CALENDAR

OF

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION 1874-5.

HALIFAX:
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY, BY NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY.
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CONTENTS.

University Calendar,

1874-75.

1874. **WINTER SESSION.**

Oct.	20.	Tu.	Session of Faculty of Medicine begins.
	23.	Fr.	Meeting of Board of Governors.
	28.	W.	Winter Session in Arts Faculty begins. Matriculation Examination in Arts (Classics and Mathematics) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Examination for Scholarships.
	29.	Th.	Matriculation Examination in Arts (English) continued; Supplementary Examinations; at 10 o'clock, A.M.
	30.	Fr.	Meeting of Senate at 10 A.M. Matriculation, Registration, and Library Tickets issued at 11 o'clock, A.M.
Nov.	2.	Mo.	Arts Classes opened and Class Tickets issued by Professors. Entrance Examinations in Ancient History and Geography for Second and Third Years, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
	3.	Tu.	Meeting of Convocation at 3 o'clock, P.M. Addresses by Principal Ross and Professor Lyall.
	8.	Su.	Anniversary of opening of the College in 1863.
	11.	W.	Final Matriculation and Supplementary Examinations at 3 P.M.
	12.	Th.	Meeting of Senate at 1 o'clock, P.M.
Dec.	1.	Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 1 o'clock, P.M.
	23.	W.	Christmas Vacation begins.
	25.	Fr.	Christmas Day.
1875.			
Jan.	5.	Tu.	Class Lectures resumed. Meeting of Senate at 1 o'clock, P.M.
	6.	W.	Supplementary Examinations in Ancient History and Geography at 3 P.M.
	16.	Sat.	College established in 1823.
	22.	Fr.	Meeting of Board of Governors.
Feb.	2.	Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 1 o'clock, P.M.
	10.	W.	Ash Wednesday. No Lectures.
March	2.	Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 1 o'clock, P.M.
	13.	Sat.	Last day for receiving Essays for the "Laurie" Prize.
	21	Su.	George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, founder of the College, died 1838.
	26.	Fr.	Good-Friday. No Lectures.
	28.	Su.	Easter Day.
	31.	W.	Last day for receiving M. A. Theses.
April	6.	Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 1 o'clock, P.M.
	9.	Fr.	Last day of Lectures. Last day for returning Library Books.
	14.	W.	Examinations in Latin at 9 A.M. Honour Latin, Honour Mathematics and 1st and 2nd years Latin (Extra,) at 3 P.M.
	15.	Th.	Examinations in Greek at 9 A.M. Honour Greek, 1st and 2nd years Greek (Extra) at 3 P.M.
	16.	Fr.	Examinations in Logic and Metaphysics, Honour Latin, and Honour Mathematics at 9 A.M.
	19.	Mo.	Examinations in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, at 9 A.M.
	20.	Tu.	Examinations in Experimental Physics and in Ethics, at 9 A.M.
	21.	W.	Examinations in Rhetoric and History, at 9 A.M.
	22.	Th.	Examinations in Chemistry, Honour Greek, and Honour Mathematics, at 9 A.M.
	23.	Fr.	Examinations in French and German, and 2nd year Mathematics (Extra,) at 9 A.M.
	24.	Sat.	Competition for the "Young" Prize, at 10 A.M.
	26.	Mo.	Meeting of Senate at 10 A.M.
	27.	Tu.	Results of Sessional Examinations declared.
	28.	W.	Meeting of Convocation at 3 o'clock, P.M.

SUMMER SESSION, 1875.

May	3.	Mo.	Summer Session opens. Registration at 10 o'clock, A.M. Meeting of Senate at 11 o'clock, A.M.
	4.	Tu.	Lectures begin.
	23.	Su.	Foundation Stone of College laid, 1820.
	24.	Mo.	Queen's Birthday. No Lectures.
June	1.	Tu.	Meeting of Senate, at 1 o'clock, P.M.
	20.	Su.	Accession of Queen Victoria.
	21.	Mo.	Halifax settled, 1749. No Lectures.
	25.	Fr.	Lectures close.
	28.	Mo.	Examinations.
	29.	Tu.	Examinations. Session ends.

Dalhousie College and University.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

HON. SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, Knight, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, *Chairman.*
HON. CHARLES TUPPER, C.B., M.D., M. P.
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ALEXANDER FORREST, ESQ., M.D.
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VERY REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D., *Principal.*
REV. WILLIAM LYALL, LL. D.
CHARLES MACDONALD, M.A., *Secretary of Senate.*
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GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D.
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WILLIAM J. ALMON, M.D., *President of the Faculty of Medicine.*
ALEXANDER P. REID, M.D., *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.*

FACULTY OF ARTS.

VERY REV. PRINCIPAL ROSS, D.D., *Professor of Ethics and Political Economy.*
REV. WILLIAM LYALL, LL. D., *Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.*
CHARLES MACDONALD, M.A., *Professor of Mathematics.*
JOHN JOHNSON, M.A., *Professor of Classics.*
GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL.D., *Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.*
JAMES DEMILL, M.A., *Professor of History and Rhetoric.*
JAMES LIECHTI, ESQ., *Tutor in Modern Languages.*

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

VERY REV. PRINCIPAL ROSS, D.D., *Principal (ex officio.)*
WILLIAM J. ALMON, M.D., *Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, President of the Faculty.*
ALEXANDER P. REID, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.C.P. and S. Canada, &c., HUGH A. GORDON, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.C.P. & S., Canada, *Professors of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.*
WILLIAM B. SLAYTER, M.D., M.R.C.S.L., L.R.C.P., Eng., &c., *Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, and of Clinical Surgery.*
EDWARD FARREL, M.D., ARCHIBALD LAWSON, M.D., L.R.C.S., England, *Professors of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.*
GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL.D., *Professor of Chemistry, Chemical Toxicology and Botany.*
ALFRED H. WOODILL, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
JOHN SOMMERS, M.D., *Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.*
GEORGE H. SINCLAIR, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy.*
J. R. DEWOLF, M.D., Ed., L.R.C.S., Ed., *Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.*
DR. A. P. REID, *Dean of Faculty.*
DR. H. A. GORDON, *Secretary.*
W. Y. FULLERTON, M.D., and E. S. BLANCHARD, M.D., *Demonstrators of Anatomy.*

Janitor—JOHN WILSON.

Faculty of Arts.

§ I.—WINTER SESSION.

The Winter Session of 1874–75 will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 1874, and end on Wednesday, April 28th, 1875.

§ II.—ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Students may enter the College,

1. As Undergraduates, with the intention of applying for a University Degree at the end of their course ; or

2. As General Students who do not look forward to a University Degree.

Undergraduates may take either of two courses ; (1) The Curriculum for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) ; or (2) that for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.). (See § IV.)

The usual Course extends over Four Winter Sessions. Students taking this Course are required to pass the Matriculation Examination of the First Year (see § III), and take the classes prescribed for their respective courses.

But Students may shorten their attendance by one year, by passing the Matriculation Examination of the Second Year (see § III), and taking the usual Undergraduate Course for the Second, Third, and Fourth Years, with the classes of the intervening Summer Sessions, as prescribed by the Senate.

Instead of attendance at the Summer Sessions, prescribed courses of study, with Examinations at the commencement of the following Winter Sessions, will be accepted.

The Matriculation Examinations this year will begin on Oct. 28th, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Candidates are expected to bring their own writing materials, except paper.

General Students are not required to pass any preliminary Examination, and may attend such classes as they choose.

No person can be admitted as an Undergraduate after ten days from the opening of the classes, without the special permission of the Senate.

Undergraduates from other Universities will, on producing satisfactory certificates, be admitted to similar standing in this University, if, on examination, they be found qualified to enter the classes proper to their year.

§ III.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

FOR THE FIRST YEAR. *(Four Years' Course.)*

The Subjects of Examination for entrance into the First Year of the B. A. Course are :—

I. IN CLASSICS.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, one Latin, and one Greek Author.

Latin.—Cæsar, one book ; Virgil, one book ; Cicero, two Orations ; Horace, one book of Odes.

Greek.—Xenophon, one book ; Homer, one book ; Lucian's Select Dialogues ; New Testament, one Gospel.

II. IN MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic ; Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Book I. ; Algebra, to the end of Fractions.

III. IN ENGLISH.—Grammar; History of England; Geography; Composition.

Special stress will be laid upon accuracy in Latin and Greek Grammar.

The Subjects of Examination for entrance into the First Year of the B. Sc. Course are the same as the foregoing, except Greek, which is not required.

FOR THE SECOND YEAR. *(Three Years' Course.)*

In order to Matriculate for the Three Years' B. A. Course, a Student must pass an Examination,—

1. In the *Classics* of the first year, as specified in § XIV or their equivalents.

2. In the *Mathematics* of the first year, as specified in § XIV.

3. In *English Grammar, English History, Geography* and *Composition.*

4. In Roman History and Ancient Geography, as specified in § XIV.

The Subjects of Examination for entrance into the B. Sc. Course are the same as the foregoing, with the addition of French ; but Greek is not required.

§ IV.—COURSE OF STUDY.

COURSE FOR DEGREE OF B. A.

First Year.—(1) Latin. (2) Greek. (3) Mathematics. (4) English Language and Rhetoric.

For First or Second Class in Latin or Greek, extra work is prescribed, and special stress is laid upon accuracy in Grammar. See § XIV.

Second Year.—(1) Latin. (2) Greek. (3) Mathematics. (4) Chemistry. (5) Logic and Psychology.

For First or Second Class in Latin or Greek, extra work is prescribed, and for First or Second in Mathematics an additional hour a week is required. (See § XIV.)

Undergraduates of the Second Year are required to pass an Examination in Roman History and Ancient Geography, on the first Monday of the Winter Session. (See § XIV.)

Third Year.—(1) Latin. (2) Mathematical Physics. (3) Experimental Physics. (4) Metaphysics. (5) French or German. (6) Greek or Chemistry.

Undergraduates of the Third Year are required to pass an Examination in Grecian History and Ancient Geography on the first Monday of the Winter Session. (See § XIV.)

Fourth Year.—(1) Latin. (2) Ethics and Political Economy. (3) History. (4) French or German. (5) Mathematical Physics or Greek.

A Student must take the same Modern Language as part of his Undergraduate Course in the Third and Fourth Years.

For First or Second Class in History, extra work is required.

COURSE FOR DEGREE OF B. Sc.

First Year.—(1) Latin. (2) Mathematics. (3) Rhetoric. (4) French (or Spanish). (5) Experimental Physics.

Second Year.—(1) Latin. (2) Mathematics. (3) Chemistry. (4) Logic and Psychology. (5) French (or Spanish).

Third Year.—(1) Mathematical Physics. (2) Chemistry. (3) German. (4) Natural History.

A Student who has entered for the Three Years' Course, must take the Class in Experimental Physics during his third year.

Fourth Year.—(1) Ethics and Political Economy, or History, (2) Mathematical Physics. (3) Natural History. (4) German. (5) Analytical Chemistry. (6) Either Physiology or Human Anatomy (Lectures by Professors in Medical Faculty).

§ V.—HONOUR COURSES.

Honour Courses are intended for those Students whose tastes and ability lead them to prosecute special subjects of the Curriculum, and remissions of classes are granted to Students studying such Course or Courses.

Honour Courses are provided in the following groups of subjects:—(1) Classics; (2) Mathematics and Physics; (3) Mental and Moral Philosphy; (4) History, Political Economy, and English Literature and Language. Instruction of an advanced kind is provided in these subjects during the third and fourth years of the Curriculum.

Examinations in the Courses are held at the final Examinations for the Degree of B. A.; and a Student passing First or Second Class in any of the above groups of subjects obtains the Degree of B. A. with Honours in such subjects. But First Class Honours shall not be awarded to any one who has not passed First Class in the corresponding subjects of the Ordinary Course of the Fourth Year: nor Second Class Honours to one who has not passed Seeond Class in the Ordinary.

A Student taking an Honour Course, but failing to obtain Honours, will receive the ordinary Degree, if his examination in the Course be approved of.

A Student of the Third Year, for Honours, (see § XV)

In Classics, may omit the Mathematical Physics of the year;

In Mathematics and Physics, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, in History, Political Economy, &c., may omit the sixth subject of the ordinary Course, (see § IV).

A Student of the Fourth Year studying for Honours,

In Classics, may omit Mathematical Physics, and either Ethics and Political Economy or History;

In Mathematics, may omit either Latin or Ethics and Political Economy;

In Mental and Moral Philosophy, or in *History, English Language, &c.*, may omit the fifth (selective) subject of the ordinary Course, (see § IV).

§ VI.—SUMMER SESSION.

The Summer Session will commence on Monday, 3rd May, 1875, and close at the end of June.

Classes will be opened for instruction in the following subjects:

Classics.	Optics.
Theory of Equations.	Chemistry.
Applied Logic.	History of English Literature.

Modern Languages.

Undergraduates in the Three Years' Course are required to take a selection of these Classes, as prescribed by the Senate; see also § II.

§ VII.—FEES.

The Fee to each Professor, whose class or classes a Student enters, is *six dollars* for the Session, except Spanish, the fee for which is $4.00:—The Fees for Anatomy and Physiology are $6.00 each; but Students paying these limited fees are not qualified to present themselves for Examination in the Medical Department.

An Undergraduate, who has completed two years of his course, may attend the Classics and Mathematics during the remainder of his Undergraduate Course without the payment of additional Fees.

Mathematical and Experimental Physics constitute a separate class.

General Students pay a fee for every class they attend.

Practical Chemistry, three months' course (optional), fee, *six dollars.* Students taking this class are required to provide their own materials. The use of the larger articles of apparatus will be given in the Laboratory free of expense.

In addition to Class Fees, there is a Matriculation Fee of *two dollars,* payable by Undergraduates at their first entrance. General Students pay an annual Registration Fee of *one dollar.*

Both Undergraduates and General Students are required, at the beginning of each Session, to pay a Library Fee of *one dollar,* which entitles to the use of the Library for the year.

Matriculation or Registration Tickets and Class Tickets must be taken out on the first day of Lectures, no Student being allowed to attend a Class without them.

The total fees of Undergraduates, who take the ordinary B. A. Course in Arts, are as follows :—

Classes of	First Year, with Library and Matriculation Fee...	$21 00
"	Second Year, with Library Fee.....	25 00
"	Third " "	13 00
"	Fourth " "	13 00

The fees of Undergraduates who take the B. Sc. Course, are as follows :—

Classes of	First Year, with Library and Matriculation Fee...	$30 00
"	Second Year, with Library Fee.....	25 00
"	Third Year "	17 00
"	Fourth Year, "	23 00

§ VIII.—GRADUATION.

DEGREES OF B. A. AND B. Sc.

The Degree of B. A. or of B. Sc. may be obtained by passing the proper Matriculation Examination, attending the prescribed Courses of Lectures, and passing the Sessional Examinations at the close of the several years.

Undergraduates in the B. A. Course have also to pass entrance examinations, as set forth in § IV.

The fee for Diploma, payable before the final Sessional Examinations, is *five dollars.* Fee returned in case of failure at the Examinations.

DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, maintaining meanwhile a good reputation, shall be entitled to the Degree of M. A., on producing an approved Thesis on a literary or professional subject.

Fee for diploma, which must accompany the Thesis, *twenty dollars,* except in case of those who entered as Undergraduates prior to 1869, who pay *five dollars.* Thesis to be handed in before the end of March.

§ IX.—REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

1. If an Undergraduate absent himself from any University Examination, except for such cause as may be held good by the Senate, he will lose his year.

2. If an Undergraduate fail to pass in any subject at the Sessional Examinations, he will be allowed a Supplementary Examination on the first Thursday of the following Winter Session, on giving notice to the Secretary of the Senate at or before the opening of the Winter Session; but failure in more than two subjects will involve the loss of the year. N. B.—In the application of this Rule, Mathematics will be reckoned as *two* subjects, and Latin and Greek each as *one* subject.

3. In all cases, a Student who presents himself for Supplementary Examination on any day except that mentioned in Rule 2nd, will be required to pay an extra fee of *two dollars.*

4. Undergraduates of the Second and Third Years who fail to present themselves for the Entrance Examinations in History and Ancient Geography on the day named in the Calendar, may, on payment of a fine of *two dollars,* have another day appointed them for such Examinations.

5. Students are forbidden to bring any books or manuscripts into the Examination Hall, unless by direction of the Examiner, or to give or receive assistance, or to hold any communication at the Examinations. If a Student violate this rule, he will lose his Sessional Examinations for the year; and it shall be at the discretion of the Senate whether he be allowed Supplementary Examinations.

6. Students who pass the Examinations in the several subjects of their respective years, are arranged in three classes, First Class, Second Class, and Pass, according to the merit of their answers in these subjects.

§ X.—PROFESSORS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, entitling to free attendance on all the classes of the Undergraduate course as long as the holders maintain a First or Second Rank at the Sessional Examinations, are offered by the Professors for competition this year; the competition to take place at the Matriculation Examination.

§ XI.—PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

THE UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

These Prizes are awarded to those Undergraduates who stand first in the several subjects at the Sessional Examinations, provided they occupy positions in the First or Second Class, and have passed in all the other subjects proper to their year.

THE ST. ANDREW'S PRIZE.

This Prize will be awarded this year to the Student who stands first in Classics at the Sessional Examinations of the Second Year.

THE YOUNG PRIZE.

An annual Elocution Prize of $20 is offered by the HON. SIR WM. YOUNG, Knt., Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and is open for competition to all Arts Students. This prize will be competed for at the close of the Session. It cannot be held twice by the same Student.

THE LAURIE PRIZE.

A Prize of $20 is offered by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield, for the best Essay on "Our Lake and River Fisheries; how they may be best developed as food-producers."

Essays to be sent in not later than 13th March, 1875, each signed with a motto, and accompanied with a sealed envelope, bearing the motto and containing the name of the writer.

THE WAVERLY PRIZE.

This Prize, of the value of $60, has been founded by an unknown Benefactor, whose object in so doing is to encourage the studies of the Curriculum, especially Mathematics. It will be awarded to the Undergraduate of the Second Year who makes the highest total of marks at the Sessional Examinations, the numbers being reckoned according to the following scale: Mathematics, 300; Classics, 200; Chemistry, 200; Logic and Psychology, 150.

The same Student cannot hold both this Prize and the North British Society Bursary.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

The Alumni Association of this University, with judicious liberality, have this year provided Two Prizes of $30 and $20 for Students of the First Year. These Prizes will be awarded to the two Students of that year who obtain the highest total of marks at the Sessional Examinations; Classics being reckoned as 150; Mathematics, 150; Rhetoric, 100.

NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY BURSARY.

A Bursary, of the annual value of $60, 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, and held by the successful competitor for two years, namely, during the Third and Fourth Years of the Undergraduate Course. Candidates must be Undergraduates who have completed two years of the Curriculum, and must be eligible at the proper age to be Members of the North British

Society. The next competition will take place in April, 1876, at the Sessional Examinations. In awarding this Prize, Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry will be reckoned each 150; Logic, 100.

MELBOURNE PRIZES.

Two Prizes of $25 and $15, in memory of an "earnest student," are offered this year by donors who do not wish their names to be made public. They will be awarded to the two Students of the Third Year, who obtain the highest total of marks on the subjects of the regular course at the Sessional Examinations.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Certificates of merit of the First or Second Rank will be given to Students who have respectively obtained a First or Second Class standing in the aggregate of the branches of study proper to their year.

§ XII.—ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

1. All Undergraduates, and General Students attending more classes than one, are required to provide themselves with caps and gowns, and wear them in going to and from College. Gowns are to be worn at Lectures, and at all meetings of the University.

2. Attendance upon all classes of the year, except those announced as optional, shall be imperative on all Undergraduates.

3. A Class Book will be kept by each Professor, in which the presence or absence of Students will be carefully noted.

4. Professors will mark the presence or absence of Students immediately before commencing the work of the class, and will note as absent those who enter thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons be assigned.

5. Absence without sufficient excuse, or tardiness, or inattention or disorder in the Class Room, if persisted in after due admonition by the Professor or the discipline proper to the class, will be reported to the Senate.

6. The amount of absence or tardiness which shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session will be determined by the Senate.

7. Injuries to the building or furniture will be repaired at the expense of the person or persons by whom they have been caused; and such other penalty will be imposed as the Senate may think proper.

8. While in the College, or going to or from it, Students must conduct themselves in an orderly manner. Any Professor observing any improper conduct in a Student will admonish him, and, if necessary, report to the Principal.

9. When a Student is brought before the Senate and convicted of a violation of any of these rules, the Senate may reprimand privately or in the presence of the Students, or report to the parents or guardians, or disqualify for competing for Prizes or Certificates of Merit, or report to the Governors for suspension or expulsion.

10. Students not residing with parents or guardians must report to the Principal their places of residence within one week after their entering College, and the Principal may disallow such residence if he see good cause. Any change of residence must also be reported.

11. It is expected that every Student will attend Divine worship regularly, in one of the city churches or chapels.

§ XIII.—THE LIBRARY.

Through the liberality of a number of the friends of the College, a Library has been formed, which consists of a careful selection of the most useful works in each department of study embraced in the University course. There are likewise a few works in general literature. The Library embraces in all upwards of 1300 volumes. All Students are entitled to the use of the Books, on payment of the annual fee of *one dollar*.

§ XIV.—ORDINARY COURSE FOR B. A.

