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ACADEMIC YEAR 1889-90.

University of Ottawa

PROSPECTUS

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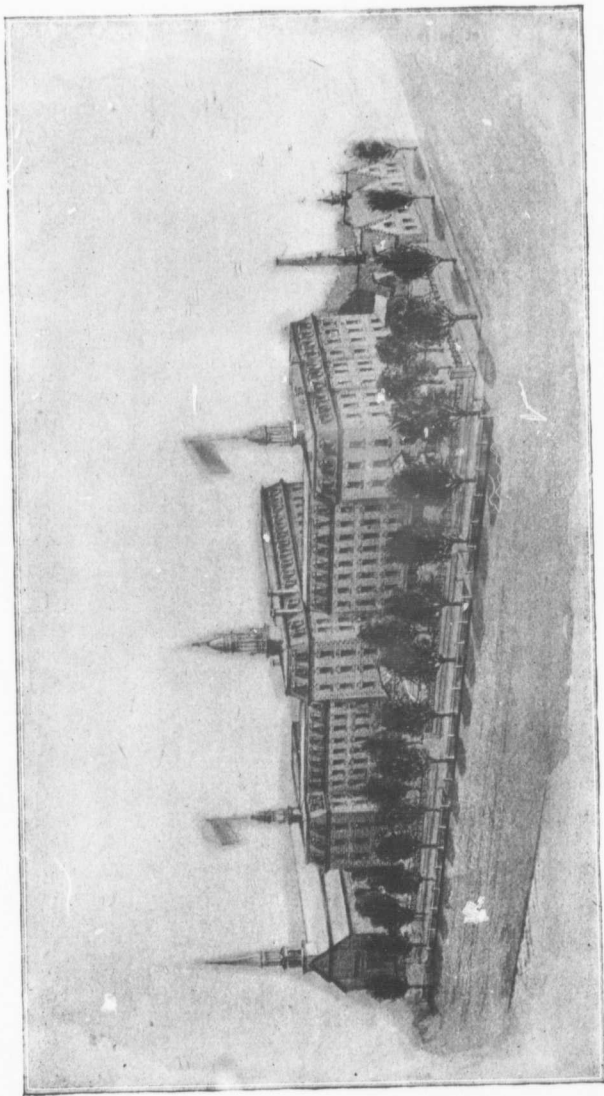
COURSE OF STUDIES.



OTTAWA :

Citizen Job Department, 48 & 50 Queen Street.

1889.



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.



ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS, FACULTY AND STUDENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

ACADEMIC YEAR 1889-90.



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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA



1900-1901

INDEX.

Corporation of the College of Ottawa.....	v
University Council.....	vi
PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.....	vii
Faculty of Theology.....	vii
Faculty of Philosophy.....	vii
Faculty of Arts.....	viii
Educational Advantages.....	1
Canonical Erection.....	3
Admission, Reports, etc.....	9
DISCIPLINE, REGULATIONS, ETC.....	10
TERMS.....	12
Programme.....	13
Examinations.....	17
Degrees.....	17
COURSES OF STUDIES.....	19
Commercial Course.....	19
Examination Papers—Commercial Graduating Class.....	24
Collegiate Course.....	33
Scientific Course.....	40
Civil Engineering Course.....	42
EXAMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR GRADUATION.....	46
Graduation in Arts.....	47
Matriculation Examination.....	47
Intermediate Examination.....	49
Final Examination.....	51
Degree of Master of Arts.....	51
Degree of B.A. with Honours.....	51
Graduation in Science and Literature.....	55
REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.....	55
FEEES.....	57
EXAMINATION PAPERS.....	58
Matriculation Examination.....	58
Intermediate Examination.....	81
Final Examination.....	92
Honour Papers.....	96

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.....	98
Conferring of Degrees.....	98
Commercial Graduates.....	99
Awarding of Medals.....	100
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.....	104
Collegiate Course.....	104
Civil Engineering Course.....	108
Commercial Course.....	109
COLLEGE SOCIETIES.....	116
Religious.....	116
Literary and Scientific.....	117
Athletic Association.....	119
CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.....	121
List of Graduates.....	131
BENEFACTORS.....	135
Alumni Association.....	139
FACULTY OF LAW.....	140
School of Theology.....	144



98
98
99
00
04
04
08
09
16
16
17
19
21
31
35
39
40
44

CORPORATION
OF THE
COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.
1889.

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Vice-President.

REV. J. J. FILLATRE, O.M.I.,
Secretary.

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REV. P. E. GENDREAU, O.M.I.,
TREASURER.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

1889-90.

APOSTOLIC CHANCELLOR.

HIS GRACE THE RIGHT REV. J. T. DUHAMEL,
Archbishop of Ottawa.

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Provincial.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

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Superior of the College.

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President.

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Vice-President.

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Director of Theologians.

REV. D. GUILLET, O.M.I.,
Director of the College.

REV. A. PAILLIER, O.M.I.

REV. J. B. BALLAND, O.M.I., D.D.,
Prefect of Studies.

REV. P. E. GENDREAU, O.M.I.,
Treasurer.

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REV. A. LANGEVIN, O.M.I.
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Professor of Exegesis and Apologetics.

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Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy.

REV. C. L. GOHIET, O.M.I., D.D.,
Professor of Moral Philosophy.

REV. A. ANTOINE, O.M.I., PH. D.,
Professor of History of Philosophy.

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Professor of Christian Doctrine.

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Professor of Civil Engineering.

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Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and French.

REV. L. A. NOLIN, O.M.I., M.A.,
Professor of Greek, Latin and French Literature,
and of Evidences of Christianity (English Course).

REV. Z. VAILLANCOURT, O.M.I.,
Professor of Greek, Latin, French and Christian Doctrine.

REV. A. E. DUHAUT, O.M.I.,
Professor of Greek, Latin, French and Christian Doctrine.

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Professor of Latin and Mathematics.

MR. H. GLASMACHER, M.A.,
Professor of English Literature and Elocution.

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Professor of English.

REV. J. EMARD, O.M.I.,
Professor of History, Geography and Music.

REV. A. DONTENVILLE, O.M.I., M.A.,
Professor of Natural Sciences, French and Drawing.

REV. H. GERVAIS, O.M.I.,
Professor of History and French.

REV. J. J. GRIFFIN, M.A.,
Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

REV. G. GAUVREAU, O.M.I., M.A.,
Professor of Mathematics and Mineralogy.

REV. W. MURPHY, O.M.I., B.A.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. W. SMITH, O.M.I., B.A.,
Professor of English and History.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

REV. H. CONSTANTINEAU, B.A.,
Book-keeping and Mathematics.

REV. W. SMITH, O.M.I.,
English and Christian Doctrine.

REV. P. CHABOREL, O.M.I.,
French and Music.

REV. C. DAVID, O.M.I.,
French, History and Geography.

REV. A. GRATON, O.M.I.
French, History and Mathematics.

MR. M. F. FITZPATRICK,
English and Mathematics.

MR. C. KENNEDY,
English and Arithmetic.

MR. D. V. PHALEN,
English and Arithmetic.

MR. M. J. FALLON,
English and Arithmetic.

MR. T. CURRAN,
English and Arithmetic.

DISCIPLINARIANS.

Senior Department.

Junior Department.

REV. D. L. FORGET, O.M.I.,
Prefect of Discipline.

REV. C. LAPORTE, O.M.I.,
Prefect of Discipline.

REV. A. GRATON, O.M.I.

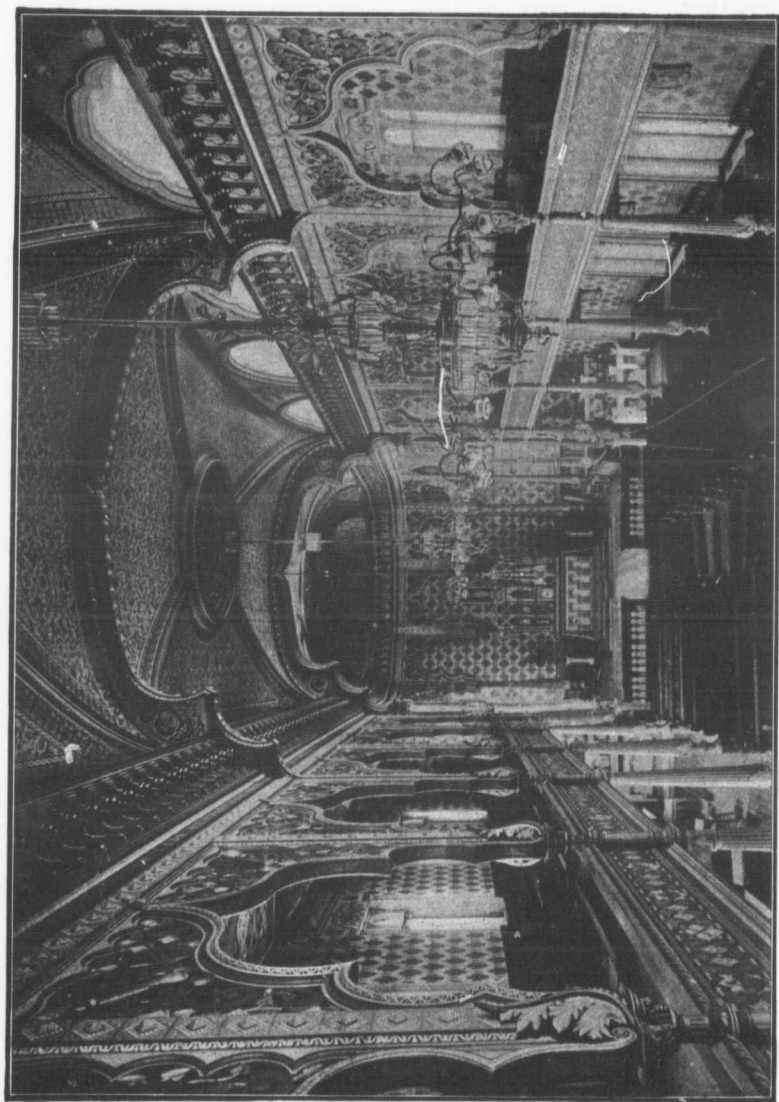
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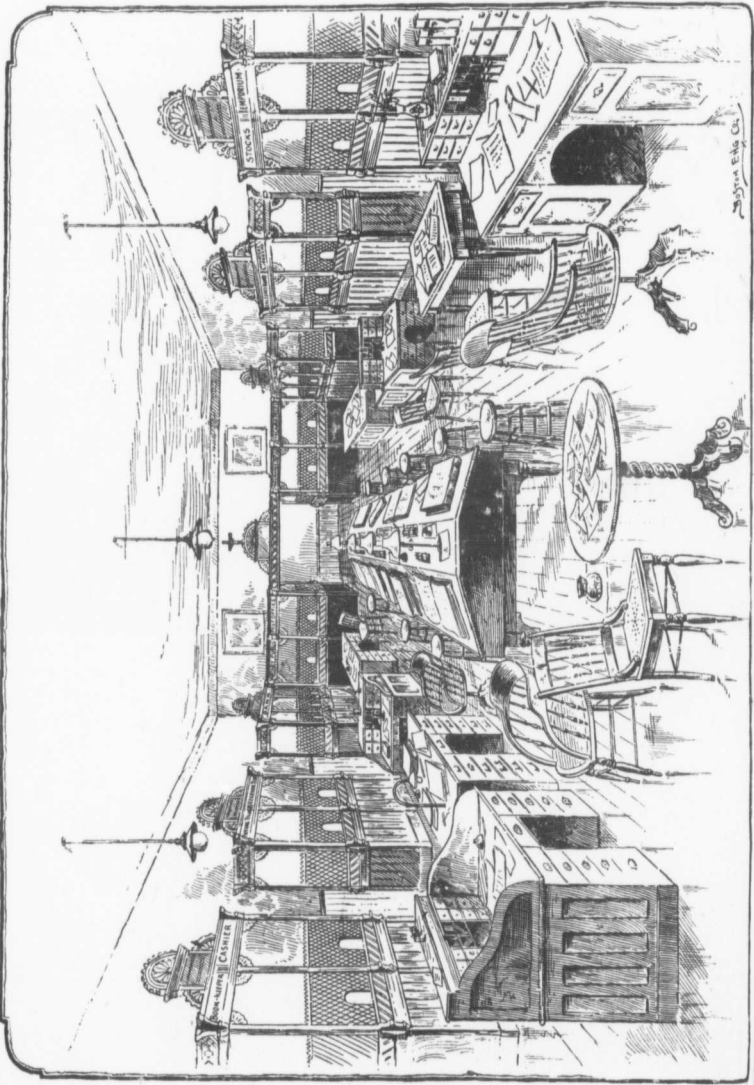
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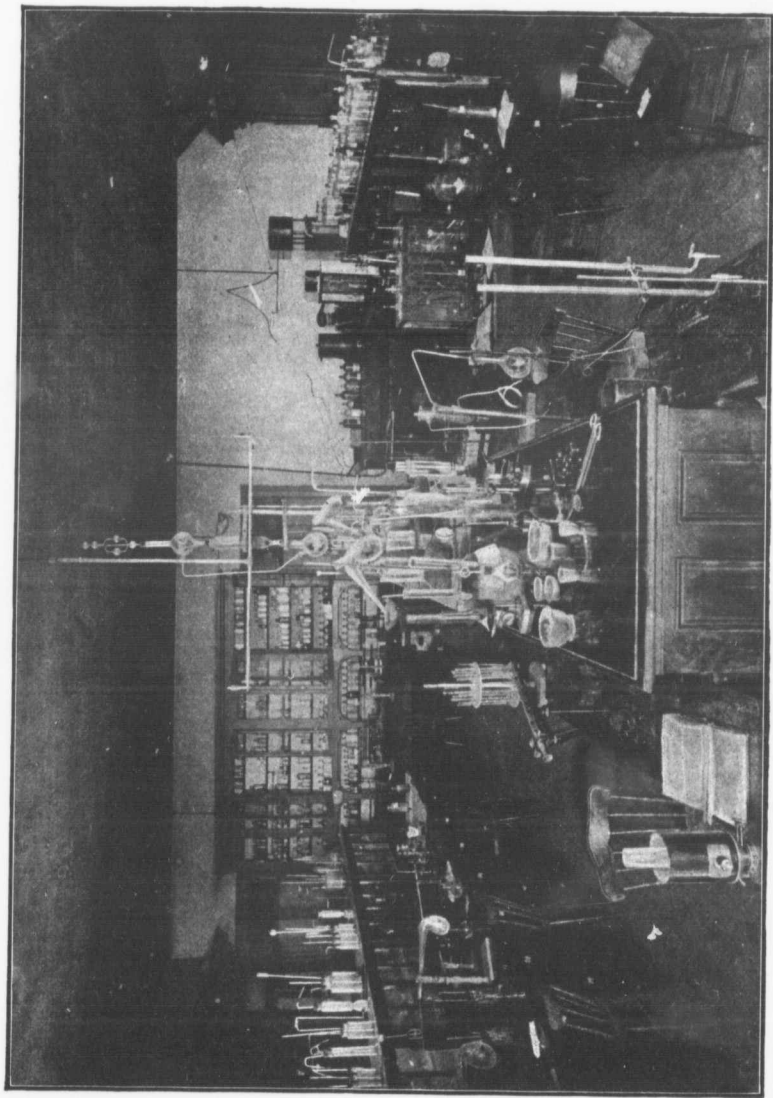
REV. W. SMITH, O.M.I.

REV. C. DAVID, O.M.I.









CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.



THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, began with the infancy and has grown with the growth of the city. Established in 1848 by the Right Rev. J. E. Guigues, O.M.I., D.D., it was entrusted to the care of the Very Rev. Father Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., and under his presidency attained its present prosperity.

Originally incorporated under the title of "College of By Town," this Institution received in 1866 the title of "COLLEGE OF OTTAWA," together with the power of conferring University degrees. In 1885 its charter was so amended as to extend its original powers.

Besides the Regular University Degrees, the College of Ottawa enjoys the right to confer the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Science, and Music, together with the Degrees of Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The College received at the same time very extensive powers of affiliation. In virtue of these powers, all the Degrees conferred by the Faculty are officially recognized in the Province of Ontario.

BY A BRIEF, dated February 5th, 1889, the Sovereign Pontiff LEON XIII, gloriously reigning, has given to the University its complement by erecting the College of Ottawa to the rank of a Catholic University, with all the privileges conferred to such Universities.

Either of the Degrees of B.A. or LL.B., which the University confers, in virtue of its *University Charter*, besides being honourable testimonials of high and varied attainments, entitles those who study.

law to exemption from preliminary examinations and to a reduction of two years from the ordinary course of five years; and the former Degree also entitles those who study medicine to a similar exemption and to a reduction of one year.

The Government Museum, lately transferred to Ottawa, and the Parliament Library, with its thousands of volumes, furnish professors and students the means of elucidating every question in literature, science and art. Besides, the students enjoy the advantage of occasional attendance at the debates of the Dominion House of Parliament during the annual session held in Ottawa, and thus to become familiar with those political contests in which they may afterwards be called to take part. These, and other educational advantages dwelt upon in the following pages, recommend this Institution in a special manner to parents and students.

Amenity of site, purity, elasticity and salubrity of air, may recommend the College of Ottawa to every parent that consults the health of his children. Nor are the interior arrangements of the establishment less contributive to health than the place and climate. Spacious grounds for base-ball and other sports, with a gymnasium and recreation hall; well-aired halls, a successful heating apparatus, baths, infirmary, with a doctor in daily attendance; in a word, the comforts of home are secured as much as possible in a school that aims at forming gentlemen as well as men.

The fitting up of the College with the *incandescent electric light* is now completed. This College is the first in America that has utilized this beautiful light. The incandescent light, always soft, always uniform and steady, causes no fatigue to the eyes like the flickering of gas light.

Acting on the practical wisdom of the old adage "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," the College authorities neglect nothing to provide for the students relaxation and bodily exercise. With this object in view, they have lately made the purchase of extensive grounds on which the students may hold their sports and enjoy in full liberty the various games which give strength and elasticity to limb and muscle.

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Canonical Erection of the University of Ottawa.

Breve Apostolicum quo Collegium Ottawiense
Canonice Erigitur.

LEO PP. XIII.

AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM.

Cum Apostolica Sedes omni tempore curas suas ad tuendam fidei integritatem, morumque disciplinam studiosissime adhibuit, tum etiam in eo semper advigilavit, ut ampla domicilia doctrinis, bonisque artibus excolendis catholicæ juventuti paterent, in quibus recta mentis, atque animi institutio, ad privatam, ac publicam societatis humanæ utilitatem posset Lauriri, eademque cum opus esse censuit nunquam prætermisit, quin eorum domiciliorum dignitati, stabilitati, et prosperitati adserendæ, suæ auctoritatis, et opis præsidia, conferret.

TRANSLATION.

LEO PP. XIII.

FOR THE PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE EVENT.

As the Apostolic See has at all times watched with anxious care over the preservation of the integrity of faith and morals, so also, has it ever been solicitous that there should be at the disposal of Catholic youth, well appointed institutions for the study of sciences and fine arts, in which there might be acquired, in furtherance of the private and public good of human society, a thorough mental and moral education. Nor has it ever neglected, whenever such seemed to be desirable, to promote the dignity, stability and prosperity of such institutions by the support of its own authority and power.

Has ob causas gratissimum fuit Nobis intelligere, jam inde ab anno Christi MDCCCLVIII Ottawæ præclara in urbe Canadensis regionis, Collegium juventuti catholice instituendæ conditum fuisse a Josepho Eugenio Guigues, Illustris memoriæ Presbytero Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ, qui primus Ottawæ Episcopus datus est, idemque Collegium ampliora in dies incrementa feliciter suscepisse, tum Collegii ædificio novis operibus amplificato, tum bibliotheca instituta, et museis, omnique instrumento ad omnigenam eruditionem comparatis, tum concursu, et frequentia alumnorum quos laus, et fama institutionis e longinquis etiam locis excivit, adeo ut Collegium ipsum decreto edito a supremo Canadensis regionis Consilio legifero anno MDCCCLXVI dignum iudicatum fuerit, ut justum, ac legitimum Universitatis civilis studiorum nomen acciperet, omnibusque donaretur juribus quibus ceteræ Universitates potestatis civilis auctoritate fruuntur.

Cum hæc Collegio Ottawiensi fauste, et feliciter evenissent, huic Apostolicæ Sedi anno MDCCCLXXXVIII preces oblate sunt Præpositi Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ, ac doctorum decurialium Collegii, necnon litteræ Archiepiscopi Ottawiensis impense postulantium,

For these reasons it was most pleasing to Us to learn, that there had been established, as early as the year of our Lord 1848, in Ottawa, a renowned city of Canada, a College for the education of Catholic youth, by Joseph Eugene Guigues of illustrious memory, a Priest of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who was appointed the first bishop of Ottawa,—and that, in the course of time, the said College had auspiciously grown to ampler proportions, by new extensions made to the College buildings, as well as by the establishment of a library, and the addition of museums and of all means and appliances for the imparting of a complete and thorough education, and furthermore by the ever-increasing number of its students whom the fame and high standing of the institution had attracted even from distant localities, so that in the year 1866, the same College was judged worthy, by the highest legislative assembly in Canada, to receive the well deserved legal title of a civil University, and to be vested with all the rights and privileges which the other civil Universities enjoy through the authority of the civil power.

