

tions in the papers on Chemistry, and partly by requiring the candidate to produce specimens of his preparations properly certified to be his own work.

(C) *Analytical and Physical Chemistry*, including:—

1. *Qualitative Analysis* of the common acids and bases. Candidates may be tested by a practical laboratory examination and by questions in the Chemistry papers.
2. *Quantitative Analysis*. The estimation of the following elements in their common compounds:—Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Carbon (in carbonates), Silicon, Silver, Copper, Calcium, Magnesium, Lead, Iron; Carbon and Hydrogen in organic compounds. Candidates may be tested by a practical exercise in the laboratory and by question in the Chemistry papers.
3. *Physical Chemistry*, as in Talbot and Blanchard's "Electrolytic Dissociation Theory" and "Walker's Introduction to Physical Chemistry."

(D) *Outlines of History of Chemistry*, as in Tilden's "Short History of Scientific Chemistry," Thorpe's "Essays in Historical Chemistry" and "Justin von Liebig" and "John Dalton" in the Century Science Series.

BIOLOGY.

(A) *Botany* as in *Principles of Botany* and *Laboratory and Field Manual* by Bergen and Davis. A practical knowledge of the system of classification and the use of manuals, as Gray's. An acquaintance with (a) the common Spermatophytes and Pteridophytes of Nova Scotia, and (b) type species of native Byrophytes and Thallophytes representing the more common classes or orders. The exhibition of, and examination upon, a collection of one hundred species correctly determined and well mounted by the candidate under (a), and of another hundred (counting microscopic slides) also mounted and determined under (b).

(B) *Zoölogy* as in *Zoölogy Descriptive and Practical* by Colton, and *Hand-Book of Instructions for Collectors* issued by the British Museum (Natural History). A practical knowledge of the system of classification and the use of manuals, as Jordan's. An acquaintance with (a) the more common vertebrate fauna of Nova Scotia, and (b) typical species of the more common classes or orders of the native invertebrates. The exhibition of at least fifty specimens under (a), and at least fifty microscopic or macroscopic specimens under (b), all correctly determined and neatly mounted or prepared.