LATIN AND GREEK.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.—Cicero: Third Oration against Catiline.
*Fourth Oration against Catiline.
GREEK.—Lucian: Select Dialogues, 10–19.
*Demosthenes: First Olynthiac.
COMPOSITION.—Principia Latina, Part IV.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN.—Livy: Book I., chaps. 1–30. * Book I., chaps. 30–60.
Horace: Odes, Book IV.
GREEK.—Herodotus: Book I., secs. 26–69. * Book II., secs. 1–34.
Homer: Odyssey, Book IX.
COMPOSITION.—Principia Latina, Part IV. Initia Græca, Part III.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

LATIN.—Horace: Satires, Book I., 3, 4, 5, 6, 9.
Terence: Adelphi.
GREEK.—Euripides: Medea.
COMPOSITION.—Principia Latina, Part V. Initia Græca, Part III.
PHILOLOGY.—Outlines of Comparative Philology.

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† ANCIENT HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

SECOND YEAR.—History of Rome, to B. C. 31. Geography of Italia, Sicilia, Gallia, Britannia.
THIRD YEAR.—History of Greece to the Roman Conquest. Geography of Graecia, Africa, Asia.
Books recommended: Liddell's History of Rome; Smith's History of Greece; Pillans's Classical Geography.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

FIRST YEAR.

ARITHMETIC.—Revision of the Theory of Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

ALGEBRA.—Common Measure, Involution, Evolution, the Arithmetical Extraction of Roots, Fractions, Equations of the First and Second Degrees, Series, Proportion, Inequalities, Variation, Progressions.

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

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—Solution of Plane Triangles.

SECOND YEAR.

GEOMETRY.—Sixth Book of Euclid finished; Geometrical Exercises continued; Geometrical Drawing.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—Circular and Gradual Measure; Functions of sum and difference of angles, &c.; Relations of the side and angles of triangles; Mensuration of Heights and Distances; Elementary Problems in Navigation; Use of Logarithms.

ALGEBRA.—Simple Indeterminate Equations; Binomial Theorem; Properties of Logarithms; Compound Interest; Annuities.

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* Only Students competing for a First or Second Class at the Sessional Examinations will be examined in this additional work, which will not be read in class.

† The Examination in these subjects will be held at the beginning of the Winter Session.

EXTRA.

GEOMETRY.—21 Propositions of the Eleventh Book of Euclid; Geometrical Exercises.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Extension of Ordinary Course.

ALGEBRA. - Permutations, Combinations, Probabilities, Life Assurance, Investigation of Binomial Theorem and Theory of Logarithms, Indeterminate Coefficients, Higher Equations with Horner's Method of Solution.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

(Third Year.)—Text Book: Lardner's Handbook.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

(Third Year.)—Text Book: Galbraith and Haughton's Manual of Mechanics.

(Fourth Year.)—Text Books: Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Astronomy and Optics; Phear's Hydrostatics (or Galbraith and Haughton's.)

ETHICS.

(Fourth Year.)—Text Books: Stewart's Active and Moral Powers of Man. Whewell's Elements of Morality.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(Fourth Year.)—Text Books: Mill's Political Economy; Senior's Political Economy.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

(Second Year.)—Text Books: Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic. Prof. Lyall's "Intellect, the Emotions, and the Moral Nature."

METAPHYSICS AND ESTHETICS.

(Third Year.)—Text Books: Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics. Mansel's Metaphysics. Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy. Cousin on The Beautiful. Alison's Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste.

CHEMISTRY.

(Second Year.)—Text Book: Fownes' Manual of Chemistry, the whole of the Inorganic part (excepting Physics), and a portion of the Organic.

(Third Year.)—Same Text Book, including whole of the Organic Chemistry.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Macadam's Practical Chemistry; Fresenius's Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

RHETORIC, ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ETC.

FIRST YEAR.

RHETORIC.—Text Books: Whately's Elements of Rhetoric. Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Text Books: Students' English Language. Study of the English Language, F. A. March. Fowler's English Philology.

ANGLO-SAXON.—Text Book:—March's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

ELOCUTION.—Books recommended: Porter's Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery. Russel's Elocution.

HISTORY.

(Fourth year.)—Text Books: Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Hume's History of England. History of France. Sismondi's Italian Republics. Hallam's Middle Ages. Taylor's Modern History.

EXTRA.—Hallam's Constitutional History.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.—*(Third year.)*—Pujol's Grammar, (first part.)—Scribe's "Valérie."

GERMAN.—*(Third year.)*—Otto's German Conversation Grammar.—Adler's Reader.—Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell."

FRENCH.—*(Fourth year.)*—Pujol's Grammar—(fourth part)—Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

GERMAN.—*(Fourth year.)*.—Otto's German Conversation Grammar.—Adler's Reader.—Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" continued.

§ XV.—HONOUR COURSES.

CLASSICS.

[The following Course, n addition to the Ordinary, is prescribed for Classical Honours in the fourth year.]

LATIN.—Plautus: Miles Gloriosus.
Terence: Heautontimorumenos.
Virgil: Georgics, Books I., IV.
Horace: Epistles, Books I., II., Ars Poetica.
Juvenal: Satires, IV., VII., VIII., XIV.
Cicero: Tusculan Questions, Book I.
Tacitus: Agricola; Germania.

GREEK.—Homer: Iliad, XVIII., XXIV.
Æschylus: Prometheus Vinctus.
Sophocles: Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides: Book II.
Plato: Phædo.
Demosthenes: De Corona.

COMPOSITION.—Latin Prose.

LITERATURE.—Müller and Donaldson's History of Ancient Greek Literature; Roman Classical Literature (Brown's); Theatre of the Greeks (Donaldson's.)

PHILOLOGY.—Müller's Science of Language, Vols. I., II.; Clark's Comparative Philology; Donaldson's Varronianus, chaps. VI., VII., VIII., IX., XI., XIV.; Donaldson's Cratylus, Book I., chap. 5, Book III., chap. 2, Book IV., chap. 4; Lewis's Essay on the Romance Languages.

MATHEMATICS AND MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

TRIGONOMETRY—DeMoivre's Theorem and Angular Analysis. Spherical Trigonometry, with application to Astronomy.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY—The Straight Line, the Circle, Parabola, Ellipse, Hyperbola. The Locus of the General Equation of the Second Degree between two Variables.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS—Differentiation; Theorems of Leibnitz, Maclaurin, and Taylor; Maxima and Minima of Functions of One Variable; Expansion of Functions of Two Variables; Maxima and Minima of such Functions; Radius of Cuvature, Osculating Circle; Envelopes; the tracing of Curves by means of their Equations.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS—Integration of Simple Forms; Integration by Parts, and Formulæ of Reduction. Integration by substitution, &c. Applications to determine Lengths of Curves, Surfaces, Volumes, &c.; Differential Equations, (selected course,) Application to Physical Investigations: *e. g.*, Centre of Gravity, Attraction, Central Forces, &c.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED—(In order of Preference.)

Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry.
Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry, or Colenso's (2nd part.)
Todhunter's, Puckle's, or Salmon's Conic Sections.
Hall's, Hind's, or Todhunter's Differential and Integral Calculus.
Todhunter's or Young's Theory of Equations.
Boole's Differential Equations.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Ganot's Physics, by Atkinson.
Heat a Mode of Motion, by Tyndal.
Optics, by Sir David Brewster.
The Student's Text Book of Electricity (Noad.)
Nichol's Physical Science (Article, Magnetism.)

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

LOGIC.

Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic. Whately's Logic, Books II., III., IV. Mill's Logic, I., II.

METAPHYSICS and ESTHETICS.

Descartes' Principles of Philosophy. Reid's Essays, VI. Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics. Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy of Perception and Philosophy of the Unconditioned. Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy. Cousin's Philosophy of the Beautiful. Alison's Essays on the Principles of Taste. Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.

ETHICS.

Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Butler's Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue.
Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments.
Thompson's Christian Theism.
Aristotle's Ethics, Books I., III., VI. X., (in English.)

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Corson's Selections from Saxon and English Literature.
Lectures on the English Language, (Geo. P. Marsh.)
Latham's English, Past and Present.
Trench's English, Past and Present.
Earle's English Philology.

HISTORY.

Bede's Ecclesiastical History of England.
Freeman's History of Norman Conquest of England.
Macaulay's History of England.
Hallam's Constitutional History.
Bryce's Holy Roman Empire.
Stephen's Lectures on the History of France.
Menzel's History of Germany.
Mallet's Northern Antiquities.
Guizot's History of Civilization.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, by MacCulloch.
Science of Wealth, by Walker.
Plato's Republic, Books I., IV., (in English.)

Degrees Conferred, April, 1874.

MASTER OF ARTS.

JAMES GORDON MCGREGOR.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

WALTER SCOTT DOULL,
JAMES C. HERDMAN,
DANIEL MCGREGOR,
DANIEL STILES FRASER,
WILLIAM C. HERDMAN,
DONALD MCLEOD,
JAMES MCDONALD OXLEY.

DOCTORS IN MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

DONALD A. CAMPBELL,
DONALD CHISHOLM,
EDMUND MOORE.

B. A. HONOURS.

CLASSICS.

Second Rank—JAMES C. HERDMAN.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Second Rank—JAMES MCDONALD OXLEY.

Prizes and Certificates of Merit, 1874.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

FOURTH YEAR.

CLASSICS	James C. Herdman.
PHYSICS	Daniel S. Fraser.
ETHICS	James C. Herdman.
HISTORY	Daniel S. Fraser.
MODERN LANGUAGES	James McD. Oxley.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS	George McMillan. } equal. Wm. B. Ross. }
METAPHYSICS	Isaac McDowall.
MODERN LANGUAGES	George McMillan.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS	1. John W. McLeod, 2. Francis H. Bell.
MATHEMATICS	1. John W. McLeod, 2. James M. Stewart.
PSYCHOLOGY	Francis H. Bell.
CHEMISTRY	James M. Stewart.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS	James McLean,
MATHEMATICS	James McLean,
RHETORIC	John H. Sinclair.

CERTIFICATES OF GENERAL MERIT.

FIRST CLASS:—*Fourth Year*—James C. Herdman. *Third Year*—George McMillan. *Second Year*—John W. McLeod, James M. Stewart. *First Year*—James McLean.

SECOND CLASS—*Fourth Year*—Daniel S. Fraser. *Third Year*—Wm. B. Ross. *Second Year*—Wm. H. Brownrigg. *First Year*—Robert E. Chambers, Harry McCully, John H. Sinclair, John Waddell.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The YOUNG PRIZE of $20 for Elocution, open for competition to all Arts Students, was won by RICHMOND LOGAN.

The Prize of $20 offered by Col. Laurie, for the best Essay on "Public Roads in Nova Scotia: on what system can they be best made and maintained in the public interest?" was awarded to ARCHIBALD GUNN.

The NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY BURSARY of $60, to be awarded to the best Student of the Second Year, who is eligible to become a member of the North British Society at the proper age, was won by JAMES MCGREGOR STEWART.

The WAVERLEY PRIZE of $60, founded by an unknown benefactor for the encouragement of the studies of the Curriculum, especially Mathematics, was awarded to JAMES FITZPATRICK.

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRIZES, of $30 and $20, determined by the highest total of marks made at the Sessional Examinations of the First Year, were won by: 1. JAMES MCLEAN, 2. JOHN H. SINCLAIR.

The ST. ANDREW'S PRIZE, offered this year for proficiency in the Mathematics of the Second Year, was won by JOHN W. MCLEOD.

Examinations, 1873--4.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, OCT. 1873.

The Professors' Scholarships, offered for competition to Students entering First Year's Undergraduates were gained by

JAMES McLEAN, Private Study.
JOHN WADDELL, Pictou Academy.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following Undergraduates have passed the University Examinations in their several years :—

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, OCT., 1873.

THIRD YEAR.—Latin : Walter S. Doull.
SECOND YEAR.—Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Psychology : James Fitzpatrick.
FIRST YEAR.—Latin : F. W. Archibald, Isaac L. Archibald.
Greek : Isaac L. Archibald.
Mathematics : James N. Shannon.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS IN ANCIENT HISTORY, OCT. 1873.

THIRD YEAR,—Arch. Gunn, Isaac McDowall, John McLean, Alex. McLeod, George McMillan.
SECOND YEAR.—F. W. Archibald, Isaac Archibald, F. H. Bell, G. H. Fulton, Richmond Logan, Alex. McLean, J. A. McLean, J. W. McLeod, J. S. Morton, J. M. Stewart, J. W. Smith.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS IN ANCIENT HISTORY, JANUARY, 1874.

THIRD YEAR.—J. T. Ross, W. B. Ross.
SECOND YEAR.—Burgess McKittrick, Don. C. Martin, John Munro, F. W. O'Brien, James N. Shannon.

The following Students passed equivalent Examinations in Ancient History in previous years :

James Fitzpatrick, Wm. H. Brownrigg, Louis H. Jordan.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL, 1874.

(The names are arranged alphabetically.)

FOURTH YEAR.—FINAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF B. A.—Walter Scott Doull, Daniel Stiles Fraser, James C. Herdman, William C. Herdman, Daniel McGregor, Donald McLeod, James M. Oxley.

THIRD YEAR.—James Fitzpatrick, Louis H. Jordan, Isaac McDowall, Alex. McLeod, George McMillan, John T. Ross, William B. Ross.

SECOND YEAR.—William H. Brownrigg, George H. Fulton, Burgess McKittrick, Alex. McLean, James A. McLean, John W. McLeod, Donald C. Martin, John Munro, Fred. W. O'Brien, Jas. W. Smith, James M. Stewart.

FIRST YEAR.—Robert E. Chambers, Wm. P. Grant, Howard H. Hamilton, George A. Laird, William A. Mason, Harry McCully, Stanley T. McCurdy, James McKenzie, James M. McLean, Colin Pitblado, John M. Scott, John H. Sinclair, Anderson Rogers, John Waddell.

William Miller, a General Student, passed in all the subjects of the First Year.

CLASS LISTS.

(The names of the Students are arranged in the order of merit.)

LATIN.

FOURTH YEAR.—(Final Examination for Degree of B. A.)—Class 1.—None. Class 2.—James C. Herdman, Daniel S. Fraser. Class 3.—W. C. Herdman, Daniel McGregor, Donald McLeod, W. S. Doull.

THIRD YEAR.—Class 1.—George McMillan, W. B. Ross. Class 2.—J. T. Ross. Class 3.—James Fitzpatrick, L. H. Jordan, Isaac McDowall, Alex. McLeod.

SECOND YEAR.—Class 1.—F. H. Bell, J. W. McLeod, James McG. Stewart. Class 2.—Wm. Brownrigg. Class 3.—D. Martin, B. McKittrick, F. W. O'Brien, John Munro, Alex. McLean, Richmond Logan, James A. McLean, J. S. Morton, James W. Smith, J. N. Shannon, G. H. Fulton

FIRST YEAR.—Class 1.—James McLean. Class 2.—John H. Sinclair, Harry McCully, John Waddell, Colin Pitblado, G. A. Laird, Robert E. Chambers. Class 3.—H. H. Hamilton, Wm. Miller, John McD. Scott, S. T. McCurdy, Samuel McKnight, James McKenzie, (Wm Mason, W. R. Grant, Anderson Rogers,) equal.

GREEK.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class 1.—James C. Herdman.

THIRD YEAR.—Class 1.—W. B. Ross, G. McMillan. Class 2.—James Fitzpatrick. Class 3.—Alex. McLeod, John T. Ross, L. H. Jordan.

SECOND YEAR.—Class 1.—J. W. McLeod, F. H. Bell. Class 2.—Jas. McG. Stewart, Wm. Brownrigg. Class 3.—B. McKittrick, F. W. O'Brien, Alex. McLean, D. C. Martin, R. Logan, J. N. Shannon, J. W. Smith, J. A. McLean J. Munro, G. H. Fulton, J. S. Morton.

FIRST YEAR.—Class 1.—J. McLean, J. Waddell. Class 2.—J. H. Sinclair, H. McCully, Colin Pitblado, S. T. McCurdy, G. A. Laird. Class 3.—W. R. Grant, H. H. Hamilton, Wm. Miller, R. E. Chambers, J. McD. Scott, S. McKnight, R. D. Ross, A. Rogers, (Wm. Mason, J. McKenzie,) equal.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class 1.—Daniel S. Fraser. Class 2.—William C. Herdman. Class 3.—Daniel McGregor, Donald McLeod, Walter S. Doull.

THIRD YEAR.—Class 1.—None. Class 2.—None. Class 3.—James Fitzpatrick, William B. Ross, Louis H. Jordan, Archibald Gunn, Isaac McDowall, Geo. McMillan, Alex. McLeod, John T. Ross.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND YEAR.—Class 1.—John W. McLeod, James M. Stewart. Class 2.—Donald C. Martin. Class 3.—George H. Fulton, William H. Brownrigg, Burgess McKittrick, Francis H. Bell, James A. McLean, George L. Gordon, Fred W. Archibald, John Munro, Fred. W. O'Brien, Alex. McLean, James W. Smith.

FIRST YEAR.—Class 1.—James McLean, John M. Scott, Robert E. Chambers, William S. Whittear. Class 2.—Howard Hamilton, John H. Sinclair, George A. Laird, John Waddell, Harry McCully. Class 3.—Stanley T. McCurdy, William R. Grant, James McKenzie, Colin Pitblado, Anderson Rogers, William A. Mason, William Miller.

METAPHYSICS AND ESTHETICS.

THIRD YEAR.—Class 1.—William Ross, George McMillan, Louis H. Jordan, James Fitzpatrick. Class 2.—John T. Ross, Isaac McDowall, Alex. McLeod, Archibald Gunn.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

SECOND YEAR.—Class 1.—Francis H. Bell, James M. Stewart, W. H. Brownrigg, John W. McLeod. Class 2.—James W. Smith, D. C. Martin, Burgess McKittrick, Richmond Logan, Murdoch Chisholm, J. S. Morton. Class 3.—F. W. Archibald, John Munro, G. H. Fulton, James A. McLean, James N. Shannon, Alex. McLean, F. W. O'Brien.

ETHICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class 1.—James C. Herdman. Class 2.—D. Stiles Fraser, James M. Oxley, Walter Doull. Donald McGregor, Donald McLeod. Class 3.—William C. Herdman, Beveridge McElmon.

CHEMISTRY (SENIOR).

THIRD YEAR.—Class 2.—Isaac McDowall.

CHEMISTRY (JUNIOR).

SECOND YEAR.—Class 1.—James McG. Stewart, George Lawson Gordon. Class 2.—John W. McLeod, W. H. Brownrigg, B. McKittrick. Class 3.—D. C. Martin, Richmond Logan, G. H. Fulton, James A. McLean, Alexander McLean, Frederick W. O'Brien, James N. Shannon, J. S. Morton, John Munro, F. W. Archibald, James W. Smith.

HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class 1.—D. S. Fraser, D. McLeod. Class 2.—James M. Oxley, Walter S. Doull. Class 3.—D. McGregor, W. C. Herdman.

RHETORIC.

FIRST YEAR.—Class 1.—J. H. Sinclair, Jas. McLean, W. A. Mason, A. Rogers. Class 2.—John Waddell, Harry McCully, Robert E. Chambers. Class 3.—Wm. Grant, H. H. Hamilton, S. G. Kerr, George Laird, S. J. McKnight, Stanley T. McCurdy, James McKenzie, Wm. McG. Miller, Colin Pitblado, R. D. Ross, John McD. Scott, John Smith.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class 1.—James McD. Oxley, James Herdman. Class 2.—Daniel S. Fraser, Walter S. Doull. Class 3.—Donald McLeod, Daniel McGregor, W. C. Herdman.

THIRD YEAR.—Class 1.—George McMillan, L. Jordan. Class 2.—Alexander McLeod. Class 3.—Isaac McDowall, W. B. Ross, Archibald Gunn, James Fitzpatrick, John T. Ross.

Graduates and Undergraduates of the University, and General Students in Arts.

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

1869.

Chase, Joseph Henry ....Cornwallis.

1870.

McNaughton, Samuel..... .... Guysborough.
MacDonald, John H. ....Kentville.

1871.

Cameron, J. J. .... Georgetown, P. E. Island.
Carr, Arthur F..... ....St. Edward's, P. E. Island.
Smith, David H. .... Truro.

1872.

Annand, Joseph..... ....Pictou.
Bayne, Herbert A. .... Pictou.
Forrest, James ....Halifax.
McKenzie, John J. .... Pictou.

1874.

McGregor, James G. ....Halifax.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS OF SURGERY.

1872.

DeWolf, George H. H. .... Darmouth, N. S.
Hiltz, Charles W. ....Bridgetown, Annapolis.
McMillan, Finlay .... Pictou Co.
McRae, William ....Richmond, C. B.
Sutherland, Roderic .... River John, Pictou.

1874.

Campbell, Don. A. ....Truro.
Chisholm, Donald .... Longpoint.
Moore, Edmund..... ....Londonderry

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

1866.

Chase, J. Henry .... Cornwallis.
Shaw, Robert ....New Perth, P. E. Island.

1867.

Burgess, Joshua C. .... Cornwallis.
Cameron, J. J..... ....Georgetown, P. E. Island.
Lippincott, Aubrey..... .... New Glasgow.
McDonald, John H. ....Cornwallis.
McNaughton, Samuel .... East River, Pictou.
Ross, Alexander.... ....Roger's Hill, Pictou.
Sedgwick, Robert .... Middle Musquodoboit.
Smith, David H..... ....Truro.
Smith, Edwin .... Truro.

1868.

Carr, Arthur F..... ....St. Edward's, P. E. Island.
Christie, Thomas M..... .... Yarmouth.
Creighton, James G. A ....Halifax.
Forrest, James .... Halifax.
McKay, Kenneth ....Hardwood Hill, Pictou.
Simpson, Isaac .... Merigomish, Pictou.

1869.

Annand, Joseph.... ....Gay's River, Hants.
Bayne, Herbert A. .... Pictou.
Millar, Ebenezer D. ....Rogers' Hill, Pictou.
McKenzie, John J..... .... Green Hill, Pictou.
Sutherland, John M. ....West River.

