

These values substituted in the general formula give

$$\text{Sum} = n \left\{ 1 + \frac{n-1}{2} \times 3 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \times 3} \times 2 \right\}$$

$$\text{which reduces to } \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

In a treatise containing so many additions, we are rather surprised at the non-introduction of the subject of Determinants, which is beginning to find a place in all modern Algebras. The chapters on the Exponential Theorem and the Theory of Numbers are hardly as full as we should have expected to find them in a work entitled Complete Algebra, several of the leading theorems in these subjects having been omitted. But, on the whole, the book before us is a very commendable work. It is, we need hardly say, for all Messrs. Giun, Heath & Co.'s works are so, excellently printed and got up. We think, however, that in the next edition the author should make up his mind as to the title.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1882.

Held under the superintendence of McGill University, Montreal, and the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

It has been always possible to obtain the examination papers, set for the certificate of the title of Associate in Arts, among the other Examination papers, reprinted by McGill College. As, however, these are not to be reprinted for the last year, and the A. A. Examination is one of importance to the whole Province, we have thought it advisable to reprint them in the RECORD, in which they will be generally accessible. The gentlemen by whom the examination for 1882 was conducted are Principals Dawson and Lobley, Canon Norman, Professors Scarth, Markgraf, Cornish, Darey, Murray, Harrington, McLeod and Chandler.

PRELIMINARY SUBJECTS.

English Grammar.

1. Name the parts of speech into which words are divided, and give an example of each.
2. Define Verb, and distinguish transitive and intransitive verbs, giving an example of each.
3. Name the part of speech, to which each word in the following passage