CALENDAR

OF

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION 1874-5.

CONTENTS.

University Calendar,
1874-75.

1874.   WINTER SESSION.

Oct.	26. Tu.	Session of Faculty of Medicine begins.
	27. 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.
	28. Th.	Examination for Scholarships.
	30. Fr.	Matriculation Examination in Arts (English continued; Supplementary Examinations) at 10 o'clock, A.M.
Nov.	2. Mo.	Meeting of Senate at 10 A.M. Matriculation, Registration, and Library Tickets issued at 11 o'clock, A.M.
		Arts Classes opened and Class Tickets issued by Professors. Examination in Honours in Ancient History and Geography for Second and Third Years, at 2 o'clock, P.M.
	2. Tu.	Day of Intercession at 3 o'clock, P.M. Addresses by Principal Dawson and Professor Lyall.
	4. Su.	Anniversary of opening of the College in 1843.
Dec.	1. Tu.	First Payment of Fees at 10 o'clock, A.M.
	11. Fr.	Final Matriculation and Supplementary Examinations at 3 P.M.
	1. Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 4 o'clock. P.M.
	22. Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 4 o'clock. P.M.
	23. W.	Christmas Vacation begins.
	25. Fr.	Christmas Day.
1875.		
Jan.	5. Tu.	Class Lectures resumed. Meeting of Senate at 4 o'clock, P.M.
	6. W.	Supplementary Examinations in Ancient History and Geography at 3 P.M.
	16. Sat.	College established in 1821.
	25. Fr.	Meeting of Board of Governors.
Feb.	2. Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 4 o'clock. P.M.
	10. W.	Arts Wednesday. No Lectures.
March	1. Mo.	Meeting of Senate at 4 o'clock. P.M.
	13. Sat.	Last day for receiving Essays for the "Laurie" Prize.
	18. Th.	George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, founder of the College, died 1838.
	26. Fr.	Good-Friday. No Lectures.
	29. Mo.	Easter Day.
April	6. Tu.	Last day for meeting of M.A. Thesis.
	6. Tu.	Meeting of Senate at 4 o'clock, P.M.
	14. W.	Last day of Lectures. Last day for returning Library books.
		Examinations in Latin at 9 A.M. Honour Latin, Honour Mathematics and 3rd year Latin (Ethics) at 3 P.M.
	15. Th.	Examinations in Greek at 9 A.M. Honours 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.	Examination in Chemistry, Honour Greek, and Honour Mathematics, at 9 A.M.
	23. Fr.	Examination in French and German, and 2nd year Mathematics (Extra), at 9 A.M.
	24. Sat.	Competition for the "Young " Prize, at 9 A.M.
	26. Mo.	Meeting of Senate at 10 A.M.
	27. Tu.	Results of Sessional Examinations declared.
	30. Fr.	Meeting of Convocation at 3 o'clock, P.M.

SUMMER SESSION, 1875.

May	5. Mo.	Summer Session opens. Registration at 10 o'clock, A.M. Meeting of Senate at 11 o'clock, A.M.
	4. Tu.	Lectures begin.
	22. Sa.	Foundation Stone of College laid, 1829.
	24. Mo.	Queen's Birthday. No Lectures.
	7. Tu.	Meeting of Senate, at 11 o'clock, P.M.
	18. Tu.	Accession of Queen Victoria.
	2. Mo.	Halifax settled, 1749. No Lectures.
	8. W.	Lectures cease.
	10. Th.	Examinations.
	26. Tu.	Examinations. Session ends.

Dalhousie College and University.

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 German 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.

(4) 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 Philosophy; (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 Second 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 (elective) 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 Classes 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, to 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..$20 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.

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§ 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 fee 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 15th 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 required 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.
Xenophon; 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. 95-69. *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.

*ANCIENT HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

FIRST YEAR.

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 Greacia, Africa, Asia.
Books recommended: Liddell's History of Rome; Smith's History of Greece; Pillan'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 (Cases 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; Summation of Heights and Distances; Elementary Problems in Navigation.
ALGEBRA.—Simple Indeterminate Equations; Binomial Theorem; Properties of Logarithms; Compound Interest; Annuities.

*Only students competing for a First or Second Class at the Sessional Examinations will be examined in the 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 Book: Stewart's Active and Moral Powers of Man. Whewell's Elements of Morality.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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

(Third Year.)—Text Books: Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics. Mansel's Metaphysics. Leane's Biographical History of Philosophy. Oonca 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. Russell's Elocution.

HISTORY.

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

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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

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

FRENCH.—*(Fourth year.)*—Fajsla Grammar, (fourth part.)—Mollien'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, in addition to the Ordinary, is prescribed for Classics 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) ; Histora 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. I, Book III, chap. I, Book IV., chap. 1 ; 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 Curvature, Osculating Circle ; Envelopes; the tracing of Plane Curves.

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, inclusive 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 Galbraith (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 : Mode of Motion, by Tyndall.
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 RHETORIC.

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 Unconditional. Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy. Jouffroy's Philosophy of the Beautiful. Abbott'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., ii., 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.

Freeman'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.
Guizot's History of Civilization.
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,	DANIEL GILES FRASER,
JAMES C. HERDMAN,	WILLIAM C. HERDMAN,
DANIEL McGREGOR,	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. Wm. B. Ross. } equal.
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 N. Stewart.
PSYCHOLOGY	Francis H. Bell.
CHEMISTRY	James N. 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 N. Stewart. *First Year*—James McLean.

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

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The YOUNG PRIZE of $80 for $2...lion, open for competition to all Arts udents, was won by RICHMOND LOGAN.

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

The NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY JUBILARY of $60, to be awarded to the est student of the Second Year, who is eligible to become a member of the orth British Society at the proper age, was won by JAMES McGREGOR EWART.

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

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRIZES, of $37 and $26, 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 Foundance Scholarships, offered for competition to Students entering the First Year's Undergraduates were gained by

JAMES MCLEAN, Private Study.
JOHN WADDELL, Picton Academy.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, OCT. 1873.

THIRD YEAR.—Latin: Walter S. Darll.
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.—W. 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, Dun. 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, W. H. Browning, Louis H. Jordan.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL, 1874.

(The names are arranged alphabetically.)