1870.

Lindsay, Andrew W. H. .... Halifax.
Scott, Hugh M. ....Sherbrooke.
Thorburn, Walter M. .... Bermuda.
Wallace, John ....Shubenacadie.

1871.

Bayne, Ernest S. .... Pictou.
McGregor, James G. ....Halifax.
Russel, Alex. G. .... Truro.

1872.

Archibald, Wm. P. ....Halifax.
Bruce, Wm. T. .... Middle Musquodoboit.
Carmichael, James ....New Glasgow.
Cruickshank, Wm..... .... Lower Musquodoboit.
Fraser, Duncan C. ....New Glasgow.
Gunn, Adam .... East River, St. Mary's.
McKenzie, Hugh ....Earltown.
Pollok, Alex. W. .... French River, Pictou.
Scott, Ephraim ....Douglas Gore.
Trueman, Arthur I..... .... Point DeBute, N. B.

1873.

Allan, John M..... ....Newfoundland.
Bryden, Ch. W. .... Tatamagouche.
Cameron, Wm. ....Sutherland's River.
Creelman, D. F. .... Stewiacke.
Duff, Kenneth..... ....Lunenburg.
Hunter, John .... New Glasgow.
Logan, Melville ....Halifax.
McDonald, Chas. D. .... Pictou.
McKay, Alex. H. ....Dalhousie, Pictou.
McKeen, James A. .... Tatamagouche.
Robinson, J. Millen ....Baillie, N. B.
Ross, Wm. .... East River, Pictou.

1874.

Doull, Walter S. ....Halifax.
Fraser, D. Stiles .... Durham, Pictou.
Herdman James C. ....Pictou.
Herdman, Wm. C. .... Pictou.
McGregor, Daniel ....Inverness, C. B.
McLeod, Donald .... Strathalbyn, P. E. I.
Oxley, James McD. ....Halifax.

UNDERGRADUATES, 1873-74.

FOURTH YEAR.

Doull, Walter S.	Halifax.
Fraser, D. S.	Durham, Pictou.
Herdman, James C.	Pictou.
Herdman, Wm. C.	Pictou.
McGregor, Daniel	Inverness, C. B.
McLeod, Donald	Strathalbyn, P. E. I.
Oxley, James McD.	Halifax.

THIRD YEAR.

Fitzpatrick, James	Roger's Hill, Pictou.
Gunn, Archibald	Pictou.
Jordan, Louis H.	Halifax.
McDowall, Isaac	Tatamagouche.
McLean, John	Halifax.
McLeod, Alex.	Onslow, Colchester.
McMillan, George	Scotch Hill, Pictou.
Ross, John T.	Earltown, Colchester.
Ross, Wm. B.	" "

SECOND YEAR.

Archibald, Fred. F.	Truro.
Bell, Francis H.	Halifax.
Brownrigg, Wm. H.	Pictou.
Fulton, George	Bass River, Colchester.
Logan, Richmond	Stewiacke.
McKittrick, Burgess	Cornwallis.
McLean, Alex.	Belfast, P. E. I,
McLean, James A.	Pictou.
McLeod, John W.	N. River, Colchester.
Martin, Don. C.	Belfast, P. E. I.
Morton, Joseph S.	New Glasgow.
Munro, John	Valleyfield, P. E. I.
O'Brien, F. W.	Noel, Hants.
Shannon, James N.	Halifax.
Smith, J. W.	Colchester.
Stewart, James M.	Whycogcomah.

FIRST YEAR.

Chambers, Robt. E.	Truro.
Grant, W. R.	Springville, Pictou.
Hamilton, Howard H.	Pictou.
Laird, George A.	Cavendish.
MacKnight, Sam J.	Dartmouth.
MacLean, Ebenezer	Springville.
Mason, Wm. A.	East River.
McCully, Harry	Amherst.
McCurdy, Stanley T.	New Glasgow.
McKenzie, James	Green Hill, Pictou.
McLean, James	New London, P. E. I.
Montgomery, Wm. T.	Halifax.
Pitblado, Colin	Truro.
Scott, John McD.	Gore. Hants.
Sinclair, John H.	Goshen, Guysborough.
Smith, John	Belfast, P. E. I.
Rogers, Anderson	Roger's Hill.
Ross, Robt. D.	East River, Pictou.
Waddell, John	Sheet Harbor.

GENERAL STUDENTS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CLASSES ATTENDED.
Archibald, I. L.	Truro.	Classics, Math., French.
Barnes, Henry W.	Halifax.	Rhetoric.
Brookfield, Walter S.	"	Latin, Math., Rhetoric.
Bulmer, John T.	Nappan, Cumberland.	Logic, Rhetoric.
Chisholm, Murdoch	Loch Lomond, C. B.	Classics, Rhet., Chemistry.
Fielding, W. S.	Halifax.	Rhetoric.
Fraser, Wm. S.	Dartmouth.	Classics, Mathematics.
Gordon, Edward	Montrose, P. E. I.	Class., Math., Logic, Chem.
Gordon, George L.	Sutherlandshire, G. B.	" " " "
Grant, Joseph	East River, Pictou Co.	Latin, Math., Rhetoric.
Grant, Thomas	New Glasgow.	Chemistry.
Hicks, John	England.	Chemistry, Pract. Chem.
Kerr, Samuel G.	Gay's River.	Latin, Math., Rhetoric.
McBean, James W.	Pictou.	Classics, Logic, Chem.
McElmon, Knox B.	Londonderry.	Class., N. Ph., Math., Eth.
McKenzie, Duncan	Loch Lomond.	Classics, Rhetoric, Chem.
Miller, Wm.	Westville.	Classics Math., Rhetoric.
Robb, Fr. B.	Amherst.	Class., Math., Rhet., Fr.
Seabrook, Henry	Halifax.	Mathematics, Rhetoric.
Seaman, Frank	Minudie.	Classics, Math., Rhetoric.
Smith, Fred. G.	Truro.	" " "
Smith, Wm. A	Halifax.	Mathematics, French.
Stairs, George	"	History.
Sterns, J. W.	"	Mathematics, Rhetoric.
Stewart. John	Baddeck.	German.
Webster, Arthur D.	Kentville.	Mathematics, Chemistry.
Whittear, Wm. S.	East Rawdon.	Lat. Math., Logic, Rhetoric.

Undergraduates in Arts	51
General Students in Arts	27
Total in Arts	78
Students in Medicine.....	29
	107
Deduct one Student in both Faculties	1
Total number of Students in the University	106

Faculty of Medicine.

VERY REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D.,

Principal (ex-officio.)

WILLIAM J. ALMON, M.D.,

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, and President of the Faculty.

ALEXANDER P. REID, M. D., L.R.C.S., EDIN., L. C. P. & S. CANADA, &c.
HUGH A. GORDON, M. D., M.R.C.S., EDIN., L.C.P. & S. CANADA,

Professors of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine

WILLIAM B. SLAYTER, M. D., M.R.C.S.L., L.R.C.P., ENG., &c.

Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children and Clinical Surgery.

EDWARD FARREL, M. D.,
ARCHIBALD LAWSON, M. D., L R.C.S., ENGLAND,

Professors of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

GEORGE LAWSON, PH. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Chemistry, Chemical Toxicology and Botany.

ALFRED H. WOODILL, M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JOHN SOMMERS, M.D.,

Professor of Physiology.

GEORGE L. SINCLAIR, M.D.,

Professor of Anatomy.

J. R. DEWOLF, M.D., EDIN., L.R.C.S., EDIN.,

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

DR. A. P. REID, *Dean of Faculty.*

DR. H. A. GORDON, *Secretary.*

W. Y. FULLERTON, M.D.,
E. S. BLANCHARD, M.D.,

Demonstators of Anatomy.

JANITOR—JOHN WILSON.

Faculty of Medicine.

THE PRINCIPAL, *(ex officio.)*

Professor.....ALMON,
LAWSON,
REID,
FARRELL,
WOODILL,
SLAYTER,
SOMMERS,
GORDON,
DEWOLF,
A. LAWSON,

Demonstrators.....W. Y. FULLERTON, M.D.,
E. S. BLANCHARD, M.D.,

President of the Faculty.....W. J. ALMON, M.D.,

Dean.....A. P. REID, M.D.,

Registrar.....H. A. GORDON, M.D.

The Eighth Session of the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie College and University will be opened on Tuesday, the 20th of October, 1874, with a general introductory lecture. The regular lectures will commence on Wednesday, the 21st of October, and will be continued during the six months following.

The class tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons, London, the Universities of Edinburgh, McGill, Montreal, Harvard, Boston, and the New York Schools of Medicine.

Registration is necessary every Session—it is required upon entrance or as soon afterwards as possible, and always before any class tickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually on the thirtieth of November. Class tickets are payable in advance and will not be issued after the Register is closed.

In order to meet the requirements of the recent Medical Act of Nova Scotia, and the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain, and also those of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh, the Student must pass his Matriculation examination prior to the commencement of his Medical studies. Students wishing to pass this

examination may do so at any time by giving two weeks notice to the Secretary of the Provincial Medical Board, Dr. T. R. Almon, or to the Secretary of the Medical Faculty.

While the University regulations permit a student to graduate after three years' attendance upon Lectures, provided he furnish proof that he has studied one year before attending Lectures, with a private practitioner, yet he is recommended to devote four years to systematic instruction, as less time is scarcely sufficient in which to acquire a fair knowledge of the many subjects which compose the curriculum.

With regard to the examination, students are requested to turn to Section 10, Article 4, of the "Qualifications and Studies of Students and Graduates for the Medical Degree," in a succeeding part of this announcement.

The division of the examination into primary and final, adopted by the McGill University, Montreal, and found to be most advantageous to students, will be adopted by this Faculty also; and it is hoped that the greater number of third year students will avail themselves of this arrangement.

Students of Dentistry will find it of advantage to attend the lectures on Chemistry, Anatomy, and Practical Anatomy.

To intending Druggists' Assistants, the lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica will be of great practical assistance.

Students of Law will find that it is desirable to attend the lectures on Medical Jurisprudence by Dr. DeWolf and Dr. Lawson—the subjects of Insanity, Law as related to Medicine, and Toxicology, being fully explained.

For additional information apply to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, A. P. Reid, M.D., 98 Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S.

Course of Instruction in the Faculty of Medicine.

(The Lectures will be delivered in the University Building.)

I.—MEDICINE.

Profs. REID and GORDON, Physicians to City Hospital and City Dispensary.

Divided into Principles and Practice. This course will be illustrated by coloured plates and morbid preparations,—special attention will be directed to diseases of the *heart* and *lungs*, and to their physical diagnosis, which will be illustrated by the numerous cases in the City Hospital, under the immediate instruction of the Professor, and to which cases every student may have direct access, thus enabling him to obtain a practical knowledge of this part of the profession.

Class Books—Tanner, Flint, Watson, Barlow, Reynold Niemeyer.

II.—SURGERY.

Profs. FARRELL and LAWSON, Surgeons to City Hospital and City Dispensary.

Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject. The various surgical instruments and apparatus will be shown, and their uses and applications illustrated.

Class Books—Druitt, Erieksen, Gross, Holmes.

III.—OBSTETRICS.

Prof. SLAYTER, Surgeon to City Hospital.

Including Diseases of Women and Children, illustrated by plates, manikin, etc. Every facility will be given to senior students for attending midwifery cases at the Almshouse and Dispensary, under the direction of the medical officers.

The Emeritus Professor, Dr. Almon, will also give a number of practical lectures.

Class Books—Bedford, Tyler Smith, Cazeau, Scanzoni on Diseases of Women, West on Children.

IV.—CHEMISTRY.

Prof. LAWSON.

This course will be illustrated by diagrams, tables, apparatus, preparations and demonstrations on the black-board.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

There will be a separate class for Practical Chemistry specially suited to the requirements. of Medical Students.

Laboratory Books.—Fresenius's Qualitative, Bowman's Med. Ch.

V.—INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Prof. SOMMERS, Physician to City Dispensary.

This course will embrace the principles of Human Physiology, Histology, and the use of the Microscope.

Class Books—Dalton, Carpenter, Todd and Bowman, Kirk and Paget, and Flint.

VI.—MATERIA MEDICA.

Prof. WOODILL, Physician to City Dispensary.

This course will be illustrated by specimens of medicinal plants and samples of the various drugs, chemicals, etc.

Class Books—Pareira by Farre, Stille, Neligan, Dispensatories.

VII.—ANATOMY.

Prof. SINCLAIR, Surgeon to City Dispensary.

This course will be illustrated by the fresh subjects—dried preparations—including skeletons, etc., and life-size coloured plates. Every facility will be afforded to students to become practically acquainted with Anatomy under the Professor and Demonstrators.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

W. Y. FULLERTON, M.D.
E. S. BLANCHARD, M.D.

Rooms open from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10, p. m.

Class Books—Gray, Wilson, Sharpey & Quain, Ellis's Dissector.

VIII—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Prof. DEWOLF, Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane.
Prof. GEORGE LAWSON.

This course includes Toxicology, the method of testing for poisons, Insanity, and public Hygiene.

Prof. DEWOLF will have ample opportunities for instructing his class in the important subject of Psychological Medicine.

Prof. LAWSON will lecture on the subject of Chemical Toxicology.

Class Books—Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine.

IX—CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Prof. REID.

X—CLINICAL SURGERY.

Prof. FARREL.

Taught by lectures and tutorially at the bed-side by the Physicians and Surgeons at the Provincial and City Hospital, and City Dispensary, at which institutions ample material is afforded for both classes. The students being individually trained at the bed-side, both in Diagnosis and Treatment.

XI—BOTANY.

Prof. LAWSON.

Students are required to attend one course of three months on this subject. The natural Orders containing Medicinal and Poisonous Plants, will be illustrated as fully as possible.

Prizes.

THE DR. AVERY PRIZES.

These are offered by James F. Avery, M. D., to encourage the study of Anatomy. There are two prizes of $10 each. Particulars given at the commencement of the Session.

THE W. H. NEAL PRIZE.

A Prize of $20 is offered by W. H. Neal, Esq., to the student passing the best final examination for the Degree of M. D.

MELBOURNE PRIZE NO. 3.

A Prize of $20 to the Student passing the best primary examination for Degree. This prize is given by an anoymous Donor, in memory of "an earnest student."

Hospitals, etc.

THE PROVINCIAL AND CITY HOSPITAL is visited daily at 12 M., by the Medical Officers; and the CITY ALMS HOUSE containing from 200 to 400 inmates, many of whom are in the Hospital Wards, will be available to students without fee. The best opportunities are here presented for clinical instruction, midwifery practice, and treatment of diseases; likewise for the observation of pathological appearances, which will be demonstrated by post-mortem examinations. There is a Hospital fee of $1 for certificate of attendance.

THE HALIFAX DISPENSARY is carried on after the model of the DeMilt Dispensary, New York, being divided into three departments, viz: (1) *Surgical*, including the Eye and Ear. (2) *Medical*, including the Heart and Lungs. (3) *Diseases of Women and Children.* Here the student can have the advantage of becoming practically acquainted with the less severe forms of disease, and will have the privilege likewise of seeing patients with the visiting physicians, and have opportunities for Obstetric practice.

Extracts from the Regulations.

COURSES OF LECTURES, FEES, &c.

1st.—Each Professor shall deliver at least five lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in each of which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three lectures a week will suffice.

2nd.—Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd.—Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th.—A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th.—All tickets which have not a Certificate of attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omissions shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th.—The fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions: For each of those of Medical Jurisprudence, Practical Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, and Botany, $6; for Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, each $6. The class fees *are payable in advance* to the Registrar, who will furnish all tickets.

7th.—Any student, after having paid the fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th.—The courses of all the Classes, except Practical Chemistry, Botany and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the Classes of Practical Chemistry and Botany, of three months' duration; and that of Medical Jurisprudence, either of three months' duration, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given, or of six months's duration, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th.—The courses shall commence on the third Tuesday in October, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue till the 21st. of April.

10th.—The Matriculation or Preliminary Examination is similar to that required by McGill University, Montreal: the Medical Act of Nova Scotia; adopted under the Medical Act for Ontario, and recommended by the "Council of Medical Education and Registration" of Great Britain. The requirements are: COMPULSORY—English Language, including Grammar and Composition; Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Algebra, including Simple Equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, Translation and

Grammar ; and one of the following OPTIONAL Subjects—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. Students may attend the classes without passing this examination.

(The following extracts from "The Nova Scotia Medical Act" are printed for the information of Students.

"7. Hereafter, no person shall begin or enter upon the study of Physic, Surgery, or Midwifery, for the purpose of qualifying himself to practice the same in this Province, unless he shall have obtained from the Provincial Medical Board a certificate that he has satisfactorily passed a Matriculation or Preliminary Examination in the subjects specified in Schedule B to this Act.

No Candidate shall be admitted to such Matriculation or Preliminary Examination, unless he shall have, at least fourteen day previous to such examination, given notice to the Registrar of the Board of his intention to present himself for such examination, and transmitted to the Registrar a certificate showing that he has completed his sixteenth year ; and shall before the examination have paid a fee of five dollars to the Registrar."

SCHEDULE B.

"Uniform standard of Matriculation or Preliminary Examination established under this Act.

Compulsory : English Language, including Grammar, composition and writing from dictation : Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions and the extraction of the Square root : Algebra to the end of simple equations : Geometry,—first two books of Euclid : Latin, one book,—translation and grammar.

And one of the following *optional* subjects : History of England with questions in Modern Geography : French translation : German translation : one Greek Book : Natural Philosophy, including Elementary Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics : History of Nova Scotia : History of the Dominion."

Graduates in arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the matriculation examination.

Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.

1st.—All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures shall, at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Matriculation, for which each Student will pay a fee of $2.

2nd.—The said Register shall be closed on the 30th day of November in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous enregistration.

3rd.—No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not have attended Lectures for a period of at least four years subsequently to the date of passing his Matriculation examination in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved by this University; (a certificate from his tutor or tutors that the applicant has been one year studying Medicine in the office of one or more registered Medical Practitioners, will be received in lieu of one of the four years of study—but in any case three years additional study either in this or some other approved school of Medicine will be required.)

4th.—Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz.:

Anatomy, *Chemistry,* *Materia Medica and Pharmacy,* *Physiology,* *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,* *Principles and Practice of Medicine,* *Practical Anatomy,* *Clinical Medicine,* *Clinical Surgery,*	Of which two courses will be required, each of six months' duration.
Medical Jurisprudence, *Botany,* *Practical Chemistry,*	Of which one course will be required, of three months' duration.

Provided, however, that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated, may be presented and accepted.

5th.—The Candidate must also give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Provincial and City Hospital, or that of some other Hospital, approved by this University; and also a certificate of having six months practice in dispensing drugs.

6th.—He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of a Lying-in-Hospital, approved of by the University, or of having attended at least six cases of accouchement; also a certificate from a registered Medical Practitioner, of "Proficiency in the Practice of Vaccination."

7th.—No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination, or shall receive a degree, who shall not have

attended at least One Session of this University, and have obtained from it the tickets for one full Course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

8th.—Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

9th.—Every Candidate for the degree must on or before the 15th day of March, present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications entitling him to examination, and also a Thesis or inaugural dissertation, written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate :

HALIFAX,——————— 18 ,

I, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, (or if the case be otherwise, that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day.) (Signed,) A. B.

10th.—The trials to be undergone by the Candidate shall be :—

(1.) The private examination of his Thesis as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed (if approved) by its public defence.

(2.) A general written and oral examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science.

(3.) The Clinical Professors shall conduct the examinations of their classes at the bedside, submitting to them cases for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital ; they shall also, in estimating the standard of members of their classes and the number of marks to be awarded, take into account the regularity of their attendance and the diligence and care they have evinced in reporting cases.

These examinations will be divided into primary and final, the former comprehending the branches of General Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Physiology, and Botany of Zoology; the latter, those of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the primary examination at the end of the third session or the third year.

11th.—The following Oath or affirmation, will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree:

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicina Universitatis Dalhousiaull—

Ego, A—— B——, Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad ex-

tremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum ; et, quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum ; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

12th.—The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the candidate before examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

N. B.—Board may be obtained at from $12 to $15 per month.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—FIRST YEAR.

