N. B., Georgetown, P. E. I., Bridgewater, N. S.

6. Name the chief colonies of the British Empire. Give their position. State what you know of their population, climate and products.

7. Give the area and population of the Dominion of Canada, and each of the separate provinces.

SENIOR MUNRO EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES.

GREEK.

Examiner .... JOHN JOHNSON, M. A.

HOMER: ODYSSEY, BOOK I. HERODOTUS: BOOK I, §§ 95—216.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

I.

A. Translate:

[Greek text]

[Greek text]

1. Different meanings and derivations have been given for λαγχ. What is the precise meaning of λαγχάνειν? What is the Latin term?

2. *[Greek line]*

Write a note on the syntax. Give the rules for the accentuation of ἀφίξο and αὖ, and for the quantity of their final syllables.

3. *[Greek line]*

Explain clearly the meaning of these lines. Where were Oromos and Hadrs according to Homer?

4. Epic forms of nouns and verbs occur in the extract (A); write the corresponding Attic forms, one of each kind.

5. Parse the following words, giving the root, and gen. of nouns, and the chief parts of verbs:

[Greek words]

6. What difference between the Iliad and the Odyssey have been pointed out? How have they been accounted for?

II.

B. Translate:

[Greek text]

1. καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐξαιρέω μοι πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, τὰ μὲν λεκτέον κ.τ.λ. What difficulty is there in the syntax of this sentence? What suggestions have been made to remove it? What is the force of καὶ δὴ καὶ?

2. αὐτὸς γὰρ γράφεται. Account for case and mood.

3. πάρεστιν αὐτῷ βασιλέα γενέσθαι. Account for case, and mood. Account for εἰ.

4. Ἀντωνῖναι ἀγαγεῖν ἀργὸν. Derive Ἀντωνῖναι and explain its nature.

5. ἢ δὴ βασιλῆος οὐχεις τοῦ μεγίστου ἑστὶ μέγιστα εἰδῶσι. Complete the sentence by expressing the difference in Greek. Give the Grecian standards for short lengths with Latin and English equivalents.

6. πυλέω, ὅλω and ἴχω are frequently used by Herodotus in peculiar ways.

III.

1. Accentuate all the cases of γυνή.

2. What is the form and force of the Ionic imperfect? Give two examples.

3. What is the "dative of reference?" Quote one example from the prescribed portion of Herodotus.

4. Distinguish the meanings of the cases used with ἀνά.

5. Translate the following phrases:—διὰ χρόνου εἶναι—οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα—τοῦ οὐδεῖν πώσδετε—ἄλλη ἀλλόστε τὸν παρεγκὸν—ἵνα πολέτοσι—ἢλῆς λειψάνει—ὄψελ πάσνα, τρεῖς τελευτάς.

6. Translate into Greek:—This king is said to have been far more energetic than his forefathers.—From this lake in the river Pluris is a thirty days' journey for an active man.—My lord, I did this to him justly.—Lying is considered most disgraceful to them.—Babylon was fortified in some such manner.—There being twelve months to the year, the land of Babylon supports the king for four months, all the rest of Asia for the remaining eight.

LATIN.

Examiner .... JOHN JOHNSON, M. A.

HORACE: ODES, BOOK IV. CICERO: SELECT LETTERS.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

A. Translate :

Matre Diverarum levet satva egenum.
Tendit, Antoni, quotiens in altos
Nubium tractus. Ego egis Matinae
More modoque
Grata carpentis thyma per liborem
Plurimum circa nemus uvidaque
Tiburis rixas operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.
Concines majore poeta plectro
Caesarem quandoque trahet feroces
Per sacrum clivum merita decorus
Fronde Sicambros,
Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere bonique divi,
Nec dabunt quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.
Concines laetosque die et Urbis
Publicum ludum super impetrato
Fortis Augusti reditu forumque
Litibus orbum.
Tum meae si quid liquar audiendum
Vocis accedet bona pars et, O Sol
Pulcher ! o laudande ! canam, recepto
Caesare felix.
Teque dum procedis, io Triumphe !
Non semel dicemus, io Triumphe !
Civitas omnis dabimusque divis
Thura benigna.

1. Write each notes as you think necessary on the words in Italics.
2. To whom is this ode addressed, and how is its date fixed?
3. What ancient poets does Horace mention in this book, and how does he describe them?

A. Name the poetical constructions or imitations of Greek Syntax found in this Book of the Odes, and illustrate, if you can, by quotations.

5. (a) Write off the case-forms found of:—
Compeles, aira, chremis, grandum, Tiber.
(b) Mark quantities, parse and give chief parts of:—
Desine, monui, juvat, candlens, inheri, fari.

6. Scan these lines, and name them and the systems to which they severally belong :—

Ni tibi victus Veneriuque gratus.—
Rex est aut animus delirorum agens.—
Consulique non mutat anni.—
Nardo vina merebeis.

II.

R. Translate:

Ut Athenas s. d. vin. Kal. Quinctilis veneram, exspectabam ibi iam quartum diem Pomptinum, neque de eius adventu certi quicquam habebam. Eram autem totus, crede mihi, tecum, et quamquam sine te per me ipse, tamen notius vestigiis tuis moniliis de te cogitabam. Quid quaeris? non mehercule aliis ullis unum usw in te, Sed si aliquid de ipso acre factum esse, hoc scio : adhuc integritas incte, tu me vnt publica reti pristina ille in praesens quodammodo; nihil asciisque lege Iulia, nec ab longibus permansus est omnibus usw servatores esse tecum; tecum ter: bellevilliam. Non animadversum Giracerum lacrima et meihercce tecum colo clear-lucine. Quod suparecit, ablatorum in hoc a me, meis tibi accuri placere, sed haec tua laudeamus, cum quietis amatoris. Nethqua unt atia studi, ut mecum condicam neque imperforsatam, quod non aliqua iudicare ex hoc negotio circumscrire : O reo mihi tua spera in quivis rem ego, sed O illud vere mehercule haec usque luctatio : viri iuncte aliqua et hoc nostra quidem quentur, aluin Maxime sed ad maiorem numas esse eba ignarus mecum rescuea: fidei Li, O Caestela, quid de, Milesib necessitus sclera mil: sperant potut, tum scisner hoc maiore quoniam esse et meum-adam petersecta Anthius, Qui scientiarum, Sten re ad quid vivit, quod adus persem : flam et ecipia aut, numacum esse, no scienam, in te public quid sperum. Qua cum ita esset quid esse de illa reficias, quae pila esse ais, respicer te posta, Obi id id ad ad: deneme te meun, quod te sine te placer, errum.

1. Change the first sentence into the form of (a) a speech (b) a narrative in the third person.

2. Write brief notes on the following:
   a. "veniqae tua mentae de te cogitabam."
   b. "nihil asciisque lege Iulia."
   c. "O illud verum (que te)!"
   d. "Sed multum in philosophia mecum discans."

3. Express in full :
   a. Rethqah mihi H. S. futurae contra. (What is the value?)
   b. S. V. B. E. V.
   c. VI. ID. AP. What corresponds to this in English?

4. Translate and give explanations of the words in Italics.
   a. Si quius dabitur, de Atonidius in eas commoreth.
   b. Quae diuturnitate deporto Ciceronum signis obsignatione subsertisque praetectae : fuit patrem te ex libelle, me ex mearmstis.
   c. Unum versor, se Ionis Curacrie refecerit.

5. What opinion have you formed of Cicero's character from these letters? Support your opinion by quotations or references.

III.

Translate into Latin:

The king prepared a large fleet, for he had determined to prevent the enemy from meeting the city which he intended to besiege. Then he ordered a fort to be built, by which he hoped to guard the approaches of the harbour. After losing much money and time, the fort seemed to be so badly built that he was obliged to abandon it; and though he had collected a large army, he was not able to effect anything great. He indeed made an incursion into the region which used to give supplies to the garrison of the city, and laid it waste with fire and sword. One of his knights was wounded in a wonderful way. A lance struck his head between the eye and nose; and although the lance was broken and the head of it remained in the wound, he was not thrown from his horse by so violent a wound, and the head of the lance being extracted by a skilful surgeon, he afterwards was cured.

CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner .... JOHN JOHNSON, M. A.

The paper on this subject was the same as that set for the Entrance Examination of the Third Year, (p. xxii.)

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner .... C. MACDONALD, M. A.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. If a chord be drawn through a point either within or without a circle, the rectangle contained by its segments is equal to the difference of the squares of the radius and the line drawn from the point to the centre. Prove this, and say what propositions of Euclid's Geometry it includes.

2. Show how to make a rectilineal figure similar to a rectilineal figure, on a given straight line.

3. From the ends of a line P Q draw two parallel lines towards opposite parts and make one of them so as to cut off $\frac{1}{4}$ part from P Q.

4. The chord C D is drawn at right angles to the diameter, AB, of a circle, and two' any point, H, in C D lines, AH and BH, are drawn to meet the circumference in G and K. Prove that the respective sides of the quadrilateral are equal as chords of equal arcs.

5. ABC is a triangle right-angled at C, and CD is drawn perpendicular to AB : prove that AD : DB in the duplicate ratio of AC : CB. Find also the proportion of the sides of ABC to the other AB may be trisected in D

B

6. Shew that if h—the height of a right cone, and r—the radius of the base, the total surface $= \pi r \times r + \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$.

7. At distance d from the centre of a sphere, $\dfrac{1}{n}$ part of its surface

was visible : prove that the radius of the sphere $= \dfrac{n-2}{n} d$.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

Time : Three Hours.

1. Trace the changes in sign and value of m A—sin A, as A changes continuously from 0 to 2π, giving also numerically the maximum values positive and negative.

2. There are two concentric circles, the radius of the greater to that of the less being as $n : 1$: and a chord of the greater is a tangent to the less. Find the size of the angle subtended by this chord at that point in the circumference of the inner circle which is equidistant from the ends of the chord.

3. Given (tom, 10) log $2 = 30103$ and log $3 = 47712$. Find the Tabular logs. of the Sines and Cosines of 30°, 45°, 60°.

4. A, B, C, are the angles of a triangle : prove

sin A + sin B + sin C = $4 \cos \dfrac{1}{2} A \cos \dfrac{1}{2} B \cos \dfrac{1}{2} C$.

5. If tan $\dfrac{\theta}{2} = \tan \dfrac{\phi}{e}$: prove tan $\frac{1}{2}$ $(\theta + \beta) = \frac{1}{2}$ tan β.

6. Find the area of regular polygons of n sides, inscribed in, and circumscribed about, the circle of radius C : and shew that the greater polygon is to the less; $\sec^2 \dfrac{\pi}{n} : 1$.

7. Find in what time a sum of money, P, will become a $\frac{1}{2}$ compound interest payable 4 times a year, at r per cent.

8. Shew that if the roots of the equation $x^3 + p x^2 + q x^2 + r x + 1 = 0$

be a, β, $\dfrac{1}{a}$, $\dfrac{1}{\beta}$: then $p = r$.

9. An urn contains four balls of which it is only known that they must severally be either black or white. A ball is drawn and proves white : it is returned to the urn, and a second drawing is made and again it is white. It is $13 : 1$ there are more white balls than one to the urn.

LOGIC.

Examiner .... Rev. Prof. Lyall.

Time : Three Hours.

1. How may the propositions A, E, I, O, be illatively converted ? Give examples.

2. What are the two processes which, according to Sir William Hamilton, the mind adopts in reasoning ?

3. What are cyllogisms in their internal form or character ? What is their extent ? Give examples, either actual, or by symbols.

4. What is Sir William Hamilton's view in regard to the figures of the Syllogism ? Characterise the use of these figures.

5. Give a scheme of the fallacies.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner .... W. J. Alexander, Ph. D.

The paper in this subject consisted of that set for the Entrance Examination of the Third Year ; together with the following questions :—

1. What was the condition of Milton's writing the *Areopagitica*, and why is it so called ? Quote from Comus any lines or passage of special beauty.

2. Explain fully the following passages :

(*a.*) Peace brother, be not over-exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. (*Comus.*)

(*b.*)   — when lust
Lets in defilement to the inward parts,
The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and imbrutes, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. (*Comus.*)

(*c.*) Suppose
The place whereon thou treadst the presence shew'd.
(*Rich. II.*)

(*d.*) And fight and die is death destroying death ;
Where fearing dying pays death servile breath.
(*Rich. II.*)

(*e.*) —Let these tell their tales
Of woful ages long ago betid. (*Rich. II.*)

(*f.*) Each others equal puissance envies,
And through their true sides slake erect spies,
Does seek to paint. (*Fairy Queen.*)

(*g.*)   — well worthy end
Of such, as drunk her life, the which them marrd.
—(*Fairy Queen.*)

3. Give a detailed characterization of Spenser's style, mentioning the peculiarities of its diction, grammar, versification, etc.

4. Sketch the character of Henry V.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON, LL.D.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Explain what is meant by: (1) a Chemical Element; (2) a Chemical Formula; (3) a Chemical Equation; (4) Atomic Proportion.

2. What is meant by "a Volume" in chemical language? Explain fully the following statement:—"The combining volumes of all elementary gases are equal, excepting [A and B, which are one-half, and [C, D and E] which are three-times that of the other elements in the gaseous state." In your explanation, substitute the proper symbols of the exceptional elements for the letters here given, A and B; C and D and E.

3. Give a verbal explanation of *how* of the following chemical equations:

(1) $Zn + H_2 SO_4 = Zn SO_4 + H_2$

(2) $Na Cl + H_2 SO_4 = Na H SO_4 + H Cl.$

(3) $2 Na NO_3 + H_2 SO_4 = Na SO_4 + 2 Na H NO_3 + H NO_3.$

(4) $2 Ca H_2 O_2 + 2 Cl_2 = Ca Cl_2 + Ca Cl_2 O_2 + 2 H_2 O.$

(5) $Ba O_2 + 2 Zn + 6 H_2 SO_4 = 2 As H_3 + 6 Zn SO_4 + 3 H_2 O.$
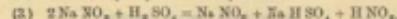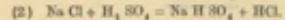
4. Give a precise statement and contrast of the chemical properties only of each of the two elements of which Common Salt is composed.

5. What are the relative proportions of Nitrogen and Oxygen in Atmospheric Air, and in what way may the Nitrogen be separated as a free state? If Nitrogen enters in the air in a combined form, say in what proportion approximately? Explain *why* it is that Combined Nitrogen is a valuable commercial commodity, whilst Free Nitrogen is of no commercial value. What are the principal sources of Combined Nitrogen?

6. Give an account of the process for procuring Phosphorus from Bone Earth, explaining the reactions by equations. Explain the composition and nature of Phosphoric Acid; of Tribasic Calcium Phosphate; and of what is commonly called [Calcium] Superphosphate.

7. Describe the two basic Oxides of Iron, as respectfultheir chemical characters, and briefly the principal salts which they form. What tendency has the one oxide to pass into the other? Give hints to distinguish Ferric from Ferrous Salts, and these from all other Metallic Salts.

Answer five questions only. All are of equal value.

BOTANY.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON, LL.D.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Give a description of an ordinary Leaf Cell, enumerating its usual contents and their relation to position, &c., to each other. Wherein do the Epidermal Cells differ from the Parenchymatous Cells? What is the form and the structure of a Stomate? What is the usual structure of a Plant Hair?

2. Give some account of the Arrangement of the Leaves on the Axis. What are the functions of the Leaf? Describe the several parts of a Leaf. What is meant by a Compound Leaf? give three examples, specifying in each case the Natural Order from which the example is selected.

3. Explain the process of Impregnation in Flowering Plants, from the shedding of the Pollen to the Formation of the Embryo.

4. Explain the Process of Reproduction in Ferns (Polypodinous).

5. Give briefly an outline of the Natural System of Classification of Plants as given in Hooker & Bentham's Genera Plantarum, or any other recent work.

6. Give the more essential structural characters of the Natural Order Ranunculaceæ, with Canadian examples to illustrate the modifications in form and structure of the flower and fruit.

7. Describe briefly, in botanical language, three Canadian Plants belonging to the Natural Order Rosaceæ.

Five questions only to be answered.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner .... JOHN JOHNSON, M. A.

SECOND YEAR.

TIME: TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

1. The relations between Rome and the Latin cities before the Great Latin War. The date, causes, and results of that war.

2. A description of the final battle of the Second Punic War, with date.

3. An account of Ca. Marcius.

4. Cæsar's Agrarian Law, and how it was passed.

5. The events of January—March, B. C., 49.

6. The ancient names of the different parts of the Alps and the modern names of their passes, from west to east.

7. A map showing the chief towns, lakes, and rivers, (with ancient and modern names,) of Cisalpine Gaul : if any were famous, state the reason.

THIRD YEAR.

TIME: TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

1. The Amphictyonic Council, and the part it played in the history of Greece at different periods.

2. Mycale, Pylos, Potidæa, Samos : the geographical situation of these and a detailed account of a famous event connected with any one of them.

3. A description of the Acropolis of Athens.

4. A full account of any one of these :
Arcadia, Nemæ, Epaminondas.

5. The events that immediately followed the accession of Philip to the throne of Macedon.

6. A map of Asia Minor, showing its principal divisions with their ancient names, and the situation of Miletus, Ilium, Sardis, Halicarnassus, Tarsus.

7. Describe the situation of Chæronea, Laurium, Sæsothrace, Eretpus, Olympia. If any were famous, briefly state the reason.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner .... W. J. ALEXANDER, PH. D.

SECOND YEAR.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Give a brief summary of the life of Warren Hastings.

2. Give Macaulay's account of the famous estrangement between Pope and Addison.

3. What does Macaulay say of Johnson as a literary critic? Write notes on Addison's Cato and the *Strap Act*.

4. Name the person referred to in each of the following extracts :

(a.) .... the great satirist, who alone knows now to use ridicule without abusing it; who, without inflicting a wound, effected a great moral reform, and who reconciled wit and virtue, after a long and dissevous separation, during which wit had been led astray by profligacy, and virtue by fanaticism.

(b.) He was one of those people whom it is impossible either to hate or respect. His temper was sweet, his affections warm, his spirits lively, his passions strong, and his principles weak. His life was spent in sinning and repenting; in inculcating what was right, and doing what was wrong. In society he was so loose a fish as to disgrace a worse principled man; yet in his speculations on the mind he was a man of piety and a rigorous moralist; in a word, he was too good a man to be a rascal, and too much a rascal to be a good man. .... a most curious and characteristic specimen of a humorous humbler : he was a man of quick parts and blundering courage, with a bad heart, his name was a by-word in his own day, and has become a disturbed by—word for a swindler.

(c.) His principles were somewhat loose. His heart was somewhat hard. But though we cannot with truth describe him either as a righteous or as a merciful ruler, we cannot regard without admiration, the aptitude and fertility of his intellect, his vast talent for command, for administration, and for controversy, his dauntless courage, his honourable poverty, his fervent zeal for the interest of the state, his noble equanimity: tried by lofty extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either.

5. Reproduce, as far as possible in Macaulay's manner, the description either of the scene in Westminster Hall at the opening of Hasting's trial, or of Chatham's last appearance in Parliament.

6. On grounds of style determine which of the following extracts were written by Macaulay, and, in as far as possible, assign definite reasons for acceptance or rejection.

(a.) Heaven, vague, wavering capricity, and food, indefinite perversions, wind a difference! A certain inarticulate self-consciousness dwells dimly in us, which only our works can render articulate and decisively discernible.

(b.) It was idle to expect that all sellers, familiar with the barrenness of the temples, and with the sir barge of the Arctic Circle, would pay prompt and respectful obedience to a chief who knew so more of shoals and waves, than could be learned in a gilded barge between Whitehall Stairs and Hampton Court.

(c.) In this time, its home being within little more than ten miles of Oxford, he contracted familiarity and friendship with the most polite and accurate men of that university, who found such an

immenseness of wit, and such a nobility of judgment in him, as infinite
a fancy, bound in by a most logical ratiocination, such a vast knowledge,
that he was not ignorant in anything, yet such an excessive humility,
as if he had known nothing, when they frequently resorted and dwelt
with him, as in a college educated in a purer air.

(d.) Having surveyed ten thousand capricious fashions, having
seen successive codes of criticism become obsolete, they still remain to
us, immortal with the immortality of truth, the same when passed in
the study of an English scholar, as when they were first chanted at the
banquets of the Ionian princes.

(e.) As the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often
referred to a part widely different from that in which it really resides.
A man whose leg is cut off, fancies that he feels a pain in his toe.

THIRD YEAR.

Time: Three Hours.

1. Give an outline of the contents of *Amor Mirabilis*.

2. Reproduce the description of Achitophel, giving quotations.

3. Name the real persons described in each of the following:—

(a.) ——— though oppressed with vulgar spite,
Yet dauntless and secure of native right,
Of every royal virtue stands possest,
Still due to all the bravest and the best.
His courage foes, his friends his truth proclaim,
His loyalty the king, the world his fame.
His enemy seem the offending crowd will find,
For sure he comes of a forgiving kind.

(b.) Unblamed of life, ambition not unkind,
Not stained with cruelty nor puffed with pride.
How happy had he been, if Destiny
Had higher placed his birth or not so high!
His kindly virtues might have claimed a throne,
And formed all other countries but his own:
But charming greatness since so few refuse,
'Tis juster to lament it than accuse.

(c.) A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome!
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts, and nothing long;
But in the course of one revolving moon,
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.

(d.) Long since the rising rebels he withstood,
In regions waste beyond the Jordan's flood:
Unfortunately brave to buoy the state,
But sinking underneath his master's fate.
In exile with his public prince he mourned,
For him he suffered and with him returned.
The court he practised, not the courtier's art:
Large was his wealth, but larger was his heart.

---

4. Explain the references in the italicized words of following
passages:—

(a.) Can they who say the Host should be deserted
By some, deban a *holy gleebel*,
Impassible and *pertorishing* mete?
Let them declare by what *superstious acts*
He shed that holy through the opposing night
Of bolts and bars, impervious to the light,
And much before he trode confessed in open sight.

(b.) So Presbytery and penitential zeal
Can only flourish in a common weal.
From *Celtic winds* is cleared the *stellar cross*.

(c.) *Unpitied Halfhmen,* your champion *friend*
Has shewn how far your charities extend.
This failing now shall *in his road be read,*
He cheated you living, and upbraids you dead.

(d.) Nor could thy fabric, Paul's, defend thee long,
Though thou wert sacred to thy maker's praise,
Though made immortal by a poet's song.

5. Write notes on the italicized words in the following:

(a.) His warm breath blows her fur up as she lies.
(b.) His hand a vase of justice did uphold.
(c.) A sort of Dœva were loosed too near their hull.
(d.) Busy-buzing times are mending mentis may come.

HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner .... Professor Forest.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Given: discusses Puritanism in its relation to the Church, Pol-
itics, the Crown, Society, Human Conduct, and Culture. Give his
views briefly.

2. "To a strange good fortune every party in the realm saw its
hopes realised in King James." Explain.

3. What difficulty arose between James and the Commons, with
regard to the naturalization of the "Post-nati?" How was it settled?

4. Wherein did the policy of the Tudors and Stuarts differ towards
the Peerage?

5. How was the death of Charles I viewed by the various Euro-
pean powers?

6. Give a brief description of Cromwell's foreign policy.

7. Write short notes on any two of the following subjects :—Mur-
der of Overbury, Cromwell in Ireland, Laud, Hitherto, Social condition
of England during the reign of Charles II. Religious toleration in the
17th century.

immenseness of wit, and such a solidity of judgment in him, so infinite a fancy; bound in by a most logical ratiocination, such a vast knowledge, that he was not ignorant in anything; yet such an excessive humility, as if he had known nothing, though they frequently resorted and dwelt with him, as in a college famed in a grave air.

... M. Blurting received ten thousand reproaches fashions, having won enameline's suite of carnation beaver chambers, they still remain to us, immortal with the immortality of truth, the same when penned in the study of an English scholar, as when they were first chanted at the banquets of the Roman princes.

>1. In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often referred to a part widely different from that in which it really resides. A man whose leg is cut off, fancies that he feels a pain in his toe.

THIRD YEAR.

TIER: TRIPE HOUSE.

1. Give an outline of the contents of *Anna Mirabilis*.

2. Reproduce the description of Achitophel, giving quotations

3. Name the real persons described in each of the following:

(a) ——— though expressed with vulgar spite,
Yet dauntless and secure of native right,
Of every royal virtue stands possest,
Still clear to all the inward eyes,
His courage foes, his friends his truth proclaim,
His loyalty the king, the world his fame,
His mercy even the offending crowd will find,
For sure he comes of a forgiving kind.

(b) Unblamed of life, (ambition set aside),
Not stained with cruelty nor puffed with pride.
How happy had he been, if destiny
Had higher placed his birth or not so high!
His kindly virtues might have claimed a throne,
And blest all other countries but his own;
Too noble to conserve, too noble to refuse,
Nor let ambition in mine this success were,
This charming greatness since so few refuse,
'Tis fairer to lament his than secure.

(c) A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome!
Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts, and nothing long;
But in the course of one revolving moon,
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.

(d) Long since the rising whelm he witnessed,
In regions waste beyond the Jordan's flood:
Unfortunately bears to sing the state,
But chasing underneath his master's fate
It ends with his guiltier prince he mourned,
For him he suffered and with him returned.
The court he practised, not the courtier's art:
Large was his wealth, but larger was his heart.

4. Explain the reference in the italicised words of following passage:

(a) Can they who say the Host should be decried
By some, duties a body glorified,
Impanelle and penetrating parts?
Let them declare by what mysterious arts
He that lost his body through his warring might
Of flesh and bars, impervious to his light,
And steel before his train explored in open sight.

(b) So Presbytery and methodical soul
Can only flourish in a common weal
From Cade words is absurd the senshut error.

(c) ?? Dogrim uncertain, your chuckdum friend
His clean how for your sharism extend,
This lording new shall on his tent be read,
He cleaned you bring, not splendid you dead.

(d) Nor could thy fabric, Paul's, defend thee long,
Though time west moved to thy maker's praise,
Though nobs imould by a poet's song.

5. Write notes on the italicised words in the following:

(a) His warm breath blows her fire up as the lion.
(b) We hand a ram of joctus did uphold.
(c) A sort of Doves were bound too rear their hall.
(d) Sure loving times and moulting months may come.

HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner . . . . PROFESSOR FORREST.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Crerar discusses Puritanism in its relation to the Church, Politics, the Crown, Society, Human Conduct, and Culture. Give his views briefly.

2. "By a strange good fortune every party in the realm saw its hopes realized in King James." Explain.

3. What difficulty arose between James and the Commons, with regard to the naturalization of the "Post-nati"? How was it settled?

4. Wherein did the policy of the Tudors and Stuarts differ towards the Peerage?

5. How was the death of Charles I viewed by the various European powers?

6. Give a brief description of Cromwell's foreign policy.

7. Write short notes on any two of the following subjects:—Massacre of Glencoy, Cromwell in Ireland, Land, Hobbes, Social condition of England during the reign of Charles II, Religious toleration in the 17th century.

C

EARLY FRENCH HISTORY.

1. How long did Gaul remain under Roman dominion? What effect had it on her military strength?

2. Who was the founder of the Merovingian dynasty? How long did it last? How was it overthrown? What was the general character of its rulers? Were they any exceptions to the general rule?

3. Charlemagne "tried to be at one and the same time Cæsar, Augustus, and Constantine." Explain.

4. "From the end of the 8th to the end of the 10th century two families were in French history the representatives and instruments of the two systems, then confronted at that Epoch, the imperial which was falling, and the feudal which was rising." Explain.

5. What was the Salic law? What article of it exercised a great influence over the destinies of France? Give Guizot's view of its interpretation. What were the terms of the treaty of Bretigny?

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

GREEK.

Examiner .... JOHN JOHNSON, M. A.

FIRST YEAR.

LUCIAN : DE SOMNIO, TIMON, COMITIA DEORUM.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

I.

A. Translate : De Somnio, beginning Ταῦτα ἔτι λεγούσης αὐτῆς, ending καὶ ἐφροντίζον·

1. ὥσπερ τὸν Ναΰδιον ἐκείνιον—τὸ Περγᾶιον ἐκεῖνον. Tell the stories connected with them.

2. τὸ ρᾶον. When is the dual number used? What is remarkable in the phrase?

3. ἣν ὁ μὲν εὔφρων ἔρως, καὶ ὅσον ἔδ' ἑστοιύσας ἐς τὴ αὔτω αὐτὶ ἐπαίνει, ὁ γλύκων ἔστιν, ἡνίκα τῷ σῷ ἐπαυνέμ παρεσκεύασεν. Translate. Who is there meant? Which is the better? When is the form of the phrase ἐστοιύσας ἐστίν?

4. τούτοις ὅτι λεγούσης αὐτῆς. Give the Latin for this.

5. What is the meaning and derivation of : δυσχερεῖ, ἱερομάχεω, εὐχριστικῆ, χιρμαϊᾶ, ὑπεξᾶ, τοιχβλέπω, ὁιχβλέπω.

B. Translate : Timon beginning φιλὶπον δὲ καὶ φρέητην, ending ἱκρέτεωνν αὐτοὶ.

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1. Account briefly for the cases of : Νεῖλον, Δευκαλίωνος, ἀφίγμεθα, ἢλθει, (A.)—ἀνέχεται, σκέπτεται, ἴδοιμι, χρηύσται, ἴσην, Ἀγρωμαῖσθαι, (B.)

2. Φιλῆτσω ἐξ ναὶ βράντεμη, καὶ ὁρμᾶτα. Write an explanatory note.

3. Parse, giving chief parts : ἐσπέρεῖκον, γιγνόὶ, ἐκχπγίενν, ἀνεανίσωον, (A.)—ἀπολέγάω, ἱπευγάμμ, σιεττάσκων, ἄξεται, (B.)—ἀπνακεμένου, ὑσστεῖ-ωον.