In consequence of the eminent success and prosperity of Ottawa College, there was submitted to the Apostolic See, in the year 1888, a request on the part of the Superior of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate and of the learned members of the Faculty of the College, and also a letter on the part of the Archbishop of Ottawa, earnestly beseeching Us, that the said Ottawa College, which was deserving

ut idem Ottawiense Collegium, tot nominibus commendatum, dignitate, et juribus Catholicæ Universitatis, ex more, institutoque Apostolicæ Sedis augetur. Hujusmodi preces Nos libenter excipiendas censuimus. Novimus enim quantas opportunitates habeat Lyceum magnam optimorum studiorum in Urbe nobilissima Ottawa, Archiepiscopalis Cathedræ honore aucta, et civilis regiminis sede, constitutum, quæ natura loci media inter alias Canadensis regionis Urbe assurgens, omnibus comitantibus facile pervia est, ac ex presentia insuper lectissimorum virorum, qui in supremis civilis potestatis consiliis sedent, quique rerum publicarum administrationem gerunt, splendidam capit accessionem dignitatus. Novimus etiam quo studio dilecti filii sodales Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatae ab Anno MDCCCXLVIII rectæ institutioni juventutis operam dederint, curis pariter, ac opibus suis in hoc salutare opus, ejusque tuitionem ultro collatis, et quantopere semper cordi fuerit ejusdem Congregationis Præpositis apud suos, obsequium erga Apostolicam Sedem et Sacrorum Antistites, uti decet, tueri, et fovere, ac præstantes suæ Congregationis alumnos ad docendi munus in Ottawiensi Collegio promovere, quorum plures in hac Alma Urbe in Gregoriano Lyceo Societatis Jesu doctrinæ laurea ornati fuere, simulque advigilare,

of such high commendation, be exalted, in accordance with the custom and established usage of the Apostolic See, to the dignity and rights of a Catholic University.

To these entreaties We have willingly accorded a favorable consideration, for we know what advantages for the pursuit of the most advanced studies this great College has, established in that most distinguished City of Ottawa, which, besides being the seat of the civil government, has been elevated to the honor of an Archiepiscopal See, and which by its central position amidst the cities of Canada possesses easy communication with every part of the country, and which, moreover, receives additional splendor from the presence of those distinguished men who preside over the Supreme Councils of the land, and conduct the administration of public affairs. We also know with what zeal our beloved sons, the members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, have devoted themselves, since the year 1848, to the proper education of the young, having willingly bestowed upon this noble work and its advancement their possessions as well as their zealous care, and how much the Superiors of that same Congregation have always taken it to heart, to preserve and nurture, in a becoming manner, among their subjects, a devotedness towards the Holy See and the Rulers of the Church, and to promote to the professorships of Ottawa College the prominent disciples of their Congregation,—of whom several have been honored with the Doctorate at the Gregorian College of the Society of Jesus in this August City,—

ut philosophicæ, ac theologicæ institutiones ex S. Thomæ Aquinatis doctrina traderentur, quibus rebus factum esse compertum habemus, ut plures, præclarique ex Ottawiensium doctorum disciplina alumni prodierint, qui existimationem, et decus institutoribus suis late conciliarunt.

Nos igitur hisce rebus rite perpensis, et communibus votis libenter annuentes, tum Venerabilis Fratris Josephi Thomæ Duhamel Archiepiscopi Ottawiensis, tum Præpositi, et sodalium Congregationis Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ, aliorumque illustrium Ottawiensium civium, hisce Litteris, ad majorem Dei gloriam, ad incrementum catholicæ religionis, ad decus, utilitatemque Canadensis regionis, Ottawiense Collegium catholicæ juventuti erudiendæ a Congregatione Oblatorum Mariæ Immaculatæ conditum, cujus regimen, et magisteria a Presbyteris Congregationis ejusdem sub hujus Sanctæ Sedis, et Archiepiscopi Ottawiensis auctoritate geruntur, canonica institutione ad dignitatem Catholicæ Universitatis studiorum, evehimus, eidemque Universitati jus attribuimus, ut Magisterii lauream, aliosque gradus academicos in singulis doctrinæ generibus ad consuetam universitatum statuta, et leges conferre possit.

and, at the same time, to watch that philosophy and theology should be taught in accordance with the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas. These things being so, We can understand how many illustrious scholars, formed by the learned professors of Ottawa College, have gained for their teachers wide esteem and honor.

We, therefore, after due consideration of these facts and willingly consenting to the common entreaties of our Venerable Brother Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, and of the Superior and members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and of other eminent citizens of Ottawa, for the greater glory of God and the promotion of the Catholic religion, and for the honor and good of Canada, by these Letters do elevate by canonical decree the College of Ottawa,—established for the education of Catholic youth by the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, whose administration and instruction is conducted by the Priests of the same Congregation under the authority of this Holy See, and of the Archbishop of Ottawa,—to the rank of a Catholic University, and we bestow upon the said University the right of conferring the Doctorate and the other academical degrees in every branch of Science, in accordance with the established regulations and laws of Universities.

Cum porro plurimum intersit ad prosperitatem Universitatis, et decus, eam rectis, aptisque legibus prudenter instrui, quibus regimini ejus opportune consulatur, volumus, et statuimus, ut ejusdem Universitatis statuta, et leges huic Apostolicæ Sedi, primo quoque tempore, exhibeantur, quo iis mature expensis Ea possit suæ auctoritatis robur adjicere. Volumus præterea, ut Apostolici Cancellarii munere in eadem Universitate, Venerabilis Frater Archiepiscopus Ottawiensis, et qui post eum futuri sunt in Archiepiscopale Sede, fungantur, atque ut ipse Archiepiscopus, et successores ejus, necnon alii Provinciæ Ottawiensis, et Torontinæ Episcopi, qui seminaria, collegia, aliaque hujusmodi instituta prædictæ Universitati aggregaverint, rectæ sanæque doctrinæ tuendæ in eadem Universitate præsent. Potestatem denique facimus eidem Universitati, ut ad morem Lycei magni Quebecensis, alumnos, qui in Seminariis, Collegiis, aliisque institutis ecclesiasticarum Provinciarum Ottawiensis et Torontinæ dumtaxat, erudiuntur in numerum alumnorum suorum adsciscat, eosque paribus, ac ceteros Ottawiensis Lycei auditores favoribus prosequatur. Hæc volumus, et statuimus ac propterea decernimus has Litteras Nostras firmas, validas, et efficaces semper existere, et fore, suosque plenarios, et integros effectus sortiri,

Since it is, furthermore, of the greatest importance to the honor and prosperity of the University that it should be prudently provided with good and wise laws by which it may be advantageously guided in its administration, We will and ordain that the statutes and laws of the same University be submitted, as soon as possible, to the Apostolic See, in order that they may receive, after mature deliberation, the sanction of its authority. It is, moreover, Our will that Our Venerable Brother the Archbishop of Ottawa and those who will after him occupy the Archiepiscopal chair, shall hold the office of Apostolic Chancellor in the same University, and that the Archbishop himself and his successors, and also the other Bishops of the Province of Ottawa and of Toronto, who will affiliate their Seminaries and Colleges and other similar institutions with the aforesaid University, do watch over the preservation of a correct and sound doctrine in the same.

Finally we give to the said University the power to consider in the number of its students, after the manner of the University of Quebec, those who are educated in the Seminaries, Colleges and other institutions of the ecclesiastical provinces of Ottawa and Toronto only, and to accord to them the same favours as to the other students of Ottawa University.

Such is Our will and decision, and We therefore decree that these Our Letters shall always be and remain firm, valid and effective, and shall receive and retain their

et obtinere, atque illis ad quos spectat, et pro tempore quomodolibet spectabit in omnibus, et per omnia plenissime suffragari; sicque in præmissis per quoscumque iudices ordinarios, et delegatos, etiam causarum Palatii Apostolici auditores, Sedis Apostolicæ Nuntios, ac S. Romaræ Ecclesiæ Cardinales, etiam de Latere Legatos, sublata eis, et eorum cuilibet, quavis aliter iudicandi, et interpretandi facultate, et auctoritate iudicari, et definiri debere, atque irritum, et inane esse, si secus super his, a quoquam, quavis auctoritate scienter, vel ignoranter contigerit attentari. Non obstantibus licet speciali, atque individua mentione, ac derogatione dignis in contrarium facientibus quibuscumque.

Datum Romæ apud sanctum Petrum sub Annulo Piscatoris die v Februarii, MDCCCLXXXIX Pontificatus Nostri anno Decimo primo.

PRO DOMINO CARDINALI LEDOCHOWSKI,

T. FAUSTI,

Substus.

L+S.

full and complete efficacy, and shall in all things and under all circumstances be interpreted in favour of those whom they may concern, and in whatever manner it shall concern them, and that it shall be incumbent on all ordinary and delegated judges and also on the Auditors of the Apostolic palace, and the Nuncios of the Apostolic See and the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, even Legates *a Latere*, to render their judgments and definitions in accordance with these decisions, withdrawing, from every one of them, all power and authority of judging otherwise, and that it shall be null and void if any one, on whatever authority, knowingly or unknowingly, should happen to act in opposition to this Our decree. Notwithstanding all decisions to the contrary that deserve special and individual mention or derogation.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, under the Seal of the Fisherman, on the 5th of February, 1889, in the eleventh year of Our Pontificate.

For His Eminence CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI,

T. FAUSTI,

Substitute.

L+S.

I.—ADMISSION, REPORTS, ETC.

Applicants for admission who have not attended another college, if not personally known to some member of the Faculty, must present a certificate of good conduct from a responsible person.

Testimonials of good moral character are required of applicants from other colleges.

Previous to admission, students are to give the names and residences of their parents or guardians, to whom reports, accounts and receipts are sent.

Students are admitted at any time during the scholastic year. The best time for entering is at the beginning of either Term, when the requisite instruction preparatory to the introduction of fresh matters, or of more advanced parts of the matters already studied, is usually given in the several classes.

No student will be received for the First Latin Class after September 30th, unless he is fully able to advance with that class.

Students are not admitted, save on condition that they attend at least one Term. Should a student leave College within the Term, no reduction of fee is made in his favour. Cases of serious or protracted sickness or of dismissal are the only exceptions to this rule.

On entering, each student is examined by the Prefect of Studies and placed in the class for which he is found best fitted. The subject matter of this examination is to be found at the beginning of the programme of the Commercial Civil Engineering and Classical Courses, and in the programme for each Grade and Form of these Courses.

The Academic Year is divided into two Terms, beginning respectively on the first Wednesday of September and on the first day of February.

The sum of the class *marks* of each day and of the *marks* of the monthly competitions are read once a month to the assembled students, in presence of their Professors. Thus the conduct, application, and

standing of each student are made known in a way eminently calculated to encourage progress in virtue and knowledge, to reward the dutiful and studious, and to stimulate the remiss to praiseworthy emulation.

Reports are sent every month to parents, showing with similar exactness, the conduct, application and regular standing of their sons, and giving information about their health and other matters of special interest.

The annual vacation begins in the latter part of June, and ends on the first Wednesday of September.

There being no recess at Christmas or Easter, students may not then be withdrawn from their studies.

N.B.—No student will be allowed to remain at the College during the annual vacation.

Parents are earnestly requested to send their sons in time to resume their studies on the appointed day. It is very prejudicial to a student to be absent at the very time when fresh matters, usually higher and more difficult than those previously studied, are introduced, and needful introductory instruction is imparted, which cannot well be afterwards dwelt upon in detail, without giving annoyance to the class and wasting precious time that should be employed, not in going back, but in advancing.

II.—DISCIPLINE, REGULATIONS, ETC.

The observance of discipline and good order being indispensable to insure the success of the students in their studies, exact observance of the rules of the College is enforced. Moral influence is resorted to especially, as an incentive to the performance of the duties prescribed.

Serious infringement of discipline, habitual profanity of language or the introduction of irreligious or otherwise pernicious books is a cause of expulsion.

With a written permission from their parents, *a condition that is insisted upon*, senior students may be allowed the use of tobacco. The regulations regarding its use are strictly enforced.

The junior and senior students are under the immediate supervision of Priests and clerical assistants. Separate study-halls, playgrounds, dormitories, etc., are allotted to each Division.

No branch of study shall be begun, or once commenced shall be discontinued without the permission of the Prefect of Studies.

No book, pamphlet or newspaper shall be introduced into the College without having been previously examined and approved by the Director or the Prefect of Studies.

All letters, whether sent or received by the students, may be opened and read by the Director.

Students are not allowed to leave the College without the consent of their parents, who are requested not to withdraw their sons without notifying the President of the intended withdrawal.

The students are strictly forbidden to lend, borrow or exchange personal effects of any kind.

Any damage done by a student to the furniture, instruments or books of the College, is charged to his account.

Day scholars are strictly forbidden to take out letters or to perform any other errands for the boarders.

To encourage habits of order and economy,—very important elements of success in business,—the students, both young and old, have to keep an account of the dealings they may have with the Bursar of the College. Each student has an account book, in which he enters, without delay and in due form, purchases and other business items, with date, prices, etc. By this means, and by what they see and hear in the examination halls and elsewhere, even those who do not attend the Business Class, acquire a practical knowledge of commercial transactions.

Parents are earnestly requested to impress upon their sons the importance of practising economy while at College. Much unnecessary expense, and occasionally graver inconveniences, are avoided when what is deemed requisite for needful

purposes is transmitted directly to the Bursar of the College. This would also be the wise course to adopt with regard to pocket money, of which the more moderate the supply the better.

III.—TERMS.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN ADVANCE.

Board, per annum.....	\$110 00
Tuition "	30 00
Washing and Bedding, per annum.....	20 00
Doctor's Fee, per annum.....	2 00
Use of Library.....	1 00

SPECIAL CHARGES.

Use of philosophical or chemical instruments—	
Classical Course, per annum.....	\$10 00
Civil Engineering Course, per annum..	15 00
Commercial Course, per annum.....	5 00
Chemical qualitative analysis at the expense of the student.	

EXTRA CHARGES.

Piano, with use of instrument, per annum..	\$35 00
Violin, per annum.....	25 00
Use of Brass Instruments, per annum.....	2 00
Telegraphy and Phonography at Teacher's rates.	

N. B.—Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

The College Band receives excellent training, and is provided with a large and choice variety of instruments. The students who wish to enter it have previously to make a special arrangement with its Superintendent.

Medicine is a distinct and special charge. While in the Infirmary students pay a moderate daily fee.

All charges are payable each Term strictly in advance. Accounts not paid in advance are subject to sight draft, *without notice*.

The Bursar alone, is authorized by the College to receive payments, to take charge of deposits, to contract pecuniary obligations of any kind. Therefore, in all monetary transactions, address "*The Bursar, College of Ottawa.*"

The outfit of each student must comprise at least—

6 Shirts.	3 Pairs of Boots or Shoes.
4 Pairs of Drawers.	2 Hats.
12 Pocket Handkerchiefs.	1 Fur Cap.
6 Pairs of Stockings.	2 Suits of Clothes for Winter.
6 Towels.	2 Suits of Clothes for Summer.
6 Napkins.	1 Overcoat.
Combs, Brushes, etc., for Toilet.	

No uniform is required. However, a dark suit for Sundays and holidays is very desirable.

The College will not pay any accounts for articles purchased by a student, unless a sum for this special purpose is deposited with the Bursar.

The College will not be responsible for any article of clothing or table furniture, or for books left at the College by the students.

Books, stationery, etc., may be procured at the College; in which case a sum equivalent to the required expense must be deposited with the Bursar.

IV. PROGRAMME.

The Programme of Studies embraces Four Distinct Courses :—

1. THE COMMERCIAL COURSE, whose object is to impart to young men not destined for the literary careers, so much instruction as will enable them to fulfil, with advantage and with honor, any position for which they wish to fit themselves.

The commercial course serves at the same time as a preparation for the classical course, and the other courses hereafter mentioned.

The last year of this course is specially employed in the practical study of commercial transactions, and prepares the young man to take up with advantage any branch that offers itself, whether commercial or administrative.

2. THE CLASSICAL COURSE.—At the end of this course, the student may receive the diploma of Bachelor of Arts or of Bachelor of Literature, after having passed the prescribed examinations.

3. THE COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—At the end of this course, and after the required examination, the student may receive the diploma of C. E.

4. THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.—This course is adapted for young men, who, having acquired sufficient knowledge of the classics, desire to devote themselves to the study of the natural sciences and the mathematics. It commences after the third year of the classical course and lasts three years. After the necessary examination upon the various matters of the course, the students may receive the degree of B.S.

Mathematics.

From the very first year of the course the various branches of Mathematics are associated with the study of the Classics ; thus making the student, at the end of the third year, familiar with Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying to an extent otherwise attainable only by a course of Civil Engineering, and insuring for the matriculate a proficiency in Mathematics that shall entitle him to present himself *after one year's service*, for the final examination before the Board of Examiners of the Dominion Lands' Survey.

The course of Mathematics is independent of the other courses. It is so arranged that the students, who are fitted by their knowledge of Greek and Latin to take their place in the higher classes, may, at the same time, follow the lower courses of Mathematics without encroaching upon the time required for their other studies.

Chemistry.

The recent fitting up of a spacious Chemical Laboratory has enabled the College to open a course of Analytical Chemistry. Each student is provided with a working bench, makes his own experiments, and has every facility of acquiring, by personal research, a practical knowledge of that universally important science.

Mineralogy and Geology.

These modern sciences receive the attention due to their acknowledged usefulness and efficacy as a means of mental training. The College Museum, containing a large collection of geological specimens, and the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada to which the students have been kindly granted access, supply ample material for extensive research.

Occasional excursions to the neighboring iron, plumbago and phosphate mines give a powerful stimulus to the study of the hidden treasures of the earth.

Physics.

The minute and exhaustive study of Physics crowns the edifice of the natural sciences. The Physical Cabinet contains the most essential instruments for the demonstration of the various phenomena and their laws in the different branches of Physics.

In Acoustics the collection of instruments is very complete. It contains bellows and various sets of organ-pipes, tuning-forks, sonometer, siren, vibrating plates, apparatus for singing flames. The most recent additions include König's apparatus for studying the existence and interference of vibrations, Resonators for analysing sounds by means of Manometric flames, Melde's apparatus for the study of vibrating strings, Wheatstone's kaleidophone and Lissajous' apparatus for the composition of two vibratory movements by the optical method.

In Optics the phenomena of Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, Double Refraction, Polarization and Interference are rendered visible

to the eye by extremely delicate apparatus of latest invention. Moreover an extensive collection of slides has been procured to illustrate by projections the different branches of Physics, Astronomy and the other natural sciences.

In Electricity there is a large Teopler-Holtz machine with the usual Leyden jars, etc., induction coil, batteries of different kinds, accumulators, galvanometers, rheostats, voltmeters, Ampere's table, etc.

Amongst the various instruments for demonstration in heat there are apparatus to illustrate Radiation and Reflection, Specific heat, a complete Melloni's apparatus and Cailletet's apparatus for the liquefaction of gases.

Mechanics and Hydrostatics include also a good collection.

The apparatus that supplies the college with electric light affords the students the facility of acquiring a practical knowledge of this part of physics so important now-a-days.

Religious Instruction.

Religion, the necessary help-mate of education, the all-pervading element that should season its lessons and make of them sound food for the mind and heart, is the ground plan of all teaching imparted. The religious training of the students is attended to with unceasing care, the most approved means are adopted to foster and develop genuine piety, and a sound, practical and thorough knowledge of Catholic doctrine is secured. Thus they are prepared to cope in after life with those difficulties and dangers which may arise from their own passions, from pseudo-science, and from contact with the enemies of Christianity; they are prepared to preserve that integrity of life and purity of morals which at once adorn and cement Christian society. Particular attention is, therefore, given to the course of Religious Instruction, which is so graded as to suit the intellectual development of the students.

V.—Examinations.

1. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two examinations each year, the First-Term examination towards the end of January, and the Sessional examination, immediately before the close of the Academic year.

These general examinations, together with the *marks* of the entire preceding Term, determine whether the student deserves promotion or not.

Students who fail on any subject on the First-Term examination are required to pass a supplemental examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional examination.

Students who fail on one subject in the Sessional examination are required to pass a supplemental examination on the same. Should they fail in this, they will be required to write again on the whole examination.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional examination involves the loss of the Session. The Faculty may permit the student to recover his standing by passing a supplemental examination at the beginning of the ensuing session.

2. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

There are three University examinations : the *Matriculation*, at the end of the third year of the Classical course ; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the fifth ; the *Final*, at the end of the seventh.

VI.—Degrees.

The Degrees conferred by the University in the Faculty of Arts are those of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Master of Science, Bachelor and Master of Literature, Bachelor and Doctor of Music, Civil Engineer, etc.



The Degrees in the various Departments are conferred upon the Candidates who fulfill the conditions and pass the examinations hereafter stated.

DEGREES AD EUNDEM.—By act of Legislature bearing date 5th March, 1885, the Faculty of the College of Ottawa is empowered to grant *ad eundem degrees*. Graduates who have received their Degrees at other Universities, may be admitted *ad eundem gradum* on producing satisfactory proof of rank and character.