CICERO: FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.
VIRGIL: AENEID, BOOK XI.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, M. A.....*Examiner.*

(*N.B.—Questions marked thus* [*] *are intended only for Students seeking a First or Second Class.*)

1. Translate:

a. Operæ pretium est, patres conscripti, libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere; qui, virtute sua fortunam civitatis consecuti, hanc vere suam patriam esse judicant; quam quidam hic nati, et summo nati loco, non patriam suam, sed urbem hostium esse judicaverunt. Sed quid ego hujusce ordinis homines commemorem, quos privatæ fortunæ, quos communis respublica, quos denique libertas ea, quæ dulcissima est, ad salutem patriæ defendendam excitavit? Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui non audaciam civium perhorrescat; qui non hæc stare cupiat; qui non, quantum audet et quantum potest, tantum conferat ad communem salutem voluntatis. Quare si quem vestrum forte commovet hoc, quod auditum est, lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, pretio sperare sollicitari posse animos egentium atque imperitorum, est id quidem cœptum atque tentatum, sed nulli sunt inventi tam aut fortuna miseri aut voluntate perditi, qui non ipsum illum sellæ atque operis et quæstus quotidiani locum, qui non cubile ac lectulum suum, qui denique non cursum hunc otiosum vitæ suæ salvum esse velint. Multo vero maxima pars eorum, qui in tabernis sunt, immo vero (id enim potius est dicendum) genus hoc universum amantissimum est otii. Etenim omne eorum instrumentum, omnis opera ac quæstus frequentia civium sustentatur, alitur otio: quorum si quæstus occlusis tabernis minui solet, quid tandem incensis futurum est?

b. Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
Institerat, jaculo palmas oneravit acuto;
Spiculaque ex humero parvæ suspendit et arcum:
Pro crinali auro, pro longæ tegmine pallæ,
Tigridis exuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent:
Tela manu jam tum tenera puerilia torsit,
Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena,
Strymoniamque gruem aut album dejecit olorem.
Multæ illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
Optavere nurum: sola contenta Diana,
Æternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
Intemerata colit: vellem haud correpta fuisset
Militia tali, conata lacessere Teucros;
Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.
Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis,
Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos,
Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
Hæc cape, et ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam:
Hac, quicunque sacrum violarit vulnere corpus,
Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine pœnas

*c. Tum Drances, idem infensus, quem gloria Turni
Obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amaris ;
Largus opum, et lingua melior, sed frigida bello
Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,
Seditione potens ; genus huic materna superbum
Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat ;
Surgit, et his onerat dictis, atque aggerat iras :
" Rem nulli obscuram, nostræ nec vocis egentem,
Consulis, o bone rex : cuncti se scire fatentur,
Quid fortuna ferat populi ; sed dicere mussant.
Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,
Cujus ob auspicium infaustum moresque sinistros
(Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur)
Lumina tot cecidisse ducum, totamque videmus
Consedisse urbem luctu ; dum Troia tentat
Castra, fugæ fidens, et cœlum territat armis.

2. Write a short sketch of Cicero's life, *or*, an account of Catiline's Conspiracy.

GRAMMAR.

1. Analyze the sentence " Quare si quem.... velint " so as to show the connection of the clauses.

* 2. Account for the cases of the nouns in lines 3–6, extract (*c.*)

3. Write in combination all the cases of :

Utraque manus—hæc tanta vis—sætigeros sues—stellis ardentibus—quo turbine.

* 4. give all the cases in use of :

fauces, preces, Manes, grates, ōs, Penates, securis.

5. What forms in the other degrees of comparison correspond to :

facilia, crebram, nova, summis, diu, vetus, proxime, plura, acrius, providus.

* 6. Write in Latin :—a month and a half ; 6⅝ ; 1,564,321 ; ½.

7. Parse the following words, mark the quantity of each syllable, and give the principle parts of : oppetierunt, sancit, statueritis, miseranda, labere, stridente, dirigit, fixi, suffosso, cecidisse, momordit, consedere, poscunt.

8.—Scan lines 3–7 (extract *b*) giving the rules for quantity.

9. Parse the words in Italics and give the rules for cases :

a. Puerique *parentibus* orbi.
b. *Tempora* nudus adhuc—
c. Amantissimum *otii*.
d. Miserere *tuorum*.
e. Quem pellis *aenis* In plumam *squamis auro* conserta tegebat.
f. Si adeo dotalis regia *cordi* est.
g. Si patrii quid *Martis* habes.
h. Est curvo *anfractu* valles, adcommoda *fraudi*.

* 10. What constructions would be used in prose instead of some in the following lines :

a. Proinde omnia magno
Ne cessa turbare metu.
b. Unum exserta latus pugnæ, pharetrata, Camilla.
c. Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum.
d. Patrias remeabo inglorius urbes.
e. It cœlo clamorque virum.

11. Translate into Latin :—Volsinii, a very wealthy town of the Tuscans, was destroyed by lightning.—The whole Roman people with one voice declared Cicero Consul.—For how much did you buy this horse ?—Doctors can not cure all diseases.—I am ashamed to remember the past.—None of the virtues is more admirable or more pleasing than compassion.—He returned from the country to Rome.—Pythagoras came to Italy in the reign of Tarquin.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX,

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

TUESDAY APRIL 14TH: 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.,

GREEK.

FIRST YEAR.

LUCIAN—TIMON.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON,.....*Examiner.*

1. Translate:—

(*a*) ΕΡΜ. Οὕτωσὶ μὲν εἰπεῖν, χρηστότης ἐπέτριψεν αὐτὸν, καὶ φιλανθρωπία, καὶ ὁ πρὸς τοὺς δεομένους ἅπαντας οἶκτος. ὡς δὲ ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ, ἄνοια, καὶ εὐήθεια, καὶ ἀκρισία περὶ τοὺς φίλους. ὃς οὐ συνίει κόραξι καὶ λύκοις χαριζόμενος· ἀλλ' ὑπὸ γυπῶν τοσούτων ὁ κακοδαίμων κειρόμενος τὸ ἧπαρ, φίλους εἶναι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἑταίρους ᾤετο ὑπ' εὐνοίας τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν, χαίροντας τῇ βορᾷ. οἱ δὲ τὰ ὀστᾶ γυμνώσαντες ἀκριβῶς, καὶ περιτραγόντες, εἴ τις καὶ μελὸς ἐνῆν, ἐκμυζήσαντες καὶ τοῦτον εὖ μάλα ἐπιμελῶς, ᾤχοντο, αὖον αὐτὸν καὶ τὰς ῥίζας ὑποτετμημένον ἀπολιπόντες, οὐδέ γνωρίζοντες ἔτι, οὐδέ προσβλέποντες, (πόθεν γάρ;) ἢ ἐπικουροῦντες, ἢ ἐπιδιδόντες ἐν τῷ μέρει. Διὰ ταῦτα δικελλίτης, καὶ διφθερίας, ὡς ὁρᾷς, ἀπολιπὼν ὑπ' αἰσχύνης τὸ ἄστυ, μισθοῦ γεωργεῖ, μελαγχολῶν τοῖς κακοῖς· ὅτι οἱ πλουτοῦντες παρ' αὐτοῦ, μάλα ὑπεροπτικῶς παρέρχονται, οὐδέ τοὔνομα εἰ Τίμων καλοῖτο εἰδότες. ΖΕΤΣ. Καὶ μὴν οὐ παροπτέος ἀνὴρ, οὐδὲ ἀμελητέος, εἰκότα γὰρ ἠγανάκτει δυστυχῶν· ἐπεὶ καὶ ὅμοια ποιήσομεν τοῖς καταράτοις κόλαξιν ἐκείνοις, ἐπιλελησμένοι ἀνδρός, τοσαῦτα μηρία ταύρων τε καὶ αἰγῶν πιότατα καύσαντος ἡμῖν ἐπὶ τῶν βωμῶν. ἔτι γοῦν ἐν ταῖς ῥισὶ τὴν κνίσσαν αὐτῶν ἔχω.

(*b*) Ὦ χρυσὲ, δεξίωμα κάλλιστον βροτοῖς·

Αἰθόμενον γὰρ πῦρ ἅτε διαπρέπεις, καὶ νύκτωρ, καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν. ἐλθὲ, ὦ φίλτατε, καὶ ἐρασμιώτατε. νῦν πείθομαί γε καὶ Δία ποτὲ γενέσθαι χρυσόν. τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν παρθένος ἀναπεπταμένοις τοῖς κόλποις ὑποδέξαιτο οὕτω καλὸν ἐραστὴν διὰ τοῦ τέγους καταῤῥέοντα; Ὦ Μίδα, καὶ Κροῖσε, καὶ τὰ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἀναθήματα, ὡς οὐδὲν ἄρα ἦτε ὡς πρὸς Τίμωνα, καὶ τὸν Τίμωνος πλοῦτον, ᾧγε οὐδὲ βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν ἴσος. ὦ δίκελλα, καὶ φιλτάτη διφθέρα, ὑμᾶς μὲν τῷ Πανί τούτῳ ἀναθεῖναι καλόν· αὐτὸς δὲ ἤδη πᾶσαν πριάμενος τὴν ἐσχατιὰν, πυργίον οἰκοδομησάμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ θησαυροῦ, μόνῳ ἐμοὶ ἱκανὸν ἐνδιαιτᾶσθαι, τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ τάφον ἀποθανὼν ἕξειν μοι δοκῶ. Δεδόχθω δὲ ταῦτα, καὶ νενομοθετήσθω πρὸς τὸν ἐπίλοιπον βίον, ἀμιξία πρὸς ἅπαντας, καὶ ἀγνωσία, καὶ ὑπεροψία· φίλος δὲ, ἢ ξένος, ἢ ἑταῖρος, ἢ Ἐλέου βωμός, ὕθλος πολύς· καὶ τὸ οἰκτεῖραι, δακρύοντα, ἢ ἐπικουρῆσαι δεομένῳ, παρανομία, καὶ κατάλυσις τῶν ἐθῶν· μονήρης δὲ ἡ δίαιτα καθάπερ τοῖς λύκοις, καὶ φίλος εἷς Τίμων. Οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι παντες ἐχθροὶ, καὶ ἐπίβουλοι· καὶ τὸ προσομιλῆσαί τινι αὐτῶν, μιασμα.

2. Write short notes on the persons or circumstances mentioned in the following extracts:—

(*a*) *ναυαγία ἐπὶ τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος, ἐγενετο.*
(*b*) *ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἐπιμενίδην γὰρ κεκοίμησαι.*
(*c*) *εὐγενέστερον δὲ τοῦ Κέκροπος, ἢ Κόδρου.*
(*d*) *ἀνακηρυχθῆναι τοὺς στεφάνους Διονυσίοις τραγῳδοῖς καινοῖς.*
(*e*) *νενικηκὼς Ὀλύμπια πὺξ, καὶ πάλην.*

GRAMMAR.

N.B.—Questions marked thus (*) are intended only for Students seeking a First or Second Class.

1. What are the earlier forms of:—

(*a*) *μέλι, γάλα, λαμπάς, δαίμοσι, βοῦς, ὀδούς (ὁ).*
(*b*) *τύπτῃ, δηλοῖς, λείπον, ἐστάλθαι, εἶναι, ὤν.*

2. (*a*) Decline *οἰκέτης, τὸ πένθος, ἐλπίς, ὁ ψόφος, ὀστέον, ἀκτίς, Κολυττευς.*

(*b*) Write all the cases of the Singular and Dative Plural of *σωτήρ, πούς, οὖς, κύων, γόνυ.*

3. (*a*) Give the forms in the Comparative and Superlative corresponding to these:—*ἀδικος, θρασεῖα, καλῶς, μέγαλα, ῥᾳδίως, ὦ 'γαθε.*

*(*b*) Write all the degrees of comparison of *πίων, παχύς, φίλος, τάχα, πλεῖστος, μακρός.*

4. Name the Number and Gender of the following words, and give their Nom. and Gen. Singular: *γείτονας, ἀνδρώδους, Κρητῶν, ἀσεβεῖς, μέρει Δαναΐδων, ἀρτίπους, ἀπηνέα.*

5. (*a*) Write the Nom. and Acc. Sing., and Nom. and Dat. Plural of *αὐτός, πολύς, τοιοῦτος, ὅστις, οὐδεις, ἀμείνων, βαθύς, ὅ, οὗ.*

*(*b*) What adjectives in *ος* are of two terminations? Write in Greek: 5968 soldiers.

6. (*a*) Form any augmented Tense in the Active Voice of these Verbs, and name it: *ἑάω, ἀνοίγω, ἐκβαίνω, κατέχω, εὐδαιμονέω, οἴομα, ὁράω, αἱρέω, προφέρω, ῥίπτω.*

*(*b*) What Verbs take *ει*, (1) as augment, (2) as reduplication?

7. (*a*) Write the Perf. Inf. Pass of: *γνωρίζω, πράττω, ἀπολείπω, μεταδίδωμι, μαστίγοω.*

*(*b*) Form the Perf. Inf. Act. of: *κατάγνυμι, τρέφω, ἀποπέμπω, τεμνω, ὄμνυμι, λέγω.*

8. Parse the following verbal forms, giving their chief tenses in the Act. voice: *ἀναπέφηνε, συλλάβοιεν, ἐπιλελησμένοι, ἐφιᾶσι, ἀναπετάσας, ὄψει, ἀφαιρεθῇ, πρίασθαι, ἐπενεγεῖν, συνέστωσαν.*

*9 Describe and give examples of Attic I. Aor. Opt., Attic Pres. Opt., Attic Future, Attic Reduplication.

*10. What is the meaning and derivation of these words: *ἀνάκειον, ἀποφράς, ἠλίβατος, νήδυμος, δίκρανον, ἕωλος, θερμουργός, λιθοκόλλητος.*

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

ADDITIONAL LATIN AND GREEK.—FIRST YEAR.

CICERO: FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.
DEMOSTHENES: FIRST OLYNTHIAC

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. Translate:

Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? tu ut umquam te corrigas? tu ut ullam fugam meditere? tu ut ullum exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem dii immortales duint! tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiæ nobis, si minus in præsens tempus, recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem impendeat. Sed est mihi tanti, dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a reipublicæ periculis sejungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum pœnas pertimescas, ut temporibus reipublicæ cedas, non est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine, aut metus a periculo, aut ratio a furore revocarit. Quamobrem, ut sæpe jam dixi, proficiscere: ac, si mihi inimico, ut prædicas, tuo conflare vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium. Vix feram sermones hominum, si id feceris: vix molem istius invidiæ, si in exsilium ieris jussu consulis, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meæ laudi et gloriæ mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum manu: confer te ad Manlium: concita perditos cives: secerne te a bonis: infer patriæ bellum; exsulta impio latrocinio, ut a me non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo jam sciam esse præmissos, qui tibi ad forum Aurelium præstolarentur armati? cui sciam pactam et constitutam esse cum Manlio diem? a quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam, quam tibi ac tuis omnibus perniciosam esse confido et funestam futuram, cui domi tuæ sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse præmissam? Tu ut illa diutius carere possis, quam venerari, ad cædem proficiscens, solebas? a cujus altaribus sæpe istam impiam dextram ad necem civium transtulisti.

2. Give the rules for the cases of: 'nobis,' 'memoria,' 'tanti,' 'laudi,' 'patriæ,' 'a quo,' 'aquilam,' 'tuis,' 'domi,' 'illa.'

3. Parse the following verbal forms, give their principal parts and account for the use of the different moods:—'meditere,' 'duint,' 'impendeat,' 'invitem,' 'sciam,' 'præstolarentur,' 'pactam.'

4. How were the days of the month reckoned in the Roman Calendar? Express in classical Latin: April 13, 1874; November 8, B. C. 63.

5. To what facts in Roman History does Cicero refer in this oration and for what purpose?

8. Translate:—First Olynthiac: secs. 10, 11, 12, Ed. Teub.

9. Decline the nouns in the first sentence.

10. Parse all verbal forms in the second and second last sentences.

11. Where were Amphipolis, Pydna, Potidæa, Pagasæ, Olynthus, Illyria, situated?

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATHEMATICS—FIRST YEAR.

GEOMETRY.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. If two triangles have two angles and a side in the one equal to two angles and a corresponding side in the other, the triangles are equal in every respect. Prove *one* case of this Proposition.

2. Parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle of those parts. (By the division of the line only, if you can.)

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line and one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle of the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part. (By the division of the straight line only, if you can.)

5. Give the algebraic proof of the foregoing Propositions.

6. If two points be taken in the circumference of a circle, the straight line which joins them falls within the circle. What is the purpose of this proposition ?

7. Equal chords in a circle are equidistant from the centre; and, conversely, chords equidistant from the centre are equal.

8. If from a point without a circle a secant and a tangent be drawn; the square of the tangent is equal to the rectangle of the secant into its external segment. Prove this, when the secant does *not* pass through the centre.

9. Give a short account of the 4th Book of Euclid, and shew to what main purposes it is applied.

10. Find one of the angles of a regular polygon of n sides: and hence find the only regular figures that can fully occupy superficial space.

11. Describe a circle passing through three given points not in the same straight line.

12. On a given base describe a parallelogram equal to a given one, and having an angle in common with it.

13. If two circles cut one another, their common chord produced bisects their common tangent.

14. If two points be taken in the diameter, or diameter produced, of a circle, equidistant from the centre, and straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the circumference; the sum of the squares of these lines is constant. Also, convert this theorem into one upon *Loci*.

15. If one of the angles of a triangle is equal to twice the sum of the other two, the square of the side opposite to it is equal to the sum of the squares, together with the rectangle, of the sides containing it.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATHEMATICS.—FIRST YEAR.

GEOMETRY.

PROFESSOR C. MACKAY, M.A. ..... *Examiner.*

1. If two triangles have two angles and a side in the one equal to two angles and a corresponding side in the other, the triangles are equal in every respect. Prove the truth of this Proposition.

2. Parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle of those parts. (By the division of the line only, if you can.)

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line and one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle of the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part. (By the division of the straight line only, if you can.)

5. Give the algebraic proof of the foregoing Propositions.

6. If two points be taken in the circumference of a circle, the straight line which joins them falls within the circle. What is the purpose of this proposition?

7. Equal chords in a circle are equidistant from the centre; and, conversely, chords equidistant from the centre are equal.

8. If from a point without a circle a secant and a tangent be drawn; the square of the tangent is equal to the rectangle of the secant into its external segment. Prove this, when the secant does not pass through the centre.

9. Give a short account of the sub. Book of Euclid, and show to what main purposes it is applied.

10. Find one of the angles of a regular polygon of n sides; and hence find the only regular figures that can fully occupy superficial space.

11. Describe a circle passing through three given points not in the same straight line.

12. On a given base describe a parallelogram equal to a given one, and having an angle in common with it.

13. If two circles cut one another, their common chord produced bisects their common tangent.

14. If two points be taken in the diameter of distance produced, of a circle, equidistant from the centre, and straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the circumference; the sum of the squares of these lines is constant. Also, conversely, the converse of this theorem.

15. If one of the angles of a triangle is equal to twice the sum of the other two, the squares of the sides opposite to it is equal to the sum of the squares, together with the rectangle, of the sides containing it.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 3 TO $5\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.

MATHEMATICS—FIRST YEAR.

ALGEBRA.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. Reduce the fractions $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{11}{13}$, $\frac{21\frac{1}{2}}{25}$, to a common numerator; and hence shew their order of magnitude.

2. Write in words the value of each figure in the Decimal, ·06010005.

3. Multiply $\frac{x+y}{x-y} - \frac{x-y}{x+y}$ by $\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{x^3}{y} - \frac{y^3}{x}\right)$ and divide $a^n - b^n$ by $a-b$.

4. Expand, by division, to four terms $\frac{1+x}{1-x}$: and find a common measure of x^3-2x^2-2x+3 and x^3+2x^2+2x+1.

5. Expand $\left(a+\frac{b}{2}\right)^5$, and shew that $(a+x)^0=1$.

6. Give the rule for the *transposition* of quantities in the solution of equations: and reduce it to its equivalent axioms.

7. Resolve into elementary factors $(a^2+b^2-c^2)^2-4a^2b^2$.

8. Prove $\sqrt{32a^3}+\sqrt{8a}-\sqrt{18a^3}-\sqrt{2a^3+4a^2+2a}=a\sqrt{2a}$.

9. Solve the equation $\frac{60-x}{14}-\frac{3x-5}{7}=6-\frac{24-3x}{4}$.

10. Find the values of x and y in $\frac{3x-2y}{3}=6-x$, and $\frac{8x-6y}{y}=\frac{14}{3}$.

11. Solve the equation $5x^2-18x+9=0$, and find the sum of the reciprocals of the roots of $x^2=(a^2+b^2)x-a^2b^2$.

12. Form the equation, clear of fractions, whose roots are 2 and $-\frac{1}{3}$: and find the values of x and y in $x^2-xy+y^2=7$, and $x+y=5$.

13. A person buys a certain number of shares for as many dollars per share as he buys shares; after they have risen in value as many cents per share as he has shares, he sells, and gains on the whole transaction \$25. How many shares did he buy?

14. Taking the usual notation, find the sum of an Arithmetical series; and shew that the sums of terms equidistant from the extremes are equal.

15. Sum to infinity the series $(r<1)$, $a-(a+d)r+(a+2d)r^2-(a+3d)r^3+$&c.; and describe the kind of series to which your method applies.

16. Shew that $x+\frac{1}{x}$ is not <2: and that if $a^2+b^2+c^2=1$, and $l^2+m^2+n^2=1$, then $al+bm+cn<1$.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 7 TO 9½ P.M.

MATHEMATICS—FIRST YEAR.

ALGEBRA.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M.A., ... EXAMINER.

1. Reduce the fractions $\frac{5}{18}$, $\frac{11}{36}$, $\frac{21}{32}$ to a common numerator; and hence show their order of magnitude.

2. Write in words the value of each figure in the decimal, 00317003.

3. Multiply $\frac{x+y}{x-y}$ by $\frac{x-y}{x+y}$; by $\frac{1}{y}\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}-\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)$ and divide $a-\frac{a}{b}$ by $a-\frac{b}{a}$.

4. Expand, by division, to four terms $\frac{1+x}{1-x}$: and find a common measure of x^4-2x^2+3 and x^4+2x^2+2x+1.

5. Expand $\left(a+\frac{b}{a}\right)^6$, and show that $(a+a^{-1})^6=1$.

6. Give the rule for the transposition of quantities in the solution of equations; and reduce it to its equivalent axioms.

7. Resolve into elementary factors $(a^2+b^2-c^2)^2-4a^2b^2$.

8. Prove $\sqrt{12a^2+\sqrt{8a}}-\sqrt{18a^2}-\sqrt{2a^2+4a^2+2a}=a\sqrt{2a}$.

9. Solve the equation $\frac{60-x}{14}-\frac{3x-5}{7}=6-\frac{21-3x}{4}$.

10. Find the values of x and y in $\frac{3x-2y}{3}=8-x$, and $\frac{3y-4x}{y}=\frac{11}{3}$.

11. Solve the equation $5x^2-13x+\frac{1}{2}=0$, and find the sum of the reciprocals of the roots of $x^2-(a^2+b^2)x-a^2b^2$.