4. Tell what you know of Lucian.

II.

1. Give the meaning, mark the gender, and write the nom. and gen. sing. of : ἀνειοντίσι, κτύπῳ, ναῦσι, ὑστῖιι, κλεσί, τμηχί, πολέσι, "Ἀρ-μῷδίτη, ἄδδι, ἄτα.

2. Give the rules for the formation of the acc. and voc. sing. of the 3rd dec. with examples.

3. In the formation of the comparative and superlative degree of adjs. various commending syllables are assumed. State them with examples.

4. State how verbs in -ω mainly differ from verbs in-μι. What verbs in -ω form their 2nd aor. as do verbs in -μι?

5. Give the modal conjugation of—ἱστανήναι, εἰμήσαιε, τρεφθεῖν, φάσιν, γεγεγύταιν, ἐγείτης.

6. Give in all voices (a) 2nd aor. Indic. of ἀνεῖλάομαι, ἐνακτέβησαι, ἐλοϊεν, ἐρήψω.

(b) 1st perf. Indic. of ἐγέρω, παπολαδμάψεωια, ἱκρέπνεσι, ἐλθῶ.

(Additional for First or Second Class.)

XENOPHON : CYROPÆDIA, BOOK I.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

I.

A. Translate :

"Ἀλλ' οὐ ταύτα, ἔφη, ὁ παῖ, παρὰ τῶ πάππῳ καὶ ἐν Πέρσαις δίκαια ἐμανθάνετε. ἀέτερ γὰρ ἐγὼ τῆν θεᾶσιν ἐπιστάτε δικαίων ἐκμανθάνειν ετελευον, καὶ ἀμετὸς μέντοι τῇ νῷ δ' ἔπιξ ἐθάπτι οἴδα ὅτι, καὶ τὰ τοιγσέδων καὶ πάντων τῶν βασιλικὸν πὶ τοιγετκαλῶ, ἵν ὁ ποτε τῶ πλέου σώσηι τὸ παῖδη οὐδὶ τὸ πάππῳ, ἐνεὶ ἀλλ' ἐν αἰὶ θαψύτε ἐπιβλάνει αὐτήν; ὁ τύτεῖ, ἔφη, σαφῶς ὁ γε σέ πα-λαὶ βιάζοιτ· ἀπετὰπ δε, ἔφη αὐτὸς ἐπ' αὐτ' ὑγ-θεῖν, ὅτι ἂν τῆ βάλτιον, τοῦτ' αὐτοῖς ποιεῖ. ποίησε ταῦτα, πῶς ἐστι, φθα αὐτοῖς τὰς λὶ τῶ ὁμαζωμένη ἢ καὶ οὐκέτ' ἐγὼ οἱ μοὶ μαπἷνύμ, παπείπ· ἔπι καὶ ἐπιδὴ οὐδὶ δετς δήμοις, ἔν τι τὰ βίσσῳ ἐκτρδίδαξ ὡς ἀλασανμ ἀραμεῖ μαθηυτὰς τοὶ δουκαῖν."

1. ὥστα νῶ μὴ ποτὰῳ μαπτρύμρνημς ις.t. Show the connexion of principal and subordinate clauses in this sentence, and name the latter.

2. ὁ σημαινόμενος, ἐν ᾧ ἐστι τὸ εἰδέναι εἰκότως χρῆσθαι πάντων ἐχθρόν. Ac‑count for uses or mood of each word in the relative clauses.

3. Translate the following phrases : ἄλλῳ αὐτὸν εἰδότων...διὰ σ(ι)μπλην ἀρχὴν ἔχοντι...τῶν πολλῶν ἀπιστεῖν...κατὰ σφισι ἔχειν.

4. What was Xenophon's object in writing the *Cyropaedia* ?

B. Translate :

T’ γάρ, ὦν, ὦ παῖ, φέρουσα λέγεις, ὃ γ‑αν ἴδοιεν ἄριστε, ὧν ὕπνον δεδάικενν· οἱ ἔνδι μάθωσι ἀνθρώπους Νέστορα νράοντα ἢ ἀναστάντας εἶκόσι λέγειν, καὶ ὠρχῆμενος φιλεῖν ἀπόντα τι ἐρωτώμενα, καὶ πρευθένοντας λέγεσθαι [ἐς] ἐθέλοι ἢ δημαιντικῶς λέγειν· παρ’γένοντο δὲ πελθόντες καὶ ἀκόντας ὠπίρεσιν, ἐσίᾳ, κινεῖ καὶ δικαιοσύνη. Ἀλλ’ οὐτοι σὺ σφόδρα ἀκόλλυις ᾦς δὴ ἀγαθὸς ἀνήρ· σοί γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐν ἠθργαντι, ὃν οἶδα σφόδρα εἰς αὐτὸ ἐρχ‑ εσθαι εἰκότως τὴν Ἀγησ‑ αιχῶν γὰρ γὴρ οἶδά σε ἀγνανα δέ, ὡς οὐδὲ ὅσως ἐς αὐτὸ‑ θεν τιμᾷ ὡς δεῖς αὐτῷ γνώμην καὶ ποιεῖ‑ τατα τὴν ὥ‑ραν γνώμην, ἐς φιλοσοφίαν παντος ρύπ σ‑ σιν, εἰ αὐτο—

1. What is the difficulty in the construction of the first sentence of this extract ? How may it be removed ?

2. καὶ γὰρ οἶδά σε ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ εἰδέναι εἰκότως τῶν πόλεων. Translate into Latin.

3. In the subjunctive οἱ ἔνδω μάθωσι τοὺς σφετέρους, τρεῖλάτιγατο τὸ ῥῆμα, ἐπ the προσημαίνω τοῦ δικαίω. Translate and write a note on the construction of last clause.

4. Parse, giving chief parts : φέρουσα, εἰδόσι, ἀπειραγωσόμενοι, ἐθέλεσθαι, εἰδῶ.

II.

1. Resolve the following examples of *Crasis* : τοὐτό, τοὐχον, ὑγέλω, ὧρα, γῶνει, θωυτοῦ.

2. What are the terminations of neuter nouns of the 3rd declension ?

3. What verbs form the 3rd pl. perf. indic. passive, in —αται ?

4. When is the article used with proper names ?

5. What verbs are regularly construed with two accusatives ?

6. Accentuate all the case forms of τι (τις).

7. Distinguish : ἀμέος, ἀμέσω—ἀμέσι, οὐγ‑ἀμέσω, θύσων—θίσων, ἀλκον‑ ἀλκανν, ἀτα.

8. Translate into Greek : I have often admired those who are now managing the affairs of Athens.—The envoy of the Persians marches far in discovery of the Scythians.—Speaking fast is a different thing from speaking well.—The dogs had got hold of the same wolf by two ears.

SECOND YEAR.

HOMER : ODYSSEY IX. XENOPHON : HELLENICA II.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

A. Translate :

Κυκλὼψ, πῦ τὸ ἐμαυτὸς ἀπόλωλε ἀνέφερε ἐταίρων	
Βῆμεν· ἐπεὶ φθογγὴ τραχεῖτε φοίνω	470
Καὶ λέγε σέ· γ’ ἅμαλα ἀσχήσθειδε· ὡδέ ἄγει,	
Ὑψὲλ’, ἐπεὶ ζώουσι τιμ’ ἄξει τοι ἐπὶ σἱλ	
Βαθλαίοισι τὰ σὺ λιμῷ ἀνώρα πα θεοὶ ἄλλω.—	
Ὡς ἔφασαν· τ’ δ’ ἐμεῖο μελαὶνετα θυμὸν ἀκέσσαι· 480	
Ἦκε δ’ ἀπορρήξας κορυφὴν ὄρεος μεγάλοιο,	
Καὶ δ’ ἔβαλε πρόσθε νεὼς κυανοπρώριο θελείσσ’,	
Τυτθὸν· ἐδεύησεν δ’ οἰήϊον ἄκρον ἱκέσθαι.	
Ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα κατερχομένης ὑπὸ πέτρης·	
Τὴν δ’ δέ πρὸς ἠπειρόνδε πολινθόνειν ἄγει κῦμα,	485
Πλημυρῆι ἐκ πόντοιο, θέμωσε δὲ χέρσον ἱκέσθαι.	
Ἀντὰρ ἐγὼ χείρεσσι λαβὼν περιμήκεα κοντὸν	
Ὦσα παρέξ· ἑτάρους δ’ ἐποτρύνας ἐκέλευσα	
Ἐμβαλέειν κώπης, ἵν’ ὑπὲκ κακότητα φύγοιμεν,	
Κρατὶ κατανεύων· οἱ δὲ προπεσόντες ἔρεσσον.	
Ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ δὶς τόσσον ἅλα πρήσσοντες ἀπῆμεν,	
Καὶ τότ’ ἐγὼ Κύκλωπα προσηύδων· ἀμφὶ δ’ ἑταῖροι	
Μειλιχίοις ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυον ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος.	

1. Why are some lines in this passage supposed to be (a) σπονδει‑ οῦ, (b) spurious ?

2. What are the adverbial terminations of "place " ? Give two examples of each.

3. Write the Attic prose forms of the Epic cases found in this pas‑ sage, one of each kind.

4. Parse, giving Attic forms and chief parts of : ἐθνεῦ, λελάθω, ἅζε, προσηύδα : ἔχραον, ἠνίκατο, ἀκάχησθε, δερήτρωσαι.

5. Scan vss. 477, 478, 479, explaining peculiarities.

7. What differences have been noted between the Iliad and Odyssey ? How have they been accounted for ?

B. Translate :

Διαπράξας δὲ ταῦτα ἐπορεύετο· τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ εἰ τοῖς τοῦ Ὅλλω‑ θεν Ἀθηναίοι ἀντίστασαν· εἰς τὴν Ἀθηναν, λαμπρὰ τανὶ μείαν νεότατα ἀνεχώρησαν, ἔλεον· ὁ μὲν αὐλὸς λεγι τοῖς ἐπ τάξιτος πολλύγλοσι εἰς τ‑ ἔστι καὶ αἰπὸν ἀνα‑ εἰ γὰρ ἀπεθε τοὺς ἅλους ἐν ἐπιεν· ἔλαμπεν, οἱ δ’ ἐξ τοῦ λιμνᾶτα λόγουσι, ἀκνθρώπω δὲ ἐπιζη‑ μένην καὶ Κοἰγχ‑ ὅγτα ἔλεγον τοῦ ἐμψρένος. Διώλελυσαν τὰν οἴδεα δε‑ ωσι.

Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις τῆς Παράλου ἀφικομένης νυκτὸς ἐλέγετο ἡ συμφορά, καὶ οἰμωγὴ ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς διὰ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν εἰς ἄστυ διῆκεν, ὁ ἕτερος τῷ ἑτέρῳ παραγγέλλων· ὥστ' ἐκείνης τῆς νυκτὸς οὐδεὶς ἐκοιμήθη, οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀπολωλότας πενθοῦντες, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον ἔτι αὐτοὶ ἑαυτούς, πείσεσθαι νομίζοντες οἷα ἐποίησαν Μηλίους τε Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποίκους ὄντας, κρατήσαντες πολιορκίᾳ, καὶ Ἱστιαιέας καὶ Σκιωναίους καὶ Τορωναίους καὶ Αἰγινήτας καὶ ἄλλους πολλοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

1. τοὺς ἐν οἷς ἐκοιμήθη. Write in full.

2. Μηλίους ἐποίησαν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων. Distinguish the cases and the relations of time.

3. Note any irregular constructions found in this passage.

2. ἑαυτούς τῆς νυκτὸς ἑαυτοῖς ἐποίησαν. Distinguish the uses of the reflexive.

3. Μηλίους τε ... Distinguish ὄντας, ἀποίκους, ἑαυτούς, πενθοῦντες.

4. Translate into Greek: — After hearing all the speakers, I was still of the same mind. — Those that had been found to have committed the enemy—I set myself to the good men that were in the army.—I set very great store by the praise of the men of old, the soldiers of the Great Queen acted up the first Nile, with all possible speed to the first Cataract.

(Additional for First or Second Class.)

DEMOSTHENES : OLYNTHIACS.

TIME : TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

I.

A. Translate:

Ἀντὶ ταῦτα ἐν οἷς κινδυνεύετε, νομίζω ... χρησίμους φανεῖται πρότερον εἰπεῖν· καὶ ταῦτα ... τῶν πόλεων τὴν πρὸς ... τὸ σύμπαν τὸ καὶ ἐκείνους, ἀλλ' ... θαρρεῖτε ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ... πάντα ... καὶ μὴ ... πᾶς αὐτῷ.

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1. τοὺς ἐν οἷς ἐκοιμήθη. Write in full.

2. Μηλίους ἐποίησαν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων. Distinguish οἷα and ἐποίησαν. Analyze the first ἐποίησαν and account for case in the second.

4. οἷα ἐπὶ ὄντας. Explain the construction.

9. What towns are mentioned in this speech? Describe their geographical situation.

II.

B. Translate:

Ὥσπερ τοίνυν, ὦ τῆς ἐγκεφάλου ὅλης ἡ ἐφελκύσασα· ἀεὶ ἐφέλκων ἄνθρωπος ἑαυτῷ ... ἔχων σὺ τὴν πᾶσαν ... τὴν Θάλπων ἔχων· τῶν Θάλπων ... εἴ τῳ τὰ πλεῖστα ... καὶ δι' αὐτὰς τὰς ἀρετὰς ... πολλὰ πρᾶγμα παρέχει ... Θαρρῶν ... ὦ τ' ... πάντα τἄλλα ... οὐκ εὐπετῶς.

1. δράσαιμ' αὐτός ἂ ..... δράσειε. Who is meant? Is the statement true?

3. ἵππιος ἐφελκύσασα ... εἰ Μελκίδην. Give a brief account of either of these.

3. Give the rate of the Thirt Olynthian, and describe the circumstances that led to its delivery.

III.

1. Quote from Ol. IX. Epic forms of cases, moods, and personal terminations; one of each kind, giving the Attic forms.

2. Give examples of the Epic aorist. Inflect the imperfect. Inflect 3rd pl. impref. indic. passive.

3. What are the rules for accentuating oblique cases of monosyllabic nouns of the third declension? State exceptions.

4. What is the meaning of the following phrases? Give the equivalent Latin, if you can: — ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον ... — εἰ μὴ ... — δι' ὅσον — ὡς ἀληθῶς — ἐκ τῶν τότε ... — ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος — διὰ βραχέων — ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον.

5. Accentuate and translate *this* "unseen" passage:—

'Αι δ' αὖτε πεφύρατο καὶ τινα† Μελάνιππον ἐς ἀληθίας, ἀγαθὸν ἀέρος ευ ἐλαυνόμενον· καὶ ταῦτα τὸ δένδρον 'Αθηναίων, ἀντιγιγνεσκομ εὖ τοσάραντο† ἐξ ὅκως· καὶ ἐκ τῶν πραγματος, οὕτως δε διαστὴρ φροντισεν τα στατὰ ὃ τῆς πολεως ἐπτημα ἀπωσεν καὶ τοι φατηριστιν.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

DEMOSTHENES: PHILIPPICS, I, III.   EURIPIDES: MEDEA.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

A. Translate: Phil. I, §§ 35, 36, 37, beginning *αὐτὸς τε ἑκάστῳ*, ending *ὡς τὸ λυσιτελοῦν.*

1. τὸ εἰς Πάραλον.   Describe the situation of the place and the event referred to.

2. *τὸν μὲν τὸν Παιανιέωσαν ὁμοῖτ'.*   Give an account of this?

3. *τὰ χωρίσζα.*   Name the ordinary διοσηημία and explain the duties of a χωρίσζα.

4. *διατελεσεν τωσξερίσ.*   What is referred to?

5. *αὐτὰ καὶ τοιχα τοῦ καὶ τοῦ λαβόντεςα· τὸ δεῖ τοῦς.*   Analyze this clause and write a note on the interrogatives used in it.

6. Tell briefly, giving facts, what important historical events took place between the First and Third Philippics.

B. Translate :   Med. VV. 1133—1152.

1. *τὰ μὲ δυσμενῆ λαο φίλης, παίδων ὁ δηνοῖ.*   Explain clearly the use of the negatives.

2. *κόρη φίλησ.*   Give the Latin for this phrase and other examples of similar connection.

3. Classify participles and give one example of each class.

4. *(a.) Πᾶσα*, giving the acc. and gen. sing :

σκηπτὸν, γραϊα, Κλῄδι, ἀναποδιστία, ἀκολία, ἀλίπου, κέρας.

(b.) Name the part of the verb from the following forms are found in, and give their chief parts : *μαθῇς, ἀνεγνωκεῖς, διέλατο, ἔμπε, ὑπαν.*

5. (a.) Scan any two verses.   What licenses are allowable in the 1st foot of Iambics? (b.) When was the Media performed?   Who were the author's competitors on that occasion?

C. Translate into Greek : I know not whither to bend.—They made peace on condition that each party should keep its own.—Cyrus evidently desires to be praised.   It seems to me that you would deliberate about the country, with which you are now fighting.   I could not leave the country before I knew that it is for your advantage to hear the best advice.   I could wish to be as sure that the person who gives the best advice will find it to be to his advantage.

(Additional for First or Second Class.)

B. Translate this "unseen" passage:—

POLYXENE.

μῆτερ, ὀρκοῖο δ' ου γεγώσα ἐγκαλοῖς
ἐχθροὺς ἐ λεύσων· ἀλλ' ἀνανύα εστ
ναρζαδὰς ἐχέλε ἀπαγω· δε δ' ἐθ΄λικε Ἴργη
λέγουσι μείσου, τὸν δὲ σοι λιπεῖ ἔχω·
αἰτῶ δὲ λαμβάνε δι ψύφωι θ' ἐσκαγουσα
πὰ γε ἐθαλιχ με ἐμῆς ναίγητρ γελαισει στεγις,
ἔσπυ ἐσθιος χαἰχ τ γαϊα δὲ δέπτοις·
αἰδεΐα παθηματος βάλος· δε δ' ει δαρλεῖ,
αποαισὰ σὲ καὶ σὺ γλώσσιζ ὁ μὴ δεσπρηγω
τεΐγε σαγρὰσ· κυδιλαφος θ' ἀπτύδρω,
χαΐου· βίον μὰ δ' ἀσχη· ὡς Ζεῦσι θΰσκ·
τειρατυμηῖθ', οὐσω ἐυγάλῃα· αίγνησ θ΄λάσσια
ὡς ἀσ ὅσχΐοι ἀπανθ'ῆ· φησιμ τΐν δεΐυ·
ἀλλ' ὡς βρΐσσο ἐ' ὁσι βΰον ἑκ Ἀγημήου
[αἰσγα ἐβρΐχῃς καὶ παθῆσει γελὴ γΰγωει]
ἐμασσε, ὅπτε τὸν λεὸν σ΄γι ἀσκοΐα,
ἐν δναὸν ἐμβασ, μῆτερ, ἀνσίρ φΰλον
καὶ δνσθνσι· ἔρχεσα τἀσ διαλλαγω.

LATIN.

FIRST YEAR.

VIRGIL: ÆNEID.   CICERO: PRO MILONE.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

I.

A.   Translate :

Tum vero in numerum Faunosque ferasque videres
Ludere, tum rigidas motare cacumina quercus:
Nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnasia rupes,
Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.
Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque animorumque marisque fuissent
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
Omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis;
Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto
Cœperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas :
Jamque novum ut terræ stupeant lucescere solem,
Altius atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres ;

Incipiant aliae cum priscum surgere, eumque
Rura per ignavos errent animalia montis.
Hinc lupidos Pyrrhas lactus, Saturnia regna,
Caussaliasque robori volucres furtumque Promethei.
His allonglli, Hylam nautae quo fonte relictum
Clamassent, ut litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret ;
Et fortunatum, si nunquam armenta fuissent,
Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore iuvenci.

1. "Aliae" sc. 38, "ignavos" sc. 40, and "quo" sc. 43, may each
be translated in two ways. What is the force of "fortunatum" and
"solatur" vss. 45, 46?

2. Account for the different tenses used in subordinate clauses
after "caussini."

3. "Et slaududuro Nivus ponto Cocperit." Give other examples
from the Eclogues of words used like *Nivus.*

4. "Lupidos Pyrrhas lactos," "furtumque Promethei." "Hylan
quo lante relictum." Tell these stories.

5. Translate :

Erit, eri illud profecto tempus et illucescet ille aliquando dies
quom tu, amicissima ab quom quibus tuis, sed fortasse meis alleuo
communium temporum inviciatis, igni quam certes socidus, experti
ecto valeomus, ut animioxi huio indemriae et pvorisimi hominis
fides ei nato post hominem natos fortissimi viri magnitudincl antel
discitera. Jeamquam quis hoc credet, Co Pompeium, homo pulbis,
meus omuomn, vet deusque publicae perieasnum, quem memiss et
communii at virtot ex intota suprata insipitatis iaperenunt. carexit—
quo quo vertiodo mihi armadi temper caussis fuorat etiam talib
ezese dubto,—tam repodio, huic slaotu duco, imotum exspectaturum
fulse in eita comitia vindicaudo qui ut indicia ipsn hilost? Suia
indicutson est a Pompeio, antia, talm lata conderi tu Milonem ; qui
lopos tulit qua, ut eqo sentlo, Milonem absolvi a vriss operibret; ut
omnes confitontur, liberet.

6. Show the connection of clauses in the sentence beginning
"Quamquam quis hoc credat" and give the rules for the subjunctives.

7. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :

a. Neo vobis isce bane salarisrums in judicando litorum
quam illam istarum fuclisset.

b. Aut re mora nivocke uti P. Clodi, quod in in monumentis
majorum anruos ait interlectus.

c. Itaque illud Cassianum, Cni lono fucrit, in his persouis
valobit. Translato ideo.

8. Quaudunoo ulerochu: cadem confoctione T. Annlus, qua Ahala,
qua Naslea, qua Opimlus, cua Marius, que nosmct ipsi. State, with
date, the event with which any one of the names after these is associated.

a. Cretsalms lux est lune ab interitu P. Clodi et opinor altera.
Translate this sentence and give in English and in Latin the two dates,
and show how this number of days is calculated.

9. Give a brief account of Cicero's life up to this time.

II.

1. Each of the following words has two or more meanings accord-
ing to differences in part of speech, quantity, gender or number:—
acquiro, actio, populus, irritu, vilum, nercos, lutse, nila, levi, acet,
fuin, luber.

2. Mark the quantities of syllables in the words below, and parse,
giving the gender and the uom. and gen. sing. of noun forms, and the
chief parts of certal forms :—subices, murgaret, omnittunas, otiaoret;
iubres, mniin, curelis, paloa, palatos.

3. Distinguish the meanings or acw.: 1. prumitios, polleceor,—plus,
puglo, expilure—infinitum, vinnipid—cz, acquo, quo—munit, latus,
univrosus, comcti.

4. In Inrning oratio mira luto *oratio obliqua,* what changes must
be made?

5. Translate into Latin :

C. The husbandman plants trees, which are to benefit another
generation.—It is characteristic ot a true man to do nothing ot which
he may bereafter repent.—It makes no difference whether I go three
mw or ten years honce.—When this mun wus pruetor, fellows, whose
guilt was most evident, wore through briber acquitted by the court.—
I am so ignorant of your fcelings as not to know what you think about
the death of P. Clodius.

(Additionas for First or Second Class.)

CICERO: PRO LEGE MANILIA.

TIME: TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

I.

A. Translate :

1. Et quoniam semper appotontes gloriae praeter coteras gontos
atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda robis est illa macula Mithridatiica
bello superiore concopta : quae ponitus jam insedit ac nimis inveteravit
in popull Romani nomine: quod is qui uno die, tota Asia, tot in civi-
abibus, uno nuncto atque uns significatione litterarum cives Romanos
nocandos trucidandosque donotavit, uon modo adhuo poonom nullam
suo dignom sceleris suscepit, sed ab hoo tempore annum jam tertium et
vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat ut se non Ponto neque Cappadociae
lateliis occultare velit, sed emergere e patrio regno atque in vostris
vortigalibus, hoo et, in Asiae luco versari. Etenim adhuc its nostri
cum ille rege conternderunt imperatores, ut ab illo insignia victoriae,
non victoriam reportarent. Triumphavit L. Sulla, triumphavit L.
Murena da Mithridata, duo fortissimi viri et summi imperatores, sed
ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret. Vorumtamon
illis imperatoribus lous est tribuenda, quod egerunt, venia danda, quod
reliquerunt : propterea quod ab co bello Sullam in Italiam res publica,
Murenam Sulla revocavit.

1. "cui uno die." Write a noto on this event, giving date.

2. "Ponto noquo Cappadociae." Give the othor divisions of Asia
Mmor.

3. "In haise loco," *Asia* is used sometimes to denote only a part of Asia.

4. "Triumphari I. Sula," Describe a triumph.

II.

B. Translate.

Quid tum insultantes, quam ut, cum eos comitia clariendi furdinis-sique nomē, eyos Romanus ac feritas maximum feroticium certamen-que pro comitia infortobur? ... Num cu dicere eos æd-entior pro comubi, ut pro comubiis diferre, ferri. Nam si disco non æd-entio pro comubi, ut pro comubiis diferre, ferri. Tanto se ne ne potius bene procedere eius condicionibus, cum tueriaes connubia inter conubiis solatios comuni æde ferci, quam ubicu si civis Romanus et militares mejus facturi Italum bene minubiles, etiam ut litteras super Romanus ... se connobiis comulo bitterumbens? Quidne tam ab pro ferci, Et nam se omnia bene procedere, cum tueriaes connubia inter conubiis solatios comuni æde ferci. Atque hoc est occupla tanto ac tam novo proeeda cum tn comubia meaf conf, et haec ferci bene proxumae quod si plures ferci, quam feroci con-atraction.

1. "Quid tum insultantes quam ut..." eyos Romanus...æditentur." The latter clause might have been expressed by another con-struction.

2. "Quo quidem tempore quum eam non æsse in æcetu qui dine-rat." Account for *eam*. Distinguish *non æsse, necne non.*

3. "Non se Hom ica æede ita pro comubi, æd pro comubiis æditae." Explain the full force.

4. "Legibus solutus connul æsie ferci." What laws are meant?

5. "Harum eyos Romanus...triumphant." Write an explan-atory note on *trivm*. What were the conditions of a *triumphus*?

6. When was this speech made. What was the *lex mensilis*?

III.

1. What name of the second declension have the gen. plural in *-um*.

2. Name the gender or mood of the third declension that end in (c)um, (d)um, (e) gen. neut. (f) masc. *-er*, gen. obla-tive any objections.

3. What adjectives want the comparative only?

4. Some compound perfects differ in form from the simple perfect.

5. Give examples of the different ways of forming declensions, one of each kind.

6. Mark quantities in the following words separately, and arrange each line as a Hexameter:

(a) Sicelides musas, Italo novo amane tloat.—
(b) Nec vegus sua gravi veloras torpare passes.

SECOND YEAR.

HORACE. ODES, BOOK I. LIVY: BOOK I.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

(A) Translate:

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
Circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili.
Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.
Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat?
Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus?
Ac ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero
Debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euhius,
Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum
Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,
Invitum quatiam, nec variis obsita frondibus
Sub divum rapiam. Saeva tene cum Berecyntio
Cornu tympana, quæ subsequitur cæcus Amor sui
Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem,
Arcanique Fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

(B) Translate:

Postea hostium se duos violenta legatis ignavia insectantem unguentem, fortuna, creda, populi Romani, que ductorum fierii regem sunt conscripsisse ... ferre nec ruebant vel diu vires, atque inclinata re aliis atqaue aliis subeundo vicem fessis pugna restituebant. Contra ab celeritor victoriis eo ferox res militia comus agitantem sed indinos numihul cacia e hostibus acies est. Ita secerita vel dimi morahata sereusehat, vidi torbeum certanihal pavore eo vero ut furore, de tuo ductorum atqaue aliis ... ali aliae ... illum conferens inlacam falsos certantes, eorum cum impari legati et numipuscua quartis escl. At illi eos, quo dignu sunt, ut ductorum virtus, in sequehu obequendum ob quorum pavum, ferrum indubuent atqaue aliis ... Contra illi celerior victoriis eo ferox res militi comus agitantem sed indi-nos numihul ... Adeo numihul certenisse tam temebride legisti. Amor Executum et Titu amor pugne cestetentus familum cum dunus vacuus uno motiliones sentenscei. Hostium sentenisse regis imagio ... motio blandi fervio quasi apparitantur.

1. Note what is unusual in syntax or phraseology in the sentences:

(a.) " Forte tu incidisti . . . . possunt."

(b.) " Angustius fateri Italia . . . . cum."

(c.) " Et captus es viduus . . . . . . ignavia esset."

(d.) " Collectos adolescentium casu temeritate incipit."

2. "Arcem Tarquinius" What are the objections to this reading?

3. Turn into oratio recta the passage "sat eo socius . . . . ajud pedium videat."

4. (a.) Rhamponstotum inter est amnes, hoc India quoque pars amat specie. Write an historical note on this. Why is the distributive bina used?

(b.) Is his sceusi, excelsiens, lsebidemque, in tres centuriae distributi. What distinction has this passage given rise to? What suggestions have been made to remove it?

5. What antiquities does Livy give for some of his statements in the First Book? Why are these authorities not regarded as trustworthy?

6. How may his story of Brundir's connection with Rome be explained? Bear out the date of publication of the First Book he fixed!

(G) Translate into Latin:

There was at Corinth a great quantity of statues and valuable pictures, with which Mummius, the Roman general, after the capture of Corinth, filled Rome and the whole of Italy; but took nothing whatever belonging for himself. It was so ignorant of these things, that when he sent the pictures to Rome he warned the sailors that, if they lost them, they would have to make others. Yet he was so ill-bred and ignorant of his own language, that when they saw a large prize. Mummius was working at the prose, ordered to call out in a loud voice.