✦ COURSES OF STUDIES ✦

I. COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The great importance of a thorough commercial education needs no proof in an age like ours so distinguished for the prominence and extent of its commercial and industrial enterprises. It should be borne in mind that the best drilling imaginable in Arithmetic and Book-keeping does not suffice to complete a commercial education. There is still needed a certain degree of the intellectual culture which the study of literature and the natural sciences imparts. A Commercial Course that aims solely at making correct accountants is incomplete. It should aim also, at preparing students to fill with honour, and to the advantage of themselves and all concerned, the various positions they may be called upon to occupy in after life. The programme herein laid down for the Commercial Course clearly shows that the Directors of the College thoroughly understand the importance of attaining this two-fold aim of a complete commercial education.

The students of the fourth year may be exempted from the study of French, to be able to give more time to commercial branches, which are to be studied with special assiduity.

PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

A well-organized Business Class, in which banking, commercial law and all business requirements are attended to, prepares the students of the fourth grade to fill, on leaving College, positions which would otherwise require several years of apprenticeship.

In this class, the students take an active practical part in all kinds of business transactions, in buying and selling, forming and dissolving partnership, drawing checks, giving and receiving notes, etc.

Business calculations, business papers, business correspondence banking and book-keeping in its simplest and in its most intricate forms are here brought into practical use.

The diligent student will here acquire a more general and complete knowledge of business and book-keeping than he ordinarily could in several years of practical office work.

In this Department the merchandise is represented by printed cards and handled the same as in the outside business world, the prices being regulated by the daily quotations from New York and Montreal markets.

A DIPLOMA, stating the success obtained, is given to those who pass with honour their final examination on the various branches taught in the Commercial Course.

FEE for the Commercial Diploma \$3.

A fair knowledge of the following is required for Admission to the Commercial and Preparatory Course.

ENGLISH—Reading.

Spelling.

Elementary Grammar.

Elementary Arithmetic—the four fundamental rules,
including first notions of fractions.

General Outlines of History and Geography.

Writing.

FIRST GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Butler's Catechism.

ENGLISH— Reading and Spelling.

Explanation of the exact meaning of each word, phrase,
sentence and paragraph.

Repetition from memory of a passage read, as an
exercise in Oral Composition.

Grammar, without its technicalities.

- FRENCH**— Reading and Spelling.
 Explanation of the exact meaning of each word, phrase, sentence, and paragraph.
 Repetition from memory of a passage read, as an exercise in Oral Composition.
 Grammar, Elementary Course.
- TRANSLATION**—From English into French, and from French into English.
- HISTORY**— Sacred History (small text-book).
 Short narrations given by the teacher and repeated aloud by the pupil.
- GEOGRAPHY**— Elementary principles.
 Geography of the Holy Land.
 Geography of the Dominion.
- ARITHMETIC**— Rudiments of Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
- PENMANSHIP**— Principles and Exercises.
- DRAWING**— Abecedary Drawing.

SECOND GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Commandments of God ; Sacraments.

- ENGLISH**— Reading and Spelling.
 English Grammar.
 Practical Lessons.
 Parsing.
 Oral and Written Composition.

- FRENCH— Reading and Spelling.
 French Grammar.
 Parsing.
 Orthographical Exercises.
 Translation of French into English, and of English
 into French.
 Oral and Written Composition.
- HISTORY— History of Canada.
- GEOGRAPHY— North and South America, Asia, Africa, Oceanica.
- ARITHMETIC— Mental and Practical Arithmetic.
- PENMANSHIP— Principles and Exercises continued.
- DRAWING.
-

THIRD GRADE.

- RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Religion; the Church.
- ENGLISH— Reading and Spelling.
 English Grammar.
 Orthographical Exercises.
 Dictation.
 Literary Analysis and Reproduction.
 Written Composition.
- FRENCH— Reading.
 French Grammar.
 Orthographical Exercises.
 Dictation.
 Logical Analysis.
 Literary Analysis and Reproduction.
 Translation of French into English, and of English
 into French.
 Select passages from Classical Authors.

HISTORY— Compendium of History.

GEOGRAPHY— Europe.

Canada and United States.

Geographical Tables.

ARITHMETIC— Practical and Mental Arithmetic.

BOOK-KEEPING.

PENMANSHIP— Ornamental Writing.

DRAWING.

FOURTH GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Rites and Ceremonies.

ENGLISH— Reading, Elocution.

Revision of English Grammar.

Analysis of Extracts.

Principles of Style and Composition.

FRENCH— (Optional for the Students of the 4th Grade.)

HISTORY— Compendium of Modern History.

Revision of History of Canada.

GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography.

ARITHMETIC—Commercial Arithmetic.

BOOK-KEEPING and ACTUAL BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMERCIAL LAW and BUSINESS PAPERS.

ALGEBRA—Elementary Algebra.

GEOMETRY—Elementary Geometry and Mensuration.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PENMANSHIP.

DRAWING.

N.B.—A complete course of Vocal Music is taught during the four years of the Commercial Course.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

FOR THE

COMMERCIAL GRADUATING CLASS.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Give abstract nouns of the same derivation as *brief, poor, defy, dark, fool*.
2. Compare the following adjectives and adverbs: *love, common, happy, many, perpendicular, separately, honestly, former, far*.
3. Name the nine primary tenses giving an example of each.
4. What is meant by a noun in apposition? Write sentences having a noun in apposition to a nominative, to a possessive, and to an objective case.
5. Name the distributive adjectives and tell how they affect the number of the nouns whose meaning they qualify.
6. Distinguish between—

I have written	and	I wrote,
May I go	“	Can I go,
I were	“	I was,
Shall I go	“	Will I go,
Older	“	Elder.
I only saw him	“	I saw only him,
7. Explain the sequence of tenses. Give an exception.
8. Analyze: Who steals my purses and my thrash.

9. Criticise the following sentences :—

This is the greatest error of all the rest.

Peter is smarter than anybody in his class.

I hope I shall be one of those whose follies cease with his youth.

My friend, him whom I treated like a brother has turned against me.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more so, as knowledge.

I wish I was in Dixie.

We trust by supplying a genuine and superior class of article, to increase the confidence bestowed so many years on Mr. M.

I received the goods this morning, and for which accept my sincere thanks.

The United States are at peace with all the world, and sustain amicable relations with the rest of mankind.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

1. Define : Purity, Propriety, and Precision.

In the following sentences select the correct synonym :

Though numerous applications were made for the prisoner's (forgiveness *or* pardon) they were all (unsuccessful *or* ineffectual.)

He was very careful in his (observance *or* observation) of all the usages of his Church.

I have found the package (alluded *or* referred) to in your advertisement.

2. What defects of style are opposed to clearness ?

Arrange the following sentences so as to bring out the sense intended :

The beaux of that day used the abominable art of painting their faces as well as the women.

Sewal refused to accept of inexperienced persons, recommended by the Pontiff, to benefices, on the ground of their ignorance of the English language.

3. Define strength.

Make this sentence more forcible ; God is seen in the growth of vegetation, in the movements of the heavenly bodies, in the song of the birds, and in the rage of the elements.

4. Describe the natural scenery of any place that you have visited ?

ARITHMETIC.

1. Simplify $\left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{11}\right) + \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{5}{8}$
2. A walk 3 feet wide extends around the outside of a circular plot 50 rods in diameter. The plot contains a pond whose edge is everywhere 6 rods from the edge of the plot. Find the area of the walk and of pond.
3. I wish to paper the walls and ceiling of a room 25 feet long, 15 feet 8 inches wide, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high ; what will it cost at \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per roll of 4 sq. yds, putting also a gilt moulding around the top at 9 cts. a foot. (Area of doors and windows = 51 sq. ft.)
4. A man invested a certain sum in several different stocks ; on $\frac{5}{9}$ of his investment he gained 25%, and on the remainder he lost 15% ; his whole profit was \$260. Had he gained 15% on $\frac{5}{9}$, and lost 25% on the remainder, would he have gained or lost, and how much ?
5. Bought cloth at \$2.50 a yard, when selling I gained 25% on $\frac{2}{5}$, and lost \$15 on the remainder ; total loss = 5%. How many goods did I buy ?
6. I sold a consignment of grain and invested the proceeds in sugar deducting my commission $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for selling and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for buying ; the sugar cost \$7,640 ; what did the grain sell for and what were my commissions ?
7. Bought 500 shares (100) of Erie at $16\frac{1}{4}$, depositing with my broker \$1,625 to secure him ; 15 days afterwards he sold them at

- $17\frac{3}{4}$; How much must I receive from the broker besides the deposit; Interest 7% and brokerage $\frac{1}{4}$ %.
8. Sold on commission, goods to the amount of \$2,375. After deducting 3% com. I purchase with proceeds a draft for 60 days at 2% premium. What is the face of the draft?
9. A Philadelphia merchant has a debt in Hamburg of 10,000 reich-marks. He remits through London, Paris and Amsterdam at the following rates £1 = 4.87; £1 = 25 francs; 1 guilder = 2.3 francs; 1 guilder = 1.75 marks. What must he pay in Philadelphia, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ % brokerage in London and $\frac{1}{2}$ % in Paris?
10. At the beginning of the year, A's capital is \$10,813.41; B's \$4,886.59. A sells one-half his share to C. A is to receive $\frac{1}{3}$ of profits; B, $\frac{1}{3}$; C, $\frac{1}{3}$. A adds capital \$1,000, March 1st; B, \$1,500, averaging May 1st; C, \$800, averaging Sept. 1st. A withdraws July 1st, \$1,500; B, Sept. 1st, \$1,000; C, Nov. 1st, \$500. Profits are \$5,000. Money 6%. Required the worth of each share at the end of the year.
11. A gentleman left \$20,000 to be divided equally between his son and daughter, directing that the daughter who is 8 years, 6 months and 18 days old, should receive her share when she was 18 years old; the son, who is 10 years, 3 months and 15 days, to receive his when 21. What will each receive if the money is invested in a savings bank at 4 per cent., compounded semi-annually?

ALGEBRA.

1. Factor $x^{16} - y^{16}$; also $x^2 + 28x + 196$.
2. Find G. C. M. of $4(x+1)$, $6(x^2-1)$; also, of $x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 3$.
3. Find L. C. M. of $a^2 - b^2$, $a^3 - b^3$; also, of $x^3 - 7x - 6$, and $x^3 + 8x^2 + 17x + 10$, and $2x^4 - 9x^3 + 12x^2 - 7$.

4. Find the value of $\frac{a-b}{b} + \frac{2a}{a-b} - \frac{a^3+a^2b}{a^2b-b^3}$
5. Find the value of $\frac{x^2-2x+1}{x^2-5x+6} \times \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^3-4x+3} \times \frac{x^2-6x+9}{x^2-3x+2}$
6. Divide $\frac{a^2+b^2+2ab-c^2}{c^2-a^2-b^2+2ab}$ by $\frac{a+b+c}{b+c-a}$
7. Solve $\frac{\frac{1}{2}x-3}{5} + \frac{\frac{3}{4}x-10}{2} + \frac{4-x}{4} = \frac{10-x}{6}$
8. Solve $\sqrt{9x+4} + \sqrt{9x-1} = 3$.
9. After 34 gallons had been drawn out of one of two equal casks, and 80 gallons out of the other, there remained just three times as much in one cask as in the other. What did each contain when full?
10. The sum of \$155 was raised by A, B and C together; B contributed \$15 more than A, and C \$20 more than B. How much did each contribute?

GEOMETRY.

1. From a given point draw a straight line equal to a given straight line.
2. If two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite those sides must be equal.
3. Bisect a given angle.
4. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of an unlimited length from a given point above.
5. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertically opposite angles must be equal.
6. Make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, any two of which are together greater than the third.

BOOK KEEPING.

1. How may we account for the great prevalence of "Stock Companies," in the different branches of trade?
2. State the objects of the following books: Subscription, Instalment, Transfer and Dividend.
3. Explain how a Stock Co.'s books are closed, and show how a dividend is declared.
4. Explain the different systems of "private marks."
5. How is the posting of books in a Wholesale business done?
6. *Journalize the following* :—
 - (a.) I have hitherto kept my books without system, but I now wish to adopt that of double entry :—I have on hand, Cash, \$2,000; Merchandise, \$1,500; I owe J. Smart, \$500; M. Fox owes me \$600; I have a $\frac{1}{8}$ interest in the "Ottawa," a vessel worth \$64,000; I have a house and lot of land, \$2,500, on which I still owe to L. Master, \$700; have a horse and waggon, \$300; J. Flint holds my note for \$300; have in bank, cash \$700, and on hand two promissory notes of \$150 each.
 - (b.) I sell at auction my house and land for \$2,000; my horse and waggon for \$200; and receive cash in full after paying 2% commission to auctioneer. I invest this amount in C.P.R. Bonds @ 92, which I sell in a rising market at $97\frac{1}{2}$, cash. I deposit in bank one-half *cash on hand*, and with a part of balance, purchase at bank a draft, paying \$2 exchange, which I remit to J. Smart in full of account.
 - (c.) The "Ottawa" has been damaged at sea; repairs cost \$2,950. I remit my share per check. I sell one-half my interest in the "Ottawa" for cash, \$5,000, with which I purchase a small yacht, paying \$100 for painting and repairs, selling it again for a note at 6 months for \$7,500, which I discount

at bank (time to run, 6 months, 2 days), leaving one-half proceeds in bank on deposit and receiving cash for balance.

7. *Make W. Summers' Commission Sales Book and the Journals of the four parties concerned.*

(a.) Shipped to W. Summers, Toronto, to be sold on joint account and risk of W. Summers, P. Frost, J. Gay and myself 3,000 bus. wheat @ 73 cts. Paid cash for insurance and freight, \$43.

(b.) W. Summers sold 3,000 bus. wheat in a falling market @ 65 cts. He sends me an account of sale with cash for _____ as my net proceeds for his and my share. Commission 5%, other charges 1%.

(c.) Deposited in bank my sight drafts on P. Frost and S. Gay in full of their accounts.

BANKING AND ACTUAL BUSINESS.

1. Explain in full all the preliminary steps in the organization of a bank.
2. Show the use of the following books :—General, Deposit and Stock Ledgers, Debit and Credit Journals, Domestic and Foreign Ticklers, Collection and Discount Registers.
3. How should the following entries be made ?
 - (a.) Paid for stationary, cash \$18.
 - (b.) Received from Sundry depositors, cash \$18,375.25.
 - (c.) Paid for gas sheating, cash \$75.
 - (d.) Paid on depositor's checks, cash \$8,978.50.
 - (e.) Sold our draft, No. 25, on Bank of Montreal for \$2,000.
 - (f.) Sold our draft No. 26, on Maverick Bank, Boston, for \$1,500 ; premium $\frac{1}{8}\%$.
 - (g.) Received for collection from James Fox, John Winter's note @ 60 days for \$500, in favour of Paul Stiles.

4. Demonstrate the utility of a Clearing House.
5. Transact the following business :—*Journalize, Post and Balance Ledger.*
 - (1.) Commence business with a cash capital of \$2,000, one half of which is in Ottawa University Bank.
 - (2.) Buy of Merchant's Emporium on acc. mdse., \$1,200.50, payable in 10 days, with a discount of 2%. Pay cash for express \$4.75.
 - (3.) Sell mdse. \$630.25, for a sight draft on Merchant's Emporium which you remit to Merch. Emp. on acc.
 - (4.) Insure stock of goods for \$1,500@ $\frac{1}{4}$ %. Pay per check.
 - (5.) Buy at auction horse and wagon, per check, \$460.
 - (6.) Sell for $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, $\frac{1}{4}$ check, $\frac{1}{2}$ note at 30 days, mdse. \$809.75.
 - (7.) Discount above note at bank on the same day ; leave one-half the proceeds in bank on deposit ; receive cash for balance.
 - (8.) Accept Merch. Emporium's 30 days' sight draft on you in full of acc.
 - (9.) Sell wagon for cash \$175. (Horse is valued at \$350).
 - (10.) Deposit in bank, cash \$300.
 - (11.) Paid acceptance of 9th inst., per check.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

1. What is Commercial Law? What is a contract? Who are not able to contract; why?
2. Define agency, name parties, and state responsibilities.
3. What is partnership? Explain how formed and dissolved, and state authorities and liabilities of partners.
4. How does a corporation differ from a partnership?
5. What is it to sue? State the law as to the limitation of time to sue.
6. Mention all that is required to constitute a sale. What is the right of stoppage? State the law as to stolen property.

7. What is commercial paper? Define negotiability; what words express it?
8. Name parties of a note with corresponding parties of a draft.
9. What must be done so as to hold an indorser responsible for a note?
10. Define and state responsibility of common carriers of freight and passengers.
11. Define and state laws governing *patents, caveats, copyrights* and *trade marks*.
12. Name and define different kinds of ownership in Real Estate. show how a deed differs from a mortgage.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Write a letter introducing P. J. Carter, a young man about to enter business, to a few wholesale establishments with which you transact business.
 2. Prepare for the papers an advertisement applying for a situation as accountant or general clerk in a wholesale or retail establishment.
 3. Samuel Jones has applied to you for goods on credit. Among his references is one from W. P. Fisk & Co., Toronto. Address a letter to the latter firm, making all the necessary inquiries respecting the business standing of Samuel Jones.
 4. Write a telegraphic despatch, not exceeding ten words, to be sent to T. A. Bate & Co., Montreal, ordering them to send you by express 15 barrels of Haxall flour and 20 barrels of "C" flour, and to draw on you at sight for full amount.
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II. COLLEGIATE COURSE.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

The English student must know the English Grammar, and the French student must know the French Grammar and the English Grammar.

All the students will be required to have a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic and pass an examination therein.

N.B.—English is the language of translation from Greek and Latin.

There are special classes to enable those who, on entering the course, do not know French well enough to follow the regular course, to do so as soon as possible.

During the whole course special attention is given to the comparative study of languages.

During the three first years of the classical course, whether students wish to graduate or not, they are to study all the branches taught in this part of the course.

FIRST FORM.

- LATIN—** Latin Reader.
 Latin Grammar.
 ARNOLD'S Exercises.
 CÆSAR'S Commentaries (Extracts).
 OVID (Extracts).
- ENGLISH—** Revision of English Grammar.
 Grammatical Analysis of sentences.
 Construction of sentences, theory and practice.
 Exercises in Imitation.
 GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.
- FRENCH—** Revision of French Grammar.
 Style and Composition.
 Analysis of Extracts.

- HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY—History of Canada.
 Geography corresponding to History.
- MATHEMATICS—Complete Algebra to Logarithms (Wentworth).
- NATURAL HISTORY—Lessons in Botany (Gray).

 SECOND FORM.

- GREEK — Greek Reader.
 Greek Grammar.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 Æsop's Fables.
 Lucian's Dialogues.
- LATIN— Latin Grammar.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 CÆSAR—De Bello civili.
 OVID (Extracts).
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH — Theme writing, theory and practice.
 History of English Literature from the Saxon Period
 to 1672.
 Exercises in Figurative Language.
 ABBOTT—How to write clearly.
 GOLDSMITH—The Traveller.
 ELOCUTION.
- FRENCH— Composition.
 Analysis of Extracts.
 Elements of French Etymology.
 General notions of History of Literature on the
 authors read.
 RACINE—Esther.
- HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY—Ancient History and Geography.

MATHEMATICS—Algebra: Ratio and proportion ; series; Binomial theorem (Wentworth).

GEOMETRY— Plane Geometry (Wentworth).

NATURAL HISTORY—Zoology.

THIRD FORM.

GREEK— Greek Grammar.
 Prosody.
 Prose Composition.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 HOMER—*Iliad* (B. ii.)
 XENOPHON—*Cyropædia* (B. i.)
 PLUTARCH—*Moral Writings*.
 ST. JOHN. CHRYSOSTOM—*Extracts*.

LATIN— Latin Grammar.
 Prosody.
 Prose Composition,
 VIRGIL—*Æneid*, (B. viii.)
 HORACE—*Odes* (B. iii.)
 CICERO—*1st Catiline*.
 HOLY FATHERS (*Extracts*).

ENGLISH— Theme Writing.
 Versification and Poetical Composition.
 History of English Literature from 1672 to the
 present time.
 PEILE'S *Philology*.
 JOHNSON'S *Rasselas*.
 Elocution.

- FRENCH**— Principles of Literature.
 Poetry—the different kinds of Poetry.
 Composition.
 Analysis of Extracts.
 History of French Literature, from the origin of
 the French language to the XVII Century.
 BOILEAU : Les Satires.
- HISTORY**— Modern History to 1648.
- GEOGRAPHY**— Descriptive Geography.
- MATHEMATICS**—Algebra : Theory of Logarithms.
 Geometry : Solid Geometry (Wentworth).
 Trigonometry : Plane Trigonometry — Surveying
 (Wentworth).
- NATURAL SCIENCE**—Inorganic Chemistry.

 FOURTH FORM.

- GREEK**— DEMOSTHENES :—Phil. II.
 EURIPIDES :—"Electra."
 ST. GREGORY :—(Extracts.)
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN**— Prose Composition.
 Exercises in Latin Verse.
 CICERO :—De Suppliciis.
 HORATIUS :—Satires (B. i.)
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH**— Theme Writing—Principles and Practice.
 History of American Literature.
 Rhetoric (Blair).
 POPE :—Essay on Criticism.
 Elocution.