12. Form the equation, other of the roots, whose roots are 3 and $-\frac{1}{2}$: and find the values of x and y in $x-xy+y^2=7$, and $x+y=6$.

13. A person buys a certain number of shares for as many dollars per share as he buys shares; after they have risen in value as many cents per share as he has shares, he sells, and gains on the whole transaction 252. How many shares did he buy?

14. Taking the usual notation, find the sum of an Arithmetical series; and show that the sums of terms equidistant from the extremes are equal.

15. Sum to infinity the series $(a<1)$, $a-(a+d)+(a+2d)-(a+3d)+\&c.$; and describe the kind of series to which your method applies.

16. Show that $x+\frac{1}{x}$ is not <2; and that if $a^2+b^2+c^2=1$, and $ab+bc+ca=1$, then $ab+bc+ca<1$.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

RHETORIC.—FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR DEMILL, M. A..... ....*Examiner.*

1. Enumerate the English writers on Rhetoric with the characteristics of each The varieties of Oratory mentioned by Quintilian. The origin and application of rules.

2. Define and illustrate style periodique, style coupe. Explain what is meant by Synonymous Words. Define and illustrate Impropriety in words.

3. Explain the term Belles Lettres. Define Onomatopœia and show its use in prose composition. Give general examples of violation of Elegance in style.

4. The definite and the indefinite in terms produce different effects. Define and illustrate strength in words. In ordinary prose style use is often made of Interrogation, Exclamation, Personification, Vision.

5. Write out a paragraph on any subject so as to introduce the following figures :—Comparison, Metaphor, Allusion, Antithesis.

5. Explain Invention,—Motif. There are two kinds of Negative Testimony. Explain the Argument from Apparent Improbabilities. State the chief divisions in the Arguments from the Feelings and Passions.

7. Explain the Sublime (*a*) Objective (*b*) Subjective. What is meant by the Three Unities. What is the scope of the Pathetic in Literature ?

8. Give the different periods to be observed in the growth and development of the English language. Explain Historical and Logical Analysis of a language. Give some examples of excess and defect in the English Alphabet.

9. Write a list of prefixes distinguishing those of English origin from those of Latin. Distinguish the terms derivative, (primary, and secondary) crude and forms. Define and illustrate Composition. Give a list of Augmentatives and Diminutives.

10. Show in what departments of literature the following are found—Instruction, Conviction, Persuasion, Entertainment. Give definitions of Poetry. Explain Assonance and illustrate its growing importance.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.—11 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ANGLO SAXON.—FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR DEMILL, M. A.....*Examiner.*

Translate:

Forthon tha thaere tide nealaehte his gewitnesse and forthfore, tha waes he feowertyne dagum aer thaet he waes licumlicre untrymnesse thrycced and hefigod, hwaethere tothon gemetlice, thaet he ealle tha tid mihte ge sprecan ge gangan. Waes thaer on neaweste untrumna manna hus, on tham hira theaw waes thaet hi tha untruman and tha the aet forthfore waeron in laedan sceoldan, and him thaer aetsomne thenian. Tha baed he his thegn on aefenne thaere nihte the he of weorulde gangende waes thaet he on tham huse him stowe gegearwode, thaet he restan mihte.

Parse—*nealaehte, dagum, manna, hira , thenian, baed.*

Characteristics of strong and weak conjugations, and strong and weak declensions.

Write out the present and imperfect tenses indicative of the verb *niman*.

Write out the cases of *he heo hit.*

Se (*seo, thaet*) belongs to three different parts of speech.

Translate:

Ne waes her tha giet nymthe heolster sceado
Wiht geworden, ac thes wida grund
Stod deop and dim, Drihtne fremde,
Idel and unnyt: on thone eagum wlat
Stith frihth cyning, and the stowe beheold
Dreama lease, geseah deorc gesweorc
Semian sinnihte sweart under roderum,
Won and weste, oth thaet theos woruld gesceaft
Thurh word gewearth wuldor cyninges.

Explain the principles ot Anglo-Saxon versification.

In the first fourth and ninth lines of the above show the rhyme letters, chief, and sub letters.

Show the place of the caesural pause in the above lines.

Parse—*stod, wlat, semian.*

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17—2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR DEMILL, M. A.....*Examiner.*

(*Not more than six questions are to be answered.*)

1. All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train.

Show the origin and force of the word "grain" as used in this extract and give other illustrations.

2. State the causes why English Literature had a later development than that of other nations.

3. Show the value of the Ormulum and Piers Plowman respectively as sources of philological instruction.

4. Exhibit the preponderance of the Anglo-Saxon element in the English language from the vocabularies of different authors.

5. Explain how far the chief constituents of English have influenced each other as to prefixes and suffixes.

6. Show some of the losses of English in the poetic dialect from the following :—

And small fowls make melody
That sleep all the night with open eye.

7. We employ many native English words to express the highest and most complex order of religious ideas.

8. Explain the nature of the English noun as etymological material for derivatives and compound words.

9. Illustrate the use of inflections by comparing the invariable *ought* with a Latin inflected verb of similar signification.

10. Various theories have been suggested to explain the origin of changes of form in different classes of words in inflected languages.

11. Compare the respective advantages of inflected and uninflected languages.

12. Criticise the doctrine of Latham as to the universal tendency of languages to flectional simplification.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

LATIN.—SECOND YEAR.

LIVY: BOOK I. CHAPS. 1-30.—HORACE: ODES, BOOK III.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, M.A.....*Examiner.*

(*N.B.—Questions marked thus* [*] *are intended only for Students seeking First or Second Class.*)

1. Translate:

a. Ita solus potitus imperio Romulus; condita urbs conditoris nomine appellata. Palatium primum, in quo ipse erat educatus, muniit: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Græco Herculi, ut ab Evandro instituta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca Geryone interempto boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, qua præ se armentum agens nando trajecerat, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo læto reficeret boves, et ipsum fessum via procubuisse. ibi quum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola ejus loci nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine boum quum avertere eam prædam vellet, quia, si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa vestigia quærentem dominum eo deductura erant, aversos boves, eximium quemque pulchritudine, caudis in speluncam traxit. Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus quum gregem perlustrasset oculis, et partem abesse numero sensisset, pergit ad proximam speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, quæ ubi omnia foras versa vidit, nec in partem aliam ferre, confusus atque incertus animi ex loco infesto agere porro armentum occepit. Inde quum actæ boves quædam ad desiderium, ut fit, relictarum mugissent, reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit. quem quum vadentem ad speluncam Cacus vi prohibere conatus esset, ictus clava fidem pastorum nequicquam invocans morte occubuit.

**b.* Sed ipse Romulus circumibat, docebatque patrum id superbia factum, qui connubium finitimis negassent. Illas tamen in matrimonio, in societate fortunarum omnium civitatisque, et, quo nihil carius humano generi sit, liberum fore. Mollirent modo iras, et quibus fors corpora dedisset, darent animos. Sæpe ex injuria postmodum gratiam ortam, eoque melioribus usuras viris, quod adnisurus pro se quisque sit, ut, quum suam vicem functus officio sit, parentium etiam patriæque expleat desiderium. Accedebant blanditiæ virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, quæ maxime ad muliebre ingenium efficaces preces sunt.

c. Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit deus,
Ridetque si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento

Componere æquus; cetera fluminis
Ritu feruntur, nunc medio æquore
Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
In mare, nunc lapides adesos

Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domus
Volventis una non sine montium
Clamore vicinæque silvæ,
Cum fera diluvies quietos

Irritat amnes. Ille potens sui
Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse Vixi : cras vel atra
Nube polum Pater occupato

Vel sole puro ; non tamen irritum
Quodcunque retro est efficiet, neque
Diffinget infectumque reddet
Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.

Fortuna sævo læta negotio et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.

Laudo manentem ; si celeres quatit
Pennas resigno quæ dedit, et mea
Virtute me involvo probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quæro.

2. Analyze the sentence 'ibi quum eum . . . . traxit,' (*a*) and name the relations in which the clauses stand to each other.

3. Decline these nouns : Mercuri, far, seges, jocus, rus, pecus (f)

*4. Give all the cases (marking the quantities) of: injussu, vices, Iapyx, Naïadum, satellites, jugera, Macedo, Danaën.

5. Under what rules of Syntax do the following words of the preceding extracts (*a* and *c*) come ?

'Græco,' 'specie,' 'loco,' 'viribus,' 'animi,' 'sui,' 'negotio'; 'oppressisset,' 'agendo,' 'ferre,' irritat,' 'ludere.'

6. Parse and give the principal parts of: ruit, odere, lavit, blandienti, relĕget, fallit, meditans, deceat, deget, scatentem, fidit, pacisci, nactæ.

*7. *a*. What is the derivation of: Lyaeus, hornus, oscen, nuper, tela (f.), māla, Quirites, Europe, Procyon, vipera, extricata.

b. What words in Greek are of the same origin as : foras, dies, acies, hiems, humi, specus, sequor.

8. Scan the second stanza and give the rules for the quantities of the syllables.

*9. Point out the Græcisms in the following passages and give the corresponding construction in prose :

a. (Testa) moveri digna bono die.
b. Mox, ubi lusit satis, "Abstineto,"
Dixit, "irarum calidæque rixæ.
c. Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis.
d. Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium
Regnavit populorum.

10. When is the Relative pronoun followed by the Subjunctive mood? Distinguish the use of the principal and secondary tenses of the Subjunctive in Conditional propositions.

*11. Turn the *indirect speech* of extract (*b*.) into the *direct*.

12. Write a sketch of Livy's life, with some account of his History.

*13. Quote the passages in the Third Book of the Odes, in which Horace refers to events in his own life.

14. Translate into Latin : It is not easy to say whether he was punished too severely or not.—When I was invited to dinner for the following day, I did not know what answer to give.—If you go to Rome soon, I should like you to buy me some books on Philosophy as cheaply as possible.—There are many persons of good position who think that their sons do not need a liberal education ; that they know enough, if they can read, write, and make calculations.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH: 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

GREEK.

SECOND YEAR.

HERODOTUS: BOOK I, §§ 95–131—HOMER: ODYSSEY, BOOK IX.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON.....*Examiner.*

(N.B.—Questions marked thus (*) are intended only for Students seeking a First or Second Class.)

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Καὶ ὅτε δὴ ἦν δεκαέτης ὁ παῖς, πρῆγμα ἐς αὐτὸν τοιόνδε γενόμενον ἐξέφηνέ μιν· ἐπαιζε ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ταύτῃ ἐν τῇ ἦσαν καὶ αἱ βουκολίαι αὗται, ἐπαιζε δὲ μετ' ἄλλων ἡλίκων ἐν ὁδῷ· καὶ οἱ παῖδες παίζοντες εἵλοντο ἑωυτῶν βασιλέα εἶναι τοῦτον δὴ τὸν τοῦ βουκόλον ἐπίκλησιν παῖδα· ὁ δὲ αὐτῶν διέταξε τοὺς μὲν οἰκίας οἰκοδομέειν, τοὺς δὲ δορυφόρους εἶναι, τὸν δέ κου τινὰ αὐτῶν ὀφθαλμὸν βασιλέος εἶναι, τῷ δέ τινι τὰς ἀγγελίας ἐσφέρειν ἐδίδου γέρας· ὡς ἑκάςτῳ ἔργον προστάσσων. εἷς δὴ τούτων τῶν παιδίων συμπαίζων, ἐὼν Ἀρτεμβάρεος παῖς ἀνδρος δοκίμου ἐν Μήδοισι, οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐποίησε τὸ προσταχθὲν ἐκ τοῦ Κύρου, ἐκέλευε αὐτὸν τοὺς ἄλλους παῖδας διαλαβεῖν· πειθομένων δὲ τῶν παίδων, ὁ Κῦρος τὸν παῖδα τρηχέως κάρτα περιέσπε μαστιγέων· ὁ δὲ, ἐπεί τε μετείθη τάχιστα, ὥς γε δὴ ἀνάξια ἑωυτοῦ παθὸν μᾶλλόν τι περιημέκτεε, κατελθὼν δὲ ἐς πόλιν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἀποικτίζετο τῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου ἤντησε, λέγων δὲ οὐ Κυρου, (οὐ γάρ κω ἦν τοῦτο τοὔνομα,) ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοῦ βουκόλου τοῦ Ἀστυάγεος παιδός· ὁ δὲ Ἀρτεμβάρης ὀργῇ, ὡς εἶχε, ἐλθων παρὰ τὸν Ἀστυάγεα καὶ ἅμα ἀγόμενος τὸν παῖδα, ἀνάρσια πρήμματα ἔφη πεπονθέναι, λέγων· "ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὑπὸ τοῦ σοῦ δούλου βουκόλου δὲ παιδὸς ὧδε περιϋβρίσμεθα," (δεικνὺς τοῦ παιδὸς τοὺς ὤμους.)

(*b*) "Ἐνθα δὲ πῦρ κήαντες ἐθύσαμεν ἠδὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
Τυρῶν αἰνύμενοι φάγομεν, μένομέν τε μιν ἔνδον
Ἥμενοι, ἕως ἐπῆλθε νέμων· φέρε δ' ὄβριμον ἄχθος
Ὕλης ἀζαλέης, ἵνα οἱ ποτιδόρπιον εἴη.
Ἔντοςθεν δ' ἀντροιο βαλὼν ὀρυμαγδὸν ἔθηκεν·
Ἡμεῖς δὲ δείσαντες ἀπεσσύμεθ' ἐς μυχὸν ἀντρου.
Αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' εἰς εὐρὺ σπέος ἤλασε πίονα μῆλα,
Πάντα μάλ' ὑσσ' ἤμελγε, τὰ δ' ἄρσενα λεῖπε θύρηφιν,
Ἀρνειούς τε τράγους τε, βαθείης ἔκτοθεν αὐλῆς.
Αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' ἐπέθηκε θυρεὸν μέγαν ὑψόσ' ἀείρας,
Ὄβριμον· οὐκ ἂν τὸν γε δύω καὶ εἴκοσ' ἄμαξαι

Ἐσθλαὶ τετράκυκλοι ἀπ' οὐδεος ὀχλίσσειαν·
Τόσσην ἠλίβατον πέτρην ἐπέθηκε θύρησιν.
Ἑζόμενος δ' ἥμελγεν ὄϊς καὶ μηκάδας αἶγας,
Πάντα κατὰ μοῖραν, καὶ ὑπ' ἔμβρυον ἧκεν ἑκάστῃ.
Αὐτίκα δ' ἥμισυ μὲν θρέψας λευκοῖο γάλακτος
Πλεκτοῖς ἐν ταλάροισιν ἀμησάμενος κατέθηκεν.
Ἥμισυ δ' αὖτ' ἔστησεν ἐν ἀγγεσιν, ὄφρα οἱ εἴη
Πίνειν αἰνυμένῳ καί οἱ ποτιδόρπιον εἴη.
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σπεῦσε πονησάμενος τὰ ἃ ἔργα,
Καὶ τότε πῦρ ἀνέκαιε καὶ εἴσιδεν, εἴρετο δ' ἡμέας·
Ὦ ξεῖνοι, τίνες ἐστέ; πόθεν πλεῖθ' ὑγρὰ κέλευθα;
Ἦ τι κατὰ πρῆξιν ἢ μαψιδίως ἀλάλησθε
Οἷά τε ληϊστῆρες ὑπεὶρ ἅλα; τοί τ' ἀλόωνται
Ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι, κακὸν ἀλλοδαποῖσι φέροντες.'

2. What words or forms are found in the common dialect instead of the following: *ἀρτέαται, πλεῦνος, ὁκως, ἰδησι, ἑωυτῷ, ἰθύς, βασιληΐης,—ἔδοντες, ἧμος, ἠέλιος, μενέμεν, τρίτατον, τολμήσειε, ἠείδη.*

3. Decline and accentuate through all cases: *χείρ, γέρας, ἧμαρ, ρηγμίς, κλείς—ἔγω, ὁ, ἡδύς, στάς.*

*4. Write the Epic forms (with accents) in all Genitives and Datives of: *ναῦς, ἕως, λίθος, ἱερεύς, ναύτης, σύ.*

5. What forms in the other degrees of Comparison correspond to these: *ἧσσον, πλεῦνος, βαθεῖα, προσφιλεστάτῳ, μέγαν, ὕστατος, ῥηϊδίως, ἄσσον.*

6. Form and accentuate the Pft. Inf. Pass. of: *ὑβρίζω, τίθημι, καταλύω, ἀποφεύγω, ἀφικνοῦμαι, παραλαμβάνω, ἐπιτελῶ, ἀποκρίνω.*

*7. Write the Ionic form of the 3rd Pl. Pluf. Ind. Psss of these Verbs: *κοσμέω, πείθω, κατακαλύπτω, στρέφω, εἴργω.*

8. Parse and accentuate these verbal forms and give their principal parts: *εδικαιευ, απωσαμενοι, πεπονθεναι, επαλιλλογητο, πυθεσθαι, ηνωγεα, αφυσσαμεθα, εδμεναι, ἄερθεις, οχλισσειαν, φανη.*

9. What relations are expressed by the Acc.? What is the force of the Article in Homer? When has it the same force in Attic Greek? What purposes does it serve in Herodotus?

10. What arguments have been put forward to show that the Iliad and the Odyssey are not works of the fame author?

11. Translate into Greek:—Astyages having heard and seen these things sent for the herdsman and the boy. The Medes seeing the character of Deioces chose him for their judge. Phraortes having

taken the field against the Assyrians, who formerly ruled all, both perished himself, after reigning twenty-two years, and with him the greater part of his army. We all praise the saying of the wise man, "know thyself."

*12. Ναιετάω δ' Ἰθάκην εὐδείελον. ἐν δ' ὄρος αὐτῇ,
Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον ἀριπρεπές· ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆσοι
Πολλαὶ ναιετάουσι μάλα σχεδὸν ἀλλήλῃσιν,
Δουλίχιόν τε Σάμη τε καὶ ὑλήεσσα Ζάκυνθος.
Αὐτὴ δὲ χθαμαλὴ πανυπερτάτη εἰν ἁλὶ κεῖται
Πρός ζόφον (αἱ δέ τ' ἀνευθε πρὸς ἠῶ τ' ἠέλιόν τε,)
Τρηχεῖ', ἀλλ' ἀγαθὴ κουροτρόφος·

Translate this passage and point out its difficulties, and mention the various meanings that have been suggested for several of the words.

*13. Translate into Latin the following clauses: (*a*) *και τα αλλα εθνεα εποιεε τωυτο τοισι Μηδοισι.* (*b*) *ουτος ο τοισι Αυδοισι εστι μαχεσαμενος.* (*c*) *ο δε ουκ εφη οιος τε ειναι αλλως αυτα ποιειν.* (*d*) *ἐπεί τε μετείθη τάχιστα.*

*14. Accentuate the thaee preceding clauses *a*, *b*, *c*.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 3 TO 5½ P.M.

MATHEMATICS—SECOND YEAR.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. Trace the changes in magnitude and sign of *sin* A and *tan* A from $A = 0°$ up to $A° = 360°$.

2. From the definitions of the Trigonometrical Ratios, find the reciprocals of *sin* A, *cos* A and *cot* A, and prove $tan\ A = \frac{sin\ A}{cos\ A}$.

3. In a triangle ABC, right-angled at C, given (1) c and A, and (2) a and A; shew how the other parts are found, writing the logarithmic equations employed.

4. Given two sides b and c, and included angle A, of a triangle: write the formulæ and the logarithmic equations for finding the other angles and the area. Prove the formulæ that you employ.

5. The ground, immediately in front, between you and a distant visible object on the level being impassable while it rises in a slope behind you, devise a method—supposing you have the means of measuring lengths, angles, and levels—for determining the height and distance of the object.

6. Assume the formula for $sin\ (A - B)$ and $cos\ (A - B)$: from them deduce the formulæ for $sin\ (A + B)$ and $cos\ (A + B)$, and from the last $tan\ (A + B)$.

7. Prove $sin\ (90° + A) = cos\ A$, $cos\ (90° + A) = -sin\ A$, $tan\ (90° + A) = -cot\ A$.

8. Prove $tan\ 2A = \frac{2\ sin A}{cos\ A + cos\ 3\ A}$; and if A, B, C, are the angles of a triangle, shew $tan\ A + tan\ B + tan\ C = tan\ A\ tan\ B\ tan\ C$.

9. Prove the formula $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2\,b\,c\,cos\ A$, where A is an obtuse angle.

10. Find the radii of the three escribed circles of a triangle, taking the usual notation.

11. Reduce 1874 in the Decimal to the Quinary scale: and multiply in the Nonary scale, 176 by 116. Prove the correctness of your result.

12. Prove that the Mantissa of a Logarithm is independent of the position of the Decimal point in reference to the number whose Logarithm it is.

13. Find the amount of annuity of £A, in t years at r per cent., commencing at the present time: and write the logarithmic equation for the numerical calculation.

14. What are the relations of the roots of an equation to the co-efficients? Take $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$, and exhibit them. Also, the equation $x^4 - 4x^2 + 5x - 7 = 0$ has one root between 1 and 2, and one root between -2 and -3; required proof.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

SECOND-YEAR, APRIL 13, 2 TO 5½ P.M.

MATHEMATICS—SECOND YEAR.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M.A. ..... Examiner.

1. Trace the changes in magnitude and sign of $\sin A$ and $\cos A$ from $A = 0$ up to $A = 360°$.

2. From the definitions of the Trigonometrical Ratios, find the reciprocals of $\sin A$, $\cos A$ and $\tan A$, and prove $\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$.