FOURTH YEAR.—FINAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF B. A.—Walter Scott Darll, Daniel Stiles Fraser, James C. Herdman, William C. Hordman, 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. Browning, George H. Fulton, Burgess McKittrick, Alex. McLean, James A. McLean, John W. McLeod, Donald G. Martin, John Munro, Fred. W. O'Brien, Jas. W. Smith, James M. Stewart.

FIRST YEAR.—Robert B. Chambers, Wm. P. Grant, Howard H. Hamilton, George A. Laird, William A. Mason, Harry McCully, Stanley T. McCurdy, James McKenzie, James M. McLean, Colin Philbade, John M. Scott, John R. 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. Hordman, Daniel McGregor, Donald McLeod, W. S. Darll.

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 McD. Stewart. Class 2.—Wm. Browning. Class 3.—D. Martin, R. 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 R. Sinclair, Harry McCully, John Waddell, Colin Philbade, 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. McD. Stewart, Wm. Browning. Class 3.—R. 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. R. Sinclair, H. McCully, Colin Philbade, S. T. McCurdy, G. A. Laird. Class 3.—W. R. Grant. H. H. Hamilton, Wm Miller, H. 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. Hordman. Class 3.—Daniel McGregor, Donald McLeod, Walter S. Darll.

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 G. Martin. Class 3.—George H. Fulton, William H. Browning, 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. Whitman. Class 2.—Howard Hamilton, John R. Sinclair, George A. Laird, Jona Waddell, Harry McCully. Class 3.—Stanley T. McCurdy, William R. Grant, James McKenzie, Colin Philbade, 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. E. Browning, 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. R. Fulton, James A. Mc-Lean, James E. Shannon, Alex. McLean, F. W. O'Brien.

ETHICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class 1. James G. Hardman. Class 2. D. Sillie Fraser, James M. Oxley, Walter Doull. Donald McGregor, Donald McLeod. Class 1.—William G. Ardman, Beveridge McIlmon.

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. Browning, B. McKittrick. Class 3.—D. C. Martin, Richmond Logan, G. H. Felton, 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. G. Hardman.

RHETORIC.

FIRST YEAR.—Class 1.—J. H. Sinclair, Jas. McLean, W. A. Mason, A. Rogers. Class 2.—John Waddell, Harry McNally, Robert R. 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 Fitzbaio, K. D. Ross, John Mutt, 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, David McGregor, W. G. Hardman.

THIRD YEAR.—Class 1.—George McMillan, I. 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.
Forson, James	Halifax.
McKenzie, John J.	Pictou.

1874.

McGregor, James G.	Halifax.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS OF SURGERY.

1872.

DeWolf, George H. H.	Dartmouth, N. S.
Hilts, Charles W.	Bridgetown, Annapolis.
McMillan, Finlay	Pictou Co.
McKay, William	Richmond, C. B.
Sutherland, Robert	River John, Pictou.

1874.

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

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

1866.

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

1867.

Burgess, Joshua O.	Cornwallis.
Cameron, J. J.	Georgetown, P. E. Island.
Lippincott, Lainey	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.

1860.

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 Glen.
Trueman, Arthur I .... Point Dollote, N. B.

1873.

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

1874.

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

THIRD YEAR.

Fitzpatrick, James ... ... Rogers' 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.
Browning, 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, T. W. ... ... Noel, Hants.
Shannon, James N. ... ... Halifax.
Smith, J. W ... ... Colchester.
Stewart, James M. ... ... Whycogomagh.

FIRST YEAR.

Chambers, Robt. E. ... ... Truro.
Grant, W. E. ... ... Springville, Pictou.
Hamilton, Howard H ... Pictou.
Laird, George A. ... ... Cornwallis.
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. T. ... ... East River, Pictou.
Waddell, John ... ... Short 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 F.	Nappan, Cumberland.	Logic, Rhetoric.
Chisholm, Murdoch	Loch Lomond, C.B.	Classics, Math., Chemistry.
Fielding, W. S.	Halifax.	Rhetoric.
Fraser, Wm. S.	Dartmouth.	Classics, Mathematics.
Gordon, Howard	Westtown, P.E.I.	Class., Math., Logic, Chem.
Gordon, George L.	Scotsburn.	""
Grant, Joseph	East River, Pictou Co.	Latin, Math., Rhetoric.
Grant, Thomas	New Glasgow.	Chemistry.
Hicks, John	England.	Classics, Pract. Chem.
Kerr, Samuel G.	Coy's River.	Latin, Math., Rhetoric.
Hefman, James W.	Pictou.	Classics, Logic, Class.
McManus, Knox H.	Londonderry.	Class., N. Ph., Math., Rhd.
McKenzie, Duncan	Loch Lomond.	Classics, Rhetoric, Chem.
Miller, Wm.	Wentville.	Classics Math., Rhetoric.
Robb, Fr. B.	Amherst.	Class., Math., Rhet., Fr.
Seabrook, Henry	Halifax.	Mathematics, Rhetoric.
Seaton, Frank	Miradin.	Classics, Math., Rhetoric.
Smith, Fred. G.	Truro.	""
Smith, Wm. A.	Halifax.	""
Stairs, George	""	""
Sterns, S. W.	""	""
Stewart, John	Baddeck.	Mathematics, French.
Webster, Arthur D.	Rossville.	Classics, Chemistry.
Whitman, Wm. R.	East Rawdon.	Lat. Math., Logic, Rhetoric.

Undergraduates in Arts		93
General Students in Arts		27
Total in Arts		78
Students in Medicine		32
		137
Deduct one Student in both Faculties		1
Total number of Students in the University		136

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., Eng., 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. T. FULLERTON, M.D.
E. S. BLANCHARD, M.D.

Demonstrators 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. F. FULLERTON, M.D.
	E. S. BLANCHARD, M.D.
President of the Faculty...............................	W. J. ALMON, M.D.
Dean..	A. P. REID, M.D.
Registrar...	R. 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 subjects 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. FARELL 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, Ericksen, 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.—Fressnius'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. T. BULLERON, M.D. } DEMONSTRATORS.
R. 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 at 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. FARELL.

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.

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 anonymous Donor, in memory of "an earnest student."

Hospitals, &c.