Flumen mirum. Domus mollium. Tendite circumferum, et portas aeris. Carterum Augusti tergum. Caraura et siphons Euphraten. Maximique fluxus gentibus additum Fictis minora officere variatum. Integram proscriptum Colonos. Reginis opulare compa.

B. Translate:

O aula macra vocande Mudlo, Seu tu piscina sive genis pace Seu titiam et iussius alterno Seu bellam, pia tuiti, namina. Qua cunque horam amens Musarum Sacram, faveri clypeo bona die, Inquida, Carme inpasi Petunte inquisitam viam. Non ilia, litotequm fontatide modul Somnabium, ut inpligno hercione Narrator et priap Colonis Saeqe nova calinus pittos. Tu hoc torocentus inopinis addere Gratiae Hospitaque pudum cultura Grabius Viaeque produxeut furrocus. Dum radans frumi antra Plenibus.

1. Point out some unusual constructions and partures in these odes, account for them, and give the usual forms.

2. Write such notes as you think necessary on the following:—

a. Queuess Carpad liberaul
b. Non tu sero tunden amabiles
c. Plerovil annos Antiochon esses
d. Amos.
e. Mullonmpa Emum.
f. O anla macra vocandi Mudlo
g. Inooido.
h. Priod Colonis. The muse hoctar also in the First Book, quote the passage if you can.

3. In Libor ut, it lutra aberit, Venus. Quote any epithets or phrases descriptive of Venus, that you have met in Horace.

4. Form sentences to illustrate the use of the imperfect subjunctive with possem, facu, quod, personsque, qui, quo, so, giving the reason for using the mood in each example.

5. Mark quantities, and arrange each of these lines as a Lyric verse—

a. et rabiem otho tercoo?[?].
b. vincre et procans faveit possavi.
c. Patriae Ponche impudent lupit.
d. Fortibus et haesit ceautur feries.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

HORACE: SELECT SATIRES. TACITUS: ANNALS, BOOK I.

Pinnock's Primer of Comparative Philology.

A. Translate:

Malebis et acutius tibi non reformata prosuit
Eloquent. Erratis labor est, dissuit illa,
Daci vestro bream merum achere acplum,
Imbecillus, breve, si estuat ut sede penso.
Tu, cum sis quod ego et fortasse nequior, ultro
Insectere velut melior verisque accensa
Obscure uitium? Quid, si me stultior ipse
Quingentis emplo drachmis deprendero? Aufer
Me vultu terrere: manum stomachum que teneto,
Dum quae Crispini docuit me janitor edo.
Te coniux aliena capit, meretricula Davus:
Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius?

1. "Quos tu rigidis." What is referred to? What was the usual name for rigidus? How else could the same object be referred to?

2. "Aufer me vultu terrere." What is unusual in the construction?

3. "Quingentis emto drachmis." Give the value in our money.

4. Scape istas lectio villae pararum quasterae. Show how a Roman dinner party was arranged.

5. Ad quorum pares. How was the Roman day divided?

6. Horace describes his daily life in one of his Satires.

B. Translate:

Haud pigebit referre in Pahato et Rubrio, modicis equitibus Romanis, proeturatque crimina; et quibus initiis, quanta Tiberii arte gravissimum exitium irrepserit, dein repressus sit, postremo arserit cunctisque navigaverit, memorare. Falsum obiiciebat accusator quod inter culturas Augusti, qui per omnes domos in locum religiosorum habetantur, Cassiani quemdam mimum corpore letiores adiactisset, quodque venditis hortis Augusti simul nuncupasset. Rubrio criminii dabatur violatum perlurio numen Augusti, quae de Tiberio notiora, scripsit immutibus non illos conatum cum iniuriam et in perridem civium in honor numinum. Cassius habitantum austram lattei adhuc clinitum acia inferes latio facto modo naciu siucentium acgenti numerum imporno accepissetque quo extre eligei aigrae, et alia omnium siucena, veciititulum herierum et dominum navirisum bis sciencia perfere medicinibus guia quae Tiberio felicitate e deerum laturiis tie cirtus.

(Additional for First or Second Class.)

D. Translate this "unseen" passage:

Sed nihil aeque ac talis auctorit in incerto indiciorum est, fidemne res tacuabus ut occasione luxentitulii an forte velucantium quippe genditorium victum, quia ut mirum esset annuisetur, diverso in estio, so milio taxitua aprarionim non liabili aede, ano furem, stus plurunque invidiam acia ina cliterium accriti in bona, boga apud ultura praesentem sua, inteliere hotine equum, quom sue eo quaresti quoque aque valte, ceterosque mens quottam hi sentitia spernetur tesitaia etiam impleum naturem omt spergere quasi iraquatti deceptae aet quo anteiorum atquti, uit ita pleorum qua me inctimi distinactt; aut piaculum supro, isorum quae ovins viia, exim quigito atmo pliaram midatum dintucte; nol piaculam axum, quom diaia oule cuia, teliaiu quam ctocta e iuriani: qiquee e tilo aucanie siupuntum auctuo nulus di urumu uinuei diveriso in exilo. uo milio taauuc i piariorimi non liahili aede, aco furem; atus plariumque incidiam acia uitu cliserium accriti in bona, boga apiud ultura praesentem sua, inteliere hotine equm, quio sie to quaresti quoque que valte, corerosque mens quotta hi senttia spenotur testaiia etiam implem naturem omt spergere quasi iraqiuaiti deciepiae aei quo aiteoruni aiqui, uit ita pleorum qua me incimi distmact aut piaculum sup:o, isorum qu :rv ita, exim quigiio atinu pliarum miintanie. cvilitgue liuci uli 22.

1. Show the advantage obtained by Augustus from having other the proconsular imperium, or the tribunician power.

HEBREW.

Examiner .... PRINCIPAL ROSS, D. D.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

1. Translate 2 K, II. 3, commanding with the word זקריא·הם.

2. What kind of a verb is זקריא? Conjugate it. Give the pres. mas. and fem. sing. and plural of the kal future. What would the 3rd per. sing. fut. kal be if it followed the more usual form?

3. Analyze the words הֱלא, וֹחשַהא, וֹחשַהא.

4. Give the nom. plur. and the const. states of the sing. and plur. of וֹחש. Account for the irregularity in the formation of the plural.

5. Analyze יֹהּאדּוֹ·ה. How is the interrogative הֱ usually distinguishable from the definite article? What kind of a verb is this? Give the kal conver. of the kal species. What are the most striking peculiarities of verbs of this class? In what parts do they take painiah forms? Explain the nature and function of this word. To what sound is the English language does it nearly correspond?

6. Account for the סֹפל in וֹחש·הם.

7. Analyze לֹשׁמֹם. Give the nom. plur. and the const. states sing. and plural of this noun.

8. Parse וֹשׁ·הֹה. To what time do active participles usually refer ?— passive participles— ?

9. Explain the nature of the paragogit and apocopated future and imperative.

10. What is the usual pointing of *vau consecutive ?* How does it affect the verb to which it is prefixed ? Comment on this peculiarity.

11. What is the usual position of the qualifying, and of the predicate adjective, and of the demonstrative pronoun, with respect to their nouns ?

12. Give general rules by which to determine when ש׳׳׳ is vocal and when silent.

FRENCH.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR J. LIECHTI, M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

I.

A. Translate : Molière—*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.—Le Maître de Musique.*—Il est vrai. Nous avons trouvé ici un homme comme il mène le faut à tous deux. Ce sont là une douce route que ce Monsieur Jourdain, avec les visions de noblesse et de galanterie qu'il est allé se mettre en tête ; et votre danse et ma musique auraient à souhaiter que tout le monde lui ressemblât. *Le Maître à Danser.*—Non pas entièrement ; et je voudrais, pour lui, qu'il se connût mieux qu'il ne fait en les choses que nous lui donnons. *Le Maître de Musique.*—Il est vrai qu'il les connaît mal, mais il les paye bien ; et c'est ce dont nos arts ont plus besoin que de toute autre chose. *Le Maître à Danser.*—Pour moi, je vous l'avoue, je me repais un peu de gloire. Les applaudissements me touchent ; et je tiens que, dans tous les beaux arts, c'est un supplice assez fâcheux que de se produire à des sots, que d'essuyer, sur des compositions, la barbarie d'un stupide. Il y a plaisir, ne m'en parlez point, à travailler pour des personnes qui soient capables de sentir les délicatesses d'un art, qui sachent faire un doux accueil aux beautés d'un ouvrage, et par ce chatouillement approbations, vous régaler de votre travail.

I. *Il vous le font.* Parse *font,* and distinguish between : *Il me font le faire* and *il faut me le faire.*—*Il me font faire cela.* Write this sentence, (a) with *pour* in the subjunctive, (b) substituting *tout* by a personal verb.

2. *de produire à des sots.* What difference do you make between : *Cet homme a des petits-enfants* and *cet homme a de petits enfants ;* il sort des petites maisons *et il sort de petites maisons.* Why do you use *des* in some sentences and *de* in the others.

3. The indefinite pron., as it is translated in various ways in English ; take for exx. : *On dit. Qu'on dira-t-on ?* On a besoin de vous. On d'accoutume à bien parler, en lisant souvent ceci est vrai. On y va bientôt. Je pense à tous les bleu, du colin. When do you use *l'on ?* Write some exx.

4. Parse les verbs : *ressemblât, connût, soient, achevât,* and write down the infinitive and the two participles of each. What object is the reflexive verbs *se régaler* and *se connaître* requiring *l'infini ?* Correct, if necessary, the two sentences : *Je m'en suis moulu* and *je me suis appris à chanter.*

B. Voltaire—Charles XII.—Précisément dans le même temps le roi de Pologne investissait la ville de Riga, capitale de la Livonie, et la cour s'avança du côté de l'arrivée à la tête de près de mille hommes. Rigo s'était défendue par le vieux comte d'Alberg, général suédois, qui, à l'âge de quatre-vingts ans, joignait le feu d'un jeune homme à l'expérience de soixante campagnes. Le comte Fleming, depuis ministre de Pologne, grand homme de guerre et de cabinet, et le lieutenant Pakul, prononcé tous deux à siège sans les yeux du roi même, malgré plusieurs avantages que les assiégeants avaient remportés, l'expérience de vieux comte d'Alberg rendait inutiles leurs efforts, et la

roi de Pologne d'empêcher de prendre la ville. Il réçit enfin une occasion honorable de lever le siège ; [ville] était pleine de marchandises appartenant aux Hollandais ; les [Hambourgeois] ordonnèrent à leur ambassadeur auprès du roi d'Suède de lui faire une telle des représentations. Le roi de Pologne ne se fit pas longtemps prier ; il consentit à lever le siège plutôt que de mettre le trouble dans son blocus alliés, car se ferant point d'accès de son reste de complaisance, dont ils furent la véritable cause.

1. *Le vice d'avarice.* Account for the cédilla in *avarice*. Write down all the persons of the affirmative and negative Imperative of this verb.

2. Explain the agreement of the participles *offerte* and *emporte*. The past part. may be invariable ; write down examples in illustration. Translate : They have met, but they have not spoken to one another.

3. *Tout le ferant ;—mear.* Write the sentence, substituting the noun for the pron. *tout.* Is ever used as an interrog. pron. ... Translate : Whom met you yesterday? How do you translate *chose, (v.)* meaning pronounced ... (?) pronoun is a pronoun. Give these short ex.

4. *Mélie.—le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.—Main d'un Jourdain.—Voyons un peu votre achat. Le Maître de Musique.—In construire him représenter une toms naturelle ... le construire ...* etc., quelle toms de langueur pour enchanter son cœur, and toms un peu chartreuse. C'est au du temps du nourrir ? Oui, cette il ne faut pas faire tots cela pas un scolie ; et sous s'élève pas quelle c'est point faire. Translate : ... *Muster Jourdain.—Oui, muster ; is se fait, et faire des tais un peu nous les croire selon votre longtime de* ...

Le Médecin malgré lui ... etc., attention, je crois que je serai mieux ici. Now, recluses its tot ... etc. into two sheets.

II.

Question no. [?] has [?] the plusieurs [?]

1. What différence do you make between the *adrets* ; *Feu and l'autres* ? Is *peu ciel le froudre* ? It *mûtis* and *la méchat ; le ciel and le ciels*. Translate : I am going by railway to the covert the evening. Come and spend *(passer)* the evening with me. I take a walk every morning. How low the tea-water is?

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1. Write the 2nd. pers. sing. and the 1st pers. plur. of the Indicative present of : *ajouter*, *saisir*, *manger*, *enfuir*, and explain irregularities in the formation of the simple tenses of these verbs. In what cases are the different forms of the verb *to be* required in French by the corresponding future of the verb *être* ? Write short examples.

2. In what manner may the English *people* be expressed in French? take for example : It is said that we find that there (indeed) *(gentleman)* people. ... This fault is mine with *sugar*. The mother (*chose*,) was out thought of at all ... This latter is each of breakfast ... The passage to England is performed (*faire*) in about two days.

3. Translate and invert the following nouns, explaining mistakes : *In each of us compound humours which we sometimes bite.* In glaciis de etc purfait.

4. Translate into invert the following para., and point out all the errors of grammar which may be found in it ... (?) ... Write short examples. *Elles* sont parfois. And [?]

5. When do you write *un*? Give an example in one, and when in that sentence? Does hesitation no less necessarily lead to nerves ? Write example *(chose?)*

SECOND CLASS.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

I.

A. Translate :—*Molière.—L'Avare. Valère.—Vous venez revoir je m'y prends, et les autres vigilance complaisance un'il ne s'fait mettre un usage pour m'introduire à son service sous une masque de sympathie et de rapports de sentiments jour adopter pour les chose qu'il vous faut ... Je me you tous les jours dancez le même service, a et c'y me fais d'avantage m'en hommes. J'y fais les gens ... par un coté de mélanger, par un de gagner leur cœur, jour s'entrer d'eux, par une certaine d'entre eux dans leurs chose ... je leur donne de l'encens par tout ... et faire le coup de mélanger d'eux les chose les plus [?]* ...

B. Que pouvez-vous faire suivant. Faites l'analyse logique et grammaticale de cette phrase : *coup de mélanger par tout.*

C. Conjuguez le verbe *pouvoir* à tous les temps de l'indicatif. Faites l'analyse logique et grammaticale ... Je ne me sais où cette en grande capes de cité de la Sibérie ; et j'y a ran de si important, et de si ridicule quint se faire un temps ... Toutes les besoins. Le chacun'il a de ces ... moi sa même à m'a faire ; mais, pourtant, en s'ensuite des hommes, cé prudente de la temps de la faire du cœur, j'en mets quelque avoir sans ... Et comme il n'en a pas à tant faire en avant les chose, je suis obligé de le bien croire. Il a éloigné de la fin croire une servable en tant.

B. Voltaire:— *Charles XII.*—Le cœur s'éveilla bientôt dans l'Ukraine, en milieu de ce rude hiver, pour faire cette au cœur du Carol, Si il continuoa dans la politique d'affaiblir son ennemi par de petits combats; logement hâte que l'armée moldoue prétend entièrement à la longue, jusqu'à ce qu'on eût dû vaincue. Il fallait aussi le roi de Moscou, aussi parte te l'une usual, innerte Pultova, sur la rivière ...

1. *J'avouai bien que ...* Quand la femme verbale en *oir* est elle variable ? Écrire un *en*, l'impôt. Nommez les participes présents qui se peuvent être employés adjectivement. Traduisez : The sun, calm, went out soon, threatened to overtake the village.

2. *Contenter, seln, fisiant, élisant, maintenant, retnirant, vienne.* Donner les temps primitifs, et la 2e. pers. du passé défini de chacun de ces verbes.

3. Il faillit par le foné. *Si.* La plus étrange pensée qui soit. Enfin l'emploie des moins *lié en soir.* Nommez par quelques exemples que ce particule soit exprimé en français. Traduisez : Whatever may say her husband, it is likely.

C. Molière : *L'Amer* : *Clante.*—Quelle grande dépense cet or que je fais ! *Harpagon.*—Quelle ! Est-il ? ... plus mandataire que ... se souviennent envoyés qui vous pourraient ? par le villa ? Et ce qui/les leur vient ? mais c'est encore plus ... . Cela qui cela s'engage me ciel ... et à vous proceder depuis les jouis jusqu'à Menenus, et à me passer mon mirier, à marier mon ... et ... et à en faire une ... par année.

D. Fais les sujets suivants: *Enfants* ! ... *Le bon-homme*, de vous ces ... . *Savez mon ... Harpagon* Si, c'est une chose fort nous-ci tout fois, tort des plus, d'un ouvre d'un semaine; fait le ... dérober ... reçu moi ... maison ... . *Maigrepau*.—Je souhaite tous autres; aussi quatre de ... . que mon quatre plus qui aurais ma ... dérober-d'argent/et à en ici vous ses perception; lorsque l'un peut porter des chaîne de nos ... qui, un certain tout-il les déguiser mon ... ; et cela à nous ... au compte de resoune, il y a de même vingt l'appui.

1. *En il cito de plus ensicicétan.* Si l'on détruit. Est-il parlque dans ces particulais, cefin de interne le significatise ! Les valeurs exexne infité cela passive comme prétérit des ceux genres; prennez-moi l'un l'année que les couronnes.

2. Il y a clique dans la *phrase* ; *He* ! montrons *nous dérober.* Comptez en ceux-ci pour un ... entend les sorts qu'en à y a revant.

3. *Il est bien mécenasse d'employer.* Donnez cela que cet adjectif régit-il les polycni-dans et ce pare. Nommez deux cas à l'appui.

II.

Not more than five questions are to be answered. Questions 1 and 7 are obligatory.

1. Donne la première personne (singular et pluriel) du présent du subjonctif des verbes : *vendre, vanter, venir, avoir, dormir, connaître, acquérir, mettre.*

2. Quel mode faut-il employer en français lorsque le superlatif, ou les mots *le premier, le dernier, le seul,* etc., sont suivis d'un pronom relatif ? Traduisez comme exemples : *He is the most learned man we have ever heard ; It is the first carriage-horse I have ever seen* (mettre à tour, ...,). Ferme une phrase avec *le seul.*

3. Nomme les participes passés et les participes présents qui s'emploient comme prépositions, et cite quelques exemples à l'appui.

4. *Go herer. If you desire an interesting book, I have one to lend you.* En parlant de deux genres femme *something such. We have formerly a social. Whatever you know, ... well, Certain uses of known's own. Among these two famous poverty was as degrees.*

...

THIRD CLASS

TIME: THREE HOURS.

The place marked † is to be translated by Undergraduates in Science, instead of the passage marked B.
Questions, marked ‡, are to be omitted by Undergraduates in Arts.

I.

A Traduire: Racine: *Athalie*.

Athalie.—Oui, ton juste fureur, et j'en fais vanité.
A vengé mes parents sur ma postérité.
J'avais de mon remords importuné les cieux,
Et dans ces mêmes lieux épargné tes aïeux,
Et dans ce même sang éteint toute sa race:
Rappelle, rappelle un soin qui me fait horreur.
Et passer en un jour du comble de la joie
(Abîme inaccessible à mes faibles regards)
Au sombre souvenir de mes tristes hasards!
J'apaisai par mon sang mon courroux qui s'allume
Je vis de Jézabel le destructeur inhumain,
Je vis de Jézabel les nobles malheureurs
Où mon projet m'avait fini de vivre heureux et sage.
Je n'aime propre aux soins que mon devoir m'ordonne,
Et m'en rendre l'oracle en toute sa personne!
Ce songe qui m'agite et me tient en souci.
Refaire de votre Dieu l'implacable vengeance
Entre dans votre maison vengez ici aïeux!
Sais-je si le Très-Haut au fond de ce mystère
Ne me fait pas propre un lit, et que moi ...
Grâce que de ces sang, mes trinstes jours j'en vois.

‡ 1. Give the same context pour, suppléez un mot qu'on a supprimé. Pourquoi les ellipses dans les phrases sont, sous-des incorrectes. Le verbe suppléé est un bon la, épée, elle fait et revient à ta place au mortel-bleu sur une bûches, donnez en un mot. Le répèze les à la tente et non pas l'étudiant. Corrigez ces phrases.

2. Les noms: Montaigne. Guitare pour quel changent de signification au pluriel.

‡ B. Molière: *L'Avare. Harpagon.*—Sois rot! Voilà—Vous avez raison; voilà cet idole tout; cela s'ensuit. Il y a des gens qui peuvent vous payer en belle monnaie, l'autrui des amis; mais comme, mon ami, cela est chose qu'il y a de plus vous, et je me défie et d' ... quelle d'argent que c'est qu'il m'assuré vous devons; appeler à des autres louables dans ... Harpagon. Sans rot! Voilà—Vous ...

Alt. Il n'y a des religions à dire; on le soit dit. Qui chaude pour aller de toute? Ce n'est que si l'on connaît de quelqu'un accumulant admirer menager la satisfaction de leurs biens, qui l'argent qu'ils accumulant cortent; qui ne les vendront point mieux d'un pour mais ils sous d'argent, d'un cœur à gens tout à moins avoir, à mettre au point de la vente contenu fort que reconnu son l'argent qui nous coupe y seconneud l'honneur, le tranquilité et la vie.

Proxime.—Mon bien ! je suis l'art à ce faire les hommes ; j'ai le secret de m'ouvrir leur maîtresse, de chatouiller leurs cœurs, de trouver les endroits par où l'on soit sensible. Le Tartuffe si la constance, à de cela à Alexandre, du côté de l'argent, l'honneur dont il vêt questions. Il est tout à demon, mais l'on tirquime à démancher tout le monde, et l'on pourrait avoir, qu'il s'en masculisés pas. En un

mot, il aime l'argent plus que réputation, qu'honneur ou que vertu ; et le vue d'un contestateur fait cèmes des convulsions ; c'est le frappe par son intérêt mortel, c'est lui percer le cœur ; c'est lui arracher les entrailles.

‡ 1. *Voilà qui ôtait tout.* Qu'y a-t-il à dire sur l'emploi du pronom qui? La même construction est-à-observer dans les locutions : Voilà qui vient. Qu'est ce qu'il vient. Le pron. relatif se peut quelquefois comme prédicat en comme sujet d'un verbe personnel ; écrirez deux ex. à l'appui.

‡ 2. *Sais-je si Dieu me... d'autres louables dans.* En donnez-moi trois exemples. (Métaphores entre.) On vêr sour tout part et les vôtres. Traduirez : These propos sont d'une mal (à?) même.

‡ C. Molière : *Les femmes savantes.*

Chrysale.—Mon cœur n'a jamais pu, tant il est tendre,
Même dans votre sour flatter leur caractère;
Et les femmes croirons ni sont point de tout prit.
Je connais par les femmes de vie cherbi le tort.
Mais je m'en vois point le passe rien cherchache.
De se rendre savante afin d'être savante :
Et j'aime pas savoit, cos comme quoi cos lait,
Rire sache ignorer les causes qu'elle sait :
Je les excite à leur temps qu'elle se vis la neche,
Sais-être pas savant, avec la main de trouet.
Qu'une dit des écrits sour naître après le maladie
Que dans le disco sa chaise des gouuls naven,
Et les rendre l'huile du cos-chose qu'elle de vie.
Aux sciences qu'aisle désilez qu'elle chit,
Et mes mots n'en sauvent faire un trampe à couper ;
En savant qu'est sauvent, une couleurs qu'on lait,
Mais je ne puis de tout apprendre au sciences,
Et me rendre l'oblie du couves qu'elle cit,
Aux sciences qu'elle donne à vue plus d'esprit.
Sot rendre l'espoir de cos clairons, qu'elle cit,
Mais je neste me faire l'huile du cos-chose,
D'en parlier dont en vête la prose liberale
D'utiliser propre l'envet à la chant.

‡ 1. Expliquez l'expression *femmes doctes*, et citez d'autres exemples de la même course.

‡ 2. Faites l'analyse des mots et et sacte dans le vers: *Et quelle est ta même* ... *sache.* Montrez par des exemples la différence entre les sentes emme et possexis.

II.

N'a sois tous des questions nu s la recevant.

1. Qu'est-ce que la " construction de périphrase " et qu'est à-on sert-en en Français ? Prouez pour ex. : The general granted to the rebels a general amnesty, (amnistie.)

2. On accorde cette favoir célèvres au pauvre prisonnier. Les conseils qui font pris ne douant que aie-je toujours géné? C'est ce Mots, que ta instituel mit à soit. Ideas précipent la construction de ces phrases et l'incorrect, et corrigez ces constructions.

3. A laquelle pennes cament-on an sol mass-on a venant destitute and enticing wittout being strongly moved onen. Rosest people are those, to whom a promise, a word is sacred; polite people are those

who observe attentively all the proprieties of polite life. The late Queen daily distributed abundant alms. Commentez sur l'accord et la position des adjectifs dans ces phrases.

4. En comparaison, peu, c'est d'un verbe est accompagné de ce de, dit on. Et à quoi le contraire ne convienne pas puisque dans le *comparative* kingdom. *You write more than you ought.*—Dites quelques exceptions à cette règle ou peuvent pour ces : *He is more disposed to pity than to punish you. He is not richer than he was.*

5. Expliquez la règle concernant le mot *parfois*, selon qu'il est suivi d'un substantif, d'un verbe, qu'il adjectif ou d'un adverbe, et citez un ex. de chacun cas.

6. Lorsqu'il y a plusieurs sujets, faut-il toujours mettre le verbe au pluriel? Expliquez l'accord du verbe dans les phrases suivantes: *Riches, honors, friends, relations, everything becomes useless after death. Not only all his riches and honors, but all his virtues vanish.* Laforaine vos hospités ne wall at Corneille; *neither of them was a courtier.*—*The two means he has had have made him (ici) gain great riches. To read too much and too read too little are two faults.*

7. Corrigez les phrases suivantes, et expliquez les fautes qui s'y trouvent : Sans le savoir il a varié en valeur temps centré et en faveur de la loi. Il est rare qu'un homme se plaise soit accessible et cédé de tout le monde. Donnez-nous on qu'il a bientôt. Est-ce est mort sourire.

8. Indiquez par des exemples la différence entre le participe présent et l'adjectif verbal. Traduisez les phrases : Ce sont des livres amusants. Ce sont des livres amusant comme ceux. Ce sont des fleurs vivant comme très haut. *His fortune was greater than I believed it to be.*

9. Comment les participes passés dans les phrases suivantes s'accordent-ils ? — *I have seen her paint. I have seen her painted.* Traduisez les même qu'il s'exige. Il se suit donné et caractéristiques les séjours l'un de l'autre?

Traduisez en Français :—*Modern Greeks at home.—The Greek nation is not born to make war, whatever it may say. Had it as much courage as it pretends to, discipline, which is the mainspring of war, will always be wanting. The Greeks assert that they are not born for agriculture, and I am afraid they are right; agriculture requires more patience, more perseverance, and a more stable mind than the Hellenes have ever been gifted with. They like distant voyages, hazardous enterprises, venturesome speculations. The Greek finds himself in his right place at the door of a shop, where he lovelies customers, or on the deck of a vessel, where he amuses the passengers.*

(*Additional for a First Class.*)

Mollière:— *Le Tartuffe.*

Cléante.—Il est de faux dévots ainsi que de faux braves :
Et comme en un vrai pas qu'à l'honneur les ravish
Les vrais braves au sol sont qui font beaucoup de bruit ;
Les fans et vrais dévots dont on suit bon exemple,
Ne sont pas ceux aussi qui font tant de grimaces.
Entre l'hypocrisie et la dévotion?
Vous les voulez traiter d'un semblable langage,

Et rendre même honneur au masque qu'au visage ;
Egaler l'artifice à la sincérité,
Confondre l'apparence avec la vérité,
Estimer le fantôme autant que la personne,
Et la fausse monnaie à l'égal de la bonne?
Les hommes la plupart, sont étrangement faits !
Dans la juste nature on ne les voit jamais ;
La raison a pour eux des bornes trop petites;
En chaque caractère ils passent ses limites
Et la plus noble chose, ils la gâtent souvent,
Pour la vouloir outrer et pousser trop avant.
Que cela vous soit dit en passant, mon beau-frère.

GERMAN.

Examiner .... Professor J. Liechti, M. A.

FIRST CLASS.

Time: Three Hours.

I.

A. Translate : Schiller's *Wallenstein's Abortzug.*—Wallenstein hatte über eine Armee von bühmische bundertmausend Mann in gebieten, von denen er angebetet wurde, als das Urtheil der Absetzung ihm vollständig werden wollte. Die meisten Officiere waren seine Geschöpfe, seine Werke Anspruch die Schlaubnik für den gemeinen Soldaten. Creuzeren die waren wenige Büzgliche, ausgezeichnete man durch den Werth und Glanz ihrer militärischen Büzde, und als das stille Werkzeug seines unbezwingbaren Willens machten, hielt er die ganzen Soldaten. Gewohnt von ihren Fahnen zu halten, und in dem abendländischen Geist nicht kling, eine Ertrebung vorzunehmen zu unhalten. Ein Anspruch's wollte ein jetzt von den Ehre des Gewalt in das Nächte der Privatstande herauszustürzen. Eine solche Staubmeldung gegen einen edlen Verbrecher zu vollstrecken, schien nicht viel weniger Kunst zu haben, als es gekostet hatte, als den Bücher zu entwerten. Auch hatte man voreingenommen auf Versuch gerüstet, zwar von Wallenstein's gemeinsten Feinden, zu Ueberwinden dieser wilhmsten Heifsen't sie wählen, werden durch die schmeichelhaftesten Zeichensprache den bühmischsten kaiserlichen Gunde so oder als nüglichsten prachtvoll werden wollte.