3. In a triangle ABC, right-angled at C, given (1) c and A, and (2) b and A; show how the other parts are found, writing the logarithmic equations employed.

4. Given two sides b and c, and included angle A, of a triangle: write the formula and the logarithmic equations for finding the other angles and the area. Prove the formula that you employ.

5. The ground, immediately in front, between you and a distant visible object on the level being impassable while it rises in a slope behind you, devise a method—supposing you have the usual means of measuring lengths, angles, and levels—for determining the height and distance of the object.

6. Assume the formula for $\sin(A - B)$ and $\cos(A - B)$: from them deduce the formulæ for $\sin(A + B)$ and $\cos(A + B)$, and from the last $\tan(A + B)$.

7. Prove $\sin(90° + A) = \cos A$, $\cos(90° + A) = -\sin A$, $\cos(90° + A) = -\cos A$.

8. Prove $\tan 2A = \frac{2 \sin A}{\cos A + \cos 2A}$, and if A, B, C, are the angles of a triangle, show $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$.

9. Prove the formula $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, where A is an obtuse angle.

10. Find the radii of the three escribed circles of a triangle, taking the usual notation.

11. Reduce 1874 to the Decimal to the Quinary scale, and multiply in the Quinary scale, 176 by 116. Prove the correctness of your result.

12. Prove that the Mantissa of a Logarithm is independent of the position of the Decimal point in reference to the number whose Logarithm it is.

13. Find the amount of annuity of £A, in t years at r per cent, commencing at the present time: and write the logarithmic equation for the numerical calculation.

14. What are the relations of the roots of an equation to the coefficients? Take $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$, and exhibit them. Also, the equation $x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 7 = 0$ has one root between 1 and 2, and one root between -2 and -3: required proof.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATHEMATICS — SECOND YEAR.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. Define similar figures, and shew that, unless in the case of triangles, the first condition does not involve the second.

2. If the sides of two triangles, about each of their angles be proportionals, the triangles are equiangular, and the equal angles are opposite to the homologous sides.

3. If three straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle of the extremes is equal to the square of the mean ; and conversely.

4. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

5. In a right-angled triangle, the rectilineal figure described on the hypothenuse is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the other two sides.

6. The lines drawn from the angles of a triangle to bisect the opposite sides meet in a point.

7. If a straight line meeting a pencil of four lines be divided by them harmonically, every straight line which meets them shall be divided harmonically.

8. From any point in the radical axis of two circles, a secant is drawn to each circle, four points in their circumferences being thus determined. Prove that these points lie in the circumference of a circle.

9. Show the construction and use of a Scale of Tangents.

10. The radius of a circle is 6 ft., and the length of an arc of it 8 ft. Find the Circular measure of the arc, the measure in Degrees, and the area of the Sector.

11. The internal radius of a cylindrical cistern, open at the top, is 4 ft., and its height 4½ ft. Find the total interior surface.

12. Find the weight of water in the above named cistern ; it being given that a cubic foot of water weighs about 1000 oz.

13. The volume of a right cone is 1100 cubic inches, and the radius of the base is 10 inches. Find its height.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 8 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATHEMATICS — SECOND YEAR.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Professor C. Macdonald, M.A. ..... Examiner.

1. Define similar figures, and show that, unless in the case of triangles, the first condition does not involve the second.

2. If the sides of two triangles, about each of their angles be proportionals, the triangles are equiangular, and the equal angles are opposite to the homologous sides.

3. If three straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle of the extremes is equal to the square of the mean; and conversely.

4. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

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6. The lines drawn from the angles of a triangle to bisect the opposite sides meet in a point.

7. If a straight line meeting a pencil of four lines be divided harmonically, every straight line which meets them shall be divided harmonically.

8. From any point in the radical axis of two circles, a tangent is drawn to each circle, four points in their circumferences being thus determined. Prove that these points lie in the circumference of a circle.

9. Show the construction and use of a Scale of Tangents.

10. The radius of a circle is r ft., and the length of an arc of n ft. Find the Circular measure of the arc, the measure in Degrees, and the area of the Sector.

11. The internal radius of a cylindrical cistern, open at the top, is a ft., and its height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Find the solid interior surface.

12. Find the weight of water in the above named cistern; it being given that a cubic foot of water weighs about 1000 oz.

13. The volume of a right cone is 1100 cubic inches, and the radius of the base is 10 inches. Find its height.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATHEMATICS—SECOND YEAR, EXTRA.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. If two straight lines which meet be parallel to two others which meet but are not in the same plane with the first two: the plane passing through the former pair of lines is parallel to the plane which passes through the latter.

2. Through a given point without a given plane, draw a line making an angle with the plane equal to a given angle; and express the locus of all such lines.

3. From the formula, $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ deduce either $\sin \frac{A}{2}$ or $\cos \frac{A}{2}$; and shew that if the sides of a triangle a, b, c, are in Arithmetical Progression; $3 \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1$.

4. Find the amount of a principal of £A in a year at r per cent., the interest being payable every instant.

5. The difference of the logarithms of two numbers is nearly proportional to the difference of the numbers, when this is very small as compared with either number. Prove, and shew the practical application.

6. Prove $\sin x > x - \frac{1}{4} x^3$, and shew the use of the formula.

7. Find the general values of x in the equation

$$\cos n x + \cos (n - 2) x = \cos x.$$

8. Find the present value of a *Perpetuity* of £A a year, to commence t years hence, provided either of two persons now alive and aged m and n years respectively shall then be alive.

9. There are three bags containing balls, black and white, but similar in every other respect: the 1st, 3 black and 1 white; the 2nd, 2 black and 1 white; the 3rd, 1 black and 1 white; and from each of these a person draws a ball. Find the probability (1) that he draws all white; (2) that he draws not more than 1 white; and if he stake a dollar on the issue that he draws more than 1 white, what is the just bet to be laid against him?

10. Shew, by the method of Indeterminate co-efficients, that the sum of $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 +$ &c., to any number of terms, is a square number.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYALL, L.L.D.....*Examiner.*

1. How may Logic be regarded as a branch of Psychology, and yet an independent science?

2. How do we classify the Mental Phenomena?

3. With what faculty in Sir Wm. Hamilton's distribution of the mental powers do the Intuitions correspond? What are the corresponding phenomena in our classification of the mental states to the elaborative faculty in Sir Wm. Hamilton's?

4. To what department of mind are we to assign the Logical process or processes?

5. Give Sir Wm. Hamilton's definition of Logic.

6. What are the laws of thought, and what are the products of these laws?

7. Distinguish between a Concept and a Judgment.

8. What do you understand by the subordination and co-ordination of Concepts? What is their opposition?

9. Of what parts does a judgment or proposition consist? What kind of judgments or propositions emerge from the three logical laws of thought? By what symbols are the quantity and quality of propositions represented?

10. How are syllogisms divided according to their internal or essential form, and how according to their external form or character?

11. How would you distinguish between a syllogism in the extensive quantity, and one in the intensive or comprehensive?

12. According to which of those quantities, even while it is not so much a matter of quantity, but rather of generalization, does a true reasoning process fall to be expressed? And what is strictly a syllogism in the intensive or comprehensive quantity?

13. What do you understand by the moods of the syllogism? What are the three available figures of the syllogism? State the object of the second and third figures respectively. Is the reduction of a syllogism to the first figure in every case proper or advisable?

14 Describe the Epichirema, the Enthymeme, and the Sorites.

15. What are the laws of the Categorical Extensive syllogism, the violation of which gives the fallacies "in form," or "in dictione"? Point out the special fallacy in every such violation.

16. Classify the fallacies "in dictione," and "extra dictionem,"—formal and material.

17. What do you understand by the doctrine of method, and what division of pure Logic treats of it?

18. Give the laws of Definition, Division, and Probation.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

Friday, April 11—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYDE, LL.D. ..... Examiner.

1. How may Logic be regarded as a branch of Psychology, and yet an independent science?

2. How do we classify the Mental Phenomena?

3. With what fidelity in Sir Wm. Hamilton's distribution of the mental powers do the Intuitions correspond? What are the corresponding phenomena in our classification of the mental states to the subsidiary faculty in Sir Wm. Hamilton's?

4. To what department of mind are we to assign the Logical process or process?

5. Give Sir Wm. Hamilton's definition of Logic.

6. What are the laws of thought, and what are the products of these laws?

7. Distinguish between a Concept and a Judgment.

8. What do you understand by the subordination and co-ordination of Concepts? What is their opposition?

9. Of what parts does a Judgment or proposition consist? What kind of judgments or propositions answer from the logical laws of thought? By what symbols are the quantity and quality of propositions represented?

10. How are syllogisms divided according to their internal or essential form, and how according to their external form or elements?

11. How would you distinguish between a syllogism in the extensive quantity, and one in the intensive or comprehensive?

12. According to which of these quantities, and while it is not so much a matter of quantity, but rather of quantification, does a true reasoning process take place in syllogized? And when is strictly a syllogism in the intensive or comprehensive quantity?

13. What do you understand by the moods of the syllogism? What are the three available figures of the syllogism? State the object of the second and third figures respectively. Is the reduction of a syllogism to the first figure in every case proper or advisable?

14. Describe the Epichirema, the Enthymeme, and the Sorites.

15. What are the laws of the Categorical Extensive syllogism, the violation of which gives the fallacies "in toto," or "in dictum"? Point out the special fallacy in every such violation.

16. Classify the fallacies "in dictum," and "extra dictum,"—formal and material.

17. What do you understand by the doctrine of method, and what division of pure Logic treats of it?

18. Give the laws of Definition, Division, and Induction.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY CLASS.—SECOND YEAR OF ARTS COURSE.

PROFESSOR LAWSON.....*Examiner.*

1. *The combining volumes of all elementary gases are equal, excepting those of phosphorus and arsenic, which are only half those of the other elements in the gaseous state, and those of mercury and cadmium, which are double those of the other elements.*

Explain clearly the meaning of the above statement, and illustrate your explanation by a sufficient number of examples to show the precise signification of the term "combining volume" in its relation to "equivalent" and to "atomic" weight.

2. The Earth's Atmosphere is composed of: what elements? in what proportions by volume? in what chemical condition or conditions? What are the common impurities of air, and by what methods are they detected?

3. Give an account of oxygen, (1) historical, (2) descriptive, (3) experimental Indicate the great classes of compounds which oxygen forms by union with other elements. A jar contains a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen; devise a simple experiment to ascertain the total amount by volume of oxygen.

4. Give a statement of the principal forms or combinations in which Metals occur in the Earth's Crust, and point out the chemical peculiarities which determine their occurrence in such forms or combinations, rather than in others.

5. Give a general account of the Oxides of Nitrogen. Show the amount by weight and by volume of Oxygen and of Nitrogen which each contains, and the molecular weight of each Oxide, and the volume in the case of the gaseous oxides.

6. In preparing Nitric Acid from Potassium Nitrate, how much by weight of $H_2 SO_4$ will be required to decompose 999 grains of Nitrate, and how much $NO_3 H$ will be produced. In what way would you test for an Nitrate, and how are Nitrates and Chlorates distinguished trom each other.

7. What is the composition of Sulphur Dioxide as regards the kind and relative bulk and weight of its constituent elements? in what way, and from what materials, may it be conveniently prepared? is it a solid, a liqmd or a gaseous body, and, if so, at what temperature? What are its properties? Explain the reason why its evaporation causes a lowering of temperature.

8. Explain the precise meanings of the following terms:—Alkali, Acid, Base, Salt, Hydrate, Oxide, Sulphide, Element, Radical, Type.

9. Describe the chemical composition of a piece of hard soap.

10. What is meant by saying that the classification of Organic Compounds is founded upon the Atomicity of Carbon? Give an outline of the principal groups established on this basis.

11. State what chemical changes take place during the process of Fermentation. In what way do you account for the formation of a compound (alcohol) which contains less oxygen than the substance from which it is produced Describe the process of Distillation. In what way is the percentage of Alcohol in a solution most accurately ascertained.

12. Give some account of the chemical nature of Iron Ores, and the mode of reducing them. What difference is there chemically between Cast Iron, Malleable Iron and Steel. What are the tests for Ferrous and for Ferric Salts respectively.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

TACITUS: ANNALS, BOOK I.—JUVENAL: SATIRES, III, X, XIII.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, M.A.....*Examiner.*

1. Translate.

a. At Romæ, nondum cognito qui fuisset exitus in Illyrico, et legionum Germanicarum motu audito, trepida civitas incusare Tiberium, quod, dum patres et plebem, invalida et inermia, cunctatione ficta ludificetur, dissideat interim miles, neque duorum adolescentium nondum adulta auctoritate comprimi queat. Ire ipsum et opponere majestatem imperatoriam debuisse cessuris, ubi principem longa experientia eundemque severitatis et munificentiæ summum vidissent. An Augustum fessa ætate totiens in Germanias commeare potuisse: Tiberium vigentem annis sedere in senatu verba patrum cavillantem? Satis prospectum urbanæ servituti: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint.

b. At theatri licentia, proximo priore anno cœpta, gravius tum erupit, occisis non modo e plebe, sed militibus et centurione, vulnerato tribuno prætoriæ cohortis, dum probra in magistratus et dissensionem vulgi prohibent. Actum de ea seditione apud patres, dicebanturque sententiæ ut prætoribus jus virgarum in histriones esset. Intercessit Haterius Agrippa tribunus plebei, increpitusque est Asinii Galli oratione, silente Tiberio, qui ea simulacra libertatis senatui præbebat. Valuit tamen intercessio, quia divus Augustus immunes verberum histriones quondam responderat, neque fas Tiberio infringere dicta ejus. De modo lucaris et adversus lasciviam fautorum multa decernuntur: ex quis maxime insignia: ne domos pantomimorum senator introiret; ne egredientes in publicum equites Romani cingerent, aut alibi quam in theatro spectarentur; et spectantium immodestiam exsilio multandi potestas prætoribus fieret.

c. "Nullane perjuri capitis fraudisque nefandæ
Poena erit?" Abreptum crede hunc graviore catena
Protinus et nostro (quid plus velit ira) necari
Arbitrio; manet illa tamen jactura, nec unquam
Depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
Invidiosa dabit minimus solatia sanguis.
"At vindicta bonum vita jucundius ipsa?"
Nempe hoc indocti, quorum prœcordia nullis
Interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis.
Quantulacunque adeo est occasio, sufficit iræ.
Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis
Ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,
Qui partem acceptæ sæva inter vincla cicutæ
Accusatori nollet dare. Plurima felix
Paullatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
Prima docet rectum Sapientia; quippe minuti

Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas
Ultio ; continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
Nemo magis gaudet quam femina. Cur tamen hos tu
Evasisse putes quos diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere cædit,
Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum ?
Poena autem vehemens ac multo sævior illis,
Quas et Cædicius gravis invenit aut Rhadamanthus,
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.

2. Translate into Latin : On the third day after the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar pursued Pompey by forced marches. He reached Amphipolis just after the fugitive had touched there. On the Hellespont he fell in with a squadron of Pompey's fleet under the command of C. Cassius, who surrendered to Cæsar, and was received by the conqueror with the same favour which he had shown to Brutus and the rest of his opponents. Cæsar crossed the Hellespont in boats ; in Asia Minor he heard that Pompey had taken ship from Cyprus, and immediately concluded that Egypt must be his destination. Without a moment's hesitation he sailed for this country, though he was unable to carry with him more than 4000 men, and though he incurred imminent risk of being intercepted by the Pompeian fleet. As soon as his arrival off Alexandria was known, Theodotus came off, bearing Pompey's head and ring. The conqueror accepted the ring, but turned with tears in his eyes from the ghastly spectacle of the head and ordered it to be burned with due honours.

3. Show the connection of (1) clauses and (2) words in the sentence "At Romæ . . . . queat," extract (*a*).

4. Decline : agger, mille, Thracum, libis, pollice, venter, conchylia.

5. Parse and give the principal parts of : oblĭtum, ede, fulto, epota, suffosso, elige, cĕdo, pateris, occĭdat, spondere, calcemus.

6. Give the meaning and derivation of : exodium, aliptes, peculia, trieus, proseucha, lectica, Sarranus, induperator, aplustre, Ennosigæus.

7. Translate the following sentences and explain the construction of the words in italics :

a. Quin ipsæ inter se legiones . . . . ferrum *parabant*, ni miles nonanus preces et adversum aspernantes minas *interjecisset*.

b. Cur *venisset* neque augendis militum stipendiis, neque *allevandis laboribus*, denique nulla benefaciendi *licentia ?*

c. Numquamne nisi ad se filios familiarum *venturos ?*

d. Miles . . . . obtulit gladium, *addito acutiorem esse*.

e. Quo minus idem pro Druso postularetur, *ea causa*, quod designatus consul Drusus præsensque erat.

8. Turn "Ire ipsum" to end of extract (*a*) into *oratia recta*.

9. *a*. What is the chief cause of change in language ? Illustrate by examples in French as compared with Latin. State Grimm's Law and illustrate it by the words 'goose,' tooth,' 'the.'

b. Compare the different forms of the perfect in Latin with similar forms in Greek and English.

*10. Give some account of the organization of the Provinces in the time of Augustus.

11. Write a sketch of the life of Tacitus. Name his works and their subjects.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH:—9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

GREEK,

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

DEMOSTHENES: PHILIPICS I, II, III.—PLATO: APOLOGIA SOCRATIS.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON,.....*Examiner.*

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Ἦν μὲν οὖν δίκαιον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς ἐνεγκόντας τὰς ὑποσχέσεις ἐφ' αἷς ἐπείσθητε ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, καλεῖν· οὔτε γὰρ αὗτὸς ἂν ποτε ὑπέμεινα πρεσβεύειν, οὔτ' ἂν ὑμεῖς οἶδ' ὅτι ἐπαύσασθε πολεμοῦντες, εἰ τοιαῦτα πράξειν τυχόντα εἰρήνης Φίλιππον ᾤεσθε· ἀλλ' ἦν πολὺ τούτων ἀφεστηκότα τὰ τότε λεγόμενα. καὶ πάλιν γ' ἑτέρους καλεῖν· τίνας; τοὺς ὅτ' ἐγώ, γεγονυίας ἤδη τῆς εἰρήνης, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑστέρας ἥκων πρεσβείας τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὅρκους, αἰσθόμενος φενακιζομένην τὴν πόλιν, προὔλεγον καὶ διεμαρτυρόμην, καὶ οὐκ εἴων προέσθαι Πύλας οὐδὲ Φωκέας, λέγοντας, ὡς ἐγὼ μὲν ὕδωρ πίνων εἰκότως δύσκολος καὶ δύστροπός εἰμί τις ἀνθρωπος, Φίλιππος δ', ἅπερ εὔξαισθ' ἂν ὑμεῖς, ἐὰν παρέλθῃ, πράξει, καὶ Θεσπιὰς μὲν καὶ Πλαταιὰς τειχιεῖ, Θηβαίους δὲ παύσει τῆς ὕβρεως, Χερρόνησον δὲ τοῖς αὐτοῦ τέλεσι διορύξει, Εὔβοιαν δὲ καὶ τὸν Ὠρωπὸν ἀντ' Ἀμφιπόλεως ὑμῖν ἀποδώσει.

(*b*) Ἐγὼ δὲ ἁπάντων, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, πολλὴν εἰληφότων ἐπίδοσιν, καὶ οὐδὲν ὁμοίων ὄντων τῶν νῦν τοῖς πρότερον, οὐδὲν ἡγοῦμαι πλέον ἢ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου κεκινῆσθαι καὶ ἐπιδεδωκέναι. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἀκούω Λακεδαιμονίους τότε καὶ πάντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας τέτταρας μῆνας ἢ πέντε, τὴν ὡραίαν αὐτὴν, ἐμβαλόντας ἂν καὶ κακώσαντας τὴν τῶν ἀντιπάλων χώραν ὁπλίταις καὶ πολιτικοῖς στρατεύμασιν, ἀναχωρεῖν ἐπ' οἶκου πάλιν· οὕτω δ' ἀρχαίως εἶχον, μᾶλλον δὲ πολιτικῶς, ὥστε οὐδὲ χρημάτων ὠνεῖσθαι παρ' οὔδενὸς οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' εἶναι νόμιμόν τινα καὶ προφανῆ τὸν πόλεμον. νυνὶ δ' ὁρᾶτε μὲν δή που τὰ πλεῖστα τοὺς προδότας ἀπολωλεκότας, οὐδὲν δ' ἐκ παρατάξεως οὐδὲ μαχης γιγνόμενον· ἀκούετε δὲ Φίλίππον οὐχὶ τῷ φάλαγγα ὁπλιτῶν ἄγειν βαδίζοντ' ὅποι βούλεται, ἀλλὰ τῷ ψιλούς, ἱππέας, τοξότας, ξένους, τοιοῦτον ἐξηρτῆσθαι στρατόπεδον.