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, and where 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 more 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 economically 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, $8; 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; those 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' 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 31st. 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 require-ments 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. Whereas, no person shall begin or enter upon the study of Physic, Surgery, or Midwifery, for the purpose of qualifying himself to practise 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 : can 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 or 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 Dalhousianæ!—

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

tremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam, caute, castè et probè 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 spondemti 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.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.—11 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ANGLO SAXON.—FIRST YEAR.

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

Translate:

Forthon tha thaere this monisham his gewitnesse and forðdom, thæs he hreowryne dagum aer tiset he wæs lícumlícre untrymnesse thryoned and hefigod, breortlícre tiden geswíðe, thæt he calle tha tíd míhte ge sprecan ge gangan. Wæss thaer on nawerre untrumra mætnes hus, on thaes hira thæw wæs thæt hí tha untruman and tha an forðfore wæron in healum awcoldon, and him thaer acsnome denian. Tha hond he ða thægn on æcforne thæim alimy tha he of worulde gangode wæss thæt he on tham hæse him stowe gegaerwode, thæt he restan mihte.

Parse—*monisham, dæyene, untrum, hira, denian, hond.*

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

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

Write out the cases of *he ire hit.*

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

Translate :

Na ofer her tha gist oyonder lændstae sceada
Wiht geworden, ac thæs wida grand
Stod deop and dim, Drihtne fremde,
Idel and unnyt : on thone cogum whæt
Stíðh fríðh cyning, and tha strean behcold
Dreama lease, geseah deorc geswore
Semian sinnihte sweart under roderum,
Won and waste, oð thæt theos woruld gesceaft
Thurh word gewearth wuldor cyninges

Explain the principles of 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 cæsural pause in the above lines.

Parse—*stod, ofer, semian.*

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11—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 form 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 natives.

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 its 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 bases 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 *myght* 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.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

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

LATIN.—SECOND YEAR.

LIVY: BOOK I. CHAPS. 1-20.—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 primis imperio Romulus; condita urbs conditoris nomine appellata. Palatium primum, in quo ipse erat educatus, muniit: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi, ut ab Evandro institute erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca Geryone interempto boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, qua prae se armentum agens mando trajecerat, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo laeto 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 praedam vellet, quia, si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa vestigia quaerentem 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, quae ubi omnia foras versa vidit, nec in partem aliam ferre, confusus atque incertus animi ex loco infesto agere porro armentum occepit. Inde quum actae boves quaedam 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 nequidquam invocans morte occubuit.

b. Quum inter recentia bella oblectamento esset, Hostius cecidit. Ejus cadaveris concursatio ad prima signa Latinos dedit terga. Romanus clamor prior atque acrior fuit.

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

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

Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domus
Volentia una non sine montium
Clamore vicinaeque silvae,
Cum fera diluvies quietos

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

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

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

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

2. Analyse 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, aeger, jecur, rus, prece (*f*)

*4. Give all the cases (marking the quantities) of: hujusce, virus, lapyx, Naiadum, satellitis, jugera, Maecenas, Danaa.

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

"Greece," "specie," "loco," "viribus," "animi," "sui," "negotio," "oppressisset," "agendo," "ferre," "irritat," "ludere."

6. Parse and give the principal parts of: ruit, odere, lavit, blandienti, reliqui, fallit, moliuntur, deerat, degit, extenuatum, fidit, pacisci, uaciat.

*7. *a.* What is the derivation of: Lyaeus, honesti, coerm, nuper, nola (*b*), nola, Quirites, Europe, Procyon, viperã, crativaria.

b. What words in Greek are of the same origin as: ferae, dies, acies, lucus, bonae, specus, aequor.

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

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

a. (Tuae) moveri digna bona die.
b. Mox, ubi lusit satis, "Abadimus,"
    Dixit, " iracunda calidaeque virus.
c. Usce incivit Joris una nocte.
d. Et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium
    Regnavit populorum.

10. When is the Relative pronoun followed by the Subjunctive mood?

*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 ; they think that they knew enough, if they can read, write, and make calculations.

Tuesday, April 14th : 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

GREEK.

SECOND YEAR.

HERODOTUS: BOOK I, §§ 26-170.—HOMER: ODYSSEY, BOOK IX.

Professor Johnson................................Examiner.

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

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Καὶ ἐτι δὴ ἦν ἀκμαίης ὁ ναός, πρηγμα ἦι αὐτῶι τοιάδε γενόμενον ἐτέρηνϊ μειϊ ἴσαιϊ ἐν τῆι αὐτῆι ταύτηι ἐν τῆι ἀτικι καὶ οἱ Σαρδιάλω οἶσα, ἐπειϊ ἐκ μετ ἀλλήω ἔδεεω ἐν τῶι αὐτῶι τῶι τούτωι μετὰ πολλῶν ἀκέσθαϊ ἀπαιτα ἀπ ἀκου βασιλέα αὐτὸν τοῦτον δὴ τὸν βασιλέωϊ ἐν ἀληγωι τοιάδε · ὃ δὲ ἀπείπε ἐστίαχε τοῖς μὲν ἀλίωι εἱσσόμενα, τοὺς δὲ ἐφορμώμενος ἔπαι, τοῦ δὲ καὶ τοῦ αὐτὸν ἐσθλέωίω ἀπαλάλω οἶσα, ὑπ οἱ τοὺς μὲν ἀγριέλεωι ἐνβάλλωι · δοκέω δὲ βασιλεῖ χρῆμε · ὃι ἐκεῖνον ἔσχον προστέθεωί. ἀλι δὴ τοίσιν τῶν αὐτῶν ἀνεκαίεϊ, ἔσω 'Αγμελι-
βαρεϊ περι ἀπόλυε ἔσκιλεϊ τὸ Μεμιειαι, αἱ γὰρ δὴ πελειαί τὸ προσαγόρε ἐπ τοῦ ἀλίωι, πελιάσαι αὐτῶι τοῖς ἀλίωι παῖσιν δυλκήϊεῖ · μεθιέσαι δὲ τῶν παῖδωι, ἧ Σάρος τῶι παῖδι γραμμὶν κύωι ἀφμάσεϊ μεγαλείωιϊ · ὃ δὲ, ἐπεϊ τε μεταίηϊ πλημμᾶϊ, ἔς γε αὐτὸι λαμμάϊ ἐκπιτὶε πολλέωϊ μάλιστα τι παραπελπιεϊ, ἐστειλάϊ δὲ ἐς ἀλκὰι πολλέαϊ τὰι πατρίωι ἀποειίῃεωϊ τὸι ἀπὰ ἀλκωι ἀγρεωι, λέγωι · ὃ δ βασιλεὶ, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλίωϊ βασιλέαϊ δι αὐτῶι ἀδὶ παρερρύλσεθωϊ,'' (ἐκταίωι τιε πολλῶϊ τοίει ἀμεωϊ.)