I. Das deutsche angebetet wurde. Putze all the words excepting von und zu. Explain the position of words, and state fully why one cannot be used instead of much.

2. Write down a German sentence, showing the position, comparof'ty, of the direct and indirect objects, the adverb of time, and the negation nicht. Select two sentences from passage A. exhibiting the inverted form of the subject, and give reasons for its inversion.

B. Lessing's *Jus des Abderiten.*—Ein mange in den Abderiten ab an Eichfinie ; aber schon passire ben Eichtle auf die Gehegemach, wo sie angebracht werden, aber hatten seit, wenn die Gelegenheit verbat war. Sie sprachen viel, aber immer, ohne sich einer Angrafteben zu bedienen, was sie sagen sollten oder wie sie zu sagen wetten. Dies nachtliche Folgen man, das den schönen dem Mund inlehmen, allein einen Ablenum zu sagen. Zum Eugten entwickeln sich die schönste Gewahlheit ans ihm Ruudlingen ; dem gegendlichen schönen in der Gewahlheit.

Flächst erst, wenn der Vogel entflogen war. Dies sey ihnen den Vorwurf der Unbesonnenheit zu; aber die Erfahrung beweist, dass es ihnen nicht besser ging, wenn sie sich besonnen. Machten sie ihre Sachen sämtlich oft begangen) eigenst einen sehr deutschen Spruch, so ist es immer daher, weil sie so gar an gar machen wollten; und wenn sie es den Augenblick die then Gesetzt warmen Wagen und sind stets die Bewährung der wegen laden, so konnten sie unter dem demlichen Wagen gesessen waren.

1. *Machen ös begeud* ... *Gerüch*. Why is his claim at the *inverted* form.) In construction is different, if written in the original form. Explain.

2. *Dies sey ihnen* ... sc. Parse the word as, and account for its position. In certain cases it cannot be placed at the end of the clause; mention two instances.

C. Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*.

Stauffacher—Vor einer Linde war ich fläget, wie heut,
Das schöne Vollkommne freudig überschlacknet;
Da kam daher von Küssnacht, seiner Burg,
Der Vogt mit seinen Dienstagen geritten.
Vor diesem Hause hielt er wartend an:
Doch ich schuh mich ander, und unterwärtig,
Wie sich's gebührt, und als den Herrn entgegen,
Der uns des Kaisers Richtmacht übt im Land.
»Wes ist dies Haus?« fragt' er hämischzorn, doch er wusst's
Fragt' er hinterhand, rann er wusst' es wohl.
Doch schnell besonnen ich sagt ihm: »Dieses Haus,
Herr, ist des Kaisers, Eures Herrn und mein's,
Und Euer Lehen.« Drauf er: »Ich bin Verwalter
Des Kaisers in dem Lande, und will nicht,
Dass Bauern Häuser bauen auf ihr eigenmächtig
Und also sorgen frei zum Leben, als ob sie
Herr wären im Lande; ich will's euch zu treiben
Ich will mich unterstehn, euch das zu wehren.«
Dies sagend, ritt er trutziglich von dannen;
Ich aber blieb mit kummervollem Herzen.

1. Decline in the four cases sing. and plur.: *Ein schöneinder Geist*. Give the etymology of the word *geheimnisbvoll*. What kind of words are formed with *ver*, *zu*, *bei*; give instances.

2. Mention, giving etc., the principal prefixes and suffixes used in the formation of derived adm. Write the part in fem. sing. of Sinne ; there is one word only in which the rapid pause is used.

3. And den Tisch auf aus dem Tisch. Supply the necessary words to finish these two clauses, and account for the difference in the case. Give other words, exhibiting the same peculiarity.

4. As I have not seen in Germany, I cannot speak the German language well. Translate this sent., and mention why it differs in its construction from the English.

5. What influence have relative prons. upon the construction. Frame the list., name sch den, as Hause italien wurde. Give your reason for the position of words, and change this sent. into a direct one (statement).

6. Parse and classify the following verbs : *verabreden*, *sollte A1*; *aspirated*, *captivate (A) : enact*, *untertauln*. Certain verbs admit of no ge in their past part.; mention them.

7. *Das Haus wäre gehört und das Haus ist erbaut.* Distinguish between these two phrases, giving full explanation. ... The follow'g verbs, assume an impersonal passive form in German : *Many take reports (Berichte) are given in the papers. There is a great deal of drinking in the city.*

8. Write in idiomatic English : the laden Backt. Was gibt's? Was fehlt ihnen? Sprechen Sie doch nicht zu viel. Ich habe nichts wider's. Geben Sie mir etwas zu essen, dieselbe wieder. Give a short account of the German kettle-drum-drinking.

SECOND CLASS.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

A. Translate: *Wilhelm Tell*, II. Act.

Stauffacher—Wir haben diesen Boden uns erschaffen
Durch unsrer Hände Fleiss, den alten Wald,
Der sonst der Bären wilde Wohnung war,
Zu einem Sitz für Menschen umgewandelt;
Die Brut des Drachens haben wir getötet,
Der uns das Säugling giftgeschwollen stieg ;
Die Nebeldecke haben wir zerrissen,
Die ewig grau um diese Wildnis hing,

Den harten Fels gesprengt, über den Abgrund
Dem Wandersmann den sichern Steg geleitet;
Unser ist durch unsern längsten Bestreben,
Der Schwach antheil auf¹ unsre eignen Erde?
Ist keine Hülfe gegen solchen Zwang?

1. Comment upon the words: *ungegründet, pflugzufinnden, tausendfältigen.*

2. *Unser* ist. Write this sentence in another form, substituting an active verb, *gegr.* the dative. — The last line of passage A contains an ellipsis; supply the words elided.

3. *Fleiss*, and classify the verbs: *vortheilte, sieg, zerrissen, machen;* write the D. pers. sing. Indicative present of each verb.

B. Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea.—"Schicksal und Antheil."*

Da versteckte englisch der Vater inhbalt und sagte:—
Wie begrüsst¹ ich mich oft öfanten zu Füssen des Rheinstroms,
Wenn ich, unserd nach unserm Geschäft, fein weiter nach oben!
Immer schien er mir gross, und doch nie freuen und thundliche;
Aber da hinten sah'ten, die schein hald zum lieblichen Ufer
Sellen waechen ein Wall, wo abwachsen dem Franken,
Und war verbreitet helt die allerlieblichen Grüsse;
Sch!, so achtet die Natur, so mitbiens die wirkenden Bersuchen,
Unc so nahten an» der Jugend, und der aufbe fühlen mag ihr³!
Mitte sind schön die Strebe; und alles Gotteil auf Frauken,
Mögt doch naht, wenn die Fest, die lang erwünschte gefeiert
Wird, in unsre Kirche, die Glocke dann tönt zu der Orgel,
Und die Trompete mitwirkt, das hohe Te Deum begleitend:—
Mögt mein Hermann doch an der diesem Tage, Herr Pfarrer,
Mit der Braut, entschlossen, vor Euch am Altare sich stellen,
Und das glückliche Fest, in allen den Landen begangen,
Auch mir künftig erscheinen der häuslichen Freuden zu Jahrstag²

1. In what kind of verse is this written ? Scan the second line.

2. Why is "Hermann und Dorothea" to be called a civil or *domestic Epic*? In point of merit it stands low among all the author's productions, *Faust* excepted. Give your reasons.

C. Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*, III. Act.

Stauffacher.   Was? Was liegt
Dem gaben Menschen alles, als die Seinen?
Gäch l achten Viflidden für ein allerbeites,
Als ein Verbindigen der Uvanhalt sein,
Das Reich beich der Unterhichten zu beschirmen?
— Die Seele kichtet nur um mur Volk !
Ich halte auf dem, dass ich sich mein mir Kent,
Es stelt mein gutes Herr nach es dun ein;
Mit jedem Tage kant'ich's mehr verthener,
— Ihr aber, den Vater und Ritterpflicht
Bon zum gemeinen Besenlichter giesen,
Und dort verlhed, den tarken überdacht
Zum Feind, und Ketten gezwungen werden Lanb,
Ihr seid's, der nich verlicht und trügt c, le muss
Mein Ohre aswiegen, dass eusch nicht hasse.

1. *Lord seh's mehr verchern*. Illustrate the use of the *Infinitive* with *zu.* Translate. I am sorry that I have not been able to come. Account for the position and construction of the verbs in the dependent clause.

2. Write the dependent clause in the last line of "C." in a contracted form, and state why it admits of contraction.

D. Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea.—" Hermann."*

Da versteckte englisch der Vater inhbalt und sagte:—
Die Gesinnung ist's klirk, und wahr ist auch die Geschichte;
Mitterchen, die du erzähht; denn so ist's los begegnet.
Aber immer ist hesser. Nicht sowie jeder betrifft es
Anzchäugen von von sein ganzen Leben und Wesen.
Nun¹ ich habe auch gichchau, wie mir und andern thäten,
O, wie glücklich ist der, dem Natur und Gerhen die schone
Wohlbechuht hergeben, und dar mit Gecblfen so niemmt!
Aber da hinten sah'ten, so achtet auf der Antrug der Wirthschaft,
Mancherlei Dinge bedarf der Mensch, und alles wird täglich
Theurer ; da seh' er sich vor, die Gelden mehr zu erwerben.
Um so lud? sei von die, mein Brennmann, funn in der indern
In die Haus die Braut mit schöner Mitgift heimführt die Männ;
Denn ein wachener Mann verbien ein begehrtes Mädchen.

2. *Löblich*. Give the Etymology of, and parse this word. Write down some other words of the same kind, and mention the suffixes with which words of the same class are formed.

3. *Und so lud? sei . . . dem ein.* Why can you not write the subordinate clause, beginning with *das,* in a contracted form with the verb in the Infinitive ?

II.

Answer only five questions.

1. Idiomatic man : Es sind Gelder eingegangen . Die Zeitung ist eingegangen. Es liest sich heute grauen Hanse wohnen. Es geht fom als's Leben. Wir stehen für richten . Das Leuen geht für über Allen. Er hat der Pulver nicht erfunden.

2. Compare a German sentence, consisting of a principle clause, a dependent clause (beginning with *als* or *da*), a relative, and a conditional clause (with or without *wenn*). What is the construction peculiar to each dependent clause?

3. How do you interpret the expletive: *doch, ja, eben, gar, wohl* in this seats ; the warden *doch jetzt von Treuen Hunder gebrieh haben. Sprechen Sie ja nicht über diese Sache. Die Sclechten werden scheint Zeit schon gestraft worden. Es ist jo zur kein Grum zu einer solchen Veramtung vorhanden Sie wissen wohl gut, etwas gestunden uch. —State the real meaning of the particle in each instance.

4. *Knollig, knickich , eretauen*, *erstaunlich , glubig, glaublich ; betrübend, betrübt.* Illustrate by short exa. the difference in the meaning of these cognate terms.

8. Render into German the following participial clause: I am incapable of forgetting you. The Jew, being thus disappointed in his revenge, said: "I am ill." he saying, in vain. Their not arriving is owing to an accident to the cars (*Wagen*). The colonel insisted on his being sent to the front (*Fronte*, f.).

9. An absolute case corresponding to the English nominative absolute, occurs in a few phrases only: *can you mention some of them?* How do you translate: The obstruction (*Hinderniss*) being removed, the cars proceeded on their journey.

10. *Coördination* in compos. sents. may be effected in various ways in German. Illustrate with two exs. The English *may, for some coördinate like a certain* (German conjunc. ... govern) by translating: Work while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man can work.

11. By beginning students does *Relativ sicht, dass es das Land* ... verlassen. (Learn Schiller's *einzige Sohn, welchen die Sätze der Sühne ist*, ... translate ? ...)

Translate into German:—"Tarry a little, Jew," said Portia; "there is something else. This bond here gives you no drop of blood: the words expressly are, 'a pound of flesh.' If in the cutting of the pound of flesh you shed one drop of Christian blood, your land and goods are by the laws of Venice confiscated (*verfallen*) to the State of Venice."—Landlos is a substantive, and like old man, with much emotion. "It was a beautiful moment when I once have known ! I have never forgotten it. Thank God !" And he raised his hat from his head, and looked very grave.

<center>**(Additional for a Ford Class.)**</center>

Schiller's *Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Kriegs*.—Ach England, obgleich nunmehr durch Schottland vergrössert, hatte außer seinem schwachen Jacob in Europa das Gewicht nicht mehr, welches ihm der Herzeberg und seiner Elisabeth zu verschaffen gewusst hatte. Ueber-zeugt, dass (Wahrheit) Wahrheit fürer fand sie Vorderwand der Protestanten beleidigt und hatte sich diese stärk man Königs in von dem (Germ.) protestant; jede Unterstützung in Schottland, die auf Verlegung der Interesses hatte nicht doch, in Sachsen Nachdäger fählte es ernsthaft so Geist, diesen Graumütz zu harren. Als es vollends in sprannte Elisabeth den Schükks nicht schloss, um den Niederlanden gegen Spanien, Rahmen zum Drucken gegen die Wuth der König beizugehen, so brachten Jacob—Dechter Geist und lädten die Willkür seiner unverschüldeten Siegers. Während man diese König seines Gelehrsamkeit erachtete, von den Lesprung der königlichen Majestät im Himmel aufzusuchen, konnte die einzige und Reden verhalten. Indem er seine Buchrufendig andringe, um das unmittelbare Recht im Kämige so erseuen, erkannte er die mittelbare Recht als die unstreitig nöthige verdrängen. Und die Parle nicht so nachdem und der Freiheit der Stämme er anlegen.

THIRD CLASS.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

A. Translate: Schiller's *Maria Stuart*, I. Act.

Paulet.—Kein Eindringer schützt vor fürer Lust.
Weise ich, ob dem Stühle nicht durchfällt,
Nicht diese Zimmers Boden, diese Wände,
Von neuem hast, nicht hold von lauter sind?
Und dem Verräh schleecht ent hinaus, teil
Herz die Kleider, ob er mir Verrätherei
Plüntrückchen Jart, das mir gewiesen ist,
Ihr unverletztem Zutige zu bitten.
Cent Scháfmanner just ihr Fúndet nicht auf, ich gaue
Nach teure, wie ein gequiller Gent, umsehn.
Den Seichmann länget wie Las Webütar Tane
Und wehr estern Jahre Margen brachmaun.
Das meine Fúndet wehr meines kann, Doch wohl wir
Wohl ! Ich ist Hoffnung, dass es bald man nicht.
Denn scháfe nichtfi ab sie Vorlamme Zatane
Unterscheidend an her Willpnggherm bittem,
ihr eines (unterste) Seites ist.

I. *Flockellis Ama, das mir gewiesen ist*. Mention the words *dich* to this theme, mir give a Prose version of this and the next line. Take peculiarities in the expression underscored *Laige*.

II. Illustrate the difference between *nicht* and *gar*, and write the compar. and superlat. of these words. Translate: Es ist mit nicht *weichen Weibe*. Wohl Mantel wird ich Gras heinen schein.

B. Leasing's *Nathan der Weise*, I. Act.

Nathan.— ...... Ich überelede mir,
Was dies auf dinen Geist, wir Rechals, wild
Für Einduch machen nusss. Sich so (unerächld)
Von-Son zu finden, den man Keuskoudstaen
Sich so gevorgen fühlt; so wegzulenken,
Und doch so angurspann buld —: Tram,
Ihr seliges Bard ist Gegenest und Kaiser
Ob Männchenhaus, er Scanwenstein sliegen auf!
Oh, sorgs auch wieder; von euer Pformbesde
Die in den Arm ein augt, macht Schrämmer,
Er wolchen halt her Kapt das Bara, nu trat !
Das Bara da Kopf seins spüleln — Schliummer Trauck !
Und dann: verkenn ich deine mit Insche mut,
Ist Recha's Fall: so sárerzant.

III. Act.

Salahin.—Die Kinge ! Sylche nicht mit mir — ich dáuse
Dass die Kägheiten, die ich für
Gesamt, dach wird es unterunderen wären,
Sie ast die Kánsug so auf Spur und Frank !
Nathan.—Und nur um helten ihrer Vránis nicht —
Denn grünst alle sind mich an Geschichte ?
Gucksrade: oder Verháchb ! — Und
Gevchisste sinse doch wohl allzu Trev
Und Gläuben angeromnen worden ? — Nicht ? —
Nun seiner Trev! und Glauben zuckt man dem

An wenigsten in Zweifel? Doch hier Selßen?
Doch denn Mut wir sind? Doch denn, die
Von Klaßheit zu uns Preßen ihre Kaßge
Gegeben? die was sie gefunden, ab wo
Geßuncht zu werden uns Keßameer war!
Wie kam es Wetter, zu der vergeßt, Als
du den deinen glauben? Oder angesehet?
Kann ich von dir vergeßen, daß du daher
Verloßen Lagen strebt, um meinen nicht
Zu widerspreßen? Oder angeßehet:
Das Nießliche gilt von dem Cheßiun. Nicht?—

II.

1. Parse and classify the verbs: *althelf, stand, ceysif* (δ); *Abschiede, angewiesen, unterscheiden, widersprechen* (B); *fehethhebse, emotisment.* Are verbs with the prefix *wider* separable? State the exception.

2. *Nicht* assumes different forms in the 5th and 6th line B. III. Act i explain. Illustrate the difference between *nicht* and *kein*.

3. Write the contracted form *Geschieden oder Geschlossen* in full, as a relative clause, and give the Infinitive of the two verbs.

4. In the oblique narration both the Subjunct. and the Indicat. mood are used in the dependent clause: mention when the one, and when the other. Take the one. v. Germany is said to have acquired Zanzibar. I thought that you spoke German. You know that he would keep his word. The bridal will not believe that there is a God.

5. Compose a compound sentence, showing that all dependent clauses are placed between the subject and the verb.

6. A mixed, *relative* clause precedes a *principal* clause only when? Take he can. I shall communicate to you what I have heard. He will be punished who does evil.

7. *Take, separate! Trenter!* (Imperatives.) *Durch ein vielreichtiger Garten, Warfand, ohne Widerstand, Wäre der empfunden, innert.*

Write these three he will remind Press, giving the principal clause in full, and connecting the dependent clauses with the proper conjunctions. Etymology of *collabelskiste?*

8. Is he just part of a reflexive verb and an attribute, and as a predicate? take for can. He has been wronged. We have been ashamed. Why is the fellow's part incorrect? *Ilos gefügnen Verge.*

9. Which of the following main. admit of contraction? *Why l's Er gestorei dem Manne, dem er tibilig was. Die beste Art, sid estar that ich habe, dass ich besonne. Es ist mir lieb, dass du kommst. Does er mich benutete, war mir angenehm.* Why is contraction impossible in some of these main.?

Translate into German :—When the away-stake stooped at the door, and up eyes were looked upon the horse, I saw a cameraman here appear as a small window on the ground floor (in a little round tower that burned one side of the house), and quickly disappear. The boar

arched door then opened, and the face came out. It was quite as endeavorous as it had looked in the window, though in the grate of it there was that tinge of red which is sometimes to be observed in the skins of red-haired people. It belonged to a red-haired person—a youth of fifteen, as I take it now, but looking much older.

(Additional for a First Class.)

Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*.—Das Fräulein.—So leben Sie sich nicht mehr?—Und leben Sie nun andere? v. Tellheim.—Ah, der hat Sie ein geliebt, mein Fräulein, der eine andere Mann Ihren lieben kann. Das Fräulein.—Sie müssen mir einen Buschel aus meinem Briefe. Wenn ich Ihr Herz verloren habe, was liegt daran, so mein Glückgültigkeit aber nicht gar vieles mit der ganzen Heit verloren? So geht Ihnen doch auf Ihre geliebte Marm, warn Sie gar nicht lieben? v. Tellheim.—Zu viel, prächtige Prächtig des Unglücklichen warm gar ziehlo liebnen? So verliert mein Unglück, wenn es dieses erst in erdolten warm! Sie geliebte haben mich so, welche er liebt, so minen Unglück Artheil minem dürfen.—Wiederkur ist dieser Sieg! Sie Gelan mir Vernunft und Nothwendigkeit behüten, Minna von Barnhelm zu vergessen, was Sie Mühe habe ich angewandt! Oder habe ich mit angewendt? Ehen wollte ich gern anfangen zu helfen, daß alle Vernunft gegen mein Herz nie—und Sie erscheinen, mein Fräulein!

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

FIRST YEAR.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

(The whole paper will be expected as a test of the candidate's ability to handle the language, and marks assigned accordingly.)

1. Reproduce, as far as possible in the style of Johnson, the substance of the passage read by the Examiner (from Johnson's *Life of Milton*).

2. Write a life of Pope.

3. Express accurately and clearly in simple prose the following lines:—

> Unnumber'd suppliants croud Preferment's gate,
> Athirst for wealth, and burning to be great;
> Delusive Fortune hears the incessant call:
> They mount, they shine, evaporate, and fall.
> On ev'ry stage the foes of peace attend,
> Hate dogs their flight, and insult mocks their end.
> Love ends with hope, the sinking statesman's door
> Pours in the morning worshipper no more;
> For growing names the weekly scribbler lies,
> To growing wealth the dedicator flies;

From ev'ry room descends the painted face,
That hung the bright palladium of the place,
And smoaked in kitchens, or in auctions sold,
To better fortune yields the haunt of gold;
For now no more we trace in ev'ry line
Heroick worth, benevolence divine:
The tatter'd distrest'd justice tho fall,
And democration rais th' indignant wall.

4. Explain fully all references in the following passage:—

Thy wonders in that godlike age
Fill thy recording sister's page.
Tis she—and I believe the tale,
Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this laggard age,
Even all at once together found
Cæcilia's mingled world of sound.

2. What portions of the Eighteenth Century are referred to in each of the following lines?

(a.) And view with scorn two pages and a chair.
(b.) Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive.
(c.) "Give her the hob"—he spoke and rapped the box.
(d.) After they mark the foodman's bright approach.
(e.) With woolly flocks and aspiramic die.

Of what is the poet speaking in each of the following passages?
(1.) With age, with cares, with maladies opprest,
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,
And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings.
(2.) His fall was destined to a barren strand,
A petty fortress, and a dubious hand;
He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

3. Give an abstract of Gray's Elegy, quoting as fully as possible.

3. Name the poem from which each of the following passages is taken:—

(a.) More free south by poverty depressed.
(b.) Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.
(c.) Chaims strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.
(d.) And beauty draws us by a single hair.
(e.) The treeny owl of Intense-breathing moon.
(f.) Fain would wizards trace deep the perilous bout
Than when a blockhead's inroll points the fane.
(g.) Must helpless man, in ignorance secure,
Roll darkling down the torrent of his fate.

3. Combine into one complex sentence:—

They put me in mind of Old Sarum. The representatives of Old Sarum are more in number than the constituents. Its representatives only serve to give us this information, viz.:—Old Sarum was once a place of trade and succeeding with the busy hum of men. At present you can only trace its streets by the colour of the corn. Its sole manufacture is in the members of Parliament.

(*Additional for First Class.*)

TIME: TWO HOURS.

9. Narrate the life of Gray.

10. Give an account of *The Spectator*.

11. Contrast the prose styles of Addison and Johnson, and reproduce one of Addison's Essays, in as far as possible, in his own manner.

12. Give an abstract of any one of Pope's *Satires and Epistles*, quoting as fully as you can.

13. Annotate fully the following passages, explaining meaning, references, etc.

(a.) Hope of Pretender, or both between,
Like good Erasmus in an honest mean.
(b.) Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star.
(c.) Dim, this the saving doctrine, preached to all,
From low St. James's up to high St. Paul;
From his whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.
(d.) Who hate a society, as some so hate a fool,
I head that set a chaste jewel in her.
(e.) Sporeus himself affects the checkis,
And Sydney's name halts ill on Roman feet.
(f.) O, could I cancel as the Macesdon wing
(g.) When golden angels cease to cure the evil,
You give all royal witchcraft to the devil.

SECOND YEAR

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Give an abstract of Paradise Lost, Book II. (The Consultation and the Journey).

2. What were the circumstances under which Lycidas was composed? How does Milton treat his theme?

3. Accurately reproduce in simple and clear prose the following passage:—

Hail holy Light, offspring of Heaven first-born,
Or of the Eternal co-eternal beam
May I express thee unblam'd? since God is Light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
Or hear'st thou, rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain, who shall tell?

lxii.

Explain fully:—

(a.) ....I may oft outwatch the Bear
With thrice great Hermes; or unsphere
The spirit of Plato to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly nook

(b.) Light shone and under form character sprung;
Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The cumbrous elements, earth, flood, air, fire;
And this ethereal quintessence of heaven
Flew upward spirited with various forms,
That rolled orbicular, and turned to stars,
The rest in circuit walks this universe.

4. Discuss the date and relationship of the first two Quartos of Romeo and Juliet.

5. Discuss the structure of R. and J.,—the relation of the parts and persons to the whole.

6. Analyze the characters of Romeo.

7. Trace the characters of Caliban, and contrast Puck and Ariel.

8. Annotate fully seven passages in each of the following four groups:—

Ere this head shall to the label to another deed. And shackle the innocents out of the earth. Set up a bill of proprietor, such as our day wants. Have every pelting river come so proud. Were within this wood. All the poor daily charm flow wanting, then—I had crept. And what poor duty cannot do, noble respect takes it in sleight not worth. *(Midsummer Night's Dream.)*

"Good I am with justice of some difference. An I had been a man of my occupation. Be brethren in reform. The gentes and the mortal baseness are then in council. Caius Ligarius doth bear Cæsar hard. Every slice idlesse should bear his measure. The inappropriate mind of our spirits. He is addressed; prove mine and mortal act. Men are fleet and blind, and expressions. My mingling fails inferiorly in the purpose. *(Julius Cæsar.)*

Here to know did never unstile my thoughts. To trust no overtopping. What, I say, my lord my liege! If it were a tithe. They'll tell for clerk to any business. That a murder should be such a natural. Each rather out of law for one. Thy hands with paste and tiller twins. Thy pale-eyed vineyard! You gave upright with his carnage. You must-puppets that by mountains to the green sour ringlets make. *(The Tempest.)*

lxiii.

(Additional for First Class.)

Time: Two Hours.

8. (a.) ——Hums do I hear!
Ha, ha. keep time; how sour sweet music is,
When time is broke and no proportion kept!
So is it in the music of men's lives.
And here have I the daintiness of ear
To check time broke in a disordered string;
But for the concord of my state and time
Had not an ear to hear my true time broke.
I wasted time and now doth time waste me;
For now hath time made me his numbering clock;
My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar
Their watches on unto mine eyes, the outward watch,
Whereto my finger like a dial's point,
Is pointing still in cleaving them from tears.
(Richard II.)

(b.) Something, sure, of state,
Either from Venice or some unhatch'd practise
Made demonstrable here in Cyprus to him,
Hath puddled his clear spirit: and in such cases
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,
Though great ones are their object. 'Tis even so;
For let our finger ache, and it endues
Our other healthful members even to that sense
Of pain: nay, we must think men are not gods,
Nor of them look for such observancy
As fits the bridal.
(Othello.)

(c.) Yes, like enough, high-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be staged to the show,
Against a sworder! I see men's judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes; and things outward
Do draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. That he should dream,
Knowing all measures, the full Cæsar will
Answer his emptiness! Cæsar, thou hast subdued
His judgment too.
(Antony and Cleopatra.)

(d.) ————— Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our forceful instigation? Our prerogative
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness
Imparts this; which if you, or stupefied,
Or seeming so in skill, cannot or will not
Relish a truth like us, inform yourselves
We need no more of your advice: the matter,
The loss, the gain, the ordering on 't is all
Properly ours.
(Winter's Tale.)

(1.) Paraphrase b, c, and d, so as to bring out the meaning fully, accurately, and clearly.

(2.) Annotate in all four passages whatever seems to require annotation.

(3.) Point out in each passage the stylistic characteristics which mark the period of Shakespeare's workmanship to which it belongs.

10. Discuss any one of the female characters in the eight plays specified.

11. Analyse the character of Antony as exhibited in the two Roman plays.

12. Sketch the tragedy of Othello, so as to bring out the development of the plot, and the play of the passages upon one another.

HISTORY

Examiner: .... PROFESSOR FORREST.

THIRD YEAR.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. "The alliance which was then formed between the Christian Church and the State, was somewhat different from that which existed between the old religion and the State, and in this new relation we have one of the most important elements of the Middle Ages." Explain.

2. Give the leading events of European History from 476-622.

3. State what you know of the early history of the Goths. Arian.

4. In the year 589 the Bulgarians and Slavonians invaded the Empire of Justinian. Give an account of the invasion and its results.

5. Rather remarks that the dissensions which still separate and render hostile the followers of Mohammed, may be traced to the events that ensued upon his death. Explain.

6. Write a short history of the reign of Khalif Omar.

7. State some of the influences, good and bad, which feudalism exercised upon Europe.

8. "Three great influences tended to suppress and overthrow feudalism." Explain.

9. Give a brief description of the reign of Vladimir the Great.

10. "The deliverance of Germany and Christendom was achieved by the Saxon princes.............. and .... who in two memorable battles, 934 and 955, forever broke the power of the Hungarians. Fill in the blanks and explain.

11. At the beginning of the 13th Century there were four great Dukedoms in Germany. Name them, and give their Geographical position.

12. What was the state of Germany at the beginning of the 16th Century.

FOURTH YEAR.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. "In this great struggle, (beginning of Thirty Year's War,) there were evidently three parties, and three great leaders." Explain.

2. Give an account of the struggle between Richelieu and the Parliaments of France.

3. Give an account of the ravaging of the Palatinate, 1688.

4. Give a brief sketch of the history of Prussia, to accession of Frederick the Great, with dates.

5. What was the condition of France at the treaty of Utrecht?

6. Avail all his information-hunting, Peter the Great, did not forget the political object of his visit to France. What was it?