- FRENCH— Principles of Rhetoric.
 Critical examination of specimens of the eloquence
 of the Pulpit—the Bar—Popular Assemblies—
 and of Academic Discourses.
 History of French Literature from the XVII century
 to the present time.
 LABRUYÈRE :—Les caractères.
- HISTORY— Modern and Contemporaneous History.
 History of the United States.
- GEOGRAPHY— Physical Geography.
- MATHEMATICS—Algebra : Theory of Equations.
 Geometry : Spherical Geometry—Conic Sections—
 Trigonometry, Analytical and Spherical.
- NATURAL HISTORY—Mineralogy and Analytical Chemistry.

 FIFTH FORM.

- GREEK— DEMOSTHENES :—Pro Corona.
 SOPHOCLES :—Antigona.
 ST. BASIL :—Extracts.
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN— TACITUS :—Ann., B. II.
 PLINY :—Hist. Nat., B. IX, X.
 LUCAN :—Pharsalia.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
 Latin Composition.
- ENGLISH— Rhetoric (Blair).
 Analysis of Orations.
 Original Discourses.
 History of Oratory, Sacred and Profane.
 Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."

- FRENCH**— Rhetoric.
 Analysis of Discourses.
 Original Discourses
 Review of Literary Works.
RACINE :—Britannicus.
CORNELLE :—Polyeucte.
- HISTORY** — Revision of General History
- GEOGRAPHY**— Physical Geography.
- MATHEMATICS**—Analytical Geometry.
- NATURAL HISTORY**—Geology.
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SIXTH FORM.

- INTELLECTUALIS PHILOSOPHIA**—
 Logica.
 Dialectica et Critica.
 Ontologia.
 Cosmologia.
 Psychologia.
 Theologia Naturalis.
- POLITICAL ECONOMY.**
- ENGLISH**— Lectures on the Contemporary Writers—English,
 French, German and American.
 Philosophical, Religious and Literary review of the
 great novelists.
- MECHANICS**—Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
- PHYSICS**— Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.
 Acoustics, including physical theory of Music.
 Heat : Thermometry, Hygrometry, Calorimetry.
 Thermo-Dynamics.
- MATHEMATICS**—Calculus.

SEVENTH FORM.

MORALIS PHILOLOPHIA--

Ethica.

Jus naturæ.

HISTORIA PHILOSOPHIÆ--

Orientalis, Græcæ et Romanæ, Christianæ et Scholasticæ, Recentis et Contemporanæ.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ENGLISH— Comparative study of the great Epics of the world.

PHYSICS— Optics.
Magnetism.
Electricity.
Meteorology.

MATHEMATICS—Calculus.

MUSIC.

FIRST COURSE.—Vocal Music.

SECOND COURSE.—Plain Chant.

THIRD COURSE.—Harmony.

III. SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The Scientific Course begins after the third year of the Classical Course, and is completed in three years.

FIRST YEAR.

- LATIN— Prose Composition.
 Exercises in Latin Verse.
 CICERO—Pro Milone.
 HORATIUS—Ars poetica.
 HOLY FATHERS—Extracts.
- ENGLISH— Theme Writing—Theory and Practice.
 History of American Literature.
 RHETORIC—(Blair).
 POPE—Essay in Criticism.
 Elocution.
- FRENCH— Principles of Rhetoric.
 Composition.
 Critical examination of specimens of eloquence.
 History of French Literature.
- HISTORY— Modern and Contemporaneous History.
 History of the United States.
- GEOGRAPHY— Physical Geography.
- MATHEMATICS—Algebra—Theory of Equations.
 Geometry—Spherical Geometry—Conic Sections—
 Trigonometry, Analytical and Spherical.
 Analytical Geometry.
- NATURAL HISTORY—Mineralogy ; descriptive and determinative.
 Practical Chemistry.
- DRAWING— Linear and Architectural Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

- LATIN— TACITUS—Ann. B. I.
 PLINY—Hist. Nat.
 JUVENAL—Satires.
 HOLY FATHERS—Extracts.
 Latin composition.
- ENGLISH— Rhetoric (Blair.)
 Original discourses.
 History of oratory, sacred and profane.
 Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
- FRENCH— Rhetoric.
 Composition.
 Review of Literary Works.
 RACINE—Britannicus.
 CORNEILLE—Polyeucte.
- HISTORY— Philosophy of History.
- POLITICAL ECONOMY.
- MATHEMATICS—Differential and Integral Calculus.
- NATURAL HISTORY—Geology and Palæontology.
- MECHANICS— Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
- PHYSICS— Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.
 Acoustics.
 HEAT—Thermometry, Hygrometry, Calorimetry,
 Thermo dynamics.
- DRAWING— Shades and shadows ; mechanical drawing.

THIRD YEAR.

- ENGLISH— Essays.
 History of the formation of the English language.
 Lectures on the contemporary Writers.

ELOCUTION— Principles and practice of elocution.

PHILOSOPHY—Logic and Metaphysics.

Ethics.

Lectures by the Professor.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—

History of Economic Theories.

Discussion of Practical Economic Questions.

Financial Systems.

MATHEMATICS—

Descriptive and Practical Astronomy.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—

Optics.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

Meteorology.

Principles and methods of Physical Measurements

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—

Analysis of the most important Organic substances.

The Carbon Compounds—Lectures and Laboratory work.

DRAWING— Free hand drawing.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The practical usefulness of this course is obvious to any one who considers on what a large scale business, whether public or private, is conducted now-a-days. Every young man who aims at an honourable and lucrative position will find an opening for his ambition in the ample field of Civil Engineering.

ADMISSION TO THE COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years of age, and must pass a SATISFACTORY EXAMINATION IN THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS :—

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including composition, spelling and punctuation.
2. HISTORY—
 - (a.) History of Canada and the United States ;
 - or, (b.) The History of England from 1688 ;
 - or, (c.) The History of France and Europe from 1643 ;
 - or, (d.) The History of Greece and Rome.
3. GEOGRAPHY, general and political.
4. ARITHMETIC, including the metric system of weights and measures.
5. ALGEBRA—Fundamental Principles, Factoring, Least Common Multiple, Greatest Common Divisor, Fractions, Involution, Evolution, Radicals, Imaginary Quantities, Equations of the First and Second Degrees, Ratio, Proportion and Progression, Binomial Theorem. The following text-books are recommended :—Wentworth's Elementary, or Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.
6. GEOMETRY—Plane Geometry, as much as is contained in the first five books of Wentworth's Geometry.
7. FREE-HAND DRAWING.
8. FRENCH OR GERMAN.

Those who are not prepared to pass a satisfactory examination on the subject matters as mentioned above, may prepare themselves by attending the classes of the 4th grade of the commercial course.

FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS

- Algebra—(Complete.)
 Geometry—Solid Geometry ; Conic Sections.
 Trigonometry and Mensuration.
 Descriptive Geometry.

MECHANICS

Statics and Dynamics.

SURVEYING

Theory and Practice.
Chain, Compass and Theodolite Surveying.
Surveys and Maps of Farms.
Parting off and dividing up lands.

PHYSICS

Mechanics, Heat, Sound, Light and Electricity.
Geometrical Optics.

CHEMISTRY

General Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry.

ENGLISH and FRENCH

DRAWING

Linear and Architectural Drawing.
Geometrical Model Drawing.
Colouring and Lettering.
Elementary Projection.

SECOND YEAR.

MATHEMATICS

Algebra.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Analytical Geometry.
Differential and Integral Calculus.

SURVEYING

Compass and Transit.
City Surveying.
Plane Table work.

LEVELLING

Profiles and Contours.
Barometric Levelling.

MECHANICS

Theory of Motion.
Dynamics and Statics of Fluids.

MINERALOGY

Descriptive and Determinative.
Blow-pipe Analysis.
Crystallography.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

DRAWING

Projection Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.
Topographical Drawing.

The instructions in surveying are given in accordance with the requirement of the Statutes relating to the Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors, which will enable the students, who, after examination obtain a certificate of Civil Engineer, to present themselves for final examination before the proper Board at an earlier period in their apprenticeship than would otherwise be permitted.

Extract from the Dominion Lands Act.

[Every graduate in surveying of the Royal Military College of Canada, and every person who has followed a regular course of study in all the branches of education required by this Act for admission as a Dominion Land Surveyor, through the regular session, for at least two years in any College or University where a complete course of theoretical and practical instruction in surveying is organized, and who has thereupon received from such College or University, a diploma as Civil Engineer, shall be entitled to examination after one year's service under articles with a Dominion Land Surveyor, (at least six months of which service has been in the field), on producing the affidavit required by the next preceding clause as to such service; but it shall rest with the board to decide whether the course of instruction in such College or University is that required by this clause.

EXAMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, MASTER OF ARTS,
BACHELOR OF LITERATURE, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE,—

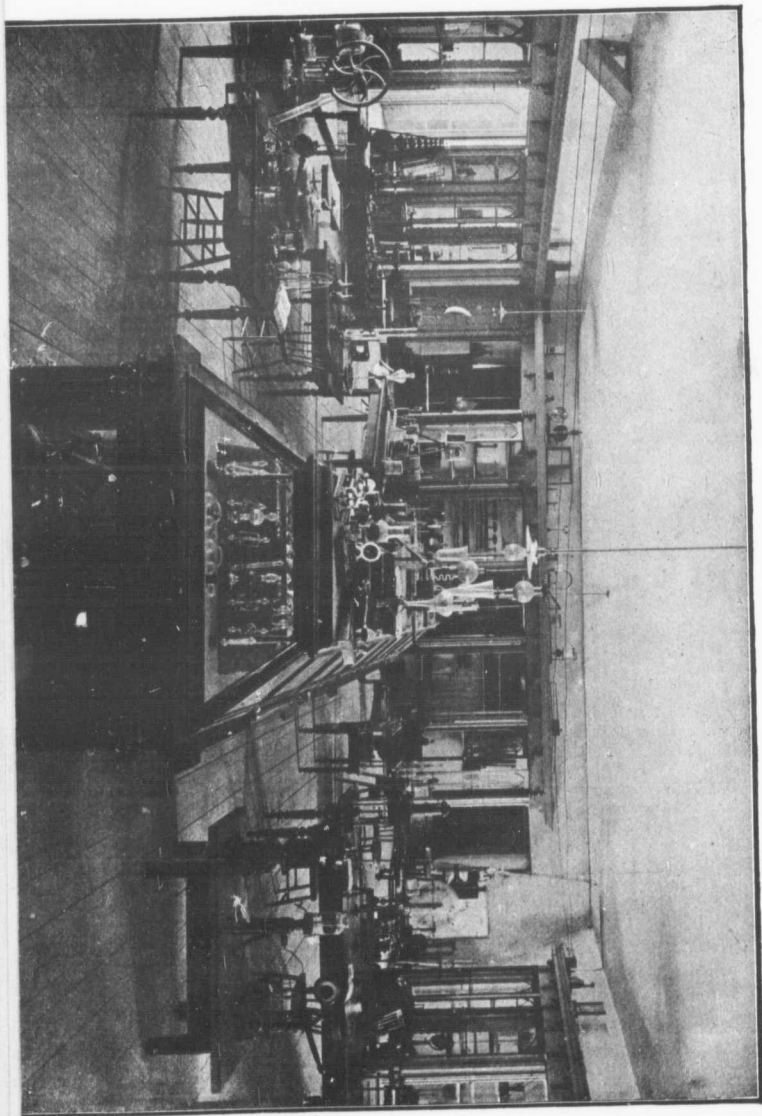
To proceed regularly to any one of these degrees, candidates are required :

1. To pass the Matriculation examination.
2. To attend the daily instructions, unless under special circumstances, when a dispensation may be obtained from the Faculty.
3. To pursue their University studies regularly for a period of four or three years according to the course.
4. To pass satisfactory examinations in all the subjects of the prescribed course of study.
5. To maintain a good moral character.

Dispensation from residence may, in peculiar cases, include the privilege of proceeding to B.A.; B.L. or B.S. on three examinations, the Matriculation, the Intermediate, and the Final; and the usual interval of two years between these examinations may, when it is found expedient, be shortened on application to the Faculty.

Before conferring any degree, the Faculty will require of each aspirant a satisfactory essay on some subject in Literature, Science or Philosophy, a copy of which will be deposited in the Library of the University.

The subjects of examinations are mentioned hereafter.



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GRADUATION IN ARTS.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Candidates for the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pass :

1. The *Matriculation Examination*.
2. The Term Examinations, as prescribed in the Collegiate Course.
3. The *Intermediate Examination* at the end of the second year of the University course.
4. The *Final Examination*, at the end of the fourth year.

I.—*Matriculation Examination*.

Candidates for *Matriculation* will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. CLASSICS.

Greek—

GREEK GRAMMAR, Etymology and Syntax.
 ARNOLD'S Exercises.
 ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—Extracts.
 HOMER—*Iliad*, B. I.
 PLUTARCH—Moral Writings.
 XENOPHON—*Cyropædia* (B. I.)

Latin—

LATIN GRAMMAR, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.
 Translation from English into Latin Prose.
 VIRGIL—*Æneid* (B. VIII.)
 HORACE—Odes (B. III.)
 CICERO—1st *Catiline*.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

English—

- A Paper on English Grammar.
 Composition—Versification.
 History of English Literature, from the seventeenth
 century to the present time.
 PEILE's Philology.
 JOHNSON'S "Rasselas."

French—

- A Paper on French Grammar.
 Composition—Principles of Literature.
 History of French Literature, from the Origin of
 French language to the seventeenth century.
 BOILEAU : Les Satires.

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Ancient History—

- SACRED HISTORY.
 PERSIAN EMPIRE.
 GRECIAN HISTORY, to the Death of Alexander.
 ROMAN HISTORY, to the Death of Augustus.

Modern History—

- HISTORY OF CANADA.
 HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the death of Augustus
 to 1492.

Geography—

- ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY : Greece, Italy and Asia Minor.
 MODERN GEOGRAPHY : America, with special re-
 ference to Canada and the United States ; Asia,
 Europe and the British Empire.

IV. MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

ALGEBRA—To series, including theory of Logarithms (*Wentworth*).GEOMETRY—Plane and Solid Geometry (*Wentworth*).TRIGONOMETRY—Through solution of plane triangles ; (*Wentworth*).

SURVEYING.

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

BOTANY*—Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical.

ZOOLOGY*—Elements of general and comparative Physiology.

CHEMISTRY—Inorganic Chemistry.

2.—Intermediate Examination.

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK —

DEMOSTHENES—Pro Coronâ.

SOPHOCLES—Antigona.

ST. BASIL—Extracts.

Greek Composition.

LATIN—

TACITUS—Ann, B. II.

PLINY—Hist. Nat., B. IX. X.

LUCAN—Pharsalia.

HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).

Latin Composition.

*Only for Candidates for Honors.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH—

Blair's Rhetoric.
 Original Discourse.
 History of English Literature.
 History of American Literature.
 SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar.

FRENCH—

Rhetoric—Analysis of Discourses and Literary
 Works.
 Composition.
 History of Modern and Contemporary Literature.
 RACINE—Britannicus.
 CORNEILLE—Polyeucte.

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY—Review of Ancient and Modern History.

GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography

IV. MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA—General theory of equations.

GEOMETRY.—Spherical and Analytical Geometry.

TRIGONOMETRY—Analytical, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY—Lithology—Dynamical Geology and Historical Geology.
 Rudiments of Paleontology.

3.—Final Examinations.

I. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Logic and Metaphysics.

Moral Philosophy.

History of Ancient, Modern and Contemporary Philosophy.

Essay on a Philosophic Subject.

Political Economy.

II. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

ASTRONOMY—Descriptive and Physical Astronomy.

MECHANICS—Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Candidates for this Degree must be Bachelors of Arts of at least two years' standing, maintaining meanwhile a good reputation.

They must present a satisfactory thesis on some literary, philosophical or scientific subject, previously approved by the President of the College.

A copy of the thesis, to be kept in the Archives of the College, must be handed in or before 1st May.

The M. A. fee must accompany the thesis, and will be returned in case of failure.

DEGREE OF B. A., WITH HONOURS.

There are five departments in the Honour Course: (1) Classics, (2) English or French Literature, and History, (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Social Sciences, (4) Mathematics and Physics, (5) Natural Sciences.

All candidates for Honours in any department must first pass the Ordinary Degree Examination. Besides, they shall be examined in one or more of the following subjects:

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

EURIPIDES—Alcestis.
 SOPHOCLES—Ædipus Coloneus.
 ISOCRATES—Panegiric of Athens.
 DEMOSTHENES—On the crown.
 PLATO—Phædo.
 ARISTOTLE—Politics, B. II.
 Rhetoric, B. II.

LATIN.

CICERO—De Oratore, B. II.
 TACITUS—Annals, B. XIV.
 JUVENAL—Satires, XII., X., XIV.
 PLINY—Epistles, B. VI.
 HORACE—Epistles, B. I.
 ST. AUGUSTIN—De Vera Religione (extracts).
 ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—Eutropius. TERTULLIANUS—Apologeticus. (Ext.)
 ST. BASIL—"Know Thyself" ST. PRUDENTIUS—Cathemerinon.
 History of Greek and Latin Literature (parts bearing on the authors and subjects of the course).

II. ENGLISH OR FRENCH LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

ENGLISH.

Historical development of the Language and Literature.
 Anglo-Saxon; Early English.
 Philology
 History of literature from *Shakespeare* to *Wordsworth*.
 Burke: Selected orations.
 Critical reading of—
 Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar.
 Spenser—Faerie Queen, B. II.
 Milton—Paradise Lost, B. X.
 Cowper—Task, B. III., IV.
 English History from 1509 to 1870.
 History of Europe from 1610 to 1871.
 American History.
 History of Canada.

ETHNOLOGY—Succession of races in different countries of Europe.

FRENCH.

Historical development of the Language (Brachet).

History of the Literature of the XVIII. Century (Villemain).

Critical analysis of the following works :

Montaigne—Extracts.

Corneille—Le Cid.

Racine—Iphigénie.

Molière—L'Avare.

Boileau—L'Art poétique.

Bossuet—Oraisons funébres.

Voltaire—Siècle de Louis XIV.

HISTORY—Bossuet—Discours sur l'histoire Universelle.

History of Europe from 1492 to 1871.

History of France.

History of Canada.

III. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY POLITICAL
ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

ST. THOMAS—Summa Philosophica.

BALMES—Fundamental Philosophy.

DE MAISTRE—Bacon's Philosophy.

BOSSUET—Traité de la Connaissance de Dieu et de soi-même.

HAMILTON—Lectures on Metaphysic and Logic.

ARISTOTLE—Ethics, B. I., II.

Nicomachean Ethics.

CICERO—De officiis B. I., II.

De Legibus, B. I.

L. SAY—Economie Politique.

F. BASTIAT—Essays on Political Economy.

SMITH—Wealth of Nations.

IV. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

MATHEMATICS.

- Trigonometry—Solution of spherical triangles.
 Analytical Geometry—Of two and three dimensions; conic sections.
 Calculus—Differential and integral calculus.
 Differential equations.
 Astronomy—Lunar Theory.

PHYSICS.

- Molecular theory of the constitution of bodies.
 General Dynamical Principles.
 Undulatory theory.
 Calorimetry.
 Thermodynamics.
 Geometrical Optics.
 Physical theory of Music.
 Magnetism and Electricity.
 Practical methods of determining physical Constants and Units.
 Applications of Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry to Physical and
 Dynamical Problems.

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

- Botany*—Structural and Systematic Botany.
Zoology—General Zoology and comparative Physiology, classification
 of animals, etc.
Chemistry—Practical Qualitative Chemistry.
Mineralogy—Chemical and physical properties of Minerals.
 Crystallography.
 Practical Determination of Minerals.
 Economic Minerals of Canada.
Geology—Lithology, Dynamical and Historical Geology.
 Fauna and Flora of Successive Periods.
 Geology of Canada.

GRADUATION IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—Candidates for this degree are required to pass :

1. The *Matriculation Examination* as prescribed for the course in arts.
2. The *Term and Sessional Examinations* of the two first years of the course.
3. The *Final Examination*.
 - (a) In all the subjects of the *third year*.
 - (b) In the pure mathematics of previous years.
 - (c) In the natural and physical sciences of previous years.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE—This degree will be conferred on those who have graduated in the course in Science on the same conditions as the degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon those who have graduated in the course in Arts.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LITERATURE—The subjects of the *Matriculation Examination* for this degree are the same as for the degree of B.A.

In the *Intermediate Examination*, candidates for B.L. are exempted from higher algebra, analytical geometry and analytical trigonometry.

In the *Final Examination*, the candidates are exempted from calculus, physical astronomy and the mathematical part of physics.

REGULATIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The subjects for examinations are chosen and determined by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate of the College.

Previously to the examination, a written application to the Prefect of studies, signed by the candidate, shall be inserted in the Inscription Register.

Each examination is written and oral in every branch. The written examination in each branch lasts two or three hours ; the oral, from ten to fifteen minutes.