(*b*)
« Ἔσθι δὴ τὸν ἔσεντοι ἐθλημεωι ἠλϊ οὐ πάνωι
Ττρμῶι ἀνείρωι χρηγωωϊ, εἶπεσϊ ο μαν ἔσει
Ημεωϊ, ἐς πτεϊστι νέεωι · μῆτε ὁ ἔξηειωϊ ἀχθῆι
Τίης ἀλπέλωι, ἵνα αἱ πατρλθέεωι νέηϊ·
Ἀστρεβέϊ δ ἀνηρωϊ βασέϊ ἀγρυωνᾶίωι ἔνχεωϊ·
Ημεωϊ δὲ ἐκτιειωϊ ἀπερτέμωι ἐς μετχὰι ἴστρωι,
Αὶ ἀδ γ ε ἐκεϊ σκοτὸι ἔλκεωι οἶσα ὀθεωι,
Θάνει γαλέωϊ ἐκ ἀνδιωϊ, τὸ ὁ ἠπεϊο ἑμλέϊ ἀ μήσηρρηϊ,
Ἀγριεαίς τε τρέμωϊ τε, βερύμωϊ ἰσιωίωι σείδεϊ·
Αὐτῆρϊ ἐπειϊ ἀνεθθωι θυμωι μεγὰι ἠλαδεϊ δαίρωϊ,
Ὅθιρεωϊ · νὕι ἀ τὰν γ ε δίτ καὶ εἶσεϊ ἀμαιαϊ

Ἔσθλαὶ τετράκυκλον ἀπ' ὀλίγης ἀρδεύεται·
Τίσσαν ἐξέλεγεν σύρηγε κνώδαλα θέρμονα.
Κἔκοντας θ' ἄκεητο λίγ τὸ σανίδας ἄγος,
Πᾶντα αὐτὰ μαλμαν, καὶ ἐπ' ἐμέζησαν ἴσον ἄσαττα.
Αὐτίκα δ' ᾔματο νὸν φράσσμας λεκκία γέλεκτος
Πλαστάς· τε γαλάμασαν ἀγαμένους κατέσσσεν.
Ἤκοντο δ' αὐτ' ἄκτροιο τὸ λίγχησον, ἄησσ οἱ εἴη
Πᾶντα ἄλαμγα καὶ ἐν σπλοίσιση, πλεῖσά τε ἄγσσ.
'Ω ξεῖνε, τίνες ἐντί, τίνθεν πλεῖθ' ἐγγὰ κέλευθα ;
Ἤ τι κατὰ τρῆμξιν εἶκιμ ἅλια ; τί τ' ἄλαστοι
Τργᾶς πορθύοντες, κακοι ἀλλατλοισι φέροντες ;

2. What words or forms are found in the common dialect instead of the following: ἀρύτσαν, πλεῖσνε, ὕιας, ἴσμεν, ἔσσιν, ἴσῃ, βασιλῆος,— ἀθανε, ὕιας, ὅζιος, ἀσσίαν, τρόπαιον, τάλαστον, λαῶν.

3. Decline and accentuate through all cases: χείρ, γέρας, ἄρης, ρημεῖς, πλεῖ—γνω, ὅ, ὅδε, σπάρ.

*4. Write the Epic forms (with accents) in all Genitives and Datives of: ναῦς, ἕως, λίθος, λεμός, νιόττς, οὖ.

5. What forms in the other degrees of Comparison correspond to these: ῥέσον, πλεῖσνε, βαθεία, προσαλώτερου, μέγαν, ἔσγανε, βηθίως, ἄσσσν.

6. Form and accentuate the Pft. Inf. Pass. of: ἀβρύω, ——, κατασβέω, ἀναφέρω, ἀφανίζω, παραλαμβάνω, ἱπετλέω, ἀπορήσω.

*7. Write the Ionic form of the 3rd Pl. Plnf. Ind. Pass of these Verbs : κομάω, ——, τινέω, κατασκέπτω, σπρίγω, ἄγνω.

8. Parse and accentuate these verbal forms and give their principal parts: ἄνωιναν, κατασταίαν, κατασθέναι, επιτλέγαγ, νπάνθα, ——, ἔσχοιγ, ἀφεστασθα, εἴσωσαι, πρηθήναι, αρλαστσαι, ——.

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 same 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. Deioces having

took 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.

Ἄκουετο δ' Ἰσθμον εὐδαίμον, ἐν ὅ ἰρρς εἴτι,
Κἔρατεα εὐσεφόλλεσ ἀγασγετές· ἀγαὶ δὲ νῆσος
Παλλαὶ νωσταίοντε μάλα σχεδὸν ἀλλήλησιν,
Δουλιχίον τε Σάμη τε καὶ ὑλήεσσα Ζάκινθος,
Αὐτὴ δὲ χθαμαλὴ πανυπερτάτη ἐν ἀλὶ κεῖται
Πρὸς ζόφον (αἱ δ' ἀ' ἀνεσθι 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) καὶ τὰ ἄλλα οὕτως ἔχειν ταῦτι Μηδοισι. (b) ὄντων τινῶν Ἀνδρίων κατὰ μαχεσαμένα. (c) ἐπὶ σοι ὁρῶ ὡς τε τινα ἀλλων αἰτια τούτων. (d) ἐπεί τε μετόπη τὰ χρέα.

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

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 9 TO 2½ 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 $A = 0^\circ$ up to $A = 360^\circ$.

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

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 l and m 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 means of measuring angles, 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. $\cos \frac{1}{2}n (90° + A) = \cos A$, $\cos (90° + A) = - \sin A$, $\cos (90° + A) = - \cos A$.

8. Prove $\sin 2A = \dfrac{2 \sin A}{\cos A + \cos \frac{1}{2} A}$; 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 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, where A is an obtuse angle.