7. What was the Pragmatic Sanction of 1718? What was the cause of its proclamation?

8. In the spring of 1756 Russia proposed to Austria, a plan for the partition of the Prussian Monarchy. What was it? What did it lead to?

9. "The remedies of the great powers at this period (1780) were curiously complex." Explain.

10. Show the great need of Parliamentary Reform in England in the reign of George III.

11. Give an account of the reforms attempted by Joseph II of Austria.

12. April 20th, 1792 France declares war against Austria. What were the pretended, and what the real grounds?

13. Show some of the glaring defects of the French Constitution of 1791.

14. Give an account of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt, its objects and results.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner: .... PROFESSOR J. FORREST.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Define Wealth, Money, Fixed Capital.

2. Explain what is meant by Unproductive Consumption. Cost of Production. Value of money. Natural Value. Indirect Taxation.

3. Adam Smith says: "The produce of labour constitutes the natural recompense or wages of labour." What deductions does Henry George make from this. Give its arguments.

4. The daily papers contained the following telegram :

"Glasgow, April 31st. Two belted cruisers have been ordered to be at once constructed in the Clyde. This order practically carries ship building on the river, and has already resulted in the employment of 3000 men."

Here far does this agree or conflict with Mill's proposition. "A demand for commodities is not a demand for labour ?"

5. "The laws and conditions of the productions of wealth partake of the character of physics, truths . . . . It is not so with the distribution of wealth. Explain.

6. "Extravagance when practised by millionaires is a blessed thing. It causes a free circulation of money, affects the labouring man work, feeds women and children, and affects in fact, every industry no matter how small." Criticise.

7. "It is evident enough that produce makes a market for produce and that there is enough wealth in the country with which to produce all the wealth in the country." Explain.

8. The existing commercial depression throughout the world is frequently attributed to a general overproduction. Examine the opinion in light of principles laid down by Mill.

9. If Great Britain should engage in protracted war with Russia, what would be the most prominent economic results likely to follow ?

10. If the work on the Parade is unproductive expenditure, what loss from an economic point does the city bear ?

11. State some of the arguments for and against direct taxation.

12. Discuss the question of the resumption by the state, of what is called the "unearned increment" in the value of land, arising from the development of society.

13. Dominion Government grants protection to manufactures and bounties to fisherman.

Local Government grants subsidies to Railways and Steamboat Lines.

Civic Government grants tax exemptions and free water to Manufactories.

Is there any difference in principle ?

14. Write a brief article on "Protection to Young Industries in Canada." Give your reasons for whatever view you may advance.

ETHICS.

Examiner . . . . PRINCIPAL EDIE, D. D.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

1. Trace up to its commencement the mental process which precedes, and leads to, a volition, or act.

2. Point out the difference between Moral and Physical necessity. Illustrate by an apposite example.

3. Enumerate the laws of the Will. Show that subjection to law is compatible with freedom.

4. Specify some of the means which may be employed to strengthen the power of the Will.

5. Prove that the Conscience is not always a safe guide of conduct.

6. Give Kant's " Categorical Imperative."

7. Where is the only satisfactory solution of the problem of Existence to be found ?

8. Criticise the following statements :

(a) The argument from Design supposes the existence of a First cause,—the point to be proved.

(b) To begin, as Clarke did, with the supposition that something existed from eternity, is virtually to propose an argument after assuming what is to be proved.

9. Water is formed from the union of O and H. Living protoplasm is formed from CO_2, H_2O and NH_3 From these assumed facts Prof. Huxley maintains the identity of Chemical and Vital Forces. Point out the analogy in these cases, and wherein the analogy fails ; and the effect of that failure on his argument.

10. What is the proper function of *analogy* in scientific investigations ?

METAPHYSICS.

Examiner . . . . J. G. SCHURMAN, M. A., D. SC.

APRIL 26TH.—3 TO 6 P. M.

1. Name and briefly characterize the epochs into which the history of philosophy is divided.

2. Comte maintained that nations (and individuals) had first a theological, next a metaphysical, and finally a positivistic conception of the world. What verification does this " law of the three stages" receive from Greek philosophy, considered either as a whole or in any of its divisions ?

3. What was the nature of the first principle sought (a) by the Eleatic, and (b) by the Atomistic philosophers?

4. What was the teaching of the Sophists? Show as exhaustively as you can, what germs of it are to be found in the systems of their predecessors.

5. State Locke's doctrine of primary and secondary qualities; examine its validity; and trace its influence on Berkeley.

6. How would Berkeley answer the questions : (a) What is matter? (b) What is this external thing? (c, p. your desk?)

7. Distinguish between mediate and immediate perception. On what ground can it be maintained that the thing perceived is not a state of the percipient's mind, but an independently existing reality?

8. To how far is there a community (a) of historical origin, and (b) of general aim in the systems of Kant, Kant and J. S. Mill?

9. Write a brief explanatory note on, and name at least one thinker representative of, each of the following : Realism, Idealism, Materialism, Spiritualism; Empiricism, Intuitionalism; Sensationalism, Rationalism; Agnosticism, Scepticism, Positivism.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner.................................Professor Lyall.

PSYCHOLOGY.

7th Jan., 1885.—Two Hours.

1. What disadvantages may be said to attach to the method of regarding the Mind under Faculties, and as operating through these Faculties? Give Sir Wm. Hamilton's classification of the Faculties, pointing out its excellences and defects. What advantages, on the other hand, seem to be attributable to the view we now taken of Mind?

2. What peculiar notion of Mind seems inconsistent with a sensational or materialistic tendency, and how?

3. What are the Laws of mind, as distinguished from its Intuitive, or spontaneous, activity? Show how these Laws may all be traced to the two, Identity and Difference, as either than been themselves, or modifications of these laws.

4. What do you understand by the Practical Processes—why are they so named? Give illustrations.

5. How may the further functions of Mind—Memory, Association, and Imagination—be regarded? Do what say Memory be reduced? What are the Laws of Association? What is the peculiarity in Imagination?

LOGIC.

APRIL 20TH.—13 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

1. What is the distinction between Abstract or General, and Concrete or Special, Single? Pure Logic, and Modified Logic?

2. How is a Concept mediate and relative knowledge, as distinguished from a Percept and Intuitive knowledge?

3. How may Concepts be regarded in their relation to each other? Give examples.

4. What are the Predicables and Categories of Aristotle?

5. What is a Judgment as distinguished from a Concept, and when is a Judgment called a Proposition?

6. Of what kind of propositions, severally, are the letters A, E, I, O, the symbols? Under what letter do Singular or Individual, propositions fall to be ranked? How may propositions, denoted by these symbols, as differently converted—i.e., converted without altering the effect of the proposition? Which of them admit of simple conversion.

7. Give Sir Wm. Hamilton's definition of Reasoning and point out wherein it seems to be defective. What definition did we propose to substitute in its place? What is Mill's view of reasoning? What is Dr. Brown's?

8. How are Syllogisms divided in respect of their extrinsic or internal character, and how in respect of their extrinsic or external form?

9. Give the rules of the Extensive categorical syllogism, and show how, the rules of the Intensive categorical are just the reverse of these, excepting the first.

10. What do you understand by the Moods and Figures of the Syllogism?

11. Why is it better, in many cases, to retain a Syllogism in the 2nd and 3rd Figures, than to reduce it to one in the 1st? What is the object of the 2nd and 3rd Figure respectively?

12. Give a scheme of the Fallacies.

13. What is the Doctrine of Method? What is Analysis and Synthesis?

14. Give the rules of Definition, the rules of Division, and the rules of Probation.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner .... C. MACDONALD, M.A.

GEOMETRY.—FIRST YEAR.

APRIL 20TH.—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. Include in a single enunciation the 9th and 10th Propositions of the Second Book of Euclid, and prove either of them.

2. BDF is a triangle, and DC is drawn to the middle of DF. Prove BDF+BDC = 2 DCF+2 CDB.

3. One circle cannot touch another internally in more points than one.

4. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference standing on the same arc. Prove this, in the case where the lines containing the second angle are on two sides of the centre.

5. In equal circles, chords that are equal cut off equal arcs, the greater equal to the greater, and the less to the less.

6. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle, and find which of the regular polygons of 15, 16...... 38 sides can be geometrically inscribed in a circle.

7. If the exterior angle at the vertex of a triangle be bisected by a line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base have the same ratio to one another that the sides of the triangle have.

8. The line drawn from the angle of a triangle to the middle of the opposite sides pass through its same point.

9. If one circle touch another internally, and a chord of the greater be a tangent to the less, its segments subtend equal angles at the point of contact of the circles.

10. In the last problem, if the centre of the greater circle be within the base, the greatest chord in it that is also a tangent to the inner circle, is perpendicular to the common diameter.

11. AB is the diameter of a circle, and BCD a ray line cutting the circle in C, and meeting in D the tangent at A. Prove that the tangent at C bisects AD.

12. ABC is an acute angled triangle inscribed in a circle, and on AB as diameter a circle is described, and one tangent CP, to this circle is drawn from C. Prove that AB=CP: and hence [the line] if on two three sides as diameters circles be described, and all the tangents be drawn from the angles, the sum of squares of tangents=sum of squares of sides.

ALGEBRA.—FIRST YEAR.

APRIL 29TH.—2 TO 5 P.M.

1. Find whether the following expressions have a common Factor, viz. :—
$$a^4-3a^3x+7ax^3+x^4, a^4-3a^3x-ax^2-3a^2, a^4+a^2x-5a^2x^2+2x^4.$$

2. Solve the equation $\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{x} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{x}}$.

3. Show that the simultaneous equations $3x+4z=27, 5x+3y=65$ and $x-2y+5z=49$, do not admit of specific solution. Why? Give a general answer.

4. Find the general positive integer values of $3x + 5y = 37$; and show that their number is limited.

5. A, B, C can do the same work alone in a, b, c days respectively. Find in what time they can do it, working all together. Generalise your result to suit the case of n persons, A, B, C ...... K.

6. Define the roots of an equation: and show that the quadratic $(x-a)^2+b^2$ has two roots, and two only.

7. Solve the simultaneous equations, $\frac{xy-y^2}{x-y} = 29 : \frac{1}{x} + xy = 6.$

8. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \lambda x + a$, and λ and 3 be the roots of the equation, show that $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\beta}{b} = \frac{10}{ac} = \frac{3ac}{ac}.$

9. Investigate the summation of the series, $a + cax + ca^2x^2......$ to n terms; and find the limit of the sum of the series, $v < l$, are $cae^2+ cae^2 : &c.$

10. If p, z, are in Arith. Progression, show that a^3, a^3, x^3, are in Geom. Progression.

11. Sum n terms of the series, $1.4+3.6+5.8+$ &c.; having first found the general term.

12. x being a positive quantity, show that $\frac{x+x}{1+x} = \frac{p}{q} < \frac{1}{2}$, if $x < \frac{1}{2}$: and is $> \frac{1}{2}$, if $x < \frac{1}{2}$.

13. Given that y^2 varies as a^3, and, when $x = \sqrt{a^2-b^2}$, $y = \frac{b^2}{x}$; show that when $x = \frac{b\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $y = \frac{a}{2}$.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.—SECOND YEAR.

[E.g. 10.] J. p. x.

1. It being proved that similar polygons can be divided into the same number of similar triangles, shew that their areas are in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

2. Represent the above ratio by means of two straight lines, one of which is given. Shew also that the areas are to one another as the squares of their perimeters.

3. In equal circles, angles at the centres (and therefore also at the circumferences) have the same ratio to one another, as the arcs on which they stand have to one another.

4. Prove directly, by the aid of Trigonometry, that the areas of equiangular parallelograms are to each other, as the rectangles of their adjacent sides.

5. The tangent to a parabola at any point bisects the angle between the focal distance of the point, and the perpendicular dropped from it on the directrix.

6. If from any point two tangents to a parabola be drawn, and also a line parallel to the principal diameter, the chord of contact is bisected by the latter line.

7. A quadrilateral is a base the distance of a circle, and for sides, three tangents to the conntrion. Prove that the joining the intersection of its diagonals with the point of contact divides the base in perpendicular to the base.

8. Define "Radical Axis," and shew how to find the radical axis of two circles external to each other.

9. Given the line from Theory of Transversals, that if AB and AC, two sides of a triangle, be cut proportionally in D and D, and BD and CF bisected in Q, then must AQ produced bisect BC.

10. Given the length of the arc and the radius of the circle, shew how to find the area of the segment.

11. There are two right cylinders; the height of the one being equal to the diameter of the circular base, and that of the other only (plus of its zonal diameter). Shew that the volume of the former bears to that of the latter, a greater ratio than the surface bears to the latter's surface.

12. The sides of a triangle are 17, 18, 5 feet respectively. Find the radius of the circumscribed circle.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.—SECOND YEAR.

APRIL 23.—8 TO 6 P. M.

1. A Railway train is running on a curve of two-thirds of a mile radius, at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Through what angle, expressed in degrees, has it turned in a quarter of a minute?

2. Prove that $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$ and that $\sin (90^\circ - A)$, and hence deduce the value of $\sin 45^\circ$.

3. Obtain a formula embracing all the angles that have a given tangent. Given $\tan C = \sqrt{3}$, find the general value of C.

4. Given the two fundamental formulæ for $\sin (A+B)$ and $\cos (A+B)$, find the formulæ for $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$, $\sin 3A$.

5. Adapting the usual notation for the sides and angles of a triangle, prove that $a^2 - b^2 c^2 - 2 b c$ to, is where A, is obtuse. Indicate shortly and specifically explain and application of this formula.

6. Find A, having given that $a = 2\iota$, $c = 23$, $C = 54^\circ 28'$ and that $\log 23 = .3617460$, $\log$ sin $54^\circ 10' = 9.9088233$, $\log 2\iota = .3802119$, $\log$ sin $C = 9.9409335$, $\log$ sin $49^\circ 10' = 9.8785730$. In this the "ambiguous case?" Justify your answer.

7. Given the distances p, q, r, respectively from the angular points A, B, C of the triangle ABC to the points of contact of the inscribed circle. Express in terms of p, q, r the radii of the three inscribed circles.

8. Write down the $(r+1)^{th}$ term of the expansion of $\left(1 - 2x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

9. How would you change n set of logarithms from base a to base b? Given what you say (Suppose $a = 10$, $b = 12$.)

10. Has the expression $\frac{x}{2}$ any algebraic significance? Defend your answer. Discuss the fraction $\frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2 - a^2}$ when $x = a$, $\frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$, $x = c$;
$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x - a}, x = a.$$

11. Shew that the present value of an annuity, A, to commence now and last n years is $\frac{A}{r}\left(1 - \frac{1}{r^n}\right)$.

12. Four cards are taoed at the same time; what is the probability that they will come down exactly three heads or three tails?

EXTRA MATHEMATICS.—SECOND YEAR.

Aern. 23.—3 to 6 p. m.

1. If a straight line is perpendicular to a plane, every plane passing through it is perpendicular to the same plane.

2. A is the vertex of a parabola, and AL is drawn to the end, L, of the *latus rectum*; LQ is drawn at right angles to AL, meeting the principal diameter in Q. Prove AQ = 3AS.

3. Show that $\left(1 + \frac{a^n}{x}\right)^x = e$, when x becomes infinite.

4. Give proof that $\frac{a\sqrt{-1} - a^{-\sqrt{-1}}}{2\sqrt{-1}} = 2 \sin a$, and find the corresponding expression for $\sin x$.

5. Shew that when you find the *n* roots of the equation, $x^n = 1$, by De Moivre's Theorem, you get *n* different roots and no more. Also shew that they are in Geometrical Progression.

6. Prove the fundamental formula in Spherics.

$$\cos A = \frac{\cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c}$$

7. Resolve into its *partial fractions*, by the method of indeterminate coefficients, $\frac{x}{(x^2 - 3)(x - 2)}$.

8. There are six balls in a bag, of which it is known that *three* are severally either white or black. A draws 2, which prove to be white; B draws two of the remainder, which turn out to be a black and a white. Find the probability that the remaining two are white.

9. Prove $\tan^{-1}\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \sin x} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

10. Shew that the series

$$\left(3\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\left(3\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{5}\left(3\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) - \&c. = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

PHYSICS.

Examiner .... J. G. MacGregor, D. Sc.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Aern. 24th.—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

N. B.—Only twelve questions to be answered. Those marked with asterisks have the higher value.

(1.) Given the displacement of a point A relative to a second point B, and that of B relative to a third point C, find that of A relative to C.

(2.) A point has two component velocities whose magnitudes are 4 and 7.5 per second respectively, and whose directions are inclined to the vertical at the angles 55° and 85° respectively. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant velocity.

*(3.) Define *tangential*, *mean*, *uniform*, and *instantaneous acceleration*. Find in last *one* hour the value of an acceleration of 1000 yds. per sec.

(4.) A balloon is 400 ft. from the ground and is moving upwards with a *speed* of 10 ft. per sec.; find the time *n* and day would take to fall from it to the ground. $g = 32.2$ ft. per sec.2

*(5.) Find an expression for the magnitude of the acceleration of a point whose velocity varies in direction only.

*(6.) Define simple harmonic motion.—If *a* is the acceleration of a point whose motion is simple harmonic, when its displacement from its mean position is *d*, shew that the period is $2\pi\sqrt{d/a}$.

(7.) Two simple pendulums make complete (double) oscillations in 0.2 and 8.0 sec. respectively. Compare their lengths.—Find the length of a pendulum whose time of oscillation is 0.5 sec. ($g = 32.2$ ft. per sec.)

*(8.) State the first two laws of motion, or (1) punctuals*ness of impetance, and (2) fundamental hypotheses of theoretical dynamics.— Criticise the following statement made in a recently published Text-Book: "The operation of Newton's three laws of motion is of necessity imperfect in all but exceptional cases."

*(9.) Define *kinetic energy*, *foot-pound*, *erg*.—Find the kinetic energy of a train of 25 tons moving with a speed of 20 miles per hour.— Find also the force in poundals which can stop the train in 10 seconds.

*(10.) Define *Potential*.—Find the Potential of a point distant a foot from a *material particle* of mass *m*.

(11.) The resultant of two component forces is equal to the algebraic sum of their components in its direction.

*(12.) A particle of mass *m* rests inside a smooth hemispherical bowl, whose rim is horizontal, being supported by a weightless cord which passes over the rim and from which hangs a smaller mass *m*′.— Determine *m*′s position.

(13.) State the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body.—Shew that in the case in which a rigid body is acted on by three forces in one plane the conditions are the same as for a particle.

(14.) Describe an experimental method of determining the laws of Friction. Enunciate these laws. Define the *coefficient of Friction*, the *angle of repose*.

(15.) How would you show by experiment that the longitudinal strain of a given wire varies as the stretching force within the limits of perfect elasticity. How do the elasticities of steel and water differ for the various kinds of strain?

(16.) Compare the resultant pressures on the base and on one side respectively of a cubical box, filled with a heavy incompressible liquid, on whose upper surface the pressure is zero.—Find the pressure per square inch on the base, given that the edge of the box is 2 ft. and that it is full of a liquid whose density is 1.25 as per cu. ft.

(17.) State Boyle's Law and test it by means of the following observations of the volume and pressure of a certain mass of gas at constant temperature.

Volume	... 238.869 cc.	Pressure	... 635 mm.
"	... 88.310	"	... 300
"	... 39.325	"	... 400.7

*(18.) Show that it follows from the Kinetic Theory of gases that the numbers of molecules per unit of volume, of different gases at the same temperature and pressure, are the same.—(8 wks) experiments how is this the theoretical expression?

FOURTH YEAR CLASS.

April 21st.—3 to 5 p.m.

*N. B.—Only twelve questions to be answered. Those marked with asterisks have ten higher values.

(1.) Sketch the various changes which may be produced in a cold body by communicating various quantities of heat to it, defining energetic heat, latent heat, and specific heat.

*(2.) Describe either Joule's Friction method or Hirn's Steam Engine method of determining the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, and show that the agreement of the results of methods of both kinds was necessary to prove Heat to be a form of Energy.

(3.) What amount of available energy have we, on the Earth's surface, which are due to radiant energy from the sun? By what means can we change these into more useful forms?

(4.) Sketch the "theory of exchanges," and account for the black lines in the spectrum of light from a white hot solid, which has passed through cool gas, and for their existence in the bright lines of the spectrum of the same gas.

(5.) What is a magnetic field? Show that the field due to a single pole may be so mapped out by lines of force that these lines may indicate both the magnitude and the direction of the magnetic force at any point in it.

*(6.) A piece of iron is brought near a magnet. What effect is produced on the lines of iron? How does it depend upon the kind of iron? What effect is produced on the field? How is this effect indicated by the curvature of the lines?

(7.) By what experiments would you show that an iron-an unchanged conductor touches or electrified body, it acquires a charge similar to that of the body touched?

*(8.) Define the electric potential of a point? Prove that the rate of change of potential of a point in a given direction is equal to the electric force on unit charge at that point in that direction.

(9.) Two insulated bodies are rubbed together and separated. One is put into a metallic vessel, which is in contact with a gold-leaf electroscope. Describe the effect. The other is put in, with what effect? What conclusions would you draw from the result of this experiment?

(10.) Describe the Electrophorus; and show carefully how you would use it if you wished to give a conductor a very strong charge.

(11.) Describe any method of obtaining continuous electric currents, pointing out the source of energy.

*(12.) Show that when currents are sent through a Tangent Galvanometer, the tangents of the deflections they produce is the tangent of the instrument are proportional to their strengths.—Why must the magnet be small relatively to the diameter of the coil?

(13.) Describe one method of inducing electric currents.—State the general use of the direction of induced currents and show its application in the case you select for description.

(14.) Two portions of the same circuit, through which a current is flowing, consist of wires of the same metal, of lengths 4 and 3 ft. respectively and of diameters 6.02 and 0.08 in. respectively. Compare the amounts of heat developed in them and the differences of temperatures produced.

(15.) How would you determine the number of periodic motions per second by which a sound wire is tied?

(16.) What are beats and how would you explain them? Why do they frequently occur in the notes of bells?

(17.) Why are tuning forks mounted on boxes? How long should the box be, on which you would mount a tuning fork, making 256 vibrations per second, it being given that sound travels at the rate of about 1100 ft. per sec.?

(Additional for First Class.)

APRIL 27TH.—4.30 to 6 P. M.

N. B.—No more than four questions to be answered.   Those marked with asterisks have the higher values.

(1.) The intensity of the Earth's field and the dip at a given place being known, show how to compare the moments of two magnets, justifying your method.

*(2.) A large metallic tube, having a door and a small window, is insulated. (a.) If you were inside and insulated with apparatus, how would you proceed to find whether or not the cube was electrified and with what kind of charge? (b.) If a person inside should charge a condenser and throw it out of the window, what effect would be produced on the person outside connected with the cube?

(3.) Show that the force with which the plates of a condenser are drawn together is proportional to the square of the difference of Potential between them.—How is this result applied in the measurement of differences of Potential?

*(4.) The electromotive force produced by the motion of a circuit in a magnetic field is proportional to the rate of change of the number of lines of force passing through the region bounded by the circuit, the lines of force being so drawn to be uniformly in number as the electrical or magnetic force throughout each. Find the change in the coefficient of ...

ASTRONOMY.

APRIL 25TH.—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

N. B.—No more than twelve questions to be answered.   Those marked with asterisks have the higher values.

(1.) Show how to determine the velocity of light by observation of the Eclipses of Jupiter's moons.

*(2.) A person looking at himself in a mirror closes the right eye and places his finger on the mirror so as to hide the closed eye. Show that if he thus open the right eye and close the left, his finger will still hide the closed eye.

(3.) Prove without using a mere present result that the focal length of a convex spherical mirror is half the radius.

(4.) Find the position of the geometrical focus of a divergent pencil of rays incident directly on a convex spherical refracting surface.

*(5.) A plane convex lens whose plane face is diameter of 3 inches is 0.3 in. thick at the thickest part, and its index of refraction is 1.5. A small object is placed on the side at a distance of 3 feet. Find the position of the image and its magnitude relative to that of the object.

*(6.) Describe either Newton's or Herschel's reflecting telescope and determine its magnifying power.

*(7.) Show how the complex character of sun-light is demonstrated by experiments with prisms.—What precautions must be taken that a pure spectrum may be obtained.—Why in examining spectra do we so place the prism that the light under examination is deviated by it as little as possible.

8. Show that the displacement by atmospheric refraction of a star whose zenith distance is not too great, is $(n-1)\tan z$, where z is the apparent zenith distance, and n the index of refraction of the atmosphere at the observatory.

(9.) Describe an easy kind of astronomical telescope as far as meant-by is concerned, pointing out for what purpose and in what way it is used.

(10.) What observations would you make and how would you use them to determine the accuracy of the sextant?

*(11.) The year being 365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 47.8 sec., find in order time the length of a sidereal day.—How much, too determine the amount by which mean solar time differs from mean sidereal time ...

(12.) How would you determine the horizontal parallax of a heavenly body?—The horizontal parallax being known how would you find the diameter of the disc?

*(13.) Obtain an expression from which the times of the beginning and ending of an eclipse of the moon may be determined, and one giving the eclipse limits.

(14.) By what two methods may the periodic times of the planets be determined?

*(15.) Enunciate Kepler's laws.—Show that the attraction of the sun on any one planet is inversely proportional to its distance from the planet, assuming the attraction directed towards the sun.

*(16.) How generally by the means of the heavenly bodies are determined, discussing the method used in the case of some one of them in detail.

(17.) What means have we of ascertaining the proper motions of the sun and stars?

2. Describe the Substitutions by which chlorinated Compounds are produced from Marsh Gas, and show by lines and other examples the identity of Carbon.

3. Show the method by which Hydrocarbons containing more than one Atom of Carbon are generated. Why are Marsh Gas and its related Hydrocarbons called a Homologous Series?

4. Explain the process of Elementary Analysis as applied to Organic Bodies, giving the methods adopted for determining respectively (1) The amount of Carbon; (2) The amount of Hydrogen; (3) The amount of Oxygen; (4) The amount of Nitrogen.

5. What are the residues or radicals contained in the Hydrocarbons? What is the relation to these of the Monatomic Alcohols? When the Alcohol is tested with H Cl what takes place?

6. What is a Compound Ether? Give examples, and show how these compounds are formed.

7. Give a description of Methane, and the principal Methyl Compounds, as regards their constitution and relation to each other.

8. Describe Ethane, Ethyl Hydrate, and Ethyl Oxide, as regards their mutual relations and the modes of preparation, and properties, chemical and physical, of the Hydrates and Oxide.

Five questions only to be answered.

PART II.—APRIL, 23rd, 1885.—10 A. M.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Explain fully the transformation of Alcohol into Ether, so as to show the molecular constitution of these two organic compounds and those related to them. What are the physical and chemical properties of Ether, and how is it prepared.

2. Show the manner in which theoretically the Primary Secondary and Tertiary Amines are produced by substitution. Describe Trimethylamine.

3. Show the mode of formation and molecular constitution of Acetic Acid, and Acetates, so as to illustrate the general character of the homologues of Fat Acids. Give process for preparing Acetic Acid; what is the action of potassium hydrate upon it? Show in what way you would decompose an ordinary animal oil or fat, so as to obtain its constituent organic compounds.

4. What is the chemical constitution, and what are the properties of Glycerine? What is the general nature of the transformations to which it is liable? What is the chemical constitution of Nitro-glycerine? What is the usual composition of Dynamite?

5. Tartaric Acid; its formation and mode of occurrence in nature; its chemical constitution, also that of Tartarates. Tests for Tartaric, Citric and Oxalic Acids.

6. Compare, with respect to composition and properties, those of the most important members of the series of compounds called Carbo-hydrates or Glycoses of Carbon, and show the transformations of which they are capable under the action of heat, acids or ferments.

7. Describe two of the principal Glucosides, and explain the reputed chemical constitution of the class of bodies so named.

8. Constitution of Fennel and its principal derivatives. Phenol, Benzoic Acid, Aniline.

9. Mode of occurrence and chemical constitution of the Natural Alkaloids; mode of preparation of one of the most important of these compounds. Tests for Strychnine.

10. Chloroform,—a full account of its preparation, chemical constitution and physical and chemical properties; mode of testing for its presence in organic mixtures.

Five questions to be answered.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—INORGANIC.

23RD APRIL, 1885.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Describe very briefly, but with strict accuracy, the processes for preparing : (1) Monosulphide of Iron $Fe S$; (2) Solution of Nitrogen Sulphide, $K_2 S_2$; (3) Solution of Ammonium Sulphydricum, $NH_4 HS$.

2. The three unnamed bottles placed before you contain each a Salt Solution or Water. Determine the Bases present, if any. In your report of results obtained, note carefully the tests upon which you rely in making your determinations in each case.

No testing tables, books or notes to be used.

The solutions contained the following Bases :—Ammonia, Ferric Oxide, Lime, Cobalt, Strontia, Potassa, Zinc Oxide, Magnesia, Soda.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—ORGANIC.

23RD APRIL, 1885.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the arrangement of the several parts of the apparatus used for determination of the amount of Carbon and Hydrogen in an organic substance.

2. Four samples (numbered) are placed before you. Determine which of them are organic.

The substances given were powdered Magnesium Sulphate, Sugar, Salicylic and Oxalic Acids.

3. Give a detailed account of the methods adopted by you in the preparation of organic compounds which formed the principal part of your Laboratory work this session.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

PART I.—JANUARY 27th, 1885.—10 A. M.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. What does Atmospheric Air consist of? In what proportions? And in what chemical conditions? What impurities impurities are apt to occur in the Atmospheric Air of cities, and in what way may they be detected?

2. What is the chemical constitution of Water? In what way would you ascertain experimentally the volume of each of its constituent elements. What is the relation in volume between its constituent elements and Water itself (or steam)? What impurities, if any, are found in the water supplied to the city of Halifax?

