

the approbation of the Rector. In cases of unlimited dismissal or of expulsion, the student has a right of appeal to the Council of the University. The expulsion differs from dismissal in this particular, that the student who has been expelled, cannot be re-admitted. The students dismissed for a limited or unlimited time, are sent back to their families. An entry is made of every penalty incurred by the student opposite his name in the matriculation register.

There are three degrees in each Faculty—Baccalaureate, or degree of Bachelor, Mastership or Licence, and Doctorate. No one can obtain the second degree in any of the Faculties of Theology, of Law or of Medicine, without having obtained that of Bachelor of Arts.

There are three juries or boards of examiners for the granting of the baccalaureate. The members of those juries are appointed by the Rector from among the officers and professors of the several colleges in the Province. There are two examinations to be undergone before those boards of examiners; they are carried on in writing, and their nature and particulars are minutely described in the rules and regulations. The first examination comprises latin, greek, general history, history of Canada, literature, rhetoric, french and english composition. One of the examinations on history must be answered in the english language by students whose vernacular is french, and vice versa.

Candidates are warned that the examination on literature and rhetoric extends over a wider range than that of the text books in use in the colleges, and that in order to stand the trial, they will have to read and study books of a higher character. This first examination is conducted by the means of six different sittings, the three first of three hours each, the fourth and fifth of four hours, and the last of five hours duration. The six sittings of the second examination will occupy four hours each, except the last, which will only take two hours. In the three first the candidate holds dissertations on some points of logic, metaphysics, and ethics. In the three last he is examined on natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy and natural history.

The jurors will sum up the number of marks obtained by each candidate, and will report them under three different heads. The first class comprises those who have gained at least two-thirds of the total number of marks that can be given, the second, those who have carried at least one-third, and the last those who have not obtained as many. The candidates of the first class alone are entitled to the degree, those of the second class are allowed to attend the lectures of any of the faculties, but cannot obtain any degree until they shall have acquired by a subsequent examination that of Bachelor of Arts; and lastly, those of the third class are not allowed to follow the courses, until they have passed a more successful examination.

The Baccalaureate, or degree of Bachelor in the Faculties of Law and of Medicine can only be obtained after six terms and as many successful examinations. No layman can receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Candidates must hold two dissertations in latin, one on a subject con-

nected with dogmatical, and the other, with moral theology; to which is added an examination during two hours, on sacred history, theology and ecclesiastical history.

Degrees in the Faculty of Arts can only be obtained after three years constant attendance, but it requires four years, in the three other Faculties. Three questions are submitted to the jurors: 1st. "Has the candidate answered in a satisfactory manner?" If this be answered in the negative, he is rejected. If in the affirmative, the next question is: "Has the candidate answered with distinction?" The second question being carried, the third is put in the following words: "Has the candidate answered with great distinction?" A mention of those answers is made in the licence. The examinations are partly oral and partly written.

The regulations for the conferring of a Doctorate have not yet been published. As yet, honorary degrees only have been granted, and they have been conferred on the professors themselves. There are now ten Bachelors of Arts, three of Medicine, one of Laws and one Licentiate in Medicine.

The number of students in the faculty of law at present is 22, and there are 25 in the Faculty of Medicine. With the 396 pupils in the grand and minor seminaries, it gives a grand total of 443 pupils.

The total number of professors, lecturers, and teachers in the University, and the two seminaries, is 42. The total number of volumes in all the libraries, is about 40,000, and it is still rapidly increasing. The value of all the collections and cabinets of natural philosophy is about £9,000 and these are also daily increasing; the University buildings cost over £50,000 and the total value of the buildings in town exclusive of those at Maizerets, and St. Joachim, is at least £80,000.

Such is an outline of the history, moral, literary and statistical of the oldest educational institution in Canada. That it has done an immensity of good in the Province, is apparent; that it will, under its new constitution, obtain results still more in keeping with the increasing importance of our country, is not to be doubted, from the ample provisions which it is now making for its efficiency in every department of science and literature.

The Seminary of Quebec, up to this time, has been little known out of the country, and has never aspired to the fame which other institutions on this continent are so ambitious to obtain. It has been content with remaining for a century the great feeder of Lower Canadian society and like the roots of the tree which are never seen, it has humbly performed functions essential to the existence of civilization. Now that the tree is attaining its entire development, now that the descendants of the handful of settlers who gathered round Mgr. de Laval have become a population of upwards of 800,000 souls; now that the immense diocese of that worthy pioneer of Christianity in North America is subdivided into two Ecclesiastical Provinces with fifteen Bishoprics without taking into account that vast portion of the United States territory which then belonged to France; now that twenty four colleges are flourishing in Lower