(*c*) Καὶ ἐπειδάν τις αὐτοὺς ἐρωτᾷ, ὅ τι ποιῶν καὶ ὅ τι διδάσκων, ἔχουσι μὲν οὐδὲν εἰπεῖν, ἀλλ' ἀγνοοῦσιν, ἵνα δὲ μὴ δοκῶσιν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ κατα παντων τῶν φίλοσοφούντων πρόχειρα ταῦτα λέγουσιν, ὅτι τὰ μετέωρα καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς, καὶ θεοὺς μὴ νομίζειν, καὶ τὸν ἥττω λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖν. τὰ γὰρ ἀληθῆ, οἶμαι οὐκ ἂν ἐθέλοιεν λέγειν, ὅτι κατάδηλοι γίγνονται προσποιούμενοι μὲν εἰδέναι, εἰδότες δὲ οὐδὲν. ἅτε οὖν, οἶμαι, φιλότιμοι ὄντες καὶ σφοδροὶ καὶ πολλοί, καὶ

ξυντεταμένως καὶ πιθανῶς λέγοντες περὶ ἐμου, ἐμπεπλήκασιν ὑμῶν τὰ ὦτα καὶ πάλαι καὶ σφοδρῶς διαβάλλοντες. ἐκ τούτων καὶ Μέλητός μοι ἐπέθετο καὶ Ἄνυτος καὶ Λύκων, Μέλητος μὲν ὑπὲρ τῶν ποιητῶν ἀχθόμενος, Ἄνυτος δὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν δημιουργῶν καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν, Λύκων δὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν ῥητόρων· ὥστε, ὅπερ ἀρχόμενος ἐγὼ ἔλεγον, θαυμάζοιμ' ἂν εἰ οἷός τ' εἴην ἐγὼ ὑμῶν ταύτην τὴν διαβολὴν ἐξελέσθαι ἐν οὕτως ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ οὕτω πολλὴν γεγονυῖαν.

2. Shew clearly the connection of the clauses in the sentence beginning *τοὺς, ὅτ' ἐγώ, γεγονυίας κ. τ. λ.* (*a*).

3. Explain the Syntactical construction of the words in the following extracts:—(*a*) *καὶ οὐδὲν ὁμοίων ὄντων τῶν νῦν τοῖς πρότερον.* (*b*) *τοὺς Ἕλληνας τέταρας μῆνας * * * ἐμβαλόντας ἂν καὶ κακώσαντας * * * ὁπλίταις * * * ἀναχωρεῖν ἐπ' οἶκον.* (*c*) *τῷ φάλαγγα * * * ἄγειν βαδίζοντα.* (*d*) *κατάδηλοι γίγνονται προσποιούμενοι μὲν εἰδέναι.*

4. Decline these Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns:—*οὖς, Ἅιδης, μύωψ, μέγεθος, ἁπλόος, ἡδύς, ἀξιόχρεως, δεινα, αὐτοῦ.*

5. Name the mood, tense and voice of these Verbal forms, and give their principal parts:—*ἐνεγκόντας, τυχόντα, προέσθαι, ἐξηρτῆσθαι, ἐμπεπλήκασιν, ἀπόκριναι, ὤνησας, τεθναίην, ὠφελήκη, παρώσας.*

6. Write explanatory notes on the following statements:—*καίτοι προστάται μὲν ὑμεῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη καὶ τρία τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐγένεσθε.* (*b*) *ὅμως ἐπαναμνῆσαι βούλομαι τίς ὁ Φωκέας πείσας ὑμᾶς καὶ Πύλας προέσθαι.* (*c*) *τριηράρχους καθίσταμεν καὶ τούτοις ἀντιδόσεις ποιούμεθα.* (*d*) *καὶ ἔτυχεν ἡμῶν ἡ φυλὴ Ἀντιοχὶς πρυτανεύουσα.*

7. Describe the Geographical position of:—*Χερρόνησος, Ποτίδαια, Θάσος, Πλαταιαί Ἀμβρακία, Ἦλις. Ναύπακτος.*

What prepositions govern three cases? Give the equivalents in Latin for:—*εἰς ἑσπέραν, ἐν Ἀθήναις, διὰ νυκτός, κατὰ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν, ἐπὶ τούτῳ, πρὸς τούτοις.*

9. In dependent interrogative sentences what moods follow (1) principal and (2) historical tenses? Give one example of each construction.

10. Write a brief account of Demosthenes' public life.

11. Translate into Greek:—Advise not what is most agreeable, but what is best for the citizens. The law does not say: Do not steal this, but, Do not steal. Some one came to say that the prisoners had escaped. But now having heard this, we fear that the city has been taken. If the gods do anything disgraceful, they are not gods. Socrates did not allow the people to decree anything contrary to the laws.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.—THIRD YEAR.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. Divide the Proposition called the "Parallelogram of Forces" into its component propositions: and prove it for the *direction* of the Forces when these are *incommensurable.*

2. Two forces of 7 and 10 lbs. act at angle 100°. Find the resultant, cos 80° being given = ·174.

3. Apply the principle of "moments" to the following problem. A, uniform beam, length $2l$ and weight W, fastened at its lower extremity A, is supported by a round peg whose co-ordinates with respect to A are a and b. Find the pressure on the peg.

4. Find the magnitude and point of application of two parallel forces P and Q, acting in the *same* direction at the points A and B.

5. Discuss the Mechanical power called the Screw, and find its mechanical advantage.

6. Prove that, if a body on an inclined plane be on the point of sliding down by its own weight (m being the co-efficient of relative friction and i the inclination of the plane), $m = \tan i$.

7. From the formula $s = \frac{1}{2} ft^2$ and others, deduce the formulæ $s = ut \pm \frac{1}{2} ft^2$ and $v^2 = u^2 \pm 2fs$, and explain their use.

8. The *true* force of the earth's attraction at any place is greater than the *apparent* force by a quantity which depends on $(\cos)^2$ *latitude of place.*

9. Prove that equal balls, perfectly elastic, interchange velocities after direct impact.

10. Balls, weighing each 10 lbs., are fixed at the ends of a rod 8 ft. long, revolving round a central vertical axis 100 times a minute. Show that the tension of the rod is 137 lbs. nearly.

11. Find the inclined plane of *quickest descent* from a given circle to a given point without it.

12. Prove that the velocity of a projectile at any point of its path is equal to the velocity due to its distance, at that point, from the directrix of the parabolic path.

13. The centre of gravity of an isosceles triangle is at a distance from the base $= \frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the inscribed circle. Prove that the vertical angle of the triangle is 33° 12′, it being given that sin. 16° 36′ = ·2857.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

—Saturday, April 18, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.—THIRD YEAR.

Professor C. Macdonald, M. A. ..... *Examiner.*

1. Divide the Proposition called the "Parallelogram of Forces" into its component propositions; and prove it for the direction of the Forces when these are incommensurable.

2. Two forces of 7 and 10 lbs. act at angle 120°. Find the resultant, $\cos 60°$ being given $= \cdot 1274$.

3. Apply the principle of "moments" to the following problem: A, uniform beam, length 2 and weight W, rested at its lower extremity λ, is supported by a round peg whose co-ordinates with respect to A are a and b. Find the pressure on the peg.

4. Find the magnitude and point of application of two parallel forces P and Q, acting in the same direction at the points A and B.

5. Discuss the Mechanical power called the Screw, and find its mechanical advantage.

6. Prove that, if a body on an inclined plane be on the point of sliding down by its own weight (or being the equivalent of relative friction and) the inclination of the plane) $\alpha = \cos \lambda$.

7. From the formula $s = \frac{1}{2} \gamma t^2$ and others, deduce the formulæ $s = u t + \frac{1}{2} \gamma t^2$ and $v^2 = u^2 + 2 \gamma s$ and explain their use.

8. The force of the earth's attraction at any place is greater than the opposing force by a quantity which depends on $(\cos \lambda)^2$ latitude of place.

9. Prove that equal balls, perfectly elastic, interchange velocities after direct impact.

10. Balls, weighing each 10 lbs., are fixed at the ends of a rod 8 ft. long, revolving round a central vertical axis 100 times a minute. Show that the tension of the rod is 187 lbs. nearly.

11. Find the inclined plane of greatest descent from a given circle to a given point without it.

12. Prove that the velocity of a projectile at any point of its path is equal to the velocity due to its distance at that point, from the directrix of the parabolic path.

13. The centre of gravity of an isosceles triangle is at a distance from the base $= \frac{1}{3}$ the diameter of the inscribed circle. Prove that the vertical angle of the triangle is 30°, $\lambda \sqrt{3}$, it being given that $\sin. 18° \cdot 30' = \cdot 3257$.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH.—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

VERY REV. PRINCIPAL ROSS, D. D.....*Examiner.*

1. What methods of investigation are employed in Natural Philosophy?

2. In Newton's "Rules of Philosophizing," what is the meaning of the phrase *true cause*? Give examples of the violation of the rule in which the expression occurs.

3. How would you endeavour to ascertain the true cause amidst a number of concomitants? How would you test a suspected cause?

4. A tree is struck by lightning near the place at which you happen to be at the time. To what circumstances would you direct immediate attention? What circumstances would you examine carefully afterwards?

5. Compare the Ultimate Force or Forces which drive an overshot and undershot wheel; and point out the difference, if any, between them.

6. Describe the Differential Wheel and Axle. What inconveniences of the common wheel and axle is it intended to remove? How does it accomplish this object?

7. With what velocity will a liquid issue from an orifice in the bottom of a vessel filled to the height of 50 feet?

8. What is the effect of extending the length of a Pendulum above the point of suspension?

9. What is the difference between a high pressure and a low pressure engine? What is the amount of Force represented by an engine of 10 horse power? To how many Thermal units is that Force equal?

10. Upon what does the loudness of sound depend?

11. What relation exists between the specific heat of simple bodies and their atomic weights? The atomic weight of Iron is 28. What is its specific heat?

12. Explain the graduation (1) of a centigrade thermometer, (2) of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

13. Describe the process of the freezing of water under an exhausted receiver, explaining the apparatus, and mentioning the materials employed and the purpose served by each.

14. What advantage is obtained by the use of Parabolic Reflectors in lighthouses?

15. Describe the apparatus by which Thermo-Electricity is developed.

16. Point out the peculiarities of the new air pump used in the class room, and its advantages over the ordinary double barrelled air pump.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

METAPHYSICS AND ESTHETICS.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYALL, L.L.D.....*Examiner.*

1. How may Plato's Philosophy be regarded as the synthesis of every previous system, and be said to harmonize all speculation? Is Scepticism, even, so far made allowance for, and answered?

2. What element of doubt in Plato's system led to the revival of Scepticism in the New Academy? Who was the founder of the New Academy?

3. What was the origin of the Alexandrian School, of Neo-Platonism? What are the great names in that school? What is the distinctive characteristic of the school? Mention the peculiarity in the views of Plotinus, and show its inconsistency with his own Philosophy.

4. What is the relation of the Christian system to Philosophy?

5. What is the place of Boethius, of John Philoponus, of Bede, of Alcuin, in Philosophy?

6. What was the origin of the "schools," which gave their name to the schoolmen, and to the scholastic age? What question chiefly occupied the attention of the schools, so that the scholastic age may be divided into periods according to the views prevailing on that question?

7. What questions of ancient philosophy have descended to the present time? What is the aspect of these questions at the present day, and how have they come to assume that aspect?

8. What is Sir Wm. Hamilton's peculiar doctrine on the subject of Perception, and how may it be shown that he virtually resiles from his own theory on that subject? How does he charge all other theories with virtual, if not actual, representationalism?

9. What classifications have been given of the emotions? How may these be said not to proceed upon any philosophic ground of classification?

10. What seems to afford a true philosophic principle of classification?

11. Under which of the general divisions of the emotions have we the Esthetic element? Show its relations to this peculiar class of emotions.

12. Give some account of the theories of the Beautiful and the Sublime. What are the intellectual elements in these states according to Cousin and Hamilton respectively? How may Cousin's theory of the Beautiful and Sublime be shown to coincide with Alison's? What are the conditions of these states respectively according to Burke?

13. Give a definition of Art, and a classification of the fine Arts.

14. In what respect is Poetry an Art, and what are the styles or kinds of Poetry? How may Painting be classified very much in the same way as Poetry? Mention some of the great names in painting What is the distinguishing element in Sculpture which so far gives it a preeminence over painting, while painting in scope and expressiveness excels sculpture?

15. Give the different orders of Architecture, with the modifying circumstances or influences that led to these orders. What element predominates in Grecian Architecture, and how does that agree with the Greeks being of Aryan origin, while, according to Fergusson, the Aryan race were not builders? What races, according to the same authority, were pre-eminently the builders? What were the modifying circumstances in the Gothic architecture peculiarly?

16. How may the Desires be classified? What regulating principle may be recognized in the Desires themselves? What distinctively is the moral element? And what is the relation of all to the will?

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYON, LL.D.....Examiner.

1. How may Plato's Philosophy be regarded as the synthesis of every previous system, and be said to harmonize all speculation? Is Scepticism, even, so far made allowance for, and appreciated?

2. What element of doubt in Plato's system led to the revival of Scepticism in the New Academy? Who was the founder of the New Academy?

3. What was the origin of the Alexandrian School of Neo-Platonism? What are the great names in that school? What is the distinctive character of the school? Mention the peculiar in the views of Plotinus, and show its inconsistency with his own Pantheism.

4. What is the relation of the Roman Stoics to Philosophy?

5. What is the place of Boethius, of John Philoponus, of Dede, of Alcuin, in Philosophy?

6. What was the origin of the "schools," which gave their name to the scholastics, and to the scholastic age? What questions chiefly occupied the attention of the schools, in that the scholastic age may be divided into periods according to the views prevailing on the question?

7. What questions of modern philosophy have descended to the present time? What is the aspect of these questions on the present day, and how have they come to assume that aspect?

8. What is Sir Wm. Hamilton's peculiar doctrine on the subject of Perception and how may it be shown that he virtually relies from his own theory on that subject? How does he stand with all other theories with regard, if not actual, to representationism?

9. What observations have been given of the sensations? How may these be said not to proceed upon any philosophic principle of classification?

10. What seems to afford a true philosophic principle of classification?

11. Under which of the general divisions of the sensations have we the Intellectual elements? Show its relations to this peculiar class of sensations.

12. Give some account of the theories of the Intellectual and the Sublime. What are the distinctive features in these theories according to Cousin and Hamilton respectively? Do you say Cousin's theory of the Intellectual and Sublime be almost identical with Alison's? What are the qualifications of these states respectively according to Burke?

13. Give a definition of Art, and a classification of the fine Arts.

14. In what respect is Poetry an Art, and what are the varieties or kinds of Poetry? How may Tragedy be described very much in the same way as Poetry? Mention some of the great names in painting. What is the distinguishing element in Sculpture which so far gives it a preeminence over painting, while making it a very great expressiveness excite admiration?

15. Give the different modes of Architecture, with the multiplying circumstances or influences that led to these orders. What element predominates in Grecian Architecture, and how does that agree with the Greek? Style of Asian origin which, according to Ferguson, the Asiatic race were not builders? What race, according to the same authority, were peculiarly the builders? What were the modifying circumstances in the Celtic architecture particularly?

16. How may the Ideas be classified? What regulating principle may be recognized in the Ideas classified? What classification is the model classification? And what is the relation of all to the will?

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY CLASS.—THIRD YEAR OF ARTS COURSE.

PROFESSOR LAWSON.....*Examiner.*

1. Keeping out of view all other sources of information, prove theoretically, from strictly chemical evidence, that coal and petroleum have been derived from organic substance. Explain generally the relations of products of destructive distillation to the substances from which they have been derived.

2. Compare Hydrocarbons of the series $C_n H_{2n+2}$ with the Monatomic Alcohols of $C_n H_{2n+2} O$, and with Monatomic Acids of the series $C_n H_{2n} O_2$, so as to show the chemical constitution of these three classes of bodies, and the mutual relations which they bear to each other as derivatives or otherwise.

3. In testing solutions for metallic salts, it is usual to adopt a systematic method. Give a general view of the method, or order of work, explain the principle or principles upon which it is founded. Take as examples for illustration, salts of potassium, calcium, iron, lead and silver, and shew that your method is capable of demonstrating the absence, as well as the presence, of any one or all of them.

4. Give briefly tests for each of the following metals in solution :— Pb Hg Ag As Sb Zn Cd Cr Sr Li.

5. Describe fully the process for Manufacture of Sodium Carbonate from Sea Salt, explaining the reactions as far as possible by equations.

6. Describe the process for Manufacture of Phosphorus from Bones, in the same way.

7. What are the ordinary impurities of Water? What causes its "hardness"? In what way may "hardness" be removed? Give tests for various inorganic impurities.

8. Show the way in which the various organic compounds found in the plant may be formed out of carbonic acid gas, water and ammonia. In what way is the supply of Ammonia or combined Nitrogen kept up so as to perpetuate plant-life? What is the ultimate result of the changes on albuminoid substances in the animal body.

9. Give an explanation of the probable constitution of the Vegetable Alkaloids.

10. Describe Cyanogen; also Hydrocyanic (Prussic) Acid. In what way would you calculate the strength of a given solution of the latter?

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

FRENCH.—THIRD YEAR.

JAMES LIECHTI, ESQ.....*Examiner*

Translate: I. "Gil Blas," by LeSage.

Comme j'aurais eu mauvaise grâce de me montrer indocileen en trant dans la carrière de la médecine, je parus persuadé qu'il avait raison; j'avouerai même que je le crus effectivement. Je continuai donc ā boire de l'eau sur la garantie de Celse, ou plutôt je commençai ā noyer la bile en buvant copieusement de cette liqueur; et, quoique de jour en jour je m'en sentisse plus incommodé, le préjugé l'emportait sur l'expérience. J'avais, comme on voit, une heureuse disposition ā devenir médecin. Je ne pus pourtant résister toujours ā la violence de mes maux, qui s'accrurent ā un point que je pris enfin la résolution de sortir de chez le docteur Sangrado.

II. "Mad. de Sévigné ā M. de Pomponne."

Il faut que je vous conte une petite historiette qui est trés vraie et qui vous divertira. Le roi se mêle depuis peu de faire des vers; M.M. de Saint-Aignan et Dangeau lui apprennent comment il faut s'y prendre. Il fit l'autre jour un petit madrigal que lui-même ne trouva pas trop joli. Un matin it dit au maréchal de Grammont: "M. le Maréchal, lisez, je vous prie, ce petit mdrigal, et voyez si vous en avez vu un aussi impertinent: parce qu'on sait que depuis peu j'aime les vers, on m'en apporte de toutes les façons.

III. "Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre" by O. Feuillet.

Maxime (seul). Est-ce que cette misérable femme m'espionne? son oeil ne me quitte pas . . . et il me semble avoir vu son fils acharné ā me suivre dans les rues hier soir et ce matin . . . Quelle intérêt pourrait-elle avoir? Bah! un intérêt de curiosité, un intérêt de commère . . . la chute du puissant, l'humiliation du riche; n'est-ce pas de tout temps le plus doux sujet d'entretien pour ces gens-lā? . . . et cependant cette femme, elle a été comblée des bienfaits de ma mère; elle m'a vu naître; elle affichait une passion exaltée pour ma famille. . . . Enfin il faut me faire ā ces choses-lā!

Translate into French:

I am very glad you have run against me, said the savant, for I have (*a*) great news to tell you: I have just given my Horace to the public.—How, said the Geometrician? he has been before it two thousand years.—You do not understand me, replied the other; it is a translation of that ancient author which I have just published: for twenty years I have been occupied in writing translations.—What! sir, said the Geometrician, for twenty years you have not been thinking? you have been speaking for others, and others have been thinking for you? . . . If you always translate, you will never be translated.

(1.) Account for the following terms: *m'en sentisse; de chez* (I); *depuis pen; s'y prendre* (II); *ā me suivre; comblée des bienfaits; il faut me faire* (III).

(2.) Show by exs. when the interrog- form *est-ce que* is to be used. State the difference between *ne-pas* and *ne-point* used interrogatively. Write an ex. for each.

(3.) Bien de choses ne sont impossible que parce qu'on s'est accoutumé ā croire qu'ils les sont. La sagesse et puissance du créateur, aussi visible dans la structure du limaçon que dans celui du lion, se manifeste dans tout la nature. Correct these sentences, explaining the various mistakes.

(4.) *Write the sentence : il faut que je vous conte* in a different form. Give exs. for the use of the *Infinitive*. Translate: Come and see it done. (Wherein does the French differ from the English.)

(5.) He recommends me to them. State in what case the *Dative* and *Accusative* can be united before the verb; what is the construction of the sentence in the other case?

(6.) *To have just; to be to; to be going to: ought to: ought to have.* Write sentences on these expressions. Translate: But for that, I should have succeeded better.

(7.) The Adverb *ainsi*, when beginning the proposition requires sometimes inversion of the subject? The prince has always protected your family, your brother may therefore boldly claim (*réclamer*) his support. The King spoke in this manner.

(8.) Mention the adverbs which are placed after the *participle*. Give two exs. Explain the difference between: *Bien des bonnes gens* and *de bien bonnes gens, moins de beaux jours,* and *de moins beaux jours, trop de longs discours*, and *de trops longs discours.*

(9.) By what form or forms is the English *passive* usually expressed in French? These expressions are frequently used. The journey to England is performed in about 10 days. This person has been complained of (*se plaindre de*). These fruits are spoiling (*gâter*).

(10.) Explain the agreement of the *participle* in the following sentences, and correct those which are wrong: Ils sont *parti* en *courant*. Je les ai *trouvés étudiants* leurs thêmes. Finissez ces lettres *commencé*. Les Allemands out *battu* les Français. Nous nous sommes *vus* hier Elles se sont *parlées*. Les froids qu'il y a *eu* ont *jelé* les plantes.

(11.) Answers to questions are less elliptical than in English. Translate: Have you written your essay? Yes I have. Does he possess any knowledge? Yes he does. Are you a Nova Scotian? I am. Has the student taken a prize? Yes he did. No he did not.

(12.) Aprēs la mort de Cromwell et la déposition de son fils, l'Angleterre resta un an dans la confusion de l'anarchie. Explain the construction of this sentence. Give the *regular* construction of it

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

GERMAN—THIRD YEAR.

JAMES LIECHTI, ESQ.....*Examiner*

Translate : I. "Die Sterne" by Matthias Claudius.

Ich sehe oft um Mitternacht,
Wenu ich mein Werk gethan,
Und Niemand mehr im Hause wacht,
Die Stern' am Himmel an.