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

11. Reduce .3874 in the Decimal to the Quinary scale: and multiply in the Scnary scale, 175 by 134. 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 $x^4 + \frac{25}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + n = 0$, and exhibit them. Also, the equation $x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x = 6 = 0$ has one root between 1 and 2, and one root between -2 and -3: required proof.

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. A straight line meeting a pencil of four lines be divided by them harmoniously, every straight line which meets them shall be divided harmoniously.

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. Shew the construction and use of a Scale of Tangents.

10. The radius of a circle is 5 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 1000 cubic inches, and the radius of the base is 10 inches. Find its height.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,
HALIFAX.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 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 $\sin x > x - \frac{1}{6} x^3$, and shew the use of the formula.

7. Find the general values of x in the equation
$$\cos x \, 2 + \cos (x - \beta) = \cos \alpha$$

8. Find the present value of a *Perpetuity* of $£A$ a year, to commence r years hence, provided either of two persons now alive and aged n 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, 1 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 more than 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 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, \&c.$, to any number of terms is a square number.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYALL, 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 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 departments 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 coordination 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 these quantities, even while it is not so much a matter of quantity, nor 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 figure respectively. Is the reduction of a syllogism to the first figure in every case proper or advisable?

14. Describe the Epicheirema, 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 division"? Point out the special fallacy in every such violation.

16. Classify the fallacies "in diction," 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.

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 "atomic" weight.

2. The Earth's Atmosphere is composed of: what element ? in what proportions by volume ? in what chemical condition or conditions ? What are the constant 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 series 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 process, forms or combinations in which Metals occur in the Earth's Crust, and point out the essential 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 per 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_2SO_4 will be required to decompose 100 grains of Nitrate, and how much SO_3 will be produced. In what way would you use for an Nitrate, and how are Nitrates and Chlorates distinguished from each other ?

7. What is the composition of Sulphur Dioxide as regards the ideal 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 liquid 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 principle, 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 bases respectively.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 3 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

LATIN—THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

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

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

1. Translate,

At Romæ, ruebant congesta qui habent civitas in Illyrico, et legionum Germanicarum exercitus, auditus, impelit clades immotas Tiberium, quod dum patres et plebem, invalida et inermia, cæterisque facti ludibrium distulisset interim militi, ægre donorum adolescentium avalaret adulta auctoritate compturi quær. In ipsum et repente majestatem ejus ponam obtulas cæssarie, uti principum longa experientia cunderunque secretabut et manifestandæ memoras videsent. An Augustum fama cætus rerum in Germania nunoaram potuisse? Tiberius rigentem auxilisque in armata viden potens corrlantem? Sacra proponerem urberi provinciœ; militice-bus si non rediit himmara, in fore patere vellet.

2. At dunceat Scauria, presitue priori anno cæque, gravius tum cepit, sceret aut modo e plebe, ad militiæ et cæntelem, utrumnm ethnæo cognitum potuit, quæn petitæ in angliciam ex diemendinam tutu provbluset. Aninm de ea militiæ apud gaven, disclantunque auctore ut intercedere aut cægvens in læntinto ruet. Innovant flumidem Agrippæ tribuni ploebi, Inceptunque est Aemil Galli oratore, adunc Tiberio, qui in stamdanm libertata sancti preafecti. Valde uroret maxcectus quis fitas Augustus invanem recvarum irigtiture quandam expudent, vegn tam Tiberii introigent diœs ejus. Ne minis imorta st adversus incensum famndam sedu deceruantur: ex quis taunlaer insignis; ex damnur parte-minorum aumare iutotint: se ingraciante in publicum ærgatan Romani ologrent, aut alliit quam in læntro spectareturt et aponetatim immodactum miltis mvabuel povrene gratisbun facti.

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 so incensed luminous risk of being interrupted by the Proroction fleet. As soon as he arrived off Alexandria was known, The-dotus came off, among 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 . . . quæ," (extract 1st.)

4. Decline: agger, nihila, Thracia, liber, pollice, venae, cenchylia.

5. Parse and give the principal parts of: obtinus, cife, falso, potes, auferre, ategn, cilca, pæterat, certlur, spondice, calverem.

6. Give the meaning and derivation of: exulium, alques, peculia, trinæ, precanda, lentus, furunuam, videspectare, aplicata, Romæ gratsant.

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

a. Quā *ipse latio re ingluten* . . . . forum perdund. ut mälus securum prces et adversum segmentate misus tute perimit.

b. Cur *censent neque angusile miliitm oipscabla, neque obscundis liberdos, demque tulle benefacitendi lamine ?*

c. *Mediar iunxnd ut ad illos fanid arceas cautorum ?*

d. *Mbra . . . . . etnuile gladium, iubidist caretur ona.*

e. Quo ntam Iabor pre Brena postulieneu, et caum quod designat mos cæsanl Brena prænecprus vise.

8. Turn "ire pasim" out out of correct (1) into more usual, ...

9. 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 "good," "tooth," "the."

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

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

12. 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: PHILIPPIC I, II, EU.—PLATO: APOLOGIA
SOCRATIS.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON. .... Examiner.

1. Translate :—

(1) Ἀλλ' οὐχ οἱ διάκονοι, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πεπεισμένους τὰς ἐπιστάσεις καὶ τὰς γνώσεις κατηγοροῦσι τὴν εἰρήνην, καλῶς ἄν μοι μήτε ἐκ τῶν καλλιπόλεων μήτ' ἐκ τῶν λεγόντων σπουδαίῳ ... αὐτῶν τὰ πάντα πάντα πανταχῶς ... ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἦλθε κίνδυνον.

(2) Ἐγὼ δὲ ἀνίσταμι, ὡς ἔτερος εἰπεῖν, πολλὰς ἀλπίζων εὐπόρως, καὶ δέον ὑμᾶς ἀκούειν τὰ τῶν σχετηριῶν, αὐθίς ἀφαθὲρ ... τῆς πόλεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ταῦτα ἀπόλωλε.

(3) Καὶ συλλέγειν τὸν αὐτὸν ὑμῖν, ὦ τ. τωτόν καὶ τ. λεγόμενα ἔφην, ὡς ἄπας αὐτὸ ... τὰ πράγματα διελθόντος.