Before the written examination begins, each candidate is to give to the Prefect of Studies a sealed letter containing his name, together with the Pseudonym he chooses for his Examination Papers. These letters are not opened until the Examination Papers of the candidates have been examined and the results have been registered with the corresponding Pseudonyms.

Candidates shall bring with them neither books nor paper to the Examination Room. Here they are provided with the classical dictionaries, and the Tables of Logarithms, which they may need. Sheets with printed headings are given them to write their answers upon.

They are not to write their names on these sheets, but are required to write their Pseudonyms *very distinctly* at the top of each sheet they use. Any such sheet not distinctly bearing their Pseudonym is liable not to receive credit from the Examiners.

Any candidate detected in copying from the papers of another candidate, or in improperly obtaining any assistance whatever or in improperly introducing any book or manuscript into the Examination Room, shall be at once dismissed.

Any candidate so dismissed will be inadmissible to any subsequent Examination, without the special permission of the Senate.

While the written examinations are going on, the candidates shall be constantly under the supervision of a Member of the Board of Examiners.

At the close of each written Session Examination, each candidate shall hand to the presiding Officer the papers he has written and firmly fastened together *in order*.

These papers are examined by the aforesaid Board of Examiners.

The number of *marks* obtained by the candidates determine their success or failure.

At the Matriculation Examination each candidate has to obtain at least *three-fifths* of the maximum number of marks for the subjects and not less than *one-third* in each subject.

At the Intermediate Examination, at least *two-thirds* of the attainable total, and in each branch *one-half* of the number attainable, are required.

At the Final Examination, *three-fourths* of the whole, and *three-fifths* for each branch, are required.

At the Examination for Honours, 80 per cent. in each subject are required for Second class honours and 90 per cent. for First class honours.

If a candidate fail in one subject he may be allowed to write again on that subject at a time appointed by the President. But if he fail in several subjects, he shall lose the whole examination.

The successful candidates shall not receive the Diploma until the Graduation Fee has been paid, and a registered statement whereby the receipt of said Diploma is attested, has been signed by them.

FEEES.

The graduation fees are as follows :

Fee for Matriculation	₹2 00
Fee for the Intermediate Examination	1 00
Fee for the Diploma of Bachelor, either in Arts, in Literature, or in Science.	5 00
Fee for either the M.A. or the M.Sc. Diploma (which must accompany the Thesis)	10 00
Fee for B.A. or M.A. (<i>ad eundem gradum</i>)	10 00
Certificate for Honours	1 00

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SESSION 1888-89.

Matriculation Examination.

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

1st.—Translate into English :

Ἔγραφε τὴν ἐν Μαντινείᾳ πρὸς Ἑπαμινόνδαν ἱππομαχίαν οὐκ ἀνευθουσιάζατος Εὐφράνωρ. Τὸ δ' ἔργον ἔσχεν οὕτως· Ἑπαμινόνδης Θηβαῖος ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχης ἀρθεὶς μέγας, ἐπεμῆναι τῇ Ἐπάρτῃ πεσοῦσθαι, καὶ πατῆσαι τὸ φρόνημα καὶ τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς πόλεως ἢ θέλησε. Καὶ πρῶτα μὲν ἐμβυλιὼν ἑπτὰ μυριάσι στρατοῦ, διεπόρθησε τὴν χώραν, καὶ τοὺς περιόικους ἀπέστησεν αὐτῶν· ἔπειτα περὶ Μαντινείαν ἀντιτεταγμένους εἰς μάχην προῦκαλεῖτο. Μῆ βουλομένων δὲ μὴδὲ τολμώντων, ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἀθήνηθεν ἐπικουρίαν ἐκδεχομένων, νυκτὸς ἄρας καὶ λαθῶν ἅπαντας εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν κατέβη, καὶ μικροῦ ἔφθη τὴν πόλιν ἔρημον ἐξ ἐφόδου λαβεῖν καὶ κατασχεῖν. Αἰσθομένων δὲ τῶν συμμάχων, καὶ βοθητίας τάχος πρὸς τὴν πόλιν γενομένης, ὑπέδειξε μὲν ὡς αὐθις ἐπὶ λεηλασίαν καὶ φθοράν τῆς χώρας τρεψόμενος· ἐξαπατήσας δὲ καὶ κατακοιμίσας οὕτω τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀνέζευξε νυκτὸς ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· καὶ διαδραμὼν εἰς τὴν μεταξὺ χώραν, ἐπεφαίνετο τοῖς Μαντινεῦσιν ἀπροσδόκητος, καὶ διαβουλευομένοις αὐτοῖς ἀκμήν τοῦ πέμπειν τὴν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα βοθητείαν, εὐθέως ὀπλιζέσθαι προσέταξε τοῖς Θηβαίοις.—Plutarch.

2—Explain the construction *ἔφθη λαβεῖν*, and by what mood is that verb in such constructions generally rendered?

Parse *ἀρθεὶς*, *πεσοῦσθαι*, *ἄρας*, and give the principal parts.

3.—Translate into English :

Ὦς ἄρα φωνήσασ' ἀπειθήσετο, τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὐτοῦ
 χαόμενον κατὰ θυμὸν ἐυζώνοιο γυνακός,
 τὴν ῥα βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρων. Ἀὐτὰρ ἾΟδυσσεύς
 ἐς Χρύσην ἵκανεν ἄγων ἰερόν ἑκατόμβην.
 Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐγγύς ἵκοντο
 ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηϊ μελαίην
 ἰστὸν δ' ἰστοδόχῃ πέλασαν προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες
 καρπαλίμως, τὴν δ' εἰς ὄρμον προέρεσαν ἐρετμοῖς.

—Homer, B. I., l. 428.

4.—How is an assertion modified by the use of *ἄν*? How is this particle used in the various hypothetical propositions? What moods do the compounds of *ἄν* regularly take?

Do the moods in the Aorist refer to past time?

What are the different meanings of *αὐτός* with and without the article.

Mention two large classes of verbs that govern the genitive.

What verbs govern two accusatives?

What is the absolute case in Greek?

5.—Translate into Greek :

If you were really wise, you would admire the beauty of virtue.

If the citizens were to do what they ought, they would be prosperous.

We must fly to the assistance of our country.

I should have died but for my faithful slave.

The rivers are flowing with a strong stream.

This thing has all but been done.

My property has been plundered, wretched man that I am.

The country has right to expect great things from you; you have yet combats to wage, towns to take, rivers to cross. Friends, be the liberators of the people, do not be their oppressors.

LATIN.

I. Translate into English :—

Hæc admirabilia sed prodigii simile est quod dicam. Non habet eam vim ista accusatio ut Q. Ligarius condemnnetur, set ut necetur. Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo. Externi isti mores usque ad sanguinem incitari solent odio aut levium Græcorum aut immanium barbarorum. Nam quid agis aliud? Romæ ne sit? ut domo careat? ne cum optimis fratribus, ne cum hoc E. Broccho avunculo, ne cum ejus filio consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat? ne sit in patria? Num est? Num potest magis carere his omnibus quam caret? Italia prohibetur; exsulat. Non tu ergo eum patria privare, qua caret, sed vita vis.

1. "Simile est quod dicam."

(a). What case does "*simile*" govern?

(b). Parse "*dicam*."

2. When is the English infinitive translated by "*ut*" with the subjunctive?

3. "*Incitari odio*." Parse "*odio*" and account for the case.

4. Explain the use of the interrogative particles "*num, ne, nonne*."

5. According to what rule is the ablative used in "*domo careat*?"

6. On what syllable is the tonic accent in *careat, nobiscum, admirabilia, illosque*? give the reasons.

7. Mark the quantity of the words in the last sentence. *Non tu ergo...*

II. Translate into English :—

Ludit verbosa pecus omne campo,

Quum tibi Nonæ redeunt Decembres;

Festus in pratis vacat otioso

Cum bove pagus;

Inter audaces lupus errat agnos

Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes

Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor

Ter pede terram.

Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
 Tempora Di superi ?
 Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
 Quæ dederis animo.

- (a.) Scan the first stanza ; explain *stanza*, *verses* and *feet*.
 (b.) Why does Horace say "*Ludit herbosa campo ?*"
 (c.) In how many parts was the Roman month divided, and what part were the Nones ?
 (d.) What is the quantity of monosyllable nouns and adjectives ? Mention the exceptions.
 (e.) What is a deponent verb ? What case does *misereor* govern ?
 (f.) Compare *acer*, *juvenem*, *diu*, *ocior*, *maledicus*, *multus*.
 (g.) Give the principal parts of the following verbs :—*incido*, *incido*, *sequor*, *scio*, *cicco*, *fido*, *fruor*.

III. Translate :—

Tandem venias precamur
 Nube candentes humeros amictus,
 Augur Apollo ;
 Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
 Quam jocus circum volat et Cupido ;
 Sive neglectum genus et nepotes
 Respicis, auctor,
 Heu nimis longo satiate ludo,
 Quem juvat clamor galeæque leves
 Acere et Mauri peditis cruentum
 Vultus in hostem ;
 Sive mutata juvenem figura
 Ales in terris imitaris, almæ
 Filius Maïæ, patiens vocari
 Cesaris ultor.

—Horace, *Odes*.

- (a.) Who are meant by *Erycina ridens*, *filius Maïæ* ?

(b.) Give the derivation of *mutata*, *ales*, *alma*. Form diminutives to *vultus*, *populo*, *filius*, and to the comparative of *magnos*.

(c.) Translate and scan, marking all quantities and giving the metrical names:—

1. *Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam.*
2. *Pauperiem sine dote quæro.*
3. *Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam.*

IV. Translate into Latin:—

Our little habitation was situated at the foot of a sloping hill, sheltered with a beautiful underwood behind, and a prattling river before; on one side a meadow, on the other a green. My farm consisted of about twenty acres of excellent land, having given a hundred pounds for my predecessor's good-will. Nothing could exceed the neatness of my little inclosure, the elms and hedge-rows appearing with inexpressible beauty. My house consisted of but one story, and was covered with thatch, which gave it an air of great snugness; the walls on the inside were nicely white-washed, and my daughters undertook to adorn them with pictures of their own designing. Though the same room served us for parlor and kitchen, that only made it the warmer. Besides, as it was kept with the utmost neatness, the dishes, plates and coppers being well scoured, and all disposed in bright rows on the shelves, the eye was greatly relieved, and did not want richer furniture.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.

1. Give the plural forms of each of the following nouns:—

Man-trap, *court-martial*, *father-in-law*, *queen consort*, *Te Deum*, *spoonful*.

2. Explain the difference in meaning between "*I will do it*" and "*I shall do it*;" "*Will I do it*" and "*Shall I do it*;" "*You will do it*" and "*You shall do it*." Give the use of *shall* and *will*.

3. Criticise the grammar in the following extracts. Where you consider it faulty, suggest corrections, stating your reasons for the change you make :—

(a). The life of Marlowe was as riotous, his skepticism even more daring, than the life and skepticism of Green.

(b). It is not wantonly, that we call the attention of the public to these sort of publications.

(c). The races lasted more than a week ; there was a great number of people and it was very agreeable.

4. In what different meanings is the word *simplicity* applied to style? In which sense is it identical with the French word *naïveté*? Which writers among the ancients and the moderns are most distinguished for the quality it denotes?

5. Define conciseness and diffuseness in composition. Point out the advantages which each manner possesses, and the limits within which it may be used with propriety. Mention the eminent authors that are conspicuous for either.

6. Does style depend for its beauty mainly upon the employment of figurative language? What general directions must be observed in the use of figures? How is style classified with respect to the degree of ornament employed? Give examples to each kind.

7. For what characteristics is the poetry of Byron and of Tennyson most remarkable? What are their chief limitations? Give a brief appreciation of the principal poem which each one has produced.

8. Quote from memory the first fifteen lines of the passage in the Merchant of Venice, beginning with :—"The quality of mercy is not strained." Express the passage in simple prose, underline all the words that are inflected, and point out all the figures contained in it.

9. From what sources did Shakespeare derive his plot of the Merchant of Venice?

10. Criticise the style, the action and the character of the trial-scene in the 4th act.

11. State what features, in your opinion, constitute the strong, and which the weak parts of the play.

12. What spirit characterizes the literature of the early part of the 19th century? In what authors does it appear most conspicuously? What distinguished Catholic writers of a later period have led the reaction against this spirit?

ESSAY :—The character of Shylock in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

I.

1. Faites l'analyse logique de la phrase suivante :—

N'attache point au rang ou la honte ou l'honneur,
Homme, fais ton devoir ; c'est la seule grandeur.

2. Qu'est-ce qu'une proposition, une phrase, une période? Une proposition simple—coordonnée—incidente—principale—subordonnée?

3. Montrez les différentes espèces de propositions dans l'extrait suivant :

“ Dans le progrès de leur âge les années se poussent les unes les autres, comme des flots ; leur vie roule et descend sans cesse à la mort par sa pesanteur naturelle ; et enfin après avoir fait, ainsi que des fleuves, un peu plus de bruit les uns que les autres, les hommes vont tous se confondre dans ce gouffre infini du néant ou l'on ne trouve plus ni rois, ni princes, ni capitaines, ni tous ces autres augustes noms, qui nous séparent les uns des autres ; mais la corruption et les vers, la cendre et la pourriture qui nous égalent.

4. Corrigez les phrases suivantes s'il y a lieu et rendez compte des fautes qui s'y trouvent :

Il n'y a rien, jusqu'à la vérité même, à qui un peu d'agrément n'est nécessaire.

Que des pauvres ne pourrait-on soulager avec un couple d'écus !

Le physicien arrache tous ses secrets à la nature.

Je me souviens avoir dit cela.

5. A quelle condition deux adjectifs peuvent-ils avoir un complément commun ? Donnez un exemple.

6. Le verbe d'une proposition subordonnée est tantôt précédé de *ne*, tantôt il rejette cette négation, tantôt on emploie *ne . . . pas* au lieu de *ne*. Donnez les raisons et écrivez des exemples à l'appui.

7. Qu'appelle-t-on suffixe ? Quelle est l'origine des suffixes *être* et *aud*. Que marquent les suffixes *être*, *aud*, *et*, *elet*, *ot* ?

Avec ces suffixes formez des adjectifs dérivés des adjectifs suivants et donnez la signification des dérivés :

Beau, brun, fou, roux, joli, grand, rond, jaune, propre, vieil, rouge, rustre, fin, noir.

II.

1. Expliquez brièvement ce qu'on entend par l'invention, la disposition et l'élocution en littérature.

2. Combien y a-t-il de parties dans le discours.

3. Donnez la définition de la poésie.

4. Qu'est ce que la tragédie ? Combien de parties renferme-t-elle ; expliquez chacune d'elles.

5. En combien de classes peuvent se diviser les tragédies de Racine ? Citez les plus remarquables de chaque classe. Indiquez le problème moral que l'auteur étudie et résout dans *Phèdre*, *Britannicus* et *Athalie*.

6. Lafontaine—Donnez un aperçu de son éducation littéraire. Citez ses principaux ouvrages ; qu'est ce qui rend ses fables immortelles ?

7. Donnez l'analyse générale de la 5e satire de Boileau.

8. Analysez d'une manière spéciale l'extrait suivant, et faites ressortir tout ce que vous avez à remarquer sous le rapport des idées et des expressions :

Mais fussiez-vous issu d'Hercule en droite ligne,
 Si vous ne faites voir qu'une bassesse indigne,
 Ce long amas d'aïeux que vous diffamez tous
 Sont autant de témoins qui parlent contre vous ;
 Et tout ce grand éclat de leur gloire ternie
 Ne sert plus que de jour à votre ignominie.
 En vain, tout fier d'un sang que vous déshonorez,
 Vous dormez à l'abri de ces noms révévés ;
 En vain vous vous couvrez des vertus de vos pères,
 Ce ne sont à mes yeux que de vaines chimères.
 Je ne vois rien en vous qu'un lâche, un imposteur,
 Un traître, un scélérat, un perfide, un menteur,
 Un fou, dont les accès vont jusqu'à la furie
 Et d'un tronc fort illustre une branche pourrie.

III.

Composition—Jacques Cartier découvre le St. Laurent et le Canada.

FRENCH.

SECOND PAPER.

(For English Speaking Students.)

1. Traduisez en Français :—

Two friends were travelling on the same road together when they met with a bear. The one in great fear, without a thought of his companion, climbed up into a tree and hid himself. The other, seeing that he had no chance single-handed against the bear, had nothing left but to throw himself on the ground and feign to be dead : for he had heard that the bear will never touch a dead body. As he thus lay, the bear

came up to his head, muzzling and snuffing at his nose and ears, and heart, but the man immovably held his breath, and the beast, supposing him to be dead, walked away. When the bear was fairly out of sight, his companion came down out of the tree, and asked what it was that the bear whispered to him, "for, says he, I observed he put his mouth very close to your ear." "Why, replied the other, it was no great secret, he only bade me have a care how I kept company with those who, when they get into a difficulty, leave their friends in the lurch."

2. Quelles sont les règles de l'accord du participe passé, conjugué (a) avec avoir, (b) avec être, (c) avec des verbes réfléchis, (d) suivi d'un infinitif ?

Quel est le pluriel des mots suivants : *chef-lieu, arc-en-ciel, tête-à-tête réveille-matin, passe-partout* ?

Comment s'accordent les adjectifs, *demî, un, feu* ?

A quel genre se met l'adjectif qualifiant le mot *gens* ?

Quels sont les cas où il faut employer *moi, toi, lui, eux*, comme sujets du verbe ?

3. Traduisez en Anglais :—

"Oui, dit Quaterquem, le problème est résolu, et le ballon va voler comme l'hirondelle et remplacer la diligence. J'aurai des millions. . . (Dieu ! que ce pain est dur ! Ce sale Auvergnat devrait me donner de feu mieux filtrée). Le monde est à moi. A propos, que vais-je en faire ?"

A ce moment le portier entra.

"Monsieur, dit-il, c'est aujourd'hui le quinze avril.

—J'en suis bien aise. Fait-il chaud ?

—Oui, monsieur, assez. Je viens apporter la petite quittance.

—Les feuilles commencent à pousser ?

—Oui, monsieur. Le propriétaire. . .

—Et les oiseaux chantent dans les bois ?

—Monsieur, je le présume. J'étais venu. . .

—O puissante nature toujours belle et toujours riante dans sa jeunesse immortelle !

—Monsieur, c'est deux cents francs. . .

—Que tu m'apportes ? Sois le bienvenu mon brave. Et quel est l'homme généreux. . . ?

—Monsieur, c'est le propriétaire. . .

—Qui me les envoie ? Ah ! Le digne homme !

—Non, monsieur—

—Comment ton propriétaire n'est pas un digne homme !

—Je ne dis pas cela.

—Mais tu l'as dit, etc. . .

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. Give the history of the Kingdom of Judas under Kings Asa and Josaphat (dates required)
2. Who were the most illustrious Kings of Egypt? Write short notes on the manners, laws and religion of the Egyptians.
3. Compare the legislation given by Lycurgus and Solon to Sparta and Athens respectively.
4. Sketch the character of Demosthenes, and give a review of his public acts and aims.
5. Sketch the character and career of Pericles, and trace his influence upon the period in which he lived.
6. Give an account of the foundation of Rome.
7. Describe, with names and dates, the first Punic War. State the causes and results of that war.

8. Relate the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar.
9. Give a sketch of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.
10. Give briefly the history of the second Triumvirate.
- * 11. Compare Rome and Carthage with respect to their constitution, form and manner of government, and financial and military resources, at the beginning of hostilities between them.
- * 12. Point out the differences between the colonies of Greece and Rome, (*a*) in the method of formation; (*b*) in their connection with the place from which the colonists came; (*c*) describe the colonies founded by Pericles.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give a description of Ancient Greece as to its boundaries, mountains, promontories, gulfs, rivers, principal cities and political divisions.
2. Describe the situation of the following and note briefly any important events that have been connected with them:—Granicus, Tarentum, Saguntum, Pharsalia, Samos.
3. Give a description of Attica and its chief city, Athens.
4. Give the boundaries, mountains, divisions and sub-divisions of Italy, with a short description of Latium.
- *5. Draw a map of Asia Minor, showing its principal divisions with their ancient names, and the situation of Miletus, Ilium, Sardis, Halicarnassus, Tharsus.
- *6. Draw a map of Peloponnesus, showing its divisions, chief rivers and towns with ancient names.

MODERN HISTORY.

1. Who was Mahomet? What was his religion? Account for its rapid diffusion in the East.

2. Relate the events which led Pepin the Short to the throne of France.

3. Give a sketch of the reign of Charlemagne, and give your appreciation of him as a general, as a statesman, and as a promoter of moral and intellectual education.

4. Are the middle ages justly styled "Dark Ages"? How would you prove that such an appellation is incorrect?

5. Give a complete account of the 3rd Crusade and of its results.

6. What were the effects of the Crusades on Europe? State their advantages and disadvantages.

7. Describe the fall of Constantinople.

8. In what reign did the War of the Roses begin? State the causes of the war. Enumerate the principal battles fought. Which was the victorious party in each case? When and how were ended the disturbances in England?

Sketch the characters and policies of the chiefs of the rival Houses, and explain the title of Henry VII to the Crown of England.