3. Explain the meaning of each of the following terms :—
(1) Oxide. (2) Anti-chloric. (3) Hydrated. (4) Ozonid. (5) Salt. (6) Double Salt.

4. In what form does Chlorine chiefly occur in nature? How is it prepared? Describe it with respect to both its physical and chemical characters. What is the chemical composition if the substance commonly called "Chloride of Lime," and whence does it differ from Calcium Chloride?

5. Compare "Chemical Affinity" with "Cohesion," and "Mechanical Mixture" with "Chemical Compound," so as to show the precise meaning of each of these terms.

6. What are the chemical and physical characters of Carbon? In what form does it occur in nature? What is the chemical nature of the compound commonly called "Carbonic Acid Gas." Give a full account of its properties, physical and chemical, and show whence it differs from the other oxide of Carbon.

7. Describe the process for preparing Nitric Acid, state what remains in the retort after distillation, and explain the reaction by an equation.

8. Describe briefly the Oxides of Nitrogen, and the ways in which they are respectively produced. What forms of combined Nitrogen occur in nature, and how are they produced?

All chemical reactions are to be shown by carefully written equations, and verbal explanations of such reactions given only where necessary, or when required by the terms of the question.

Five questions only to be answered. Parts of questions answered in addition to the five selected will not be valued. All the questions are of equal value.

PART II.—APRIL 8th, 1885.—9 A. M.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Classify the Metals, (1) according to their Atomicity; (2) according to action of Nitric Acid upon them; (3) according to grouping for testing and separation of Metallic Bases.

2. What are the ordinary Mineral Impurities in Water? How do you account for their presence? In what way would you detect them. Give a satisfactory test for Lead in Water.

3. What is the chemical constitution of Bound, regarded as the nucleus of the Aromatic Compounds? Show, by a few examples, the manner in which such compounds are formed by substitution. Give a description of Phenol, with special regard to those properties that render it of service for medical, surgical or sanitary purposes.

4. To what chemical type or group of compounds are the Natural Alkaloids referred. Explain the general constitution of these bodies, so far as known, and give process for detection of Strychnine.

5. In what way would you ascertain the amount of combined Chlorine in a sample of Water. Describe the process mentally. Would the existence of a free acid in the water affect the results; if so, in what way? How far would you regard an excess of Chlorides as an indication of Sewage contamination.

6. Give a process by which you would determine the presence of free Oxalic Acid, in a case of poisoning, and of Calcium Oxalate, as in case of urinary calculi.

7. What are the organic compounds contained in Milk? Describe and compare the three principal ones, with respect to their chemical composition and constitution, properties, and the spontaneous changes to which they are liable.

8. Compare the saturated Hydrocarbons of the Marsh Gas series with the Monatomic Alcohols, Ether, and Fatty Acids,—so as to show their connection with, or relationship to each other in chemical constitution.

Five questions only to be answered.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

PART I.—JANUARY 17th, 1885.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. In what way would you determine a substance to be Arsenious Acid when unmixed with foreign matter? Describe the process for treating the stomach and contents so as to dissolve them and obtain a clear solution fit for testing for Arsenic or Antimony compounds.

2. Explain how you would quickly ascertain the presence of Lead in a sample of Water employed in household use? In what form is Lead estimated in quantity? give calculation.

3. In what way is the presence of a soluble compound of Mercury determined with certainty. Where the Mercury is mixed with Organic matter, how is the Mercury solution extracted for testing.

4. In what condition chemically does Phosphorus occur chiefly in nature? Give a process by which it may be prepared from some act or two retorts, explaining the reactions by equations or diagrammatic formulæ. What is a "Superphosphate?" What compounds on the following formulæ represent:—(1.) P_2O_5. (2.) H_3PO_4. (3.) $Ca_3P_2O_8$.

5. Give a verbal explanation of the meaning of three of the following chemical equations:—

(1.) $2 N H_4 Cl + Ca O = 2 N H_3 + Ca Cl_2 + H_2O$.

(2.) $3 Cu + 8 H NO_3 = 3 Cu (NO_3)_2 + 4 H_2O + 2 NO$.

(3.) $3 N H_3 + O_3 = 3 H_2O + N_3$.

(4.) $N O + O_3 = N O_3$.

6. Describe and explain the process of Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. What are its properties? And what uses are used to distinguish Sulphuric Acid or Sulphates? What is the chemical nature of the action of Sulphuric Acid upon Zinc?

7. Describe the process for preparing Iodine? What impurities are apt to occur in Iodine, and inclusion and what methods would you adopt to detect them. What test are commonly used for the detection of Iodine.

8. Explain fully the chemical process, showing by equations the resulting products in cases in which the following Iodine baw part in the phenomena:—Carbon, Hydrogen, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Wood, Coal.

9. Give the process for preparing Hydrosulphuric Acid Gas, describe it as regards its physical and chemical properties, and the uses made of it in the Laboratory.

Five questions only to be answered.

PART II.—APRIL 9th, 1885. 9 A.M.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. What is common Table Salt? What impurities is it apt to contain? Describe briefly the process of Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda. What is the chemical composition of a Baking Powder? Of Soda Water?

2. Describe the Chlorides of Mercury, and explain in what way you would detect Mercurous and Mercuric Compounds, so as to distinguish carefully between them.

3. Give a full account of Antimony, with respect to its mode of occurrence in Nature, its physical and chemical characters, the mode of testing for its compounds, and of estimating their amount.

4. Explain the manner in which certain Metallic oxides and Salts, [as $Mn O_2$, $K_2 Mn O_7$, $K_2 Cr_2 O_7$, &c.] act as Oxidizing Agents, with respect specially to the chemical changes that result in the disengagement or transfer of their oxygen.

5. Explain what chemical action, if any, occurs in each case, when the following metals are placed in Hydrochloric Acid solution:—Cu, Au, Hg, Fe, Zn, Sn. Would the addition of $H NO_3$ affect the results. Explain fully.

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6. What is the composition, and what are the properties of Hydrocyanic Acid. What is Amygdaline? Scheme? Describe Cyanogen with regard to its chemical function. Explain the method adopted in ascertaining the presence of minute traces of Hydrocyanic Acid.

7. What is Chloroform? Chloral Hydrate? Explain in what way you would detect the presence of minute traces of one or both of these compounds in a mixture.

8. What is the chemical composition and constitution, of an Animal Fat? In what way would you separate its separate constituents? What does common Soap contain. What process is Fabri Oil or Fat subjected to in the manufacture of Candles; and what chemical change is brought about.

Five questions only to be answered.

BOTANY.

Examiner............ PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON, LL.D.

PART I.—JANUARY 30th, 1885.—10 A.M.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Give a description of an ordinary Parenchymatous Cell, noting particularly the cell-wall, the protoplasmic matter, soluble and insoluble matters, colouring matters, salts, or other cell-contents.

2. Describe the Epidermis, with special regard to the character of its cuticovasdl cells, the structure and functions of the Stomata, and of Epidermal Hairs.

3. Describe the principal modifications of coluloid, fibrous and vascular tissues occurring in plants.

4. A plant consists of an Axis and Lateral Organs. Describe the Axis as regards its principal modifications in form and constitution, with special reference to the distinctive characters of Exogenous, Endogenous and Acrogenous Stems.

5. Describe the leaf of an Exogenous Plant, with reference especially to its general structure and conformation, and the parts of which it consists.

6. Describe the several Verticils of the flower, and explain the relations in position as the Axis of the several parts of which each verticil consists.

7. Describe the Androecium and Gynoecium with regard especially to the functions of their parts.

8. Describe the Process of Impregnation and Formation of the Embryo in flowering plants.

Five questions only to be answered.

Part II.—10th April, 1885.

Time : Three Hours.

1. Give an outline of the Primary Divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom so far as these are founded upon or illustrated by the general nature of the Reproductive Organs, the Fruit or Seed-bearing Organs, the Structure of the Embryo or Spore, the mode of growth and nature of the tissue of the Stem, the Venation of the Leaves, and the number of parts of the Flower.

2. Show by diagrams the relative positions of the parts of the Flower in each of the great divisions of Dicotyledons, viz : (1) *Thalamiflorae*, (2) *Calyciflorae*, (3) *Corolliflorae*, (4) *Monochlamydeae*.

3. Give a concise definition of the Natural Order *Ranunculaceae*, and enumerate the principal Medicinal and Poisonous Plants which it contains.

4. Give briefly the characters of the Natural Order *Papaveraceae* and compare with *Fumariaceae*. Notice any important Medicinal Plants that belong to one or other of these orders.

5. Compare *Liliaceae* with *Amaryllidaceae*, so as to show whereby these two orders agree in structural characters, and wherein they differ.

6. Describe in botanical terms the stem, leaf, flower, and seed, of Timothy Grass (*Phleum pratense*).

7. Give a careful account of the Life History of a Fern, from the period of dropping of the spore, from the sporangium, through the successive stages of growth, to the maturity of the new plant.

8. Point out the principal characters by which the following genera are separated :—(1) *Lycopodium*, (2) *Musci*, (3) *Lichens*, (4) *Fungi*, (5) *Algae*.

Five questions only to be answered.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner ....Prof. George Lawson, Ll. D.

Part I.—January, 1885.

Time : Three Hours.

1. Point out the principal differences, structural and functional, between animals and plants.

2. Give a synopsis of the Morphological Differences or distinctions of the six types of structure, or primary divisions, of the Animal Kingdom.

3. What is meant by the terms "Homology" and "Analogy." Give examples of each. What is meant by "Serial Homology" by "Symmetry?" What kinds of Symmetry are recognizable in the Animal Kingdom?

4. Describe the Structure and Mode of Life of the *Protozoa*, as exemplified in the *Rhizopoda* and *Infusoria* respectively, with special regard to digestion, locomotion and reproduction. What is Sarcode or Animal Protoplasm?

5. Point out the essential characters of the *Coleentrata*, and the distinctions between its two classes, the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa*.

6. Describe the Apparatus and Arrangement whereby circulation of water is maintained in the *Spongida*.

7. Describe the Sclerodermic Corallum. What is the physical nature of the coral secretion in Madrepores and Red Coral? Is the Soldanus'? Is Isis? Make a Diagram, showing Darwin's three kinds of Coral Reef.

8. What are the leading characteristics of the *Echinozoa*.

9. Make two diagrams; one showing the vertical, the other the horizontal, section of the Halifax Sea Urchin as seen when dissected, naming the several organs shown.

10. Give the Life History of *Taenia Solium*, common tape-worm,— or of *Trichina spiralis*.

Four questions to be answered.

Part II.—17th April, 1885.

Time : Three Hours.

1. Show diagrammatically the arrangement of the nervous system as seen in the typical forms of *Annelides*, and describe the general anatomy of an animal belonging to the *Annelidopoda*.

2. Characterize the four classes of *Arthropoda*, viz :(1) *Myriopoda*, (2) *Insecta*, (3) *Arachnida*, (4) *Crustacea*.

3. Point out the several parts of the Mouth in *Insecta*, as modified respectively in the two types : (1) Masticating, (2) Suctorial. Give in each case details parts of a the leg of an insect.

4. Give an outline of the Classification of the *Mollusca*. Describe a Mollusc belonging to the class *Lamellibranchiata*.

5. Point out the several important anatomical features by which the *Vertebrata* are distinguished from invertebrate animals.

6. Map out the Vertebral Column into its five distinct parts, or regions.

7. Give the essential, or most important, characters of the following classes:—(1) *Pisces*, (2) *Amphibia*, (3) *Reptilia*, (4) *Aves*, (5) *Mammalia*.

8. Classify the Fishes into Huxley's six orders, as given in Wilson's Elements.

Four questions to be answered.

EXAMINATIONS FOR HONOURS.

I.—HONOURS IN CLASSICS.

Examiner .... JOHN JOHNSON, F. A.

I.

PLAUTUS : TRINUMMUS. TERENCE : HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS.
VIRGIL : GEORGICS, BOOKS I., IV.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

A. Translate : Plaut. Trin. II. 4, vv. 1-25.

1. Point out and explain unusual forms in this passage.

2. a. Mills d'achumarum imperfise Olymplco .... rcditisse
   b. Ne mali loquere apsenti antico.
   c. Is probust quem pœnitet quom probus sit et frugi bonus.
   d. æ bene is ita inoxsit, quot id, est monsta lumiger.
   Translate these lines, and write notes on peculiarities of
   Syntax.

3. a. Cam has amœnas utas merts hereditas.
      b. Sed Campano præto
      Maĺos furorum jam ardelit paturitum.
   c. Ne adstrittus calpaas, opc mea cum præssus portet.
   d. Surtis heds tua præcepta nsque habui mea moderta.
   Translate these passages, and write explanatory notes.

4. Plautus uses several Greek words in this play. Quote his
   reference to Latin. What forms of adjectives are used by
   him more commonly than by other writers ? From a line
   of this play it ras been supposed that it could not have
   been performed before a certain year.

5. Scan vv. 10, 11, 12 of extract A.

B. Translate : Ter. Heaut. Act I., Sc. 2, vv. 18-28.

1. a. " Pater ejus illuksaeñ." How may this be more fully
      expressed ?
   b. " Pudet qul est bono telivabilis." This may be explained
      in several ways.

2. a. Ut ne cui, voeneam ope-tuit tamen.
   b. Adeam : de quid eat ?
   c. Facile aequi ades : dnte remecedi cepiam
      Neva me pa upettuull fadunt copiam.
   d. Adentun tibi poa facrs caram antem.
   Write notes on peculiarities of Syntax.

3. In the Prologue Terence ssys of this comedy,
   Duplex que ex argumento facta est simplici.
   Explain this.

4. ACTA PRIMUM FIDIS IMPARIBUS. Write an explanatory note.

5. What is the difficulty in the scansion of Plautus and Terence ?
   Different methods have been suggested for its removal.

C. Translate : Virg. Georgics I., vv. 178-203.

1. a. " Ærgi variosns turcaiŝ sonetur." Is the statement
      correct ? Distinguish the meaning of *sonere* with
      different cases.
   b. " Atque illum in præcops prono ragiri actum ammi." The
      use of *atque* here has been variously accounted for.

2. a. Qute ipsa cnli Cyllerine errat in orbe.
   b. Liber et alma Cœns, vestro si munere tellus
      Chaonsam pingul glandein comentt aresta.
   c. Undique puer numeratur ararat.
   Write explanatory notes.

3. a. Tihi servist ultima Thule.
   b. Et ipsa raus murabr Garçum moniti,
   c. Patcblus in auguris rimautur jona Cayotri.
   Describe the situation of the places mentioned.

4. Scan these lines and explain peculiarities and unusual quantities :
   a. Atque Ephyre atque Opis et Asia Deiopea.
   b. Glauco et Ennopeo et Inoo Mclicertæ.

5. The latter half of the Fourth Georgic is said to have had a
   different theme originally. How may the date of this book
   be fixed ? What sources of information for the Georgics
   were at the Virgils' disposal ?

II

HORACE : EPISTLES, ARS POETICA. JUVENAL : SATIRES, VIZ.,
VIII., ETC. CICERO : DE ORATORE, BOOKS I., II.
TACITUS : ANNALS, BOOK II.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

A. Translate : Hor. Epp. II. 2, vv., 159-174.

1. Write explanatory notes on the following :
   a. Si proprium est quod guis Idem mancutin et nare cas.
   b. Aeduos in cruae jocorea anve natum.
   c. Duos aulut alnrca autane mortis aretis.
   d. Villa regalectum tomtecis aretis pupelio.

2. On what grounds did Horace claim a right to introduce new
   words into Latin ? How were these words to be formed ? Quote some
   of them.

3. Quote from Horace, examples of rules construed with unusual
   cases.

4. How is the issue of Horace's birth fixed ? *(a)* by the Coco-
   (b.) by the Epistles.

5. What references are made by Horace to the Theatre or
   Theatrical performances.

B.   Translate; Juv. Sat. XIV., vv. 256-271.

1. Explain the meaning of these lines:
a. Ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi.
b. Possum et mnialapes Joris adventare Ingentis.
c. Et Curios qua simillos.
d. Fasces ab Principiis mercanda.
e. Ungulum ire posset marmora raptare Celaeno.

2.   a. As early Epigram, afterwards inserted in the seventh satire, is said to have brought severe punishment on Juvenal.

C.   Translate: Hor. De Orat. I., Chap. 25, §§ 105-106.

1. How does Cicero classify verbal wit? Quote the substance of any one of his illustrations

2.   Nam in perfecuum excenti ex sphebio.
Effertur, inest, ad sepulcrum venientes.
in ipsum imperiis sen

From what authors does Cicero take these passages, and for what purpose?

3.   a. "Non sum tante ego" facult, "linguio, quanto Themisto-cluis fuit, et oblivisces scrum quam memor sur in hoc."
b. Grantum udens humenti illi (de, quem primum limini unum memeriae proxima.

Relate the stories connected with these passages.

4. Who are the speakers in this work? Where, and at what time are they supposed to have met?

5. Give some account of the rise of the Art of Oratory.

D.   Translate: Tac. Ann. II., 13.

1. "sensim jam adulto." How was each sense divided? The Romans distinguished one sense more than the German.

2. "aut callis longelli." What is savored in the expression as used here?

3. Some writes in this chapter are used (u) in an unusual construction (*) nowhere else.

4. Write what notes you think necessary on the following:
a. Egressus angustad per recctis et virgilios Igam.
b. Miles in loco pradii Tiberius imperatorem Setereti.
c. Solo Germanici telencis Chaucorum turmam adigati.
d. In P. Hardius censuin extra portam Exquilliam, eam chau-
cum caure januscent mere prison advertere.

5. (Germenicus) arven M. Antonius, avunculus Augustum forun.
Show this by a table.

6. How have Tacitus' peculiarities of style been classified? Give
example of any one class.

III.

AESCHYLUS: AGAMEMNON. SOPHOCLES: ŒDIPUS COLONEUS.
HOMER: ODYSSEY, BOOKS V—VIII.

Time: Three Hours.

A.   Translate: Aesch. Agam. vv. 238-257 (Tauchw's Ed.)

1. πρέπουσα δ᾽ ὡς ἐν γραφαῖς. This is sometimes translated, "Look-
ing as lovely as in a picture." What is the objection?

2. προτέλειοι ἀνδρῶν ἐσθλοΐ. Explain the force of the epithet,
προτέλειοι. For whom is such less action a why?

3. vv. 250—252 are corrupt. Give any other emendation than
that in the text, with a translation and commentary. To what class
one refer?

B.   Translate: Agam. vv. 600—686, ending σηρα κακόν.

1. λαμ. δ᾽ ἀστοῖσι... 1. This sentence has been variously construe
ed. How has the mood σ᾽ rison been differently accounted for?

2. Quote from this play some references to customs or insti-
tions of Athens.

C.   Translate: Soph. Œed. Col. 1348 - 1055.

1. ἐτρέφετ-θ μ᾽ μηρία may be translated in two ways.

2. εἰν οἱ μ᾽ ποτε α.τ.λ. Explain the construction.

3. οσα ὑλίσα. What change has been suggested and why?

D.   Translate: Œed. Col. vv. 695—766.

1. ταιδοτρόφου—Μαρὶνα Δῶν. The Epithets have been explained
differently.

2. τὸ μὲν τις οὐ νεάζον οὔτε γίρα σημαῖνον ὅλισσεν. What stories are
referred to?

3. Translate the following entrance, and explain clearly the use of
the particles δε therein.

a.   ΑΝΤ. τίὸγηγι μέν ἐπ πνόλιυ εὐίστοσσι, ὡς ὅτ᾽ ὑμφέσσα, τισόμα.
b.   ΑΝΤ. ρααρθι γᾳ ὡς ίχατιν αγαλστίων ἄλκαι.
c.   ΟΙΔ. ἄλλ᾽ ἔντερ μεν λόγον ἔρσηται-
δι᾽ οἷ ἀδρας γὰς τὸμφ δυ ἐκλιθεις· έντ.

d. ΟΙΔ. δι᾽ ἂν τίς αὐτὸ τοιοῦτο ἐξ ὑμῶν μάθοι;
ΞΕΝΟΣ. εἰ γεῖρε τὴν λέξιν; ὁ καταγέλαστα μάθοι;
ΟΙΔ. εἰ τι γυμνασίοισι συγκέλλοις μάλα;

e. ΟΙΔ. ὦδε γὰρ ἄτμης ἕλεσθ᾽, ὡς ζῶσι θεὸς;
ἄμμι τοῖ ἕλοις, ὥστε καθίσασι τοσι;

f. ΞΕΝ. εἶσθ᾽, ὁ ζεύ, δι τάδε μοι καλᾶς;

E. Translate: Hom. Od. v. vv. 240—257.

2. Account the case of πλέον. Give the noun. sing. of βίᾳ, σιν, καλλίφι & ἐπηρεγένετο admits of two explanations.

3. Translate and, if necessary, write notes on the construction or interpretation of the following extracts.

a. ...
b. ...
c. ...
d. ...

F. Translate: Od. vii. vv. 112—119.

2. Parse: αἰακστι, ἐείσατο, κατεπύκτεις, ἱστοπέδην, ἐπηρβύλ, ὅμπνιον, ἐυπβίστοις, ἀτυθδον.

3. Give the meaning and derivation of: ὅλαξε, ἀτανόσα, θαλάσσαν, μαρμαρυγάς, ἐμπάεσε, τετρηκιντα.

IV.

THUCYDIDES: Book vii. PLATO: PHÆDO. DEMOSTHENES: DE CORONA.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

A. Translate: Thuc. Book ii. ch. 41.

1. καὶ καθ᾽ ἕκαστον δοκεῖν ἂν μοι τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα...᾽ἐπὶ πλεῖστ᾽ ἂν εἴδη...μᾶλλον᾽ δι εὐτραπέλως τὸ σῶμα αὔταρκες παρέχεσθαι. Account for the triple ἂν in this sentence.

2. μετὰ μεγίστων δὲ σημείων κ.τ.λ. Show the connection of clauses in this sentence.

3. Translate the following extracts, and comment on the syntax or interpretation where necessary.

a. ἔτι δὲ ζηλοῦ ἐλάχιστ τῷδε τοῦτον, σφόνδων αὐτοὺς σπουδαῖα διά σὲ ἐλλίγορς γένωντο.
b. ἔστε μοι καὶ τοῖσι ἀπελθὼν θὰ μὰ γὰρ ἄλλος αὐτῷ.
c. τὰ τε τολμηρῶς...ὃ καὶ ἱστορεῖν ο γε μὴ καλλίστοι.

d. τὰ μὲν εἰσαγγελ τοῦ λόγου κ.τ.λ. ch. 42 sub fines.
e. αἱ ἐπιλαταγάσεις ταῦ τὸ ἐπὶ τί...ἀξίωσιν ἔχοντος τινὸς τῶν ἐκ ὑπὲρ πτωχολικῶς,—ἐν χερ ὁλ πτωχολικῶς.
f. ἵνα γ γνωμῆσι τιμωριᾶ...ἢ δοκεῖ ἦν τιμωρίαν τὰ βεβαιότερα.

4. What different senses of the year are mentioned in this Book? How many were distinguished by name?

5. What period of time is covered by Thucydides' history?

B. Translate: Plato, Phædo, ch. 85 beginning τὶ οῦ ὅρα οὖτος τοιοι ἔπιμφέρειν to end.

1. η. οἷα τὸ ὅραν ἀπέχεσθε τὸ μὴ δοκεῖτε κακότατος.
2. η. ἄτι δηλόη πράγαντε βενομησυσαι πΐξι.
3. η. οὐδὲ ἐν ταῦτα καὶ καταλίπωσι τῶν τωρεντων.
4. ξενδίσαντε ὑπ'....πέρχετε....εἶτε ὁτι....σχρύετα. Write notes on the syntax.

C. Translate: Dem. De Corona §§ 240, 241.

1. Quote and explain the different terms of abuse applied by Demosthenes to his opponent.

2. What were the charges brought against Demosthenes, and in what order and how does he meet them?

3. What "cases" or proverbs are used in this speech?

4. μὰ Δίας τὸν γνωφῆ...ἐκ τραγωνιστας αὐτὸς τινά αὐτῶς τῶν πρωδικειωνοσιν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ νεωρῶν, δι πραγιστας πλάγιοι τιν ἀναλίσκης ἐντέτται. Translate these phrases and write explanatory notes.

5. Write sentences (accentuated) to illustrate the use of πρὶν with (a) different moods (b) with different tenses of the same mood.

xcvi

V.

LATIN COMPOSITION : SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, CHAPS. I—VII. INTRODUCTION TO GREEK AND LATIN ETYMOLOGY.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

A. Translate into Latin.

Next day Clive reviewed his army and then moved by forced marches against the enemy. On reaching the neighbourhood of a village called Plassey, Clive, who had only 3,000 men, saw some 60,000 cavalry and infantry in the enemy's camp. As it was growing late, he chose a suitable place for a camp and entrenched himself. Battle was joined at day-break. For some hours it was confined to a double cannonade. Meanwhile, Clive, who had spent a sleepless night in consequence of the noise of drums and cymbals in the native camp, managed to get a short nap, nor could even the din of battle disturb him. The struggle was long doubtful. At last the war was put an end to by the treachery of one of the Nabob's officers, who joined us towards night-fall, thereby throwing them into confusion. Heavy losses were inflicted on them, and the loss was a serious one, nor was one of the first to fly. When a list of the slain was prepared, it was ascertained that seventy had fallen. Such was the cost of a victory that put the empire of India into English hands.

B. 1. On what grounds does Müller rank the Science of Language among the Natural Sciences? What objections may be urged against this classification?

2. The growth of language comprises two processes. Give full illustrations.

3. Give some account of the rise and progress of linguistic studies at Rome.

4. How much does the Science of Language owe to (a) Leibnitz (b) Hervas.

5. Trace to their originals : explicab, dama, do, fromage, foible, feu, foes, ita.

6. How does Müller disprove a theory of the derivation of French ? What use does he make of this as an illustration ?

C. 1. Distinguish "voice-sounds" and "breath-sounds," and classify letters of the alphabet accordingly.

2. Two note KI have different meanings and derivatives.

3. Greek has many words to denote "seeing." Distinguish their original meanings by giving derivatives or by giving cognates in Latin.

4. Give examples of the weakening of vowels in Latin in the scale, a-o-u-e-i.

5. What evidence is there for an older system of accentuation in Greek.

6. Show by examples the modifications of the Digamma.

7. a Initial (i) medial consonants have been lost in many Latin words.

8. What notes are not initial (σ) in Greek, (h in English. Explain apparent exceptions.

xcvii

VI.

MAHAFFY'S HISTORY OF GREEK CLASSICAL LITERATURE.—CRUTTWELL'S HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE.—DONALDSON'S THEATRE OF THE GREEKS.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

A. 1. Homer : a. meanings given to his name.

b. Explanations of the precision of the dates of his birth.

c. Paley's theory and the grounds thereof.

d. Mahaffy's summoning up of the controversy.

2. Aeschylus : a. A brief account of his life.

b. How he avoids difficulties in taking contemporary events as a subject for a drama, and the precedent he had.

c. What part in the Agamemnon is entirely his own creation.

d. A short criticism of his style.

3. What facts have we for fixing the earliest dates for the use of writing among the Greeks.

4. Thucydides : a. His connection with the Peloponnesian War.

b. His trustworthiness.

c. Objections to the style and matter of his speech.

B. 1. What is the origin of C. M. L. as signs of number?

2. How is the existence of an early ballad literature in Latin disproved ?

3. The term Saturnius was used in two senses. There were the methods of scanning the earliest Latin verses. Quote Horace's opinion of them.

4. The Romans claimed one department of literature as their own. What is the origin of its name? It was partly like and partly unlike the poems of Archilochus and the new Comedy. Quote some criticisms of Horace on one of the earliest authors in this department.

5. The Romans and the Greeks studied philosophical theories from different points of view. The changes caused by the acquaintance of the Romans with this subject.

6. Why was Virgil's Epic poem successful while the Epic poems of other authors before and after him failed.

C. 1. The Dithyramb, and the improvements introduced by Arion.

2. The changes made by Aeschylus in Tragedy.

3. A full account of the different Dionysia.

4. The Chorus : its training, dress, performance etc. Horace's statement of its duties.

5. The names and uses of different parts of stage machinery. The plays in which they were used.

6. The position occupied by actors in Greece.

II.—HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner .... C. MACDONALD, M. A.

I.

TRIGONOMETRY AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Time : Three Hours.

1. The compass bearings of two lighthouses, at a known distance from each other, and in the same latitude, are observed from the deck of a vessel at two times t and t_1. Find the ship's course, and the rate of sailing.

2. Prove $\tan 2x - (\sin 2x + \sin x) = \tan x \tan 2x \tan x$.

3. Express $\cos^{-5} \theta$ and $\sin^{-5} \theta$ in terms of descending multiples of θ, x being an odd integer.

4. Resolve $x^{2n} - 1 = 0$ into Quadratic factors, and shew that
$$\sqrt{5} = 2^{n-1} \cos \frac{\pi}{2n} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n} ......\cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2n}.$$

5. Apply the results of the last problem to prove that, if lines be drawn from the angles of a regular polygon to all the other angles, the number of sides being $2n$ and the radius of the circumscribing circle a; their continued product = $2 n a$.

6. Shew that, when $x=0$, $x^x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{x}}$.

7. Illustrate shortly the advantage of the "polar triangle" in the investigations of Spherical Trigonometry.

8. Prove the first of Napier's Analogies, viz. :
$$\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

9. Given the day of the month, and the latitude of the place of observation ; also, that twilight, Astronomically, begins and ends when the sun is 18° below the horizon : find the duration of daylight, *treating the sun's declination as constant.*

10. Shew how the equation $y = f(x)$ may be geometrically represented, and similarly trace the scheme of $y = f(x).f'(x)$ is the 1st derived function from $f(x)$ (=0.) Hence infer the main proposition in the proof of Sturm's Theorem.