2. Show clearly the connection of the clauses in the sentence beginning τοὺς, &c.(?) (τὰ, γεγονός &c. κ. τ. λ. (3).

3. Explain the Syntactical construction of the words in the following extracts :—(a) αὐτ αὐτῷ συνίσ ἀντα τῷ τῶν τῆς κ.εἰρήνην. (b) τοὺς Ἐλλήνας πλεύρας βάθους. * * * ἐπιβαλλόντες ὡς αἰ εὐπόριστος. * * * ἐκεῖνο * * * ἀποχρησιότ ἔστ ἐλιευ. (c) τῷ φιλοπολ * * ἀπ τὸτ κατέθετο γάρ ὡς * * κατέλισα κατὰ τ τῶν τοσσι προσω τ ὡς ἀπώλωσεν.

4. Decline these Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns :—αὐτό, μικρά, γέροντα, ἀνδρός, ἔθνος, Δαβριοσ, δᾶνα, αὐτοί.

5. Name the mood, tense and voice of these Verbal forms, and give their principal parts :—ἀναιρεθῇ, περῶντι, πεισθείη, ἐτεξῆναι, ἀφαρπάσαιτε, ἀνέτοιντο, δεῖξαι, ἀπόλοιτο, ἀπεδίκετο, σφαλοίη.

6. Write explanatory notes on the following statements :—πάντα προσοῦτο γάρ ψηλὸ· ἐθρηψάμεθα ἀπ τοῦ τοῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων προσθεῖσα. (2) ἡμέραν ἐπανειρομένος βᾶλ θύσαντι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ πῶλαι πολλῶν προδόται. (3) τριηράρχους ἀνεδείχατε καὶ ταύτας ἀντιδόσεις ποιήσασθε. (4) οὐ ἡμέρας ἤρατο ἡ πόλις Ἀντοχὶς ἀρτεκέουσε.

7. Describe the Geographical position of —Χερρόνησος, Ποτείδαια, οδητ, Πλαταια· Ἀμφίπολις, Ἔλος, Πελεκούσσ.

What prepositions govern these cases? Give the equivalents in Latin for :—εἰ· ἐπείνου, τὸ· Ἀθηναῖον, διὰ τούτου, κατά γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν, εἰς τὸ, εἰς τοσ τοῦτο.

9. In dependent interrogative sentences what moods follow (1) primary and (2) historical tenses? Give an example of each con-
struction.

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

10. Translate into Greek:—A wise 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 prisoner had escaped. But you 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.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, P. 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 160°. Find the resultant, cos 80° being given = ·174.

3. Apply the principle of " moments " to the following problem. A uniform beam, length 9 *l* and weight W, fastened at its lower extremity A, is supported by a round peg whose coordinates 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 (a being the coefficient of relative friction and *i* the inclination of the plane), $a = \tan i$.

7. From the formula $s = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ and others, deduce the formulæ $s = vt \pm \frac{1}{2} f t^2$ and $v^2 = v'^2 \pm 2fs$, 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 at about π.

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 = ⅓ the diameter of the inscribed circle. Prove this the vertical angle of the triangle is 33° 12′, it being given that sin. 16° 36′ = ·2857.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX

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 Philosophising," what is the meaning of the phrase *vera 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 exist on 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 80 feet?

8. What is the effect of increasing 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 make any Thermal unit 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.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

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

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

2. What amount 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, or 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 his 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, or, that the scholastic age may be divided into periods according to the views prevailing on that question?

7. What questions or anxious philosophy have succeeded 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 makes from its own theory on that subject? How does he charge all other theories with virtual, if not actual, representationism?

9. What classifications have been given of the emotions? How may these be said on to proceed upon any philosophic ground of classification?

10. What means to effect a true philosophic principle of classification?

11. Under what of the general divisions of the emotions have we the Esthetic element? State 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 especially 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 as far gives it a preeminent over painting, while painting in access and expressiveness excels sculpture?

15. Give the different orders of Architecture, with the modifying circumstances or influences that led to these orders. What element predominate in Grecian Architecture, and how does that agree with the Greek being of Aryan origin, while, according to Fergusson, the Aryan race were not faultless? What races, according to the same authority, were preeminently the faultless? 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.

Tuesday, April 21.—9 A. M. to 1 A. M.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY CLASS.—THIRD YEAR OR 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 produce of successive distillation in 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 solution 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 show 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 Bi Ag As Sb Zn Cd Cr Fe 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 in 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 an aspect 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 ?

JAMES LIECHTI, Esq............ *Examiner.*

Translate: I. "Gil Blas," by Le Sage.

Comme j'aurais eu mauvaise grâce de ne montrer l'indécision en moi dans la carrière de la médecine, je pœnse pœrsuadé qu'il avait raison ; j'aurousai même que je le crus effectivement. Je continuai donc à lister de l'eau sur le pœremir de Coloc, et plantôt je recommencai à mettre la tête en battant rapidement de cette liqueur ; et, quoique de jour en jour je n'en sentisse plus l'utilité, je perçus l'importé sur l'expérience. J'avais, comme on voit, une heureuse disposition à devenir médecin. Je ne pus pourtant retenir toujours à la violence de mes maux, qui s'accrurent à ce point que je pris enfin la résolution de sortir de chez le docteur Sangrado.

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

Il faut que je vous conte une petite historiette qui est très vraie et qui vous divertira. Le roi se mêle depuis peu de faire des vers ; MM. 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 il dit au maréchal de Grammont : — M. le Maréchal, lisez, je vous prie, ce petit madrigal, 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.

Marine (seul.) Entre que cette misérable femme m'empoisonne ! son cri ne me quitte pas . . . il est certainement resté au fond des oreilles ! Ah ! si elle avait frappé moi-même . . . Quelle inœrnt peuvent-elle avoir ? Bah ! un instant de curiosité, un soucis de curiosité . . . à cause de puissant, l'instruction du cœur ; et même pas ce nom rosaire de Jean aujaur d'intention grace on grand lui . . . si s'expression cette fameur, grace il ajour a les nombres ou mis mettre a son non les veutres ; elle affichait une passion établie pour ma famille . . . Entre il faut me taire à ses chances d'.