9. What English king was the first to assume the title of King of France. State the grounds on which he based his claims. When and under what circumstances did the "Hundred Years' War" begin? Name all the battles fought during the war; the kings or generals commanding the armies; sketch their characters. How did the contest between the two nations come to an end? What were the general results?

*10. Assign events to the following dates:--841, 1066, 1099, 1214, 1402, 1453.

*11. Give a summary of the struggles between the Christians and the Moors in Spain under Alfonsus III and his successors. Into how many kingdoms was Spain divided at the end of the 10th Century?

HISTORY OF CANADA.

1. Relate the different voyages and discoveries of Cartier.
2. Give your appreciation of Champlain and Frontenac. What did they do for the welfare of the colony?
3. Describe the particulars of the three first sieges of Quebec.
4. Describe the two battles of the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Montreal.
5. Give the causes, principal struggles and results of the war of 1812-1813.
6. Give an idea of the different governments in Canada from the beginning of the colony to the Act of the Confederation.
7. What was the state of the colony under the government of De Vaudreuil?
8. What was the condition of the colony in 1663? What measures were taken by the Court of France to remedy the evils?
- *9. How was Legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 brought about? Mention the principal measures then passed.
- *10. Give the causes which led to the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada and show the advantages to the Dominion resulting therefrom. Give a brief sketch of the most important events in Canadian history since the Confederation.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give and explain the different motions of the earth.
2. Explain the following circles, and point out their use in the study of geography:—Equator, Meridian, Ecliptic and Colures.
3. Define the following terms, giving an example in each case:—Monarchy, Republic, Colony, Dependency, Province, Territory, District, County.

4. Describe as perfectly as possible the four largest rivers of North America, and name the principal cities built on their banks.
5. Give a complete geographical description of the Province of Ontario.
6. What are the principal exports of the different provinces of the Dominion? What the imports?
7. Give the boundaries, rivers, mountains, gulfs and bays, inland seas and political divisions of Europe.
8. Mention the form of government, religion, commerce, capital and principal cities of the four principal colonies of the British Empire.
9. A man leaves London, Eng., for Cairo. Describe his journey, pointing out the route to be followed.
10. Name the chief towns of the United States and of Canada at or near the boundary line, stating for what each is remarkable.
11. Name and locate the principal islands, and island groups in the Indian ocean, distinguishing between Asiatic and African islands.
- * 12. In sailing from Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence by way of the great lakes and connections, name in regular order the lakes, rivers, canals, etc., passed through.
- * 13. Describe the course of a journey from St. John, N.B., to San Francisco, and write notes on the most important places that would be passed in the journey.

IV. MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA.

- 1.—Simplify $a - [5b - \{a - (3c - 3b) + 2c - (a - 2b - c)\}]$
- 2.—Expand by inspection, giving formulas,
 $(x + y)^2$, $(x - y)^2$, $(x + y + z)^2$.

3.—A man has 6 sons, each four years older than the next younger. The eldest is three times as old as the youngest. What is the age of each?

4.—Resolve into factors $5x^2 - 15x - 20$.

Also: $4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2$.

5.—Simplify:

$$\frac{x-a}{x - \frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{x+a}}$$

6.—Solve the equation $\frac{ax-b}{c} + a = \frac{x+ac}{c}$.

7.—Solve $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} = \frac{2 + \frac{x+4}{1-x}}{3}$

8.—Solve $\left. \begin{aligned} x + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} &= 6 \\ y + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x}{3} &= -1 \\ z + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} &= 17 \end{aligned} \right\}$

9.—Find the cube root of $x^6 - 3ax^5 + 5a^3x^3 - 3a^5x - a^6$.

10.—Solve $\frac{2}{3}(3x^2 - x - 5) - \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 1) = 2(x - 2)^2$.

11.—Solve $\left. \begin{aligned} x + y &= a \\ 4xy - a &= -4b^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$

12.—Simplify $\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3\sqrt{27}} + \frac{7\sqrt{48}}{5\sqrt{14}} + \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{15\sqrt{21}}$

13.—Show that $\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + x^3) + \frac{3}{8}(x^4 + x^5) + \frac{5}{16}(x^6 + x^7) + \dots$

14.—If $x + y + z = xyz$ prove that

$$\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{y} + 2\right)^2 = (1+x^2)(1+y^2)(1+z^2).$$

GEOMETRY.

1. Prove that the three perpendiculars erected on the middle points of the sides of a triangle meet in a point.
2. Prove that the angle formed by a tangent and a chord is measured by one half the intercepted arc.
3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
4. Prove that if two chords intercept each other in a circle their segments are reciprocally proportional.
5. Prove that the area of a circle is equal to one half the product of its radius by its circumference.
6. Construct a triangle equivalent to a given polygon.
7. Given an equilateral triangle each of whose sides is 20, find the altitude of the triangle and its area.
- *8. BAC is a triangle having the angle B double the angle A . If BD bisect the angle B , and meet AC in D , show that BD is equal to AD .

*9. Draw a triangle from the following data :—

1. One side, one adjacent angle and the sum or difference of the two other sides ;
2. One side, the opposite angle and the sum or difference of the two other sides ;
3. One side and two altitudes ;
4. The three angles and one altitude ;
5. The angles and the perimeter.

-
1. Prove that if a straight line be perpendicular to each of two straight lines drawn through its foot, it is perpendicular to the plane.
 2. Prove that the sum of the face angles of any convex polyhedral angle is less than four right angles.

3. The height of a room is 8 ft. How can a point in the floor directly under a certain point in the ceiling, be determined with a ten foot pole?

4. Prove that two rectangular parallelipeds having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes.

5. Define altitude of a pyramid, frustum of a pyramid, truncated pyramid, altitude of a frustum.

*6. The volume of a rectangular solid is the sum of two cubes, whose edges are 10 inches and 2 inches respectively, and the area of its base is the difference between two squares whose sides are $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and $1\frac{2}{3}$ ft. respectively. Find its altitudes in feet.

*7. Given the line MN and the two points A and B, not in the plane of the line, find on MN a point C, so that the sum of the distances from this point to A and B will be the less possible.

TRIGONOMETRY AND SURVEYING.

1. In a right triangle, given the hypotenuse c , and $\sin A = m$, $\cos A = n$, find the legs.

2. Prove that $\tan A + \cot A = \sec A \times \operatorname{cosec} A$.

3. Show that $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$. (Law of cosines.)

4. Express all the functions of the following negative angles in terms of those of positive angles less than 45° . -76° , -130° , -190° , -343° , -51° .

5. To compute the horizontal distance between two inaccessible points A and B , when no point could be found whence both could be seen; two points C and D , distant from each other 200 yards, so that A could be seen from C , and B from D , were taken. From C , CF was measured to F , whence A could be seen, 200 yards, and from D , DE , 200 yards, was measured to E , whence B could be seen. The angles AFC 83° , ACD $53^\circ 30'$, ACF $54^\circ 31'$, BDE $54^\circ 30'$, BDC $156^\circ 25'$, DEB $88^\circ 30'$ were measured. Compute the required distance.

6. Show that the ratio of any side of a triangle to the sine of the opposite angle is numerically equal to the diameter of the circumscribed circle.

7. Describe the construction and use of the diagonal scale.

8. Define latitude, departure and meridian distance, and show that Latitude = Distance \times Cos of bearing, and Departure = Distance \times Sine of bearing.

9. Find the area of a field from the following field notes :—

Station.	Bearings.	Distances.
1	N 18° 15' E.	8.93 chains.
2	N 79° 45' E.	15.64 do
3	S 25° 0' E.	14.27 do
4	Wanting.	Wanting.
5	N 87° 30' W.	18.52 chains.
6	N 41° 15' W.	12.18 do

10. Prove that $1 + \cot^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$.

* 11. Show that $\sin \frac{1}{2}z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos z}{2}}$

* 12. Prove that $\tan(45^\circ - x) = \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}$

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

BOTANY.

1. What is the difference between a mineral, a plant and an animal?

2. What is Botany? Enumerate and explain the different kinds of Botany.

3. What is an embryo? Name and describe its different parts. Draw diagrams showing each part.
4. Show how nature has supplied the embryo with food and how that food is stored up in this seed.
5. Describe the following kinds of buds; terminal, axillary, naked, sealy, latent—Say in what climates the naked and sealy buds appear and why?
6. What is a fleshy root? How many kinds of fleshy roots? Draw a diagram of each kind and say whether they belong to annuals or biennials and why.
7. What is a leaf? Name and describe the different parts of a leaf. Explain how leaves are classified according to venation. Draw the different kinds of leaves as to venation.
8. What is a flower? Give a diagram of a perfect flower and name its different parts. Describe the use of each.
9. Analyse and describe the Dandelion flower. Give diagrams of the principal parts of this flower.
10. What is a fruit? Describe briefly the various kinds of fruits.
11. What is a cellular tissue. Draw a diagram of it. Say in what parts of plants it is found. Draw wood fibres, ducts, explain them.
12. How do plants grow? Describe the work of leaves in a special manner.

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give the general characteristics of vertebrates and classify them.
2. Give the general characteristics of the order Bimana. How is man distinguished according to his body from a monkey?

3. Compare the Carnivora and Herbivora as to their organs of locomotion and digestion.

4. Name the bones of the arm and leg of man.

Give accompanying diagrams. Explain how the bones are joined to each other; and how the bones of the skull and chest are arranged so as best to protect the vital organs.

5. Name the different organs of digestion. Describe the work performed by the stomach and the intestines, showing at the same time the action of the various digestive fluids

6. Describe in full the circulation of the blood in man after it enters the heart from the lungs. Draw diagrams of the heart, with its chambers, of the arteries, the veins, and indicate the direction of the blood.

7. How are the lungs constructed and how is blood formed in them.

8. Describe the human eye and give accompanying diagrams. Show how wonderfully the eye can adapt itself to variations in distance and to the greater or less amount of light.

CHEMISTRY.

N.B.—Re-actions are to be given in all cases.

1. Describe how you would prepare nitrous oxide. How would you distinguish this gas from oxygen?

2. What is the composition of the following substances:—Air, Marble, Saltpeter, Salt, Copperas, Blue Vitriol?

3. Determine the percentage composition of Potassium Ferrocyanide.

4. Explain the meaning of the affixes *ous* and *ic*, *ate* and *ite*, in chemical nomenclature.

5. Give a brief description of the allotropic modifications of Sulphur, and of the preparation of each modification.
6. You are given a solution supposed to contain Antimony, Arsenic and Tin. How would you separate these metals and confirm their presence?
7. A white salt is known to be either Chloride, Iodide or Bromide of Potassium. How would you ascertain with certainty which of these substances it is?
8. Distinguish between oxidizing agent and reducing agent, and show that oxidation of one substance must involve the reduction of the other.
9. In the equation $2\text{PbCrO}_4 + 5\text{Zn} + 16\text{HCl} = 2\text{Pb} + \text{Cr}_2\text{Cl}_6 + 5\text{ZnCl}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, point out the reducing and oxidizing agent, and show that the ten bonds lost by the Lead Chromate are transferred to the Zinc.
10. Balance the equation $\text{Sb} + \text{HNO}_3 = \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, and in doing so show what change you make in the general rule, and give your reasons for doing so.
11. Chlorine sometimes acts as an oxidizing agent. Explain this.
12. Complete and balance the following equations:
- $$\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- $$\text{Sn} + \text{HNO}_3 = \text{SnO}_2 + \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- $$\text{Bi} + \text{HNO}_3 = \text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- $$\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + \text{H} = \text{AsH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
13. A solution contains either Carbonate of Soda, Chloride of Sodium, or Sulphide of Sodium. How would you ascertain which of the three is present?
14. Describe in detail the manner in which you would conduct the analysis of a substance containing the elements given below, stating the methods to be employed, the precautions to be observed, and the

re-agents to be used to prove, both the presence of these elements and the absence of all others. If possible, write the equations representing the final re-actions by which you prove the presence of each of the elements mentioned.

1. SnCl_2 , $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, NH_4Cl .
2. $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, AgNO_3 , HgCl_2 , Na_2SO_3 .
3. FeSO_4 , FeS , CuSO_4 , Hg_2Cl_2 , SnCl_2 .

LABORATORY WORK.

1. Analysis of a simple salt.
2. Analysis of a solution containing at least four bases, embracing three groups.



INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

GREEK.

1st.—Translate into English :

Ἐπεὶ δὲ στεφάνων ἀνεμνήσθην καὶ δωρεῶν ἔτι μέμνημαι, προλέγω ὑμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ μὴ καταλύσετε τὰς ἀφθόνουσ ταύτας δωρεάς, καὶ τοὺς εἰκῆ δ'δομένους στεφάνους, οὐθ'οὐ τιμώμενοι χάρεν ὑμῖν εἰσονται, οὔτε τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα ἐπανορθωθήσεται. Τοὺς μὲν γὰρ πονηροὺς οὐ μὴ ποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε, τοὺς δὲ χρησ- τοὺς εἰς τὴν ἐσχάτην ἀθυμίαν ἐμβυλεῖτε. Ὅτι δ'ἀληθῆ λέγω, μεγάλα τούτων οἶμαν σημεῖα δεῖξεν ὑμῖν. Εἰ γὰρ τις ὑμᾶς ἐρωτήσεται, πότερον ὑμῖν ἐνδοξότερα δοκεῖ ἢ πόλις εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν νυκτῶν καιρῶν, ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν ημερῶν, ἀπαντες ἂν ὁμολογήσατε, ὅτι ἐπὶ τῶν ημερῶν. Ἄνδρες δὲ πότερον τότε ἀμείνους ἦσαν, ἢ νυκτὶ ; τότε μὲν διαφέροντες, νυκτὶ δὲ πολλῶν καταδεέστεροι. Δωρεοὶ δὲ, καὶ στέφανοι, καὶ κηρύγ- ματα, καὶ σιτήσεις ἐν Πρωτανείῳ, πότερον τότε ἦσαν πλείους ἢ νυκτὶ ; τότε μὲν ἦν σπάνια τὰ καλὰ παρ' ἡμῶν, καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς ὄνομα τίμον· νῦν δ'ἤδη καταπέπλυται τοπρᾶγμα, καὶ τὸ στεφανοῦν ἐξ ἔθους, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκ προνοίας ποιεῖσθε.

Ὅσον ἀτοπον οὕτωςι διαλογεῖσθαι, τὰς μὲν δωρεάς νῦν πλείους εἶναι, τὰ δὲ πράγματα τῆς πόλεως τότε μᾶλλον ἢ νῦν υσχεῖν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνδρας νῦν μὲν χείρους εἶναι, τότε δ'ἀμείνους. Ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦθ' ὑμᾶς ἐπεχειρήσω διδάσκειν. Οἴεσθ' ἂν ποτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐθέλῃσαί τινα ἐπασχεῖν εἰς τὰ Ὀλύμπεα, ἢ εἰς ἄλλον τινὰ τῶν στεφανω- τῶν ἀγῶνων, παγκράτιον, ἢ καὶ ἄλλο τι τῶν βαρυτέρων ἄθλων, εἰ ὁ στέφανος ἐδίδοτο μὴ τῷ κρατίστῳ, ἀλλὰ τῷ διαπραξαμένῳ ; Οὐδεὶς

ἂν ποτ' ἠθέλησεν ἐπασκεῖν. Ὑπολάβετε τοίνυν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἀγωνοθέτας πολιτικῆς ἀρετῆς, κάκεινο ἐκλογίσασθε, ὅτι, ἐὰν μὲν τὰς δωρεὰς ὀλίγοις καὶ ἀξίοις καὶ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους διδώτε, πολλοὺς ἀγωνιστὰς ἔξετε τῆς ἀρετῆς· ἐὰν δὲ τῶ βουλομένῳ καὶ τοῖς δεαπραξάμενοις χαρίζησθε, καὶ τὰς ἐπιεικῆς φύσεις διαφθερεῖτε.—Aeschines contra Ctesiphontem.

What is the special meaning and force of οὐ μὴ when used, as in the present case, with the future indicative?

To what dialect does νομί belong? By what grammatical figure is νοῦν thus modified?

In how many and what different ways does *a* prefixed to a word alter its signification? What Greek term is used to express the *a* in each case?

What philological remark applies to ἀμείνους and πλείους as used in this extract?

What name was given to the decrees of the Ἐκκλησία? to those of the βουλῆ? What difference of meaning was there in Athens between the terms νόμοι and θεσμοί?

Who were the Prytanes? What were their functions and their privileges?

II. Translate into Greek:

Aeschines and Demosthenes.

It is the glory of Athens to have produced many distinguished orators. Prominent among those that acquired fame by rising and addressing their countrymen in the assembly of the people, are Aeschines and Demosthenes. So eminently eloquent was the latter that Cicero, surely a competent judge in the matter, did not hesitate to pronounce him the power of orators, and to declare that his discourse for the Crown is by far the best of all speeches ever spoken.

It was proposed by Ctesiphon that Demosthenes should be presented with a golden crown in the theatre for the services rendered by him to the State. Æschines opposed the passage of the decree, on the ground, first, that it was illegal to crown any magistrate while still in office; secondly, that it was likewise illegal to crown any citizen in the theatre; and finally, that Demosthenes was not deserving of being presented with a crown.

All these arguments Demosthenes refuted so cleverly and so effectively, that he not only won his case, but the admiration also and applause of his fellow citizens.

Young men desirous of proficiency in the art of oratory can do nothing more useful than to read and study these two beautiful orations for and against the Crown.

LATIN.

Translate into English :—

REMORSE.

Cur tamen hos tu

Evasisse putes quos diri conscia facti
 Mens habet attonitos, et surdo verberare caedit.
 Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?.....
 Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates
 Haud impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret
 Depositum retinere, et fraudem jure tueri
 Jurando, quærebat enim quæ numinis esset
 Mens, et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo.
 Reddidit ergo metu, non moribus, et tamen omnem
 Vocem adyti dignam templo, veramque probavit
 Extinctus totâ pariter cum prole, domoque,
 Et quamvis longâ deductis gente propinquis.
 Has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.
 Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum
 Facti crimen habet. Cedo, si conata peregit?

Perpetua anxietas, nec mense tempore cessat
 Faucibus ut morbo siccis, interque molares
 Difficile crescente cibo
 Nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem,
 Et toto versata toro jam membra quiescunt ;
 Continuo templum, et violati numinis aras
 Videt in sommis
 Hi sunt qui trepidant, et ad omnia fulgura pallent
 Quum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure coeli ;
 Non quasi fortuitus, nec ventorum rabie, sed
 Iratus cadat in terras, et vindicet ignis
 Præterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
 Si coepère pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum
 Infesto credunt a numine ; saxa Deorum
 Hæc et tela putant.

—*Juvenal, Sat. XIII.*

Name the instruments used at Rome for scourging slaves and criminals, beginning with the severest.

In what city did the Pythoness here mentioned reside ? By what else was the same city rendered famous ?

What is the mutual relation between *Vetus* and *Antiquus* ; *Recens* and *Novus* ?

What letters in the word *Prole* constitute the root of that word ? Mention other Latin words in which the same letters convey the same fundamental meaning.

Name the principal parts of a Roman house.

What is strictly meant by *Toro* ? Mention the other parts of a *Lectus*, and state what the difference between a *Lectus* and a *Lectulus* consists in.

What is the nature of the proofs here used by the poet in his demonstration of the existence of remorse ? What special appellation would you give to the argument adduced in the words : *Cedo, si conata peragit* ?

II. Translate into Latin :

NECESSITY OF A FUTURE STATE.

When we take a survey of the world around us, and behold, on the one hand, the virtuous and upright votary of religion struggling with poverty and misery, treated with scorn and contempt, persecuted on account of his integrity and piety, despoiled of his earthly enjoyments, or condemned to an ignominious death ; and on the other, the profligate and oppressor, passing his days in affluence and luxurious ease, prosecuting with impunity his unhallowed course—when we behold hypocrisy successful in all its schemes, and honesty and rectitude overlooked and neglected—criminals of the deepest dye escaping with impunity, and generous actions meeting with a base reward—when we see young men of virtue and intelligence cut off in early life, when they were just beginning to bless mankind with their noble labors, and tyrants and oppressors continuing the pests of society, and prolonging their lives to old age in the midst of their folly and wickedness—when we contemplate such facts, can we suppose for a moment that the Divine administration is bounded by the visible scene of things, that the real characters of men shall never be brought to light, that vice is to remain in eternal concealment and impunity, and that the noblest virtues are never to receive their just recompense ?

—*Dick, Philosophy of a Future State.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.

1. Is description really the test of a poet's imagination, as Mr. Blair asserts ? What powers of the poet's mind take rank above that of describing external objects ?
2. What correction has Lessing applied to the rule of Horace, "*Ut pictura poesis* ?" How does he sustain the position taken ?
3. Was it sluggishness of temperament, or cowardice of heart or a deep sense of justice—as critics differently maintain—that prompted

Hamlet's delay of the revenge enjoined upon him by the ghost of his murdered father? Give your reasons for and against each view, and state which is most in consonance with Shakespeare's general conception of Hamlet.

4. In what respect does Milton's *Paradise Lost* surpass all other Epic poems? How does it compare with Homer's *Iliad*? Give a brief appreciation of its subject, style, characters and machinery.