11. Find by Sturm's Theorem the situation of the positive root, if any, of the equation, $x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 11 = 0$.

12. Explain and criticise Newton's method of approximating the roots of equations.

II.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Time : Three Hours.

1. If $\theta = \alpha$, $\beta = b$, $\gamma = 0$ be the equations to the sides of the triangle ABC : the equation to the line bisecting the side C and passing through the centre of the inscribed circle is $a - b\beta = (a - b)\gamma$.

2. Given a circle and a straight line. A variable circle always touches them. Shew that the locus of its centre is a hyperbola.

3. Shew that $(ax - by)^2 = c^2 (a^2 + b^2)$ contains the equations to the lines drawn from the centre of a circle to the points at which the tangents from θ, b meet it : (c = radius.)

4. Shew that if the conjugate diameters of an ellipse are equal, and p be the angle between them, $\cos \phi = \frac{5ab}{a^2 + b^2}$.

5. Given the curve, $4x^2 + 3xy + y^2 = 1$. Refer the curve to its principal axes : and shew that the given axes being rectangular, the new axes are inclined to them at angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

6. Any line is drawn cutting a hyperbola and its asymptotes. Shew that the parts of it intercepted between the asymptotes and the curve are equal.

7. Shew that if a and e be the coefficients of x^2 and y^2 and λ that of xy is the general equation of the 2nd degree, $b^2 - 4ac$ is unaffected by the turning round of the axes of co-ordinates, both systems being rectangular.

8. r and r_1 are two focal distances ; and l is the semi-latus rectum. Prove that if they are on the same side of the principal directrix or major axis and make equal angles with it, $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r_1}$ is constant ; and if inclined to each other at right angles, $\left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)^2$ is constant.

9. The principal axes of an ellipse intercept a portion of a tangent at any point P of the ellipse. Shew that the locus of the middle point of the intercepted line is the curve whose equation is $\frac{a^2}{2x^2} + \frac{b^2}{2y^2} = 4$.

III.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Apply Maclaurin's Theorem to expand $\tan^{-1} x$ in ascending powers of x.

2. Explain the difference between total and partial differential coefficients and show that, if $u = f(x, y) = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ can be found from the equation $\frac{du}{dx} + \left(\frac{du}{dy}\right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

3. The cone of greatest conical surface that can be inscribed in a sphere, has its height $= \frac{4}{3} r$.

4. If $xy = a e^{\frac{x}{a}} + b e^{-\frac{x}{a}}$, prove $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 0$; and eliminate the arbitrary function from $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$.

5. If the curve $y = \phi(x)$ touch the curve $y = \phi_1(x)$, prove that if the contact be of an even order, the touching curve both cuts and touches the other; but, if of an odd order, it touches only.

6. Prove the formula for the Radius of curvature in Spirals, viz. $\rho = u \frac{ds}{d\rho}$, and find ρ in the curve $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$.

7. Integrate $\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}$ and $\frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$; also, two of the following three expressions, $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cos bx \, dx$, $\frac{dx}{a^3 + b \cos x}$, $\tan^{-3} x \, dx$, $\frac{dx}{a^3 + x^3}$, $\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} dx$.

8. Find the area of the curve in question 6, as the radius vector revolves from 0 through four right angles : and find the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a segment of a circle round its chord.

9. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{p^2} = u^2 + \left(\frac{du}{d\theta}\right)^2$, and apply it to find p in any of the conic sections.

10. If the equation $y^3 + \{ay + x^2\} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ is not an exact differential, an integrating factor may be found. Integrate it either by using that factor, or by any other method.

11. The curve that cuts at right angles all the curves (Cissoids) whose equation is $y^2 = \frac{x^3}{a - x}$, a being the variable parameter, is

$$x^2 + y^2 = c(3x^2 + y^2).$$

12. Consider the curve, $ay^2 = x^3 - bx^2$: specially to find whether it has any conjugate point, point of inflexion, or asymptote. Point out any other features of it you may think worth notice.

(Eight questions only to be answered, first three being of least value.)

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Examiner .... J. G. MacGregor, D. Sc.

APRIL 27TH—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

N. B.—No more than ten questions to be answered.

1. Prove that the transversal component of the acceleration of a moving point (r, θ) is $\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)$, and show that if the acceleration is directed to a fixed point, the radius vector from that point sweeps over equal areas in equal times.

2. A point is moving with an acceleration, inversely proportional to the square of its distance from a given point. When at a given position it has the speed which it would have had, had it fallen under the given acceleration to that position from a point infinitely distant. Show that its path is a parabola.

3. Show how to find the position of a rigid system after a given period during which it has been rotating with given angular velocities about given axes fixed in the body.

4. The amount and the plane of a single shear being given, find the angle between the planes of no distortion, the positions of the principal axes of the strain, and the values of the principle elongations.

5. Assuming the truth of the equation,

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 f}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 f}{dz^2} = -4\pi\rho,$$

for points at which $\rho = 0$, prove its truth generally, and apply it to determine the attraction of a uniform cylindrical shell of infinite length on a particle in the body of the shell.

6. Find the surface integral of normal attraction over a surface enclosing a given attracting mass, and apply it to show that the attraction of a uniform plate of infinite extent on a particle is independent of the distance of the particle from it.

7. Show that the equations which give the motion of a free rigid body relative to its centre of mass are the same as they would be if the centre of mass were fixed.

8. A homogeneous rigid sphere has a given angular velocity about a diameter. If the sphere gradually contract, remaining consistently homogeneous, find its angular velocity when it has half its original diameter.

9. Find the amount of inertia and the radius of gyration of a right cone of given dimensions and of uniform density, direct as such through its vertex and a diameter of its base, it being given that the radius of gyration of a uniform disc about a diameter is half its radius.

10. A uniform sphere rolls, without sliding, down a rough inclined plane. Write down the equations of motion.

11. It was observed in 1826, in an iron-foundry in which one of the forge-bellows opened in a flat wall, that a board presented to the blast was sucked up against the wall. Account for this phenomenon.

Left column

12. Shew that the velocity of a "long" wave in a canal of uniform width and unconsidered depth l, is equal to $\sqrt{gl}$.

13. A given mass of fluid is in equilibrium. Shew that the resultant force at any point of it is normal to the surface of equal pressure through the point, and that the surfaces of equal pressure are also equipotential surfaces or surfaces of equal density.

14. Define absolute temperature, and shew that in a reversible thermodynamic engine the heat taken in at the absolute temperature of the source is to the heat rejected at the absolute temperature of the refrigerator as the absolute temperatures. Shew how the readings of an ordinary thermometer may be changed to absolute temperature.

III.—HONOURS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner .... Rev. W. Lyall, Ll.D.

Time: Three Hours.

1. Psychologically, how may Berkeley's doctrine in regard to matter, and Reid's estimation of that doctrine be rated, be rated? What is fairly implied in Berkeley's recognition of Sensations and Perceptions, as distinguished from ideas? On what grounds does Berkeley contend for the substantive existence of mind while he denies that of matter?

2. What more recent doctrine seems to coincide with Kant's extreme view, while it cleverly admits the separate unity of mind—that to a paradox—what paradox?

3. What is the amount of Kant's distinction between the sporadic the Reason and the Practical Reason? Might not scientific be referred to the Speculative Reason, as well as the Practical, with only as a *feeling* force in the case of the Practical?

4. Give some account of the theories of Perception from the titles of Descartes, or the "species" of Aristotle, to the doctrine of Immediate Perception as held by Reid and Hamilton. Wherein does Hamilton diverge from Reid, or what does he hold more than Reid, on the subject?

5. How may it be shewn that Emotion is as much a Hypothetical Emotion or Connotation Emotion as Reason or any Emotion to include under that classification.

Right column

LOGIC.

Examiner .... Rev. W. Lyall, Ll.D.

Time: Three Hours.

1. What is the import of the definition of Logic, as "the science of the laws of thought as thought"?

2. Distinguish Concepts, Judgments, and Reasonings. Under what two quantities may they be regarded? Can reasoning however, be properly regarded as a matter of quantity? Give the rationale or theory of true reasoning. What are Brown's, Mill's, and Hamilton's views, respectively, of true reasoning process.

3. What seems to have been altogether overlooked in their account of the process? How would you treat the charge of the syllogism involving a petitory process? In what relation does the proposition: "Man is a free agent," stand to the proposition: "All moral agents are free agents?"

4. Is there such a thing as "Inductive Reasoning," or may we not speak of the "Inductive process" as distinguished from "deductive Reasoning," so called? Point out what is inductive and what is deductive in the process.

5. What are the steps in the Inductive Process? Illustrate them by Newton's "theory of gravity," and Descartes' "theory of Vortices," as accounting for the motions of the Heavenly bodies: also Newton's theory of the rainbow, and the different theories invented to explain the occurrence of fossil remains in the various strata of the earth.

METAPHYSICS.

Examiner .... J. G. Schurman, M.A., D.Sc.

I.

PLATO: Theætetus and Republic. Aristotle: De Anima et Metaphysics, Bk. i. Descartes: Method and Meditations. Locke: Essay on Human Understanding. Berkeley: Philosophical Works.

Time: Three Hours.

1. Outline Plato's conception of Dialectic; and compare it with (if you can) Kant's and (?) Hegel's.

2. οὐ δὴ ... ὁ λόγος ἑρμηνεία ... οὐσίαν. What points, if any, in the Platonic estimation of this definition of knowledge, do you consider irrefragable?

3. ἐφεξῆς λέγε (ἀκολούθως ὁ πρότερος) τελεώτερος ὀνόματι λόγον ἔχων. Translate and explain carefully the words and phrases in brackets.

4. On what ground does Descartes maintain that "I clearly perceive there is more reality in the infinite substance than in the finite and therefore that in some way I possess the notion of God before that of myself"?

5. Examine critically Locke's "Idea of Substance."

6. Taking Berkeley's distinction between 'notions' and 'ideas,' show how this imperfectly developed theory of notions might be worked out, in the spirit of his philosophy, to results incompatible with the Sensationalism of his earlier works.

7. Does Berkeley's philosophy satisfy the postulates of our mathematico-physical explanations of nature?

II.

HUME: TREATISE ON HUMAN NATURE, VOL. I. KANT: CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

Write an essay on *The Humian and the Kantian doctrine of causality*.

You are required to limit your essay, which is to be compact and well ordered rather than lengthy, to the following topics:

(1) Brief outline of Hume's treatment of causality.
(2) How Kant generalised Hume's problem.
(3) How Kant defined and schematized the category of causality, and proved his second analogy of experience.
(4) Does Kant answer Hume?
(5) The value of Kant's doctrine of causality irrespective of Hume.

ETHICS.

Examiner . . . . PRINCIPAL ROSS, D. D.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

Only fifteen of the following questions to be answered.

1. Of what more comprehensive subject does Aristotle consider Ethics a department?

2. Into how many departments does he divide this larger subject? Specify the subject matter of each of these divisions.

3. What is the principal subject discussed in the first book?

4. What is the starting point from which the treatise on *Ethics* commences?

5. Point out the difference between *energy* (ἐνεργεια), *capacity* (δυναμις) and *habit* (ἕξις), and their interdependence on, and relation to each other.

6. Give the definition of "the Good" which he approves.

7. Define "deliberate preference (προαιρεσις).

8. What is the object of *volitions*, according to Aristotle?

9. Into how many and what divisions does he classify actions?

10. When a man by violence acts becomes unjust and unable to become just, how does he prove that he is still responsible?

11. Of what subjects do the third and sixth books treat?

12. For what reasons does he maintain that *contemplative* happiness is the most complete?

13. What, according to Bishop Butler, renders beings capable of moral government?

14. Mention particularly the object or objects about which, according to this divine, the *Moral Faculty* is exercised.

15. From what, in his opinion, does the perception of ill desert arise?

16. By what arguments does he prove that benevolence does not constitute the whole of virtue?

17. State briefly Smith's theory of moral sentiment. In what way did this theory tend to advance the cause of Ethical Science?

18. State, somewhat in extenso, Sir James Mackintosh's theory of conscience.

H

IV.—HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner .... W. J. ALEXANDER, PH. D.

I.

APRIL 15TH.—3 TO 6 P. M.

1. Sketch the origin of English Comedy, and its development up to the production of the Merchant of Venice.

2. Give an analysis and criticism of Marlow's tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

3. On what sources is our text of Shakespeare based? What problems arise from the nature of these sources? Illustrate particularly by the case of *Hamlet*.

4. Contrast Shakespeare and Johnson as writers of Comedy.

5. Give an analysis of the character of Hamlet, and also of any character in a tragedy of Shakespeare not specified for special study.

6. Explain whatever may require explanation in the following passages:—

(a) But Bacon roves a bear beyond his reach.

(F. Bacon and F. Bungay.)

(b) Her teeth are shelves of precious margarites
Richly enclosed with ruddy coral cleaves.

(F. B. and F. B.)

(c) Rouge, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.

(Lear.)

(d) Our mean sources us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities.

(Lear.)

(e) Old fools are babes again; and must be used
With checks as flatteries, when they are seen abused.

(Lear.)

(f) And sheathed their swords for lack of argument.

(Henry V.)

(g) Mark then abounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Break out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality.

(Henry V.)

(h) Bardolph and Nym had ten times more valour than this roaring devil i' the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a wooden dagger.

(Henry V.)

(i) ......silent as the moon
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.

(Sam. Ag.)

(j) I on the other side
Used no ambition to command my deeds.

(Sam. Ag.)

7. Paraphrase accurately in simple and clear language :

Henry V., I., 2, 175.

Exeter.—While the armed hand doth fight abroad,
The advised head defends itself at home ;
For government, though high and low and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep in one consent
Congreeing in a full and natural close
Like music.

Canterbury.—Therefore doth Heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavour in continual motion ;
To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
Obedience ; for so work the honey-bees,
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.

Hamlet, I., 4, 69.

They cleap us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition ; and indeed it takes
From our achievement, though performed at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.
So, oft it chances in particular men,
That for some vicious mole of nature in them
As their birth—wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his origin—
By the o'ergrowth of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason,
Or by some habit that too much o'er-leavens
The form of plausive manners, that these men
Carrying, I say, the stamp of one defect,
Being nature's livery, or fortune's star—
Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may undergo—
Shall in the general censure take corruption
From that particular fault.

8. Assign each of the following quotations to its author :—

(a) It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,
Strength, comeliness of shape, or amplest merit,
That woman's love can win or long inherit.

(b) Not mine own fears, nor the prophetic soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things to come,
Can yet the lease of my true love control,
Supposed as forfeit to a confined doom.

(c) And after all came life, and lastly Death ;
Death with most grim and grisly visage seen,
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath ;
Ne ought to see, but like a shade to ween,
Unbodied, unsoul'd, unheard, unseen.

(d) O Proserpina,
For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's waggon! daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets dim
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath;

(e) Black is the beauty of the brightest day;
The golden ball of Heaven's eternal fire,
That danced with glory on the silver waves,
Now wants the fuel that inflamed his beams,
And all with blackness, and for foul disgrace,
He binds his temples with a lowering cloud,
Ready to darken earth with endless night.

(f) All these indignities, for such they are
From thee, those evils I deserve, and more;
Acknowledge them from God inflicted on me
Justly; yet despair not of his final pardon
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to re-admit the suppliant.

(g) And there amongst the cream-bowls she did shine
As Phœbe 'mongst her princely brethren bright
She turned her mock over her lily arms,
And dived them into milk to run her cheese;
But, wither thou the milk, her crystal skin,
Chesheri with fines of azure, made her blush
That art or nature durst bring for compare,

(h)   I do beseech you—
Though I perchance am vicious in my guess,
As, I confess, it is my nature's plague
To spy into abuses, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not—that your wisdom yet,
From one that so imperfectly conceits,
Would take no notice, nor build yourself a trouble
Out of his scattering and unsure observance.

(i)   Such is the nature of these novices, that think to have
learning without labour, and treasure without travel : either
not understanding, or else not remembering, that the finest
edge is made with the blunt whetstone : and that the fairest
jewel fashioned with the hard hammer.

(j)   But what greater debasement can there be to royal dignity,
whose towering and steadfast height rests upon the unmovable
foundations of justice and heroic virtue, than to chain it in a
dependence of subsisting, or reining, to the painted battle-
ments and gaudy rottenness of periury, which wants but one
puff of the king's to blow them down like a pasteboard house
built of court-cards?

(k)   It is not possible to have the true pictures or statues of
Cyrus, Alexander, or Cæsar, no nor of the kings or great
personages of later years ; for the originals cannot last, and
the copies cannot but lose of the life and truth. But the
images of men's wits and knowledges remain in books,
exempted from the wrong of time and capable of perpetual
renovation. Neither are they fitly to be called images, be-
cause they generate still, and cast their seeds in the minds
of others, provoking and causing infinite actions and opinions
in succeeding ages.

II.

APRIL 26TH.—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. Give a brief abstract of Sidney's *Apologie for Poetrie*. What
are his criticisms on the contemporary English drama? In how far is
he justifiable in these, and in how far blamed by the preconceived
notions of the time?

2. Give a concise account of Bacon's life and works.

3. Describe the style of the Fairy Queen, including language,
grammar, versification, etc., illustrating by quotations.

4. Set down, as briefly as possible, the main facts with regard to
the following writers, or writings:—George Gascoigne, George Chap-
man, Michael Drayton, Sir John Davies ; Shepherd's Calendar, Arcadia,
Tottel's Miscellany, Shakespeare's Sonnets, Euphues.

5. Enumerate the prominent defects of Wordsworth as a poet, and
discuss his excellences, illustrating the latter by quotations.

6. Contrast the general attitude of Shelley and Tennyson to the
world about them.

7. Assign each of the following passages to its author :—

(a) The old order changeth yielding place to new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

(b)   For I have learned
To look on nature not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth ; but hearing oftentimes
The still sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample power
To chasten and subdue.

(c)   A gentle shock of mild surprise
Has carried far into his heart the voice
Of mountain torrents ; or the visible scene
Would enter unawares into his mind,
With all its solemn imagery, its rocks,
Its woods, and that uncertain heaven received
Into the bosom of the steady lake.

(d)   Yet a little, ere it fled,
Did he resign his high and holy soul
To images of the majestic past,
That passed within his passive being now,
Like winds that bear sweet music when they breathe
Through some dim latticed chamber.

(e)   For now the moorhen quiet holds the hill,
The grasshopper is silent in the grass,
The lizard with its shadow on the stone
Rests like a shadow, and the circle sleeps,
The purple fervour droop ; the golden bee
Is lily-cradled.

(f)   We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names
Of shale and bourne-lands, crag and tarn and tuft,
Amygdaloid and trachyte, till the sun
Grew broader toward his death and fell, and all
The rosy heights came out above the lawns.

(p.)   Heartless things
Are done and said i' the world, and many worms
And beasts and men live on, and mighty earth;
From sea and mountain, city and wilderness
In vesper low, or joyous orison
Lifts still its solemn voice.

(q.)   Half the sky
Was roofed with clouds of rich emblazonry,
Dark purple at the zenith, which still grew
Down the steep west into a wondrous hue
Brighter than burning gold, even to the rent
Where the swift sun yet paused in his descent
Among the many-folded hills.

(r.) But breeze o'erspent, and sunshine gleamed—
The forest to embolden :
Reddened the fiery lines, and shot
Transparence through the golden.

(s.) They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder,
A dreary sea now flows between them ;
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder
Shall wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.

(t.) O Reader! had you in your mind
Such stores as silent thought can bring,
O gentle reader! you would find
A tale in everything.

(u.) We look before and after
And pine for what is not,
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught.

(m.) He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the great God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

(n.) Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of self-sacrifice ;
The confidence of reason give ;
And in the light of truth thy bondsman let me live ?

(v.) A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June.

(p.) The one Spirit's plastic stress
Sweeps through the dull dense world, compelling there
All new successions to the forms they wear.

(q.) Thy brother Death came, and cried
'Wouldst thou me ?'
Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy eyed
Murmured like a noontide bee,
'Shall I nestle near thy side,
Wouldst thou me ?'—And I replied,
'No not thou.'

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6. Translate :—

(a.) Tú cwǣðon his him hétwónan : 'Ðon wynne is tídelon, and áclon his or lýre ! Witheállan hér hæðlos tígelon for sǽle and ðerwan for wéol-ðúl. And hír eméndon : 'Ðon túndelan ór céntro, and síngel átl héldon lýmon : úton wéorðian éton nemon, éor éstdélan on Angló-Saxon ?

(b.) And his im is pláre to ðelon gecéordan ðæt his with ðiese hére wénmon ; and his tídelon, ...

III.

Anal. 24TH.—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

1. Give the characteristics of the English Language in the first period—before the conquest, and also in the period from 1150—1480.

2. (a) Construen that schalden hope here clene of here bettes,
That bouth comehed in care : and construen that hate,
So harde hoo bouth with Avarice' I keepit togedere.
That sin as trouthe of Trintte' but trycherie of helle
And a leornyng for lewed men' the latere forteolde.

(a) For that thre men, viltuous hoo,
Wer his leyis all utterly,
And had veuhit so beauly
To se quhen that vengeaus myght tak
Of the kyng for Johan owmynys sak,
That that thocht from that lesse leif j
And sen him then well that his lede myght,
And gif that hand myght cherise ewa,
Fra that thed the kyng had shep :
That thed mynht vya the vede agayn
His men, that thocht, that sad not dreid.

(c) The zonhed comand to quoher tar hure aud far drede,
Whan he wist wisely : that he was his lerd.
And bihre in his lert luthand yid he kus glæ lyn,
He wold prestely perceyve' perticion him thout
Therfor leverly a tyt he mid him the seiðe.
  (d) ——— to abai his lyf anon forlede
  Ye, sheve lo slai, and that is lone whyle
  Than thou woch gve a peas act hat a wyle.
  (e) 'Lat te', quod he, 'it min' not be as knewit.'
  (f) His halcnoy that was all penuly gryn.
  (g) It is all tandy and to-tore also,
  (h) 'Ther of no fors good yomon' quod oure hoest;
  'Sin of the counyng of thy lord thou werst.'

(i) This like servant anon-aygat out yoke.

(j) I says he took out of his owen sleve
A layne of silver (yond moot he cheve?)

(k) Ye shal not whine a myte in that challace
But warien al that ye may rape and renne,

(l) That he nas al thewes or he asterted.

(1) Assign each of the passages a, b and c to the work and author from which it is taken. (2) Rewrite b and c in modern English. (3) Discuss dialectic peculiarities in d and e. (4) Discuss the grammatical forms (in all the passages) which vary from modern usage, comparing them with the corresponding West Saxon forms. (5) Discuss all obscure or obsolete words and expressions.

3. Discuss the etymology of cheuer, trinole, encoile, coign, rochloc, fapartyn, herberpeaux, tcombastre, verdegrese.

4. Scan, and note peculiarities of scansion in the following lines :—
(a) That hath done since herrible, that he.

(b) O glotonye, luxurie, and hasardrye :

(c) Tare passeus may ther ryg12 wel be.

(d) Unto our host, he seyde, 'benedicitie'!

(e) And ye him knewe, as wel as do I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner .... REV. J. FORREST.

I.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

1. How can you account for the imperfect ideas of religious toleration that prevailed among all classes during the 12th century?

2. What share had England in the Thirty Years War?

3. June 2nd, 1642, Parliament sends 19 propositions to the king. Give the substance of them. How were they received?

4. Give an account of the campaign of Charles I, against Scotland, in 1639.

5. What were the relations of the English Court with the court and policy of France during 1637—9?

6. Give an account of the negotiations at Uxbridge.

7. What was the Glamorgan Treaty?

8. Flight of the king to the Scots. Trace the influences which led Charles to take this step. What other courses were suggested?

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9. Army marches towards London (1647) makes liberal proposals to the king. What were they?

10. How do you account for the arbitrary acts of Cromwell towards the Parliament?

11. What were the terms of the Secret Treaty of Dover, 1670?

12. What Acts express best the principle of religious toleration were passed in the reign of Charles II ? How far did the king sympathise with them.

13. Give a list of leading Authorities for English History of Stuart Period?

II.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

1. In 1604 James concluded peace with Spain. What was the nature of the treaty and what were its influences?

2. Henry II of France met Sully as ambassador extraordinary to the court of James. What was the object? What the results?

3. "The two sovereigns" (Henry IV & James) "also made common cause in the Cleves—Julien question." Explain.

4. What was the Ecclesiastical condition of Scotland at the time of James' accession to the English throne?

5. Write a short article on Henry Frederick Prince of Wales.

6. "The Speech with which James opened his last Parliament was couched in a tone of unusual hesitation." Why?

7. Give an outline of the Foreign policy of England from 1625 to 1627.

8. Write brief notes on the French marriage Treaty.

9. Give an account of the loan of English Ships to the French in 1625.

10. Who was the author of "Electionando." Why was the book condemned? What punishment was inflicted upon the author?

11. Write an account of the impeachment of Buckingham.

12. What illegal methods did Charles adopt for raising money? By what ancient precedents did he attempt to justify them?

III.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

1. No private man could have recovered an acre of land, without proving a better right than James had to the crown of England. What then had James to rest upon?

2. The first Parliament of James vindicates its privileges. What were the main considered and the chief points urged by commons?

5. Regarding the conviction of Sir Walter Raleigh, Hallam says, "Such a verdict was thought contrary to law even in that age of ready convictions." Explain.

6. November 1621, Parliament re-assembles. Commons protest against violation of their liberties. Give the substance of their protest. How was it received?

8. At which Parliament of Charles I was the "Petition of Right," drawn up? When did it meet? What were the terms of the Petition?

6. Charles wished to put Felton to the rack. What was the decision of the judges? What deductions does Hallam make from this?

7. Give a brief historical sketch of the court of Star Chamber, and shew how under James I and Charles I, it was made the chief weapon of defence used by the government against its assailants.

8. Give a brief sketch of military force in England prior to the time of Charles I.

9. What constitutional questions arose out of the impeachment of Danby?

10. Hallam discusses four theories as to the principle on which the elective franchise in ancient boroughs, was originally possessed. Give the substance of his views?

11. "During the interval......another difference had arisen. This concerned the long agitated question of the right of the Lords to make alterations in money bills. Briefly state the question as discussed by Hallam.

FACULTY OF LAW.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1885.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner ....PROFESSOR WELDON.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the Anglo-Saxon County Court.

2. Describe the fiscal system of the Anglo-Saxons.

3. Explain the terms : Fees, Demesne lands, Reliefs, Primer Seisin, Socage, Hidage, Homage.

4. Describe the different forms of land tenure at the time of the Charter.

5. Summarize the provisions of *Magna Carta.*

6. Explain these Articles of the Charter :
   (17) Common Pleas to be held at some place certain.
   (24) Sheriffs, &c., not to hold pleas of the Crown.
   (33) Weans in future not to be put in English rivers.

7. Give the history of the judicial functions of the King's Council.

8. Account for the rise of the equitable jurisdiction of the Chancellor.

9. Write short notes on :
   (a) Voting in English Counties.
   (b) Wages of members.
   (c) University Representation.
   (d) Minority Representation in the Reform Act of 1867.
   10. Give an account of the Ship Money case.

11. Give an account of the legislative work of the Long Parliament in 1641.

12. What is the history of English legislation as to length of parliaments. Is the present term too long ? Give reasons.

13. Give a full account of the *Habeas Corpus* writ. Does the English writ of *Habeas Corpus* run into Canada ?

14. What is the purpose of the Independence of Parliament Act of Canada ? What are the Nova Scotia Statutory provisions on this subject ? Argue for or against the New Brunswick law that vacates the seat in the Assembly of an M. P. P. who accepts a salaried office in the Executive Council.

15. Are decisions in the House of Lords binding upon Canadian Courts ? Why are they more authoritative than the decisions of the United States Supreme Court ?

CONTRACTS.

Examiner .... Mr. RUSSELL.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

1. When does an acceptance communicated by mail, bind the offerer? When does the revocation by mail, of an offer, take effect so as to prevent acceptance?

a. A offers by mail to sell B a specific lot of goods. B mails an acceptance, after which, A having changed his mind, mails a revocation of the offer before receiving the acceptance. Is A bound?

b. A offers as before, B accepts the offer, but the latter miscarries and is never received by A, who, not hearing from B, sells the goods to another. B sues for damages. Can he recover?

c. A offers as before, B accepts, but afterwards changes his mind and revokes his acceptance by telegram, which is the first communication A receives from him. Can A hold him to his acceptance?

2. What classes of contracts come within the fourth section of the Statute of Frauds, and what provision does the statute make in reference to them?

a. A sues B for breach of promise to marry.

b. A assigns to B a debt due from C, and guarantees B that it will be paid.

c. A agrees with B to pay him the amount due him from C, if B will discharge C, to which B consents.

d. A agrees with B, that if B will furnish goods to C, he will pay for them when the credit expires, if C does not.

Which of these contracts are within, and which are not within the statute of frauds?

3. Under what circumstances may the compromise of an invalid claim be a good consideration for a promise?

"Forbearance to enforce an unenforceable claim, can be no consideration for a promise."—ANSON.

Comment on this proposition.

4. (*a.*) Discuss the law with reference to mistake as to the nature of the promise avoiding a contract?

(*b.*) A sells B a quantity of oats. B thinks they are old oats, and would not buy them but for that impression. A knows that he is thus mistaken, and that he would not purchase the oats but for that mistake? Does the contract hold?