Translate into French:

I am very glad you have not met me, said the savan, nor I have (of great news to tell you. I have just given my licture to the public—How, and the Gomnetliciau ? he has been before it one thousand year—You do not understand me, replied the other ; it's a translation of that ancient author which I have just published for twenty years I have been occupied in wirting translations—What ! ay, said the Gomnatriciou, 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 : *wie autheur de chat* (I.) : *depuis peu* ; *s'y prendre* (II.) ; *a me taire* ; *vaddre las tempêtes* ; *il faut me taire* (III.)

(II.) Show by *cad* when the interrog form *est ce que* is be used. State the difference between *ne-pas* and *ne-point* with examples? Write an ex. for each.

(b.) Bien de causes ne sont impunibles que parce qu'on s'est accoutumé à croire qu'ils ne sont pas. La sagesse et puissance du créateur sont visible dans la structure de l'imagi que dans celui de l'atom, la se manifeste dans tout la nature. Correct these sentences, reclaiming the various mistakes.

(4.) *Wlh the sentence ; if that que je viens meite* is a different form. Give *ex* for the use of the Infinitive. Translate : Come and see it down. (Where's done the French differ from the English.)

(5.) He recommends me to them. Translate *the Dative* and *Accusative* one he waited before the web ; what is the construction of the sentence *to the other case* ?

(6.) *To have just (je he le = je le puisse te = nught te have.* Write sentences on these expressions. Translate : But for that, I should have succeeded longer.

(7.) The Adverb *aise*, when beginning the proposition requires sometimes inversion of the subject ? The proise has always protected your family, your brother may therefore freely *skin (reliance)* his support. The King spoke in the manner.

(8.) Mention the adverbs which are placed after the *participle*. Give two *exs.* Explain the difference between : *Hier du homme peu cint de bien homme avec, moins de bonté peine, and de moins bonté peux, trop de bonté d'amour*, and *de trop longs discours.*

(9.) By what form or forms s the English *passive* usually expressed in French ? These expressions are frequently used. The journey to England is performed is about 10 days. This person has been completed of (*se déchaite de*). These fruits are spelling (*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 chalands leurs* (vêtes. Prenez ces lettres, *savantes* Les Allemands ont suite les Français. Nous nous sommes *vus* hier. Elles se sont *parties*. Les boules *qu'il y a* en ont joli les plaires.

(11.) Answers to questions are less elliptical than in English. Translate : Have you written your essay ? Yes I have. Does he answer my knowledge ? Yes he does. Are you a Nova Scotian ? I am. Has the ancient taken a prize ? Yes he did. No he did not.

(12.) Après le *mont ce* (*tournant*) et la disposition de son fils, l'Anglo-terry recu un au dire la confiance de l'auteur. Explain the construction of this sentence. Give the *regular* construction of it.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

GERMAN—THIRD YEAR.

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

Translate: I. " Die Sterne " by Matthias Claudius.

 Ich sehe oft am Mitternacht,
 Wenn ich mein Werk gethan,
 Und Niemand mehr im Hause wacht,
 Die Stern' am Himmel an.

 Sie funkeln alle weit und breit
 Und funkeln rein und schön,
 Ich säh' der grossen Herrlichkeit
 Und kann nicht satt mich sehn.

 Dann saget unter's Himmelsdach
 Mein Herz mir in der Brust:
 Es gibt was Bess'res in der Welt
 " Als all ihr Schimmer und Lust."

 Ich werf' mich auf mein Lager hin
 Und lege lange wach,
 Und suche es in meinem Sinn
 Und seüfze nach 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 freuden-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 an seine Brust und die Gift-zähne auf seiner Zunge, und er wusste nun, wo er war.

III. " Ehret dem heimischen " by A. Wilhelmi.

 Wilhelm. Dennoch Sie Geldzusammenzukerren, Essen, Trinken, und Schäfchen leben ! Die Meisten wissen gar nicht, dass sie eben und warum sie überhaupt leben. Warum, Tante, leben Sie denn eigentlich ? Sagen Sie mir das einmal.

 Gertrude. Warum ich lebe ?! Das ist mir flock nicht vorgekommen ! Das hat nie noch Niemand gefragt ! Ich lebe deshalb, dass solche papernförme Buchstaben, wie ihr seid nicht gleich geboren und sogleich klüger sein sollen. Dann hat ihr nichts dazu beigetragen. Nun schaue dich der Lehre Friedrichs Rücken, der dir so lange wie ein rohes Ei auf Eiern Tisch, Eiern Küchen, Eier Flaschen geschmachtet hat, und den Bucken Hauswesen sorgt, den Tod wünschen könnt ! Ich lebe Nochwohl schon so lange ?

 2. *Schnee des Alters ; grünen *(sentence III.) Analyze this sentence, giving rules of annotation. Why is the following phrase incorrect : Als ich kam in London ein, so war Nacht.

 3. Decline in *full : langer Verzweiflung, blühender Himmel, ewis Lager.* Write the Sing. of *Irrthümer, Sünden, Giftzunfen* ; also the Plural of : *Grab, Gift, Welt, Sinn, Himmel.*

 4. Show by *can whom this, that, what* and *which* are to be rendered by *deren,* and *welcher,* instead of the masc. or fem. How is the pers. Art. expressed in German ? Write short sents. on *rein, schön, hin, an.*

 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 fortune is to be given ; there is nothing new ; are there any strangers in town.* In what respects does *worden* differ from *to be.* Explain *fully* and illustrate.

 6. Account for the following words : *am Mitternächten, opgeinet, occdassesee.* Name the positive and comparative degrees of : *die meisten, am cbesten, am annilentes die schlechte.* Translate : The easier a life is, the happier it is. London is again as populous as Paris.

 7. Which verbs effect in the past paart. the syllable *ge ?* Form the past part. of : *marschiren, verschüden, schnee, deserires ;* Write the Infinitive of : *gedeckt, sündet, besiehe ; gethun.* Ei fahre seine Ecit. benne annenden 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 as read. We are allowed.

 9. *Nach alter, schlimed, sister, tue, *meralose.* Write short sentences on the preceding prepositions, showing the case or cases they may govern.

 10. Which is the golden age or German literature ? Mention the most distinguished writers of that time. What is Lessing's merit, and why s he called the *" literary Arminius."*

 11. Name and classify Schiller's Dramas. Which is his best ? Why ? What is the particular merit of the *" Don's 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 dies on the 22d March 1832. Not a single word was spoken. The French language is spoken in all the course 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 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. Explain 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 " grossest happiness principle " ? State the arguments advanced 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 acts are first cultivated by nations in the progress of civilization ?