5. How does the French and the English drama differ from that of the Greeks?

6. Define the principal divisions of poetic composition. Explain their scope and relative importance.

ORATION—*The Orator in Modern Life.*

Although, in modern life, oratory has lost some of its influence in certain fields of its usefulness, it is still the art *par excellence* that sways the human heart, and should consequently be one of the foremost objects of a higher course of education.

FRENCH.

I. Quels principes généraux doivent guider l'orateur dans le choix de ses preuves et dans son mode d'élocution?

Quels sont les avantages et les dangers du genre académique?

Quelles doivent être les qualités morales de l'orateur du barreau? Quelles doivent être celles de l'orateur de la chaire? A quelles études spéciales devront-ils respectivement s'adonner?

Quelle idée les anciens s'étaient-ils formé, de l'éloquence judiciaire? Quelle modification cette idée a-t-elle subie dans la suite des temps? A quoi faut-il attribuer cette modification?

Quelle est la nature et l'importance des discussions préliminaires aux débats des chambres d'assemblée?

Comment, d'après la méthode de Bossuet, l'orateur sacré pourra-t-il joindre à l'éloge funèbre des considérations propres à édifier les fidèles ?

II. Mentionnez les principaux prosateurs français du XIX^e siècle. Dans quel département littéraire la prose française a-t-elle été vraiment supérieure, et chez quels écrivains remarque-t-on particulièrement cette supériorité ?

Enumérez les principaux ouvrages de Mme. de Staël, et dites en quel genre spécialement, elle a exercé sur son siècle une sérieuse et salutaire influence.

III. Sujet de discours :

L'orateur, homme influent, Canadien-français de naissance, s'adresse à une assemblée d'hommes éminents d'origine anglaise, réunis à Toronto, et leur expose les motifs pour lesquels, dans les graves circonstances présentes, ils doivent travailler énergiquement au maintien de l'harmonie et de la bonne entente entre les provinces et les diverses nationalités de la Confédération Canadienne.

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. Sketch the social and religious history of India.
2. What were the main features of Babylonian civilization ? How is the rapid downfall of this empire to be accounted for ?
3. Who were the most remarkable historians and dramatists of ancient Greece ?
4. How many persecutions were waged against Christianity by the Roman emperors ? By whom were they carried on ? Why did they fail to overthrow the Church ?
5. Sketch the life of Charlemagne, showing what he did for the safeguard of Christianity and the development of civilization.

6. Narrate the leading events of Queen Elizabeth's reign.
7. What is meant, in the French history, by the Declaration of man's rights? Show the good and evil tendencies of the French Revolution.
8. Were the Americans justifiable in shaking off the yoke of England?
9. State briefly the main differences which exist between the two great political parties in Canada.
10. Would annexation prove beneficial to Canada and to the United States?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the number, size, form, elevation, resemblances and contrasts of the continents?
2. Give a description of the plains of Europe and of America.
3. Give a description of volcanic, limestone, zoölitic and gas caves.
4. Describe the principal characteristics of rivers.
5. Explain the origin of constant and periodical winds.
6. How is rain produced? How is it influenced?
7. What is the origin of meteorites? What are the laws governing the fall of meteorites and of shooting stars?
8. How are animals classified? What laws rule over the distribution of animals? What is the mode and extent of diffusion of animals?
9. What are the principal plants producing food in the tropics?
10. Give a description of plains, plateaus and mountains of the United States.

IV. MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER ALGEBRA.

1. A and B set out at the same time from the same place to meet each other from two places 343 miles apart. Their daily journeys are in arithmetical progression, A's increase being 2 miles each day and B's increase being 5 miles each day. On the day at the end of which they met, each travelled exactly 20 miles. Find the duration of the journey.

2. Distinguish between selection or combination and arrangement or permutation.

3. Show that the number of arrangements or permutations of n different elements taken all at a time is

$$n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)\dots 3 \times 2 \times 1.$$

4. Out of 18 Conservatives and 6 Liberals how many ways are there of forming a committee consisting of 2 Liberals and 3 Conservatives?

5. Expand $(3x - 3y)^4$.

6. Find the 7th term of $\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3}\right)^{10}$

7. Show that if there are several events of which only one can happen, the chance that some one of them will happen is the sum of their respective chances of happening.

8. Determine if -8 is a root of the equation

$$x^5 + 8x^4 - 7x^3 - 54x + 16 = 0.$$

9. Find the equation whose roots are 2, 3, -2 , -3 , -6 .

10. Give and explain Descartes' rule of signs.

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Prove that every section of a sphere made by a plane is a circle.

2. Prove that the distances measured on the surface of a sphere, from all points in the circumference of a circle to its pole, are equal.
3. Show that in two polar triangles, each angle of either is the supplement of the side lying opposite to it in the other.
4. Given the volume of a sphere 1728 inches find its radius.
5. Define polar and quadrantal triangles.
6. Prove that if a triangle have three right angles, the sides of the triangle are quadrants.
7. Deduce the formula $a = \sin c \cdot \sin A$.
8. How would you find the necessary formula required for the example—Given a and B solve the triangle—by Napier's rules?
9. Show that $\sin a \sin B = \sin b \sin A$.
10. What are the formulas for computing A , when B , C , and a , are given, and for computing B , when A , C , and b , are given.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Transform the equation $2x - 5y - 10 = 0$ by changing the origin to the point $(5, -2)$.
2. Transform the equation of the circle $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$ by changing the origin.
 - 1st. to the centre of the circle.
 - 2nd. To the right hand end of the horizontal diameter.
 - 3rd. To the lower end of the vertical diameter.
3. Find the points common to the parabola $y^2 = 3x$ and the straight line $x - 4y + 12 = 0$.
4. Prove that the normal to a parabola at any point bisects the angle between the focal radius and the line drawn through the point parallel to the axis, and show what practical use is made of this property.

5. What is the equation of the ellipse whose major axis = 26 and the distance between the foci = 24?

6. What are a , b , c and e in the ellipse whose equation is $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$?

7. What are the equations of the tangent and normal to the ellipse $2x^2 + 3y^2 = 35$ at the points whose abscissa is 2?

Eq. to tangent $\frac{x, x}{a^2} + \frac{y, y}{b^2} = 1$.

Eq. to normal $y - y_1 = \frac{a^2 y_1}{b^2 x_1} x - x$

8. What is the equation of an hyperbola whose transverse axis = 16, conjugate axis = 14?

8. If an ellipse and hyperbola have the same foci, prove that the tangents to the two curves at the points of intersection are perpendicular to each other.

9. Given the polar equation of an hyperbola $\rho = \frac{a(e^2 - 1)}{e \cos \theta - 1}$, show when the value of ρ will be +, infinite, and -. Indicate which parts of the hyperbola are drawn as the angle θ increases.

V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY.

1. Describe the effects of fresh water as a geological agent.
2. What are the rocks of the Silurian age? Describe the flora and fauna of the age.
3. What is the origin of coal?
4. Describe the *cretaceous* period. How is the presence of chalk accounted for?
5. Give a brief history of the Tertiary age.
6. Explain briefly Darwin's theory concerning the transformation of species.
Is that theory in contradiction with the teachings of the Church?
Is it in contradiction with *true* and *sound* science? Discuss fully.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

I. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Quae sit optima methodus in scientiis naturalibus sivè acquirendis sivè docendis ?
2. An sensus sint criterium veritatis ? Intra quos limites coarctatur eorum objectum tùm proprium, tùm accidentale ?
3. *Difficultas solvenda*—Finitum non potest continere infinitum ; Ergo à cognitione finiti mens assurgere non potest ad cognitionem infiniti.
5. An entia contingentia, sivè spiritualia, sivè corporalia, reverà agunt efficienter ?
6. Utrum extensio corporum potest, juxtà Leibtinizii systema, explicari per *entia simplicia* ?
7. Utrum anima sit tota in toto corpore et tota in quâlibet corporis parte ?
8. Utrum homo gaudeat libertate arbitrii ?
9. Quid est primum legis naturalis præceptum et quænam exindè immediatè fluunt ?
10. Ad quid tendere debet legislatio ?

II. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

1. What are the advantages which accrue from a serious study of the history of Philosophy.
2. Point out the wide differences there are between Christianity and the systems of Indian Philosophy, and prove that the former could not originate from the latter.
3. Which were the leading materialistic schools in Greece ?
4. Who were the three great leaders of the Alexandrine school ? What was their aim ? How far did they attain it ?

5. Compare Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Bonaventure as to the comprehensiveness of their minds, the clearness and soundness of their views, and their power of imparting knowledge.

6. Sketch briefly the system of Hegel.

7. Who were, in our century, the most distinguished Christian Philosophers of Spain?

8. What schools of Philosophy are, at the present time, fighting for supremacy in the civilized world?

DISSERTATION.

Show the progress of materialism through the different ages of the world, and point out the modifications it has received at the hands of modern free-thinkers, and refute its principal tenets.

III. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Prove that Political economy is but a branch of social sciences, and that it is dependent on morals.

2. How far does labor depend on nature, and nature itself on labor?

3. What is the most natural division of industry?

4. What is credit? In what manner does it assist production.

5. Is the right of inheritance grounded on natural law, whether it comes from a will or *ab intestato*?

6. What is the difference between rent, profits, and wages?

IV. PHYSICS.

1. Explain Sir Wm. Thompson's vortex theory.

2. Define energy; distinguish between it and work, and explain the principle of the conservation of energy.

3. How would you demonstrate experimentally that the pressure exerted by a liquid in virtue of its weight, on any portion of the liquid or on the sides of the vessel in which it is contained, depends on the depth of the liquid and its density, not on the shape of the vessel or on the quantity of the liquid?

4. A cube of lead (edge 4 centimetres) is to be sustained under water by attaching to it a sphere of cork ; required the diameter of the sphere of cork which will just sustain it. D. of lead 11.35, of cork 0.24.

5. In calculating the velocity of sound in gases, what correction must be applied to the formula $v = \sqrt{\frac{e}{d}}$ on account of variations in temperature and barometric height ?

6. Explain the phenomenon of interference of sound.

7. Give the dynamical theory of gases and show that the pressure on the unit of surface $p = \frac{1}{3} nmv^2$ where n = number of molecules in the unit of space, m = the mass of a molecule and v = the molecular velocity.

8. At what temperature will the reading of a Fahrenheit thermometer coincide with that of a Centigrade ?

9. The Eiffel tower is 984 feet high. An iron bolt falls from the top of the tower and strikes on an iron plate at the base. What will be the temperature of the bolt after it strikes the iron plate, the specific heat of iron being 1138, and the temperature of the bolt before falling, 10° C. ?

10. Deduce the formula expressing the relation between the position of an object and that of its image, in spherical mirrors.

11. Explain the phenomenon of the interference of light and show how it produces what are known as Newton's rings.

12. Describe the Leyden jar. What is the office of the tin foil with which it is coated.

13. How did Ampère apply the law of the attraction and repulsion of currents to the explanation of the mutual attraction and repulsion of magnets ?

IV. ASTRONOMY.

1. Explain the difference between Sidereal and Solar days.

2. Give the amount, and explain the cause of Precession, and show its relation to the Tropical year.

3. Define Sidereal, Anomalistic and Civil year.
4. In what consists the phenomenon of Aberration? How is the amount of aberration determined? What is its effect upon a star situated at the pole or in the plane of the ecliptic.
5. Explain the causes of eclipses. Show that the number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two, nor more than seven in one year.
7. State Kepler's laws. Show that the attraction of the sun on any one planet is inversely proportional to its distance from the planet, assuming the attraction directed towards the sun.
8. Show generally how the masses and densities of the heavenly bodies are determined, discussing the method used in the case of some one of them in detail.
8. Enumerate the elements of the orbit of a planet. How would you determine the distance of a superior planet whose periodic time is known?

V. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. How does the character of Virgil's *Aeneas* compare in massive strength with that of Homer's *Achilles*? Is the alleged feebleness of the former attributable to a want of power on the part of the poet to delineate human character, or to extraneous circumstances which his genius could not control?
2. What parallel does there exist between the genius of Homer and that of Shakespeare; what similarity in the influence of either upon his age and upon posterity.
3. Is the opinion of Hallam and of Voltaire, "that in the choice of subject and the unity of plot Tasso's *Jerusalem* is superior to all other epic poems," to be accepted without question?
4. What is the central object and the propelling force in Homer's *Iliad*? Is there a similar element to be found in Tasso's *Jerusalem*? Which treatment demands greater powers on the part of the poet?

5. How do the female characters of Tasso compare with those of Homer?

6. Are the heroes of Tasso in point of morality superior to those of Homer?

Essay—The highest mission of the poet is not to minister to our sensual delights, but to hold up to our admiration the noblest models of a strong and true manhood, and thereby to lift us to a higher plane of life.

Show in what measure the greatest poets of all nations have been true to this test.

HONOUR PAPERS IN PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

FIRST PAPER.

1. What are the arguments used by St. Thomas to prove that Monarchy is a better form of government than Polyarchy? Weigh their value.

2. Prove from the book *De Regimine Principum* that the Scholastic Doctors did not, as it is often stated, overlook the material interests of the people.

3. Compare Plato's and Aristotle's moral systems, as to their aim and effects upon both individuals and societies.

4. Can it be held, as says Aristotle, "that Politics not only determines what sciences are necessary to the existence of states, but also what sciences must be studied by citizens, and in what measure?"

5. Is it true, as Aristotle says, that virtue and happiness even here below go always hand in hand?

SECOND PAPER.

1. Is the book of Herbert Spencer on "Education" in keeping with his system of philosophy?

2. How far is it true that modern education is not sufficiently practical?

3. How does Spencer prove that play is better than gymnastics?
4. What are the failings of Spencer in treating of education, both from a natural and supernatural standpoint?
5. Can the distinction of Adam Smith between the *value in use* and the *value in exchange* be admitted in Political Economy?
6. What are the arguments used by Adam Smith to prove that the division of labour is limited by the extent of the market?

THIRD PAPER.

1. What is the object of Bacon's work entitled "*Novum Organum*"? Has he in fact provided the philosophical world with a method unknown to Aristotle and to the scholastic philosophers? What gap can be noticed in the English Chancellor's inductive method of reasoning upon which his philosophy is founded?
2. By what argument does Cicero prove that the origin of right is to be sought in the divinity, and, that honesty does not depend upon the fleeting impressions or erroneous convictions of any man?
3. How does Plato, in his *Republic*, prove that the real freedom of a rational being consists in an ability to regulate his conduct by reason, and, that everyone not guided by his reason encourages insubordination in the mental faculty and becomes the slave of caprice and passion.
4. What is Plato's theory about education, and how does he conclude that the two great causes of human corruption are the bad or ill-directed education, and the corrupt influences of the body upon the soul?
5. Describe as Plato does it, the nature of man confined metaphorically in a dark cave, and show with the profound Grecian philosopher the way of learning true philosophy?

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH,

1889

Conferring of Degrees.

The Degree of **MASTER OF ARTS** was conferred on

GERMAIN GAUVREAU, O.M.I.,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** was conferred on

DAVID V. PHALEN, with great distinction,
North Sydney, N. S.

JOHN P. DONOVAN, with great distinction,
Eganville, Ont.

EUGÈNE GROULX, with great distinction,
Ottawa, Ont.

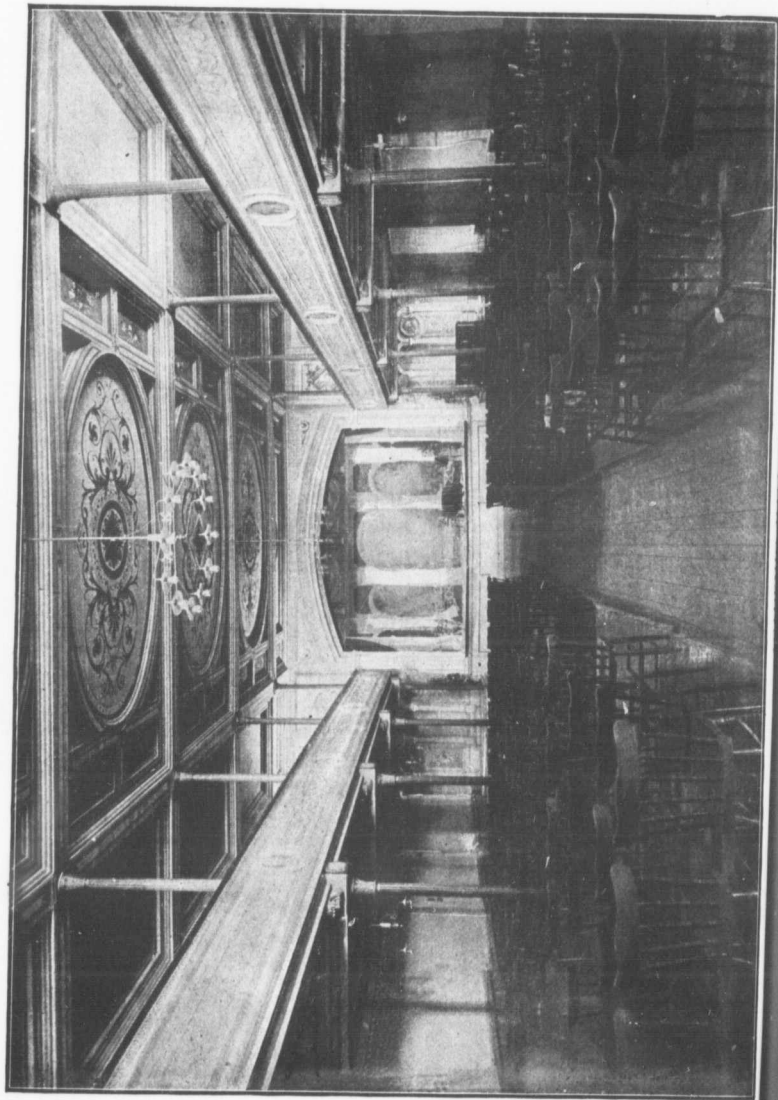
MICHAEL J. FALLON, with great distinction,
Kingston, Ont.

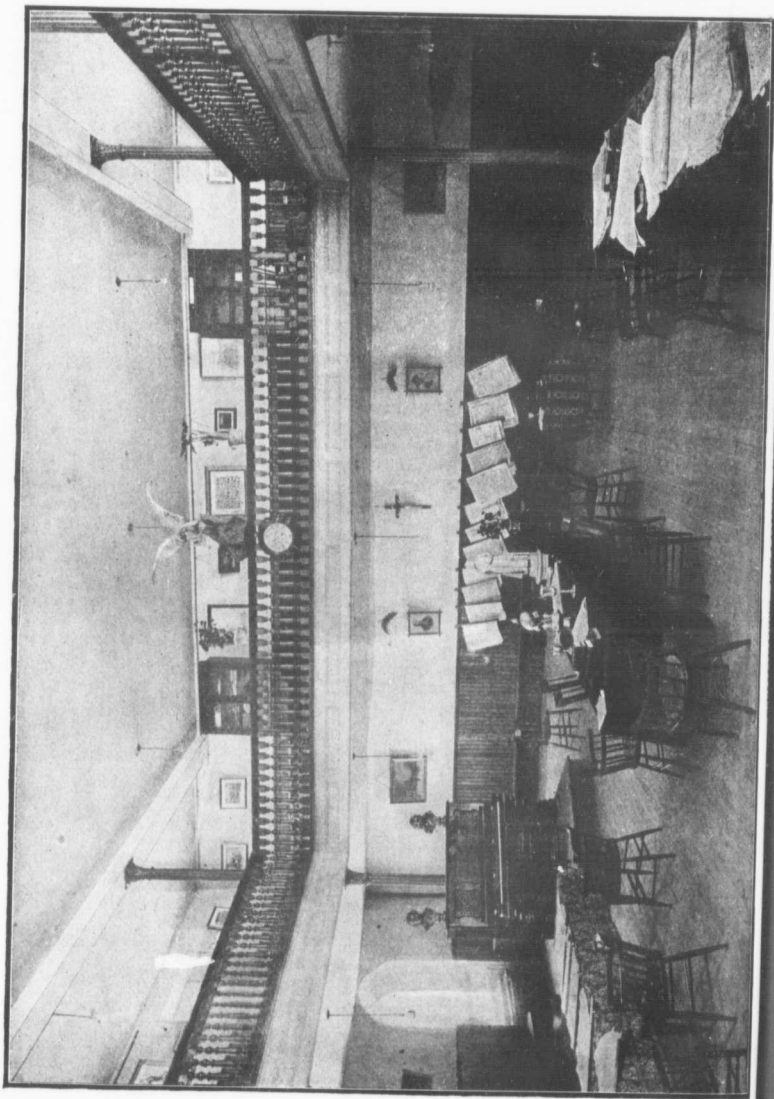
DONALD R. McDONALD, with distinction,
Alexandria, Ont.

ERNEST J. LEONARD,
Sweetzburg, Quebec.

WILLIAM F. KEHOE,
Ottawa, Ont.

WADE SMITH, O.M.I.,
Ottawa, Ont.





HONOUR LIST.

EUGENE GROULX,

First-class in Philosophy and Social Sciences.

JOHN P. DONOVAN,

First-class in Philosophy and Social Sciences.

MICHAEL J. FALLON,

Second-class in Philosophy and Social Sciences.