Sie funkeln alle weit und breit
Und funkeln rein and schön ;
Ich seh' die grosse Herrlichkeit
Und kann mich satt nicht sehn.

Dann saget unter'm Himmelszelt
Mein Herz mir in der Brust :
Es gibt was Bess'res in der Welt
"Als all ihr Schmerz und Lust."

Ich werf' mich auf mein Lager hin
Und liege lange wach,
Und suche es in meinem Sinn
Und sehne mich danach.

II. "Die Neujahrsnacht eines Unglücklichen," by Jean Paul Richter.

Ein alter Mensch stand in der Neujahrsmitternacht am Fenster und schauete mit dem Blick einer langen Verzweiflung auf zum unbeweglichen, ewig blühenden Himmel und herab auf die stille, reine, weisse Erde, worauf jetzt Niemand so freudeu-und schlaflos war als er. Denn sein Grab stand nahe an ihm ; es war blos vom Schnee des Alters, nicht vom Grün der Jugend verdeckt, und er brachte aus dem ganzen reichen Leben nichts mit als Irrthümer, Sünden und Krankheit, einen verheerten Körper, eine verödete Seele, die Brust voll Gift und ein Alter voll Reue.—Ach, die Schlangen hingen um seine Brust und die Gifttropfen auf seiner Zunge, und er wusste nun, wo er war.

III. "Einer muss heirathen !" by A. Wilhelmi.

Wilhelm. Nennen Sie Geldzusammenscharren, Essen, Trinken, und Schlafen leben ? Die Meisten wissen gar nicht, dass sie leben und warum sie überhaupt leben. Warum, Tante, leben Sie denn eigentlich ? Sagen Sie mir das einmal.

Gertrude. Warum ich lebe ?! Das ist mir doch nicht vorgekommen ! Das hat mir noch Niemand gesagt ! Ich lebe desshalb, dass solche personificirte Buchstaben, wie Ihr seid, mich quälen und ärgern können. Dass Ihr mir alle meine Sorge, meine Plage mit Euch mit Undank lohnen, dass Ihr Eurer alten Tante die für Euren Tisch, Eure Kleidung, Euer Bischen Hauswesen sorgt, den Tod wünschen könnt ! Ich lebe Euchwohl schon zu lange ?

1. Explain the word *danach* (4th stanza. I). Mention other similar fomrs and give two examples in illustration. Nature is the book from which we ought to study. Of what are you speaking? What form does the relative pronoun preceded by prepositions assume in German? Illustrate.

2. *Ich lebe . . . ärgern können* (Gertrude III.) Analyze this sentence, giving rules of construction. Why is the following phrase incorrect: Als ich kam in London an, es war Nacht.

3. Decline in full: *lange Verzweiflung, blühender Himmel, mein Lager.* Write the Sing. of *Irrthümer, Sünden, Gifttropfen;* also the Plural of: Grab, Gift, Welt, Sinn, Himmel.

4. Show by exs, when *this, that, what* and *which* are to be rendered by *dieses,* and *welches,* instead of the masc. or fem. How is the part. Art. expressed in German? Write short sents. on *nein, nicht, kein, nie.*

5. Give the equivalents of the following expressions: To be right, to be wrong; to grow old; it is getting late; what has become of him; a lecture is to be given; there is nothing new; are there any strangers in town. In what respects does *werden* differ from *to be.* Explain fully and illustrate.

6. Account for the following words: *am allerschlechtesten, ergebeust, der äusserste.* Name the positive and comparative degrees of: *die meisten, am ehesten, am mindesten der mittelste.* Translate: The quieter a life is, the happier it is. London is again as populous as Paris.

7. Which verbs reject in the past part. the syllable *ge?* Form the past part. of: *marchiren, vermiethen, wissen, abschreiben*; Write the Infinitive of: *gedacht; studirt; brachte; gethan.* Er hätte seine Zeit besser anwenden sollen. Explain the syntax of the word *sollen.*

8. State fully the difference between the *German* passive voice and the *English* passive voice. Translate: Schiller is much read. Breakfast is preparing. The papers are being printed. We are allowed.

9. *Nach, ohne, während, hinter, vor, zwischen.* Write short sentences on the preceding prepositions, showing the case or cases they may govern.

10. Which is the golden age of German literature? Mention the most distinguished writers of that time. What is Lessing's merit, and why is he called the "*literary Arminius.*"

11. Name and classify Schiller's Dramas. Which is his best? Why? What is the particular merit of the "*Braut von Messina!*" Which are his finest lyric poems, and when were they written.

12. Translate into German: Goethe was born on the 28th of August 1749, and died on the 22d March 1832. Not a single word was spoken. The French language is spoken in all the courts in Europe. Read something good and useful. What is to be done? There are good and bad books. There is no one in the room. Both his brothers are in England. Socrates being asked by one of his friends, which was the way to gain a good reputation, replied: "You will gain it, if you endeavour to be, what you desire to appear."

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ETHICS.

VERY REV. PRINCIPAL ROSS, D. D.....*Examiner.*

1. How do we obtain our idea of Power?

2. Why is the study of motives so important in mental, moral, and social science?

3. What is the meaning of the term "Necessity" as employed by Necessitarians?

4. How are the Appetites distinguished from the other Desires?

5. What elements must unite in that which forms "the Supreme Good to man"? In what are these elements found combined?

6. Explicate the nature of the Moral Faculty. State arguments of those who maintain that it is not an original principle, but the result of education. Answer them.

7. What is meant by the "greatest happiness principle"? State the arguments adduced for its support, and the objections to which it is open.

8. What constitutes "rectitude" in an act?

9. Explicate the argument for the Immortality of the soul from its possession of capacities for unlimited improvement.

10. What bearing has the belief in the Immortality of the soul upon morality?

11. What arts are first cultivated by nations in the progress of civilization?

12. How are the different orders of Architecture distinguished?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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1. Define the terms "Wealth," "Value," and "Capital," as employed by Political Economists.

2. Why is a permanent standard of value impossible?

3. What are the conditions necessary to create value in exchange? Which of these is most frequently operative?

4. Point out the defects in our Poor law system, the evils arising out of them, and the remedy.

5. What is the effect of the minute division of labor upon the Intellectual condition of laborers?

6. Why is a specie currency less liable to fluctuation than a paper currency?

7. State the advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect taxation?

8. Give a summary of the arguments in favor of, and against protection.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY. APRIL 17, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY.—FOURTH YEAR.

PROFESSOR DEMILL, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. Show the dividing line between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire, together with the changes that took place in the transition from one to the other. The Iconoclast controversy. The various periods in which Constantinople influenced the learning of the West.

2. The language of Britain under the Romans. The fate of the Britons after the Saxon Invasion. The time of the first arrival of the Saxons.

3. The chief events of the Frankish Kingdom till Dagobert I. Give a comparative list of (*a*) Emperors, (*b*) Rulers of France, (*c*) Rulers of Germany, and (*d*) Rulers of Italy, with dates from Charlemagne to the age of Otho I. A sketch of Burgundian History from Philip the Bold to Charles the Bold.

4. Explain how Italy was affected by the theory of the Holy Roman Empire. Connect the King of Arragon and the Emperor Michael Paleologus with the Sicilian Vespers. Names of men celebrated in Art, Science, and Literature, produced by the Republic of Florence.

5. Give an account of the Scandinavians, with brief remarks on their race, religion, abode, maritime discoveries, and conquests. Give an outline of the history of Poland during the 14th and 15th centuries. Give an account of the rise and decline of Sweden as a European Power.

6. Portugal from Alfonso IIII. to the end of the reign of John II. Spain from the discovery of America to the end of the reign of Philip II. The origin of the War of the Spanish Succession and the effect on Europe of its final settlement.

7. Russia from Peter the Great to the end of the reign of Catherine II. Prussia to the end of the reign of Frederick the Great. The United States from 1783 to 1812.

8. Explain the terms Trivium and Quadrivium. Mention the chief seats of learning among the Mohammedans. Give brief biographical sketches of John Scotus Erigena, Dunstan, Gerbert, Al Hazen, Averroes.

9. Give an account of the rise and decline of the Scholastic Philosophy. Give brief biographical sketches of Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus. The general effect of the revival of learning upon philosophy.

10. Latin Ecclesiastical Poetry. The Metrical Romance. Origin and influence of the Renaissance.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

Hours: Aegis, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HISTORY.—FOURTH YEAR.

Professor IRWIN, M.A.

1. Show the dividing line between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire, together with the changes that took place in the transition from one to the other. The Iconoclast controversy. The various periods in which Constantinople influenced the learning of the West.

2. The language of Britain under the Romans. The fate of the Britons after the Saxon Invasion. The time of the first arrival of the Saxons.

3. The chief events of the French Kingdom till Dagobert I. Give a chronological list of (a) Emperors, (b) Rulers of France, (c) Rulers of Germany, and (d) Rulers of Italy, with dates from Charlemagne to the age of Otho I. A sketch of Norwegian History from Rollo the Ball to Charles the Bald.

4. Explain how Italy was attached by the Popes of the Holy Roman Empire. Connect the Kings of Arragon and the Emperor Michael Palaeologus with the Sicilian Vespers. Names of men celebrated in Art, Science, and Literature, produced by the Republic of Florence.

5. Give an account of the Spanish Jews, with brief remarks on their morals, religion, trade, manufactures, and commerce. Give an outline of the history of Poland during the 14th and 15th centuries. Give an account of the rise and decline of Sweden as a European Power.

6. Portugal from Alfonso III. to the end of the reign of John II. Spain from the discovery of America to the end of the reign of Philip II. The origin of the Swiss Republic Successors and the other contributors of the final Settlement.

7. Russia from Peter the Great to the end of the reign of Catherine II. Prussia to the end of the reign of Frederick the Great. The United States from 1783 to 1876.

8. Explain the terms Tonics and Quadrivium. Mention the chief seats of learning among the Mohammedans. Give brief biographical sketches of John Scotus Erigena, Dunstan, Gerbert, Al Hazen, Averroes.

9. Give an account of the rise and decline of the Scholastic Philosophy. Give brief biographical sketches of Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus. The general effect of the revival of learning upon philosophy.

10. Latin Ecclesiastical Poetry. The Medical Humanists. Origin and influence of the Humanists.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

FRENCH.—FOURTH YEAR.

JAMES LIECHTI, ESQ.....*Examiner.*

Traduisez: Extraits A *des "Horaces"* (Corneille); B de *"l'Avare"* (Molière), et C de *"Châteaubriand."*

A. *Horace.* Si vous n'êtes Romain, soyez digne de l'être;
Et si vous m'égalez, faites-le mieux paraître.
La solide vertu dont je fais vanité
N'admet point de faiblesse avec sa fermeté;
Et c'est mal de l'honneur entrer dans la carrière,
Que dès le premier pas regarder en arrière.
Notre malheur est grand, il est au plus haut point,
Je l'envisage entier; mais je n'en frémis point,
Contre qui que ce soit que mon pays m'emploie,
J'accepte aveuglément cette gloire avec joie:
Celle de recevoir de tels commandemens
Doit étouffer en nous tous autres sentimens.
Qui, près de le servir, considère autre chose,
A faire ce qu'il doit lâchement se dispose;
Ce droit saint et sacré rompt tout autre lien.
Rome a choisi mon bras, je n'examine rien.
Avec une allégresse aussi pleine et sincère
Que j'épousai la soeur, je combattrai le frère;
Et, pour trancher enfin ces discours superflus,
Albe vous a nommé, je ne vous connais plus.

Curiace.—Je vous connais encore, et c'est ce qui me tue;
Mais cette âpre vertu ne m'était pas connue;
Comme notre malheur elle est au plus haut point;
Souffrez que je l'admire et ne l'imite point.

Corneille.

B. *"Valère."* Vous voyez comme je m'y prends, et les adroites complaisances qu'il m'a falln mettre en usage pour m'introduire ā son service; sous quel masque de sympathie et de rapports de sentiments je me déguise pour lui plaire, et quel personnage je joue tous les jours avec lui, afin d'acquérir sa tendresse. J'y fais des progrès admirables; et j'éprouve que, pour gagner les hommes, il n'est point de meilleure voie que de se parer à leurs yeux de leurs inclinations, que de donner dans leurs maximes, encenser leurs défauts, et applaudir à ce qu'ils font. On n'a que faire d'avoir peur de trop charger la complaisance, et la manière dont on les joue a beau être visible, les plus fins tonjours sont de grandes dupes du côté de la flatterie; et il n'y a rien de si impertinent et de si ridicule qu'on ne fasse avaler, lorsqu'on l'assaisonne en louanges. La sincérité souffre un peu au métier que je fais; mais, quand on a besoin des hommes, il faut bien s'ajuster ā eux; et puisqu'on ne saurait les gagner que par lā, ce n'est pas la faute de ceux qui flattent, mais de ceux qui veulent être flattés.—*Molière.*

C. *Portrait de Louis XI.* En tout, Louis XI était ce qu'il fallait qu'il fût pour accomplir sou oeuvre. Né à une époque sociale oū rien n'était achevé et oū tout était commencé, il eut une forme monstrueuse, indéfinie, toute particulière ā lui, et qui tenait des deux tyrannies entre lesquelles il paraissait. Une preuve de son énergie sous cette enveloppe, c'est qu'il craignait la mort, et que pourtant il surmontait cette frayeur quand il

s'agissait de commettre un crime. Il est vrai qu' il espérait tromper Dieu comme les hommes ; il avait des amulettes et des reliques pour toutes les sortes de forfaits Louis XI vint en son lieu et en son temps : il y a une si grande force dans cet ā-propos, que le plus vaste génie hors de sa place peut être frappé d'impuissance, et que l'esprit le plus rétréci, dans telle position donnée, peut bouleverser le monde.—*Châteaubriaud.*

Traduisez en Français : I.—Lord Chesterfield to his son.

You cannot but be convinced that a man who speaks and writes with elegance and grace, who makes choice of good words, and adorns and embellishes the subject upon which he either speaks or writes, will persuade better, and succeed more easily in obtaining what he wishes, than a man who does not explain himself clearly, speaks his language ill, or makes use of low and vulgar expressions, and who has neither grace nor elegance in anything he says.

II. Ruse, perfidy, perjury, everything was employed by Louis XI in order to accomplish his purpose ; more than one crime was committed by him. His avarice, his cupidity are well-known ; but whatever judgment one is compelled to pronounce on this Monarch, as a man, his reign is reckoned among the most important of French history. To compel the vassals to acknowledge the Royal authority, to prepare territorial unity, has always been the principal aim of Louis XI.

1. Fxpliquez l'accord des verbes avec leurs sujets dans les phrases précédentes. (II).

2. Presque tonjours l'art gâte au lieu d'ajouter aux grâces naturelles. Ne désire jamais et abstiens-toi toujours des gains injustes ; de pareils profits sont des pertes. Ces phrases sont incorrectes ; corrigez-les et faites-en l'analyse. Traduisez : Sooner or later one regrets having lost his time, and not having profited by every instant of his youth.

3. Dans quels cas *l'inversion* peut-elle avoir lieu en français ? Ecrivez des exs. Il doit avoir *inversion du sujet* dans les phrases suivantes. Expliquez : Follow the advice which those give thee who tell thee the truth. Thus the vast empire of Persia which lasted more than two hundred years, was founded. Near the garden of the Tuileries stands the column Vendôme.

4. Quelle est la construction des *régimes* (*directs et indirects*), et des *adverbes* dans ces phrases : Le soleil communique *sa lumière* ā toute la terre. Léonidas fit *au héraut* de Xerxés une réponse digne d'un héros. L'ambition, la rébellion et la tyrannie sont *toujours* punis par de longs malheurs. Mentionnez tous les Adverbes qui se placent aprēs le *participe* et *l'infinitif* et écrivez deux exs.

5. Quand la forme verbale en *ant* est-elle *variable* ou *invariable ?* Donnez des exs. Une femme *projétant* toujours. Une femme toujours *projétante* Expliquez l'accord du mot projétant

6. L'accord du *participe passé* est-il correct ou incorrect dans ces phrases ? Pourquoi ? Ces personnes se sont *nuies*. Il regagne le peu de moments qu'il a *perdus*. Vous ne voulûtes pas m'écouter ; vous vous en êtes *repenti*. Les grands orateurs que j'ai *entendu* parler. Certains *part. passés*, placés avant les noms, sont *invariables ?*

7. Il n'y a que le seul Racine qui soutieune constamment l'épreuve de la lecture (*Voltaire*) Les personnes d'esprit ont en eux les semences de tous les sentiments (*La Bruyēre.*) Quelles figures de syntaxe ces phrases renferment-elles ? La premiēre est-elle vicieuse ou non.

8. Quel vers tient lieu aux Français au vers hexamêtre et ā quel vers latin rpond-il ? Scandez les deux vers 7 & 8 A.—Qu'est-ce qu'on entend par des rimes *masculines* et *des rimes feminines ?*

9. Quels sont les auteurs les plus célēbres de l'âge d'or de la littérature française ? Mentionnez les principaux ouvrages de Molière. Quelle était sa mission ?

10. En quoi le mérite particulier de Lafontaine consiste-t-il ? En quoi diffēre-t-il des poètes de son temps ?

11 Quel était le caractēre de la poésie du XIX siècle sous l'empire ? Qui fut le chef de l'école descriptive, et par quels ouvrages s'est-il distingué.

12. Par qui la réforme littéraire fut-elle commencée. Qu'est-ce que l'école classique et l'école romantique ? Qui est le chef de cette dernière ? Par quoi se signalent-elles ?

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 9 A.M. TO 12 M.

FOURTH YEAR—ASTRONOMY AND OPTICS.

PROFESSOR C. MACDONALD, M. A.....*Examiner.*

1. Draw a figure of the celestial sphere and explain it so as to illustrate the meaning of the following terms, viz.:—Right Ascension, Declination; Latitude, Longitude; Altitude, Azimuth.

2. What is the advantage of defining the position of stars by Latitude and Longitude, rather than by Right Ascension, &c.?

3. Shew how the observed variation of the Sun's apparent diameter from day to day can be used so as to determine generally the form of the Earth's orbit.

4. Describe the *pendulum* experiment in proof of the Earth's rotation; and prove that the apparent angular motion of the plane of the pendulum varies as the *sine of the latitude* of the place of observation.

5. In the early part of the year, the afternoons are "longer" than the mornings; and in the fall of the year *vice versa*. Discuss this subject with reasons and explanations.

6. What is the effect of atmospheric refraction on observations of celestial bodies? If $z =$ the apparent zenith distance, m the index of refraction, and r the correction for refraction, $r = (m - 1) \tan z$.

7. Explain the direct and the retrograde motion of an Inferior planet; and shew how to find its periodic time round the sun.

8. Enumerate and explain the Librations of the moon.

9. Enunciate the two laws of which the science of Geometrical Optics is the mathematical application.

10. Find the principal focus of a spherical mirror: and, if it be concave, shew the changes which the image of an object undergoes as it is advanced from a distance along the axis up to near the surface of the mirror.

11. Define the centre of a lens, and shew that a ray passing through the centre suffers no deviation,

12. The principal focal length of a double convex or double concave lens is found from $\frac{1}{f} = (m - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}\right)$. Prove this for either.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

Wednesday, April 15, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.

FOURTH YEAR—ASTRONOMY AND OPTICS.

Professor C. Macdonald, M.A. ..... Examiner.

1. Draw a figure of the celestial sphere and explain it so as to illustrate the meaning of the following terms, viz.—Right Ascension, Declination, Latitude, Longitude; Altitude, Azimuth.

2. What is the advantage of defining the position of stars by Declination and Longitude, rather than by Right Ascension, &c.?

3. Show how the observed variation of the Sun's apparent diameter from day to day can be used so as to determine generally the form of the Earth's orbit.

4. Describe the pendulum experiment as proof of the Earth's rotation; and prove that the apparent angular motion of the plane of the pendulum varies as the sine of the latitude of the place of observation.

5. In the earth's path round the Sun, the aphelion are 3 longer than the perihelion; and in the fall of the year more than in the spring. Discuss this subject with reasons and explanations.

6. What is the effect of atmospheric refraction on observations of celestial bodies? If μ = the apparent zenith distance, or the index of refraction, and μ' = the correction, for refraction, show $(\mu - 1)$ tan μ.

7. Explain the direct and the retrograde motion of an inferior planet; and show how to find its periodic time round the sun.

8. Enumerate and explain the Elongations of the moon.

9. Generalize the two laws of refraction as in Geometrical Optics, in the mathematical application.

10. Find the principal focus of a spherical mirror; and, if it be concave, show the circumstances which the image of an object undergoes as it is advanced from a distance along the axis up to near the sun's area of the mirror.

11. Define the centre of a lens, and show that a ray passing through the centre suffers no deviation.

12. The principal focal length of a double convex or double concave lens is found from $\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'}\right)$. Prove this for either.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—FOURTH YEAR.

PROFESSOR DEMILL, M. A.....*Examiner*

(*Not more than six questions are to be answered.*)

1. The Royal Power under the Tudors, was enhanced by the authority of the Star Chamber and the tendency of Religious Disputes.

2. Show the defective security of the liberty of the subject under Elizabeth.

3. State the result of the struggle between James I. and the Parliament.

4. Give the arguments on the question of Habeas Corpus, in the case of those arrested for non payment of the first arbitrary taxes of Charles I.

5. Explain the Petition of Right.

6. Give the arguments in the case of Hampden in the matter of the ship money.

7. Enumerate and explain the salutary measures passed by the Long Parliament in the first year of its session.

8. The impeachment of Strafford.

9. Give an Historical Sketch of the Military force in England up to the time of the Parliamentary War.

10. Discuss the question of the execution of Charles I.