12. How are the different orders of Architecture distinguished ?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX.

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 estimated 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, mode, 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 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 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 Tristram and Quadrivium. Mention the chief seats of learning among the Mohammedans. Give brief biographical sketches of John Scotus Erigena, Duustan, Gerbert, Al Razen, 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.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1874.

Monday, April 20.

FRENCH — FOURTH YEAR.

James Liechti, Esq. .... Examiner.

Traduction : Expliquer A du " *Horace* " (Corneille) ; B du " *Avare* "
(Molière), et C du " *Châteaubriant*."

A. Horace. Si tous n'êtes Romain, soyez digne de l'être ;
Et si vous m'égalez, faites le mieux paraître.
La gloire de ce choix vous rend-elle insensible
N'admet point de faiblesse avec sa fermeté;
Et c'en mal du l'honneur entier dans la matière,
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 commandements
Doit étouffer en nous tous autres sentiments.
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 sœur, 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 avez encore je ne sais quelle
plaisanterie qu'il m'a fallu mettre en usage dans le service;
mais quoi ! vous vous êtes expliqué et ce rapports de matière
pour lui plaire, et quel personnage y tous tous les jours du roi, afin
d'acquérir sa tendresse. J'y fais des progrès admirables ; et, j'épreuve que,
pour gagner les hommes, il n'y a 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 toujours sont les 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 de louanges. La sincérité
souffre un peu au métier que je fais; mais, quand on a besoin des hommes,
il faut bien s'ajuster à eux; et, puisqu'on ne les peut gagner
que par cette biais, ce n'est pas la faute de ceux qui flattent, mais de ceux
qui veulent être flattés.

Molière.

C. Portrait de Louis XI. En mot, Louis XI était ce qu'il fallait qu'il
fut pour accomplir sa œuvre. Né à une époque cruelle où toutes les
auberi et ce tout était commune, il mit une brisme miséricanse, lucidité,
brave particulière à lui, et qui tenait de l'âge par la vie de sa pensée
passions. Une pouvait de son énergie sans cette enveloppe, c'en qu'il
craignait la mort, et qui pourtant il s'assurait sous foyent quand il
s'agissait de connaître au crime. Il eut cru qu'il aurait pu tromper Dieu
comme les hommes : il avait des imitations et des reliques pour toutes les
sorties de la-foin. Louis XI était au seu lui si soi même : il y a une
si grande force dans cet égoïsme, que le plus vaste point dans de sa
place pour trop d'impudence, et que l'esprit le plus résolu, dans toile
position fonteau, peut bouleverser le monde.—Chateaubriand.

Traduisez en Français : 1.—Lord Chesterfield to his son.
You cannot but be convinced that a man who speaks and write with
elegance and grace, who makes choice of good words, and adorns and em-
bellishes 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 vague expressions, and who has neither grace nor elegance in
anything he says.

II. Rose justify, perjury, everything was employed by Louis XI in order
to accomplish his purpose : more than one crime was committed by him.
His avarice, his rapidity 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. It compel the vassals to
acknowledge the Royal authority, to prepare territorial unity, his always
been the principal idea of Louis XI.

I. Expliquez l'accord des variée avec leurs sujets dans les phrases
précédentes. (II.)

2. Presque toujours l'art gâte au lieu d'ennoyer aux grâces naturelles.
Ne faites-jamais attention-des majeurs des gains imposent ; ils pertes pertés
sont des pertes. Ces phrases sont incorrectes; ici quelques-là et faites-en
l'analyse. Traduises: Souvez-se lever un regard faisant ioo, bis time,
sad ure moving serf out of every carrot of his youth.

o. Dans quels cas l'accents peut-elle avoir lieu en français ? Écrives
des exs. Il doit avoir jusqu'où de règle ferme les phrases relatives.
Expliquez. Fallez-ou celeb re shed those give true who tell shen the truth.
Thus the wise empire of French would have heard more than two thousand years,
was founded. Pour les garous de des Tableries trouvés sur culture Versailles.

4. Quelle est la ressource of des agrégés d'Arabel et d'Archard); et des
articles dens ces phrases : le soleil contemplare sa femme à tous la terre,
la ce de des phrases me suis en l'état; et ailleurs sur cet culte les
choses ; cet apprès de du Xavier ressemble-peu de Petition ? Donnez
des exs. Une femme préssent toujours, Une femme toujours présente
Explique-l'accord de ces présente.

II. Deussez de participe pour qui l'assiez ou en marchant dans ces phrases ?
Pourquoi? On ternement se petit cent. Il engage le pas de mes.
qui d'a perdre. Vous ne verdies peu n'entes ; vous vous en dire si
perdu. Les grands cinelois que j'ai mis ardes que; Cinque pour cent,
phrate count les noms, sont grammatiest.

7. Il n'y a que le sel Xavier dans vous et leur emploi la suite dans le
lecture (l'obvet) Les tensiros d'expert est un rien les stuances de leur la
ménémias (le Temple). Qu'elle-être qu'est que les jours consacrations de?
on l'est seulement l'école défausse en meis.

8. Quel ont été les chefs d'œuvre et les nouvelles et a'quel crea
huit: (l'entail) ? Besoins les dont veux (à 3.)—Qu'ai-ce qu'on eut
par des vieux anecdotes et du poste donné-français ? Qu'elle modies la
par l'œuvre France ? Nommez les principaux ouvrages de l'Univers. Quelle
out l'auteure ?

Io. En quel le siècle particulier de littérature ennuyer-t-il ? En quel
siecle fut-il leur de l'iné ?

II. Quel étale-tournelle de la poésie du XIX siècle sous l'empire ? Qui
fut le chef de l'école brutérise, et qui nui ces principaux disciples?

I2. Pourquoi l'auteure littéraire fat-elle commencée. Qu'est-ce que
l'école classique et l'école romantique ? Qu'est le chef de cette dernière ?
Par quoi se signalés-elle ?

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 celestia, 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 estimating 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. Enumerate 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 $\frac{1}{f} = (m-1)\left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s}\right)$. Prove this for either.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

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 defensive 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.