5. Explain and illustrate the maxim, *ignorantia juris neminem excusat.* What limitation of the principle does Lord WESTBURY suggest in *Cooper vs. Phibbs?*

6. How do you determine whether a contract made in breach of a statute is prohibited or only penalized?

7. What is the legal position of a *bona fide* holder for value of a promissory note given under illegal consideration?

8. "A contract confers upon the parties to it rights *in rem*, as well as rights *in personam.*" Explain the terms, rights *in rem* and rights *in personam*; expand the statement and illustrate it by reference to *Lumley vs. Gye* or *Bowen vs. Hall.*

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9. Where one of the parties to a contract, announces to the other his intention not to perform it, has the latter a cause of action, or must he wait till the time for performance arrives? State the principle settled by the case of *Hochster vs. De Latour.*

10. Plaintiff agreed with Defendant that his ship should sail to Odessa, and take a cargo to be loaded within a certain number of days. The vessel reached Odessa, and the master demanded a Cargo, which Defendant's agent refused to supply. The master remained at Odessa, and continued to demand a cargo. But before the running days were out war was proclaimed between England and Russia and it became legally impossible to perform the contract. Plaintiff sued for the breach. Discuss his right to recover.

11. In what cases will the performance of a contract be excused because of its becoming impossible after the contract is entered into? On what principle do the cases rest?

12. What is the legitimate meaning of the term warranty? Explain and illustrate one or other of the meanings with which it is less accurately used.

REAL ESTATE.

Examiner .... JAMES THOMSON, Esq., Q. C.

FIRST YEAR.

TIME: ONE AND A HALF HOURS.

1. What is essential to constitute an Estate of Dower?

2. What is essential to constitute a tenancy by the curtesy?

3. What part of the Real Estate may a life tenant use without rendering himself liable for waste?

4. What is waste?

5. What is a remainder? Give an example.

6. What is a contingent remainder? Give an example.

7. A unfeoffs B to the use of himself and his heirs till his marriage with C, then to his own use for life, and after the determination of that Estate, by forfeiture or otherwise, to the heirs of his body and so on; then to an unborn son and his heirs and so on to his own heirs. Analyse and give reasons for your answer to this question.

8. Land is conveyed to the use of A for life, and after the determination of that Estate to B during the life of A, and his assigns and after the determination of that Estate, to the use of C for life, and after the determination of that Estate, to the use of D, who is now living; and after his death to his heirs and assigns, and after the determination of that Estate to the use of E for life, with power to make leases, and the determination of that Estate to the use of F for life. Analyse and give reasons for above limitations.

9. Land is conveyed to the use of A during life and after the determination of that Estate by forfeiture or otherwise in his life to trustees and their heirs during the life of A, in trust for A, and his assigns, and after his decease in trust for the first and other sons of A, and their respective heirs, and after the determination of that Estate to the use of F for life. Analyse and give reasons for above limitations.

10. Land is conveyed to the use of A for life, and after his death to his children or such of them as A shall by deed or will appoint, and in default of such appointment to all his children in equal shares. Analyse and give reasons for above limitations.

REAL PROPERTY.

Examiner .... Hon. S. L. Shannon, Q.C., D.C.L.

Time: Three Hours.

1. What is an estate for years? In whose does this estate vest after the death of the tenant for years?

2. What important difference exists between a lease and an agreement for a lease?

3. A lease is made with the usual form of the *reddendum*, i. e. yielding and paying the rent, &c., but there is no covenant in it for such payment. Can the landlord recover the rent in arrears by action on the lease, or must he resort to distress? Give the reasons for your answer.

4. What is the effect of a condition precedent, and of a condition subsequent in a lease? Give an instance of each.

5. What is the earliest period of time at which a landlord can distrain for rent in arrear? If the tenant has removed his goods before the expiration of the tenancy, can the landlord follow and distrain them?

6. When a lease expires what fixtures is the tenant allowed to remove? What is the leading case on the subject?

7. What is a way of necessity? A trustee sold land which he held in trust, to which there was no access but over the trustee's own land. Can the purchaser claim a way of necessity?

8. Suppose a man were to dig a deep well on his own ground, the effect of which was to sensibly diminish the waters of a neighboring mill stream. Has the owner of the mill stream any remedy?

9. A will is made by a testator in due form of law. Subsequently a second will is made by him in like due form, but there is no clause of revocation in the second will, nor was there any legal act of revocation of the first will by the testator. What will be the position of the first will under these circumstances? Give the vote on this point.

TORTS.

Examiner .... John Y. Payzant, Esq., A. M.

Time: Three Hours.

1. What two things must concur to constitute a tort? Indicate the relation existing between them.

2. What is the general standard by which to determine whether a person has been guilty of negligence? Give a case illustrating the law of contributory negligence.

3. State some rules limiting the liability of a master for damage to a servant, caused by the negligence of a co-servant.

4. (a) What facts must a plaintiff prove in an ordinary action for deceit? (b) Give instances where proof of one or more of such facts will not be required. (c) Describe the different kinds of implied misrepresentation, giving authorities as far as you remember.

5. (a) Explain the difference between actual malice and implied or legal malice in the law of defamation. (b) Give a short account of the different classes of privileged communication with examples. (c) What difference as to liability exists between the originator and the repeater of scandal?

6. (a) What is the ground of action in enticement and seduction. (b) What principles were settled in *Lumley vs. Gye?* (c) Is plaintiff in proving damage confined to loss of service?

7. A a traveller, owes B a hotel-keeper $100 for board and lodging, B during the temporary absence of A from his room, seizes and sells his luggage to pay the bill. A afterwards with the view of repurchasing his property, borrows $100 from C, depositing with him his watch as security for repayment in one month. Before the month expires, and without A's knowledge, C sells the watch for $150. A having otherwise spent his money is unable either to recover his luggage or to redeem C his loan. A therefore brings separate actions for conversion against B and C. Can he recover?

8. In the subject of nuisances, explain the law referred to in the phrases,

    (a) "Coming to the nuisance."

    (b) "Convenient locality."

    (c) "Bodily comfort.

9. What different rules prevail in actions of trespass to real and personal property, with respect to the possession necessary to sustain plaintiff's action?

10. A takes passage for himself and servant on a steamship owned and managed by B. Through the negligence of C the master of the boilers, an explosion occurs on the passage injuring the servant so that A loses the benefit of his services. Has either A or his servant an action against either B or C?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner .... JUDGE JOHNSTONE.

FIRST YEAR.

TRY. ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS.

(Five marks for your answers.)

1. In what lies the distinction between indictable offences and wrongs remediable by civil action only.

2. A man delivers less beer than he contracted for in the due quantity; is he guilty of an indictable offence, or is the remedy by civil action? State the reasons fully, that induce your reply.

3. A man takes a horse from his owner's stable without consent; what will make such act a theft, and what a trespass only.

4. What are the essential elements of a crime? Explain the two kinds of malice, illustrate each kind (and state what the law infers in one of the cases).

5. A, a foreigner unacquainted with the law of England, kills B in a duel in England. Duelling is not murder in A's country. Does A commit crime? If he does, state what? Again, A makes a threat with a sword at a place where, upon reasonable grounds, he supposes a burglar to be, and kills a person who is not a burglar. What crime, if any, does A commit, and what principle of law governs? And again, A breaks into a house in Cornwall at 5.45 a. m., supposing it is past 6 o'clock, and forgetting that his watch is set to London time, what crime, if any, does A commit? Give the reason for your reply, and if there is any difference in the law, relating to the two last supposed cases, state the difference.

6. When a crime has been committed, what presumption of law arises, and on whom does the onus of rebutting that presumption lie?

7. Into what two general heads, may sorry items from responsibility for crime be divided, and what classes or sub-divisions are embraced under each head?

8. The acquittal of McNaughten for the murder of Drummond was discussed in the House of Lords, who propounded certain questions to the judges. What did their answers show was necessary to be proved in order to establish a defence on the ground of insanity. How is the question of knowledge of right and wrong to be put to the jury? On whom does the onus of proving insanity lie, and why?

9. What constitutes murder as defined by Lord Coke? What is the distinction between justifiable and excusable homicide? How many and what kinds of such homicide are recognised?

10. What distinguishes manslaughter from murder?

11. What distinguishes robbery from other kinds of larceny?

12. What are the gists of the several crimes of larceny, false pretences and embezzlement? And what are the main distinctions between larceny and embezzlement and between larceny and obtaining goods by false pretences?

13. What four different participants in a crime may there be? Name each. State in what cases and participation, and state an imaginary case, which furnishes an example of each kind of participation, and state the offence committed by each participant.

14. Define forgery, and name the two classes of acts in this crime entailing the same consequences.

15. What constitutes the crime of arson?

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR WELDON.

TRY: THREE HOURS.

1. (a) In the absence of treaty, are States bound to surrender fugitive criminals?

(b) Name the crimes in the Ashburton Treaty.

(c) An American commits arson in Halifax and flees to Boston. Can Canada insist upon his surrender?

(d) Are crimes to be defined by the law of the asylum State or of the demanding State?

(e) Can you extradite for one crime and try for another (1) in the treaty, (2) not in the treaty?

(f) Can you extradite under a treaty for a crime committed before the treaty?

2. Name the principal privileges of an Ambassador in the State to which he is accredited.

3. Has the Canadian Parliament any jurisdiction over offences committed on a foreign ship by a foreigner—

(1) In the Bay Chaleur, near the mouth, four miles from land.

(2) In the Bay of Fundy, near the mouth, four miles from land.

(3) Off the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, two miles from land.

4. (a) Give the history of the Fisheries dispute between England and the United States of America?

(b) Assess at length for or against the right of the Americans to catch fish in Bay Chaleur in July, 1885.

5. Give some rules for the construction of Treaties.

6. Discuss the Trent affair.

7. Give the history of the Alabama dispute.

8. In war between England and Russia, England seizes as contraband the goods of a Norwegian under his own flag, such goods being contraband under an Anglo-Russian treaty. The goods are provisions. Will the English Court condemn them?

Criticise the French decree that rice from Chinese ports should be treated as contraband.

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9. In the event of war between England and Russia,

(a) May Russia commission privateers?

(b) May Russia capture English goods under an Italian flag?

(c) May Russia capture Italian goods under the English flag?

(d) May Russia take her prizes for condemnation into a Turkish Prize Court?

10. An English merchant charters an Italian vessel to go to Odessa and carry thence a cargo of wheat to London. While the ship is under way to Odessa, war breaks out between England and Russia. The English merchant fails to provide a cargo. During the war, the Italian sues the Englishman in the English Courts. Defence: International Law forbids dealings between alien enemies. Is the plea good? How if the action had been brought after the termination of the war?

11. Is Breach of Blockade a violation of English municipal law?

If the neutral State has notice that its subjects are fitting out blockade runners, and does not interfere, is it guilty? What are the penalties incident to ship and cargo?

Under what circumstances is the vessel allowed egress through the blockade?

12. Discuss the doctrine of "continuous voyages."

13. Give the history of the attempts from A. D. 1906 to 1812 to stretch the doctrine of Blockade.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR WELDON.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

(Give full reasons for your answers.)

1. State the law relating to General Warrants.

2. Is a judge civilly liable for judicial acts? How if malice is proved? How if the judge acts beyond his jurisdiction? Can he be proceeded against criminally for judicial misconduct? Give the provisions of the B. N. A. Act as to the removal of judges.

3. What English laws are in force in New Brunswick.

(a) Is the common law doctrine that rent due, ranks as a specialty debt, in force in a Colony, in the absence of statutory provisions in the matter?

(b) What was decided in Hanington *vs.* McFatridge, and in Uniacke *vs.* Dickson?

(c) Is Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act, A. D., 1753, in force in N. B? Is the Mortmain Act 9 Geo. II. c. 36.

(d) When N. B. has legislated upon the subject-matter of an old English Statute, obviously applicable to the Colony, are the provisions of the Imperial Act not contained in the Colonial Statute and not engrossed to it, still in force in the Colony?

4. "Exclusively" in sec. 91 of the B. N. A. Act, was held by Palmer J. in Nicholson *vs.* Baird, to mean exclusively of the Imperial Parliament. Criticise this construction.

5. Contrast briefly the American and Canadian Federal Systems.

6. Give a general canon for determining the constitutionality

(a) of a Local Statute,

(b) of a Dominion Statute.

7. "Licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall only be granted............ when accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate payers of the polling district. ......"

Revised Statutes of N. S., 4th Ser., c. 75, s. 3.

Is this section constitutional?

8. "No person shall be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, unless he shall have been a resident Barrister of the Province for ten years."

Revised Statutes of N. S., 4th Ser., c. 89, s. 2.

Is this section constitutional?

9. Write notes on —

(a) Leyrohon *vs.* City of Ottawa.

(b) Distribution of Taxing Powers between the Local Legislature and the Dominion Parliament.

10. In 1864 the N. S. Legislature passed an Act, "of Factors and Agents," changing the law as to Principal and Agent.

In 1884 the acts of the Province were consolidated; and it was enacted that upon proclamation of the Consolidated Statutes, all laws in force at the beginning of the Session of 1884, should be repealed.

The chapter "Of Factors and Agents" is not included in the Consolidated Statutes, but has been placed in the Appendix "Of unrepealed enactments of the Legislature of N. S."

Is the Factors Act in force in N. S.?

SALES.

Examiner . . . . Mr. Russell.

TEST: THREE HOURS.

1. A sale of personal property may be defined to be a transfer of the absolute or general property in a thing for a price in money. *Benjamin.*

Sale is an agreement " " " that the property in a thing shall be transferred to the buyer in consideration of value to be rendered by the buyer. *Campbell.*

(*a*) Which of these definitions do you prefer? State the grounds of your preference.

(*b*) Explain briefly the meaning of the terms "absolute property," " general property," " special property."

(*c*) Is there any difference between sale and barter? If so explain the difference and state whether it is of any practical importance. Illustrate your answer by reference to the practice either under the common law Procedure Act, (N. B.), or under the Judicature Act, (N. S.).

2. (*a*) Illustrate the distinction between a sale of things in potential existence and of things to be afterwards acquired. Explain the meaning and effect of *nemo actio interveniens*. As to the sale of things not yet in existence, state the difference between the rule at law and in equity.

(*b*) "If a man sells goods to be delivered on a future day, and neither has the goods at the time nor has entered into any prior contract to buy them; nor has any reasonable expectation of getting them by consignment but means to go into the market and to buy them which he has contracted to deliver, he cannot maintain an action upon such contract. It is a mere wager on the price of the commodity." *Bryan vs. Lewis, 8y. & M. 389.*

Comment on this statement of the law.

3. How do you determine whether a contract is for work and labor or for the sale of goods within the statute of frauds?

(*a*) A promises to make a set of false teeth for B, and B promises to pay for them when made.

(*b*) A promises to paint a picture of great value for B, A finding the paint and canvas which are of small value, and B promising to pay for the whole as a work of art.

(*c*) A employs B to print 500 copies of a book written by A at \$50 a sheet, B finding the materials.

(*d*) A employs B, a solicitor, to draw a deed on parchment and with ink supplied by B.

(*e*) A contracts with B that B shall carve a block of marble belonging to A into a statue, A paying a large sum of money as the price of the statue.

Which of these contracts are and which are not within the statute of frauds? Mention any doubt you may have as to any of the cases.

4. (*a*) State Lord Blackburn's rules, or give your own, for determining whether the property passes or does not pass on the formation of a contract for the sale of specific chattels.

(*b*) A agreed to build a ship for B, according to certain specifications, \$1000 to be paid when the keel was laid, \$1000 when timbered, \$2000 when decked, and the balance when launched. The work was superintended by B's agent during its progress. After the ship was timbered and the second instalment paid, A made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of creditors, and the assignee claimed the ship. Whose property was she? Which of your rules explains this case?

5. A, in Liverpool, orders from B, in St. John, a cargo of lumber, and sends his own ship for its transportation.

The lumber is shipped (*a*) without and (*b*) with lading being taken, (*b*) with a bill of lading taken making the lumber deliverable to the order of the consignor. When does the title pass to the consignee in each case, if at all?

In the later case B draws a draft on A, attaches it to the bill of lading, and transfers both to C, who discounts the draft. What title, if any, does C get in the goods?

6. Under what circumstances will the fraud of a purchaser prevent the property in goods from passing even to a third party, who purchases from the vendee without knowledge of the fraud?

(*a*) A sells goods to C, being induced by the fraud of C, to think that he is contracting with X, and C resells the goods to an innocent purchaser for value. Can the purchaser hold the goods against A?

(*b*) A sells goods to C, being led by the fraud of C to think that the market is falling, and C resells the goods to D, an innocent purchaser for value. Can D hold the goods against A?

7. "A purchaser induced to buy through the fraud of an agent of the vendor, the latter being innocent, cannot maintain an action for deceit or any action in tort against the innocent principal." *Benjamin, 1573.*

How does Mr. Benjamin modify this statement in consequence of recent decisions?

8. Distinguish between *condition* and *warranty*. Where a vendor sells an article by a particular description, and the article tendered does not correspond with the description, the sale may be treated as a warranty only or as a condition, at the buyer's option. In some cases the buyer may, at his option, treat it as a warranty, or condition?

(*b*) A sells B a horse, and gives a receipt as follows: "Received of B \$50 for a grey horse and colt, warranted sound in every respect." The colt is four years old. Can he be breach of warranty? Can he return the colt?

(*c*) A bought a horse of B, under an implied warranty of soundness, and gives his note for the stipulated day. The horse is unsound on the day of sale. When does the breach of warranty first occur, and why?

(*d*) A sold a horse to B, on condition that B should have eight days to try him, and might return him at the end of that time if not suitable. The horse died on B's possession on the third day. Could A recover the price?

9. A vendor sells goods on credit and has them in his possession unpaid for after the term of credit has expired. What rights has he? Discuss the question.

10. A contracts to sell goods to B, deliverable in monthly instalments over four months. At the end of the third month he gives notice that he will deliver no more instalments, and B immediately sues for breach of the contract. Can the action be maintained? If so, what will be the measure of damages?

11. In *Ryder v. Wombwell*, a suit against an infant for alleged accessories, evidence was offered on the part of defendant that he was sufficiently supplied with articles of a similar description to those sued for, but it was not shown or proposed to show that plaintiff was aware of the fact. The judge rejected the evidence, and the Exchequer Chamber declined to rule as to its admissibility. What would the ruling be now on such a point?

EVIDENCE.

Examiner .... Hon. Mr. Justice Thompson.

Time : Three Hours.

(*In answer of these answers refer in any cases which you can recall in support of your views.*)

1. State the principles which regulate the burden of proof in civil causes, both in actions of tort and actions of contract.

2. What are the principal presumptions of law (not conclusive)? When they conflict with each other what is their comparative strength?

3. State the privileges and disqualifications in the law of evidence as to "Husband and Wife," "Counsel and Client," and as to "Criminating Questions."

4. Illustrate the rule which requires the best evidence to be produced, and the difference between primary and secondary evidence.

5. What rules prevail as to admissions :
   (a.) Of a party,
   (b.) Of one not a party ?
To course of this reply, state the rule in Slattery v. Pooley, and its modifications.

6. What are the rules as to discrediting
   (a.) A witness called by one's self,
   (b.) An adversary's witness ?

7. Describe the extent of the right to cross-examine for the purpose of testing memory and credibility, mentioning which of the rules that prevail in direct examination are then relaxed.

8. State the rules with regard to admissibility of matters as part of the "Res gestae."

9. What matters are judicially noticed?

10. When is extrinsic evidence allowed in relation to documents ?

11. Mention the principles which prevail in regard to expert testimony.

12. When can re-examination be resorted to, and when can evidence in reply, *i. e.* rebutting evidence, be given ?

BILLS AND NOTES.

Examiner ....Wallace Graham, Esq., A. B., Q. C.

Time : Two Hours.

1. Who are the parties to a Bill of Exchange ?

2. Is the following a good bill of Exchange : " Credit C or order with £100 in cash."

3. What is a Foreign Bill of Exchange ? an Accommodation Note?

4. Is it essential that a Bill of Exchange should be accepted by writing on the instrument ?

5. Is it ever necessary under any circumstances for the plaintiff in an action on a Bill to prove consideration ? Suppose the words " value received " are omitted in the instrument, how would that affect the case ?

6. When, if ever, is a partial failure of consideration a defence ?

7. By what parties and under what circumstances can the illegality of the consideration be set up as a defence ?

8. State the different modes of transfer of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

9. What difference exists in respect to the defences of parties when the Bill or Note is indorsed before maturity and when it is indorsed after maturity ?

10. To whom must a Bill be presented for acceptance ? To whom for payment ?

11. When must it be presented for acceptance ?

12. When is presentment excused ?

13. Write out a good notice of Dishonour ?

14. Are there any circumstances under which the defendant cannot avail himself of the want of notice of Dishonour, when in the ordinary course he would have been entitled to it ?

15. When should notice of Dishonour be given ? To whom should it be given ?

16. When is a Bill of Exchange discharged ?

17. In what ways may a Bill of Exchange be discharged ?

18. When, if ever, is the payment of a smaller sum than the face of the Bill, a good discharge ?

Examiner, ... ROBERT BEDGWICK, A. M., Q. C.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

(Give reasons in all cases.)

1. (a) What Statute first clearly established Chancery jurisdiction as to Charities? State its objects. (b) Illustrate the principle of liberal construction in the case of Charitable Trusts, shewing how they are open favourably repeated than gifts to individuals. (c) Define the doctrine of *cy prés.*

2. (a) Discuss the question as to whether an imperfectly executed assignment can be enforced as a trust in favor of a volunteer. (b) State the decision in Ellison v. Ellison. (c) Shew the objects of the Statutes, 13 Eliz., Cap. 5, and 27 Eliz., Cap. 4. (d) What is necessary to entitle a creditor to obtain the benefit of a Trust Deed for the payment of debts? (refer to thereof v. Leaderdale). (e) How may a creditor's right to participate be barred?

3. (a) Define resulting trusts. (b) Classify them. (c) State exceptions to the general rule when purchases are made in the names of third persons. (d) Define constructive trusts. (e) A person charged with a constructive trust is not in all respects treated as an *express* trustee. Elaborate this. (f) Discuss the question of joint liability where trustees join in receipts. What, if any, distinction exists between them and executors in that respect? (g) Give examples of a trustee profiting from accidental circumstances by his trust.

4. (a) State Lord Brougham's rules in Attwood v. Small as to misrepresentation. (b) To what modification is the second rule subject? (c) What is the effect of inadequacy of price, (1) as to intervene in possession, (2) as to interfere in reversion?

5. (a) Distinguish between accident and mistake. (b) State shortly to what extent accident is a ground of relief at law. (c) How has such relief been extended in Equity?

6. (a) Upon what principle is equitable relief given in cases of penalties and forfeitures? (b) Discuss Sloman v. Walker.

7. (a) Apply the equitable principles relative to penalties and forfeitures to the equitable rights of a mortgagor. (b) Is an Equity of Redemption a right or an estate? Explain. (c) What interest has a mortgagor's executors and heirs respectively in a mortgage? (d) Upon what redemption who is entitled to the mortgage money and who must reconvey? (State any statutory modifications).

8. Illustrate the doctrine of consolidation of mortgages.

9. (a) Discuss the question of a vendor's lien for unpaid purchase money. (b) How may it be enforced? (c) How waived? (d) An Equitable interest alone being sold,—discuss the priority of such lien as against a subsequent purchaser for value (1) with notice, (2) without notice. Also as against a volunteer.

10. (a) To what extent are a married woman's contracts enforceable as against her separate estate? (b) How may she be prevented from alienating her separate estate? (c) There being a clause restraining anticipation in the settlement, discuss the question as to her power of alienation during coverture and upon her subsequent marriage.

Examiner, ... PROFESSOR WELDON.

TIME : ONE AND A HALF HOURS.

1. An Englishman emigrates, intending to make his home in Manitoba. He lands at Halifax, marries there a sister of his deceased wife, and *en route* to the North-West dies at Moncton, intestate. By what law do you determine the validity of the marriage as to contractual capacity and terms of celebration? By what law are the intestate's goods and lands distributed?

2. What rules govern the English Courts as to the recognition of foreign divorces? Are these rules lacking in comity? What was decided in *Harvie v. Farnie?*

3. (a) A bill drawn, accepted and payable in England is indorsed in blank in France, and sued on in England. The acceptor pleads that the indorsement is invalid by the French law. Is this a good defence?

(b) A bill drawn, accepted and payable in France is indorsed in blank in England. Will the English Courts hold the acceptor liable to the indorsee? Name any cases you may remember to support your answer.

4. Distinguish between judgments *in rem* and judgments *in personam.* Give reasons. Upon what grounds will the English Courts refuse to recognize a foreign judgment *in rem?* Give the provisions in the Nova Scotia Statutes as to foreign judgments. Criticize them.

5. A has a New Brunswick domicile, is partner in an English house, and has not been in England. Has the English Court jurisdiction to adjudicate A bankrupt? Can the English trustee in bankruptcy, without authorization by New Brunswick Courts, raise A's land and goods situate in New Brunswick, and distribute the proceeds among the creditors?

6. A contract not to be performed within the year, is made in New Brunswick to be fulfilled in Quebec. Defence, that the contract does not satisfy the New Brunswick Statute of frauds. Criticize the defence.

7. A passenger buys a ticket for a trip from Halifax to Havre. The ship carries the English flag. A passenger's trunk falls into the dock at Havre through the company's negligence. What law determines the company's liability?

ROMAN LAW.

Examiner . . . . HON. S. L. SHANNON, Q.C., D.C.L.

TIME: TWO HOURS.

1. Give the meaning of the following terms, viz.: *" Jus," " Lex," " Senatus Consultum," " Plebiscitum,"* and *" Constitutio,"* and state their several relations to Roman Law.

2. What was the jurisdiction of the Prætor? Give a statement of his mode of procedure on taking office, and the effect of his edicts on Roman Law. Is there any thing analogous to his jurisdiction in the English law?

3. What were the *" Responsa Prudentium?"* Describe their effect upon the Law of Rome.

4. Give a brief outline of the Legislation of the Emperor Justinian in codifying the law.

5. What was the *" patria potestas,"* and what power had the *pater familias* over the properties of those under his control? Were there any exceptions to this power?

6. What was the distinction between *" arrogation"* and *"adoption,"* and what was the effect of *adoption?*

7. What was the distinction between *" tutor"* and *" curator,"* and what were their respective rights and duties?

8. Define the terms *" res mancipi," " res nec mancipi,"* and *" tradilio,"* and state their connection with the transfer of Roman property.

9. Servitudes are either *real* or *personal*—the former including *" urban"* and *" rural servitudes"*—the latter *" usufructus" " usus"* and *" habitatio."* State briefly the meaning of the word *" servitude,"* and the different rights of property comprehended under the above-named terms.

10. What is an *" ingüitous will?"* Could a testator bequeath his entire property to a stranger, and leave his family unprovided for?

11. State the distribution of intestate estates, according to the latest legislation of Justinian (De *Novels*.) Is there any similarity between the laws of Nova Scotia and those of Justinian on this point?

12. Contracts in Rome were made either *" re," " verbis," " literis,"* or *" consensu."* Give an example of each.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Examiner . . . . WALLACE GRAHAM, A.M., Q.C.

TIME: TWO HOURS.

1. Define Marine Insurance.

2. Describe the nature of the *" Slip."* Can it be used as evidence to reform the policy in the event of a mistake in the latter instrument?

3. How far can testators, documents, &c., between the parties previously to the policy, be used in evidence, to control the language of the Policy?

4. Must a contract of Insurance be reduced to writing?

5. Is delivery of the Policy essential to the completion of the contract?

6. In Marine Insurance, what is meant by " concealment"?

7. Would a policy be vitiated if the owner concealed the fact that the ship was liable to capture in time of war, and the loss claimed was not from capture but from stranding?

8. State in a general way, what facts must be communicated to the underwriters.

9. The master of a ship, in writing from a port of departure, does not communicate the fact that his ship has been in distress, and the owner takes his letter to an Insurance Company, and procures a Policy for the voyage described therein. Is the Policy good?

10. State the difference between a representation and a warranty.

a. In form.

b. In respect to proof when there has been a breach.

11. Explain the different kinds of representations.

12. What is a warranty, and how many kinds of warranties are there?

13. State what you know of the implied warranties.

14. When a time policy is effected, is there any implied warranty of seaworthiness? Suppose the vessel to be unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage, how would you, in such a case, shape your defence?

15. Is a person bound to communicate to the underwriters material facts affecting the risk, which he learned after the application, but before the policy was issued.

MUNRO EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES.

CANDIDATES for these Exhibitions and Bursaries, must fill up this Schedule, so far as it may be applicable to their case, and send it to the Principal. It should be addressed : "The Principal, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.," and must be sent so as to reach him **on or before October 7th, 1885.**

All Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries, and Candidates for Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries, who are not undergraduates of this University, must send with this schedule certificates of good moral character, signed by clergymen or other persons occupying public official positions.

Candidates for Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries, who are not already undergraduates of this University, must send also the certificates required by § vi. 2, page 30.

(1) Is it for a Senior or for a Junior Exhibition (or Bursary) that you are a candidate?

....

(2) Have you ever matriculated in Arts at a University?

....

(3) If so, at what University? ....

(4) And at what date? ....

(5) How many academic years have you spent as an undergraduate in Arts at a University or at Universities?

....

(6) At what University or Universities were they spent?

....

[OVER.]

(7) Give the dates.

. . . .

(8) Have you ever before competed for the Exhibitions and Bursaries for which you are now a candidate?

. . . .

(9) If so, when? . . . .

(10) Name the last School or Academy attended by you for one school or academic year during either the two years ending Oct. 13th, 1885, (if you are not yet a matriculated student) or the two years preceding the date of your matriculation (if you are)?

. . . .

(11) Name the Province and County in which your permanent or usual residence either is now (if you are not yet a matriculated student), or was previously to your matriculation (if you are)?

. . . .

Signature in full . . . .

Present address . . . .

. . . .

Date . . . .