DAVID V. PHALEN,

Second-class in Philosophy and Social Sciences.

COMMERCIAL GRADUATES.

(IN ORDER OF MERIT)

MICHAEL J. SHEA,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
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GEORGE J. CONSTANTINEAU,	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
PLUNKETT ALOYSIUS,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
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JOHN V. DUFFY,	Bogart,	Ontario.
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SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED BY

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- 1st Prize.—Rodolphe Letellier.
 2nd " — Michael Brennan.
 1st Acc.— Edward O'Neill.
 2nd " — Edward Gleeson.

BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.—Edward Gleeson.
 2nd " — James Moran.
 1st Acc.— Edward O'Neill.
 2nd " — Rodolphe Letellier.

NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.—Ernest Valin.
 2nd " — Omer Lavallée.
 1st Acc.— Louis Bélanger.
 2nd " — Lorenzo A. LeDuc.

THIRD GRADE (2ND. DIVISION).

READING.

- 1st Prize.—James Rigney.
 2nd " — Alexander McDonald.
 1st Acc.— Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd " — Pierre Brunelle.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.—Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd " — James Rigney.
 1st Acc.— Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " — Alexander McDonald.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—Alexander McDonald.
 2nd " — Pierre Brunelle.
 1st Acc.— Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd " — Oscar Malo.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.—Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " — Joachim O'Reilly.
 1st Acc.— Pierre Brunelle.
 2nd " — Alexander McDonald.

COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.—Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd " — James Rigney.
 1st Acc.— Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " — Alexander McDonald.

HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—Alexander McDonald.
 2nd " — Aristide Pélissier.
 1st Acc.— Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd " — Pierre Brunelle.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " — Alexander McDonald.
 1st Acc.— Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd " — Arthur Vallerand.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " — Joachim O'Reilly.
 1st Acc.— Pierre Brunelle.
 2nd " — Oscar Malo.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Pierre Brunelle.
 2nd " Joachim O'Reilly.
 1st Acc.—Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " Fízalam Perras.

BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.—Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " Pierre Brunelle.
 1st Acc.—Arthur Vallerand.
 2nd " James Rigney.

NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.—Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " Alfred Shirley.
 1st Acc.—Arthur Vallerand.
 2nd " Ernest Duverger.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize—Frédéric Lamoureux.
 2nd " William L. Murphy.
 1st Acc.—Joseph MacNamara.
 2nd " Avila J. Bourgeois.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize—William L. Murphy.
 2nd " Joseph MacNamara.
 1st Acc. George Dumais.
 2nd " Henri Christin.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize—William L. Murphy.
 2nd " Alphonse Larocque.
 1st Acc.—Henri Christin.
 2nd " Joseph MacNamara.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize—William L. Murphy.
 2nd " Adolphe Christin.
 1st Acc.—Henri Christin.
 2nd " Joseph MacNamara.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 1st Prize—Adolphe Christin.
 2nd " William L. Murphy.
 1st Acc.—Omer Allard.
 2nd " Henri Quesnel.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize—William L. Murphy.
 2nd " Adolphe Christin.
 1st Acc.—George Dumais.
 2nd " Omer Allard.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize—William L. Murphy.
 2nd " Adolphe Christin.
 1st Acc.—Adélaré Charron.
 2nd " Eugéne Larocque.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize—Rodolphe Léger.
 2nd " Arthur Beaulieu.
 1st Acc.—Eugéne Larocque.
 2nd " Adélaré Charron.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize.—Patrick Ryan.
 2nd " James Lavery.
 1st Acc.—Michael Mellon.
 2nd " Romeo Beaulieu.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—Peter Mellon.
 2nd " Romeo Beaulieu.
 1st Acc.—Michael Mellon.
 2nd " Charles O'Connor.

SACRED HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—Edouard Landry.
 2nd " Rodolphe Robidoux.
 1st Acc.—Joseph Robert.
 2nd " Michael Mellon.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Charles O'Connor.
 2nd " Peter Mellon.
 1st Acc.—Patrick Ryan.
 2nd " Romeo Beaulieu.

SPELLING

- 1st Prize.—Romeo Beaulieu.
 2nd " Michael Mellon.
 1st Acc.—Peter Mellon.
 2nd " Joseph Robert.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.—Romeo Beaulieu.
 2nd " Charles O'Connor.
 1st Acc.—Peter Mellon.
 2nd " Michael Mellon.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—Michael Mellon.
 2nd " Peter Mellon.
 1st Acc.—Henry Glassmacher.
 2nd " Edouard Landry.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Charles O'Connor.
 2nd " Romeo Beaulieu.
 1st Acc.—Peter Mellon.
 2nd " Michael Mellon.

FRENCH SECTION.

THIRD GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize.—Fizalam Perras.
 2nd " Joseph Tassé.
 1st Acc.—Eugène Thibert.
 2nd " Adolphe Christin.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.—Adolphe Christin.
 2nd " Fizalam Perras.
 1st Acc.—Ernest Duverger.
 2nd " Wilfrid Labelle.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—Adolphe Christin.
 2nd " Eugène Thibert.
 1st Acc.—Aristide Pélissier.
 2nd " Wilfrid Labelle.

COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.—Adolphe Christin.
 2nd " Wilfrid Labelle.
 1st Acc.—Rodolphe Letellier.
 2nd " Eugène Thibert.

ANALYSIS.

1st Prize.—Adolphe Christin.
 2nd “ Rodolphe Letellier.
 1st Acc.—Wilfrid Labelle.
 2nd “ Oscar Malo.

TRANSLATION.

1st Prize.—Adolphe Christin.
 2nd “ Fizalam Perras.
 1st Acc.—Ernest Duverger.
 2nd “ Wilfrid Labelle.

PENMANSHIP.

1st Prize—Ernest Valin.
 2nd “ Lorenzo Leduc.
 1st Acc.—Maxime Béland.
 2nd “ Joseph McGreevy.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.

1st Prize—Joseph Archambault.
 2nd “ Alphonse Larocque.
 1st Acc.—Arthur Bourgeois.
 2nd “ Henri Quesnel.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

1st Prize—Arthur Beaulieu.
 2nd “ Eugène Larocque.
 1st Acc.—Joseph Archambeault.
 2nd “ Higgins Dostalaire.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

1st Prize—Higgins Dostalaire.
 2nd “ Alphonse Larocque.
 1st Acc.—Eugène Larocque.
 2nd “ Joseph Archambault.

PARSING.

1st Prize—Alphonse Larocque.
 2nd “ Eugène Larocque.
 1st Acc.—Arthur Beaulieu.
 2nd “ Adolphe Charron.

TRANSLATION.

1st Prize—Alphonse Larocque.
 2nd “ Henri Quesnel.
 1st Acc.—Eugène Larocque.
 2nd “ Arthur Bourgeois.

PENMANSHIP.

1st Prize—Arthur Bourgeois.
 2nd “ Ovide Lafleur.
 1st Acc.—Henri Quesnel.
 2nd “ Arthur Beaulieu.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.

1st Prize—Joseph Robert.
 2nd “ Rodolphe Robidoux.
 1st Acc.—Romeo Beaulieu.
 2nd “ Edouard Landry.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

1st Prize—Romeo Beaulieu.
 2nd “ Edouard Landry.
 1st Acc.—Joseph Robert.
 2nd “ Hippolyte Moreau.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

1st Prize—Joseph Robert.
 2nd “ Romeo Beaulieu.
 1st Acc.—Edouard Landry.
 2nd “ Léopold Christin.

TRANSLATION.

1st Prize—Romeo Beaulieu.
 2nd “ Edouard Landry.
 1st Acc.—Ernest Daignault.
 2nd “ Léopold Christin.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.—Roméo Beaulieu.
 2nd “ Joseph Robert.
 1st Acc.—Edward Gleeson.
 2nd “ Ernest Daignault.

PREPARATORY FRENCH CLASS.

1ST DIVISION.

READING.

- 1st Prize.—Alfred Shirley.
 2nd “ William L. Murphy.
 1st Acc.—Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd “ Michael Brennan.

GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—Michael Brennan.
 2nd “ William L. Murphy.
 1st Acc.—Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd “ William Murphy.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize.—Michael Brennan.
 2nd “ William L. Murphy.
 1st Acc.—Joachim O'Reilly.
 2nd “ Alfred Shirley.

2ND DIVISION.

GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—James Rigney.
 2nd “ Michael Conway.
 1st Acc.—James Rooney.
 2nd “ Peter Mellon.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize.—James Rigney.
 2nd “ Michael Conway.
 1st Acc.—Peter Mellon.
 2nd “ James Rooney.

READING.

- 1st Prize.—James Rigney.
 2nd “ Michael Conway.
 1st Acc.—Peter Mellon.
 2nd “ John Teague.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.—John Teague.
 2nd “ Charles O'Connor.
 1st Acc.—Alfred Shirley.
 2nd “ John O'Neil.

DRAWING.

1ST DIVISION.

- 1st Prize.—Henri Quesnel.
 2nd “ Ernest Daignault.
 1st Acc.—Henry Glassmacher.
 2nd “ Michael Mellon.

2ND DIVISION.

- 1st Prize.—Adélarde Charron.
 2nd “ Eugène Thibet.
 1st Acc.—Alfred McGee.
 2nd “ Edward Gleeson.

PIANO.

- Prize.—Thomas Tétreau.
 1st Acc.—Omer Fauteux.
 2nd “ Louis Bonin.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

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SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. D. Guillet, O.M.I.
PREFECT	- - - -	Mr. John Donovan.
FIRST ASSISTANT	- - - -	Mr. Ernest Leonard.
SECOND ASSISTANT	- - - -	Mr. Duncan A. Campbell.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. James Collins.
TREASURER	- - - -	Mr. Donald R. McDonald.
COUNCILLORS	- - - -	{ Mr. Duncan R. McDonald. Mr. Jobson H. Paradis. Mr. Simon McNally. Mr. Patrick O'Brien.
SACRISTANS	- - - -	{ Mr. Rodolphe Paradis. Mr. Timothy Rigney.

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OFFICERS:

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SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. Pierre Brunelle.
TREASURER	- - - -	Mr. Edward Baskerville.
COUNCILLORS	- - - -	{ Mr. Darcy McGee. Mr. Ernest Valin. Mr. Oscar Paradis. Mr. Aloysius Plunkett.
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SECRETARY	-	-	-	Mr. Felix Devine.
TREASURER	-	-	-	Mr. John P. Donovan.
EXAMINING COMMITTEE	-	-	-	{ Mr. M. J. Fallon. Mr. Rodolphe Paradis. Mr. Jeremiah Moriarty. Mr. Francis French. Mr. James Collins.

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ENGLISH.

SENIOR.

OFFICERS.

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COMMITTEE	-	-	-	{ Mr. D. R. MacDonald. Mr. F. C. French. Mr. F. M. Devine.
SECRETARY	-	-	-	Mr. D. A. Campbell.

JUNIOR.

OFFICERS :

DIRECTOR	-	-	-	-	Rev. A. Dontenville, O.M.I., M.A.
COMMITTEE	-	-	-	-	{ Mr. F. McDougal. Mr. R. Sound. Mr. F. Holliney. Mr. T. McCaul.
SECRETARY	-	-	-	-	Mr. L. Kehoe.

FRENCH.

OFFICERS :

DIRECTOR	-	-	-	-	Rev. A. Duhaut, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	-	-	-	-	Mr. E. Groulx.
VICE-PRESIDENT	-	-	-	-	Mr. F. Landry.
COMMITTEE	-	-	-	-	{ Mr. E. Leonard. Mr. A. Charron. Mr. L. Raymond.
SECRETARY	-	-	-	-	Mr. F. Brunette.

READING ROOM.

OFFICERS :

DIRECTOR	-	-	-	-	Rev. J. H. Quinn, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE	-	-	-	-	Mr. J. P. Donovan.
SECRETARY	-	-	-	-	Mr. J. P. Smith.
TREASURER	-	-	-	-	Mr. J. Paradis.
LIBRARIANS	-	-	-	-	{ Mr. E. J. Léonard. Mr. N. D. Pound.
CURATORS	-	-	-	-	{ Mr. T. Donovan. Mr. D. McDonald. Mr. T. Curran. Mr. R. Paradis.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

DIRECTORS	- - -	{ Rev. D. N. Forget, O.M.I. Rev. C. Laporte, O.M.I. Rev. F. Jacob, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	- - -	M. J. Fallon.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT	- - -	E. J. Leonard.
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT	- - -	F. C. French.
RECORDING SECRETARY	- - -	D. A. Campbell.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	- - -	J. P. Smith.
TREASURER	- - -	J. P. Donovan. R. Paradis.
	T. M. Donovan.	

COMMITTEES:

FOOTBALL	- - -	{ M. J. Fallon. M. Guillet. W. J. Kehoe. F. C. French.
LACROSSE	- - -	{ D. R. McDonald. D. D. Campbell. F. Devine. W. L. McCauley.
BASEBALL	- - -	{ T. M. Donovan. O. Clark. R. Ivers. D. McDonald.
SNOW-SHOE	- - -	{ R. Paradis. D. V. Phalen. J. V. Smith.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT	- - -	M. Shea.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT	- - -	A. Rochon.
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT	- - -	J. MacNamara.
SECRETARY	- - -	P. Brunelle.
TREASURER	- - -	D. St. Pierre.
		{ Rev. F. Gagnon, O.M.I.
		{ W. P. Davis.
		{ O. Paradis.
COMMITTEE	- - -	{ L. Nevins.
		{ E. Valin.
		{ A. Plunkett.
		{ A. McDonald.
		{ L. Dandurand.
MANAGERS	- - -	{ E. Maguire.



CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

From September, 1888 to July, 1899.

Name.	Residence.	Province or Stat ^e .
Allard, Omer	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Archambault, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Archambault, Ludger	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Archambault, Alphonse	Vaudreuil,	Quebec.
Barrette, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Baskerville, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Batterton, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Baudry, Louis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beauchemin, Hormisas,	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Beaudin, Oswald	Maniwaki,	Quebec.
Beaulieu, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaulieu, Roméo	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaulieu, Jean Baptiste	Cacouna,	Quebec.
Béland, Maxime	Templeton,	Quebec.
Bélanger, Louis	Maiden,	Montana.
Bélanger, Samuel	Templeton,	Quebec.
Bélanger, Henri	South Dover,	Ontario.
Bernard, Emilo	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bessette, Louis	Montreal,	Quebec.
Bessette, Arcade	Iberville,	Quebec.
Binks, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Blain, de St. Aubin Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bonin, Louis	Haverhill,	Massachusetts.
Bourgeois, Avila	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brault, Adrien	Lacadie,	Quebec.
Breheney, James	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Brennan, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brophy, James P.	Gananoque,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Brogan, John	West Troy,	New York.
Brogan, Joseph	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Brunelle, Peter	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Brunette, Alfred	Montreal,	Quebec.
Brunette, François X.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Buckley, William	Syracuse,	New York.
Burke, Anthony,	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Burpee, Laurence	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cahalan, Daniel	Sommerville,	Massachusetts.
Cahill, Francis	Carleton Place,	Ontario.
Cabill, James	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Cain, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Campbell, William	South Finch,	Ontario.
Campbell, Vincent	South Finch,	Ontario.
Campbell, Bernard	South Finch,	Ontario.
Campbell, Duncan A.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
Cameron, Herbert	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Canning, Hugh	Scarborough J'ction,	Ontario.
Capbert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carrier, Omer	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrier, Henri	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrier, Maurice	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrirè, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cardinal, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cavanagh, Walter	Munster,	Ontario.
Chabot, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charlebois, Joseph	La pointe Claire,	Quebec.
Charlebois, Charles	L'Assomption,	Quebec.
Charlebois, Alphonse	Laprairie,	Quebec.
Choquette, Jean Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charron, Adélar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charron, Alphonse	Rockland,	Ontario.
Christin, Adolphe	Montreal,	Quebec.
Christin, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Christin, Leopold	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clancy, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clarke, Owen	Pantucket,	Massachusetts.
Clarke, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cleary, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Collins, James	Marlboro,	Massachusetts.
Colton, Walter	Picton,	Ontario.
Constantineau, George	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Copping, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cormier, Narcisse	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Conway, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Courtney, John	New Edinburgh,	Ontario.
Craig, John	Pittston,	Pennsylvania.
Crook, Samuel	New York.	New York.
Daigneault, Ernest	Hull,	Quebec.
Davey, Luke	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Davis, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dandurand, Léopold	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Daoust, Avila	Hull,	Quebec.
Debien, Thomas D'Arcy	Hardley,	Ontario.
Delaney, Mathew	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dervine, Patrick	Clinton,	Massachusetts.
Devine, Felix	Renfrew,	Ontario.
Devlin, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Donovan, John P.	Eganville,	Ontario.
Donovan, Timothy	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Donovan, James	Maniwaki,	Quebec.
Doones, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Doyle, Hugh	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Doyle, Frank	Belleville,	Ontario.
D'Orsonnens, George	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Dorion, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dostalaire, Higgins	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dubé, Patrick	Templeton,	Quebec.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Dubé, Achille	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dubé, Hector	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Duffy, John	Bogard,	Ontario.
Dufour, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dufresne, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dumais, Joseph R.	Ste. Scholastique,	Quebec.
Dunigan, John	Castile,	Ontario.
Durocher, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Durocher, Zéphirin	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Durocher, Joseph	N. D. de Lourdes,	Quebec.
Duverger, Ernest	Montreal,	Quebec.
Dyer, John	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Egleson, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Fallon, Michael	Kingston,	Ontario.
Fauteux, Omer	Montreal,	Quebec.
Finlay, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard	St. Raphael,	Ontario.
Flores, Gregorio,	San Cristoal,	Venezuela.
Flores, Andres	San Cristoal,	Venezuela.
Ford, George,	Marlboro.	Massachusetts.
Foster, William	Pittston,	Pennsylvania.
French, Francis	Renfrew,	Ontario.
French, Isaiah	Renfrew,	Ontario.
Furlong, Maurice	St. John,	New Brunswick
Gagnon, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gaudry, Albert	Hull,	Quebec.
Gaudet, Charles	St. Hyacinthe,	Quebec.
Geoffrion, Louis	Verchères,	Quebec.
Gibbons, Henri	New York,	New York.
Gingras, Albert	Buffalo,	New York.
Glassmacher, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gleeson, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gleason, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Globenski, Leopold	St. Eustache,	Quebec.
Gosselin, Arthur	Rock Village,	Ontario.
Graton, Napoleon	Hull,	Quebec.
Gray, George	Prescott,	Ontario.
Gravel, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Groulx, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Groulx, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Guilbert, Hilaire	Haverhill,	Massachusetts.
Hallisey, Stephen	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Higgins, Connell	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Hudon, Lucien	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ivers, Richard	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
James, Robert	Cambridge,	Massachusetts.
James, Joseph	Cambridge,	Massachusetts.
Kavanaugh, Simon	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Kearns, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Keeler, Edward	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Kehoe, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kehoe, Lewis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kennedy, John A.	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
Kennedy, Michael A.	Bolton,	N. Hampshire.
Koehler, Hugo	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Labelle, Wilfrid	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Labrecque, Omer	Suncook,	Massachusetts.
Lacoste, Polydore	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lacoste, Gustave	Hull,	Quebec.
Laferrière, Joseph	New Carlisle,	Quebec.
Lafleur, Ovide	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lajeunesse, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lambert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lamoureux, Frederick	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Landry, Edouard	Hull,	Quebec.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Landry, Joseph	Quebec,	Quebec.
Langevin, Alderic	Verchères,	Quebec.
Langlois, Joseph	Quebec,	Quebec.
Laplante, Oscar	Peterborough,	Ontario.
Larocque, Alphonse	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larocque, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larocque, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lavallée, Omer	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Lavery, James	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Leblanc, Armand	Joliette,	Quebec.
Leduc, Lorenzo	Hull,	Quebec.
Léger, Rodolphe	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lennan, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Letellier, Rodolphe	Peterborough,	Ontario.
L'Etoile, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Levêque, Hector	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Levêque, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Levêque, Taillefer	St. Boniface,	Manitoba.
Loneragan, Gerald	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Lyon, Lawrence	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Malo, Oscar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Malo, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Martin, Walter	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Masson, Damien	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Massue, Gustave	Varenes,	Quebec.
Meagher, John	Reade.	Ontario.
Mellon, Peter	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Mellon, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Miller, John	Cohoes,	New York.
Moran, James F.	Emelton,	Pennsylvania.
Moreau, Hyppolite,	St. John,	Quebec.
Morel, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Moriarty, Jeremiah	Orillia,	Ontario.
Murphy, Denis	Lake La Hache,	B. Columbia.

Name.	Residence	Province or State
Murphy, James	Lake La Hache,	B. Columbia.
Murphy, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy Leonard,	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Murphy, Bernard	Putnam,	Connecticut.
McCabe, James	Putnam,	Connecticut.
McCarthy, Charles	Prescott,	Ontario.
McCauley, Robert	Trenton,	Ontario.
McCaul, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McCauley, William	Dundee,	Quebec.
McCrea, George	Prescott,	Ontario.
McCrea, Charles	Troy,	New York.
McDermott, John	Eganville,	Ontario.
McDermott, Denis	Kingston,	Ontario.
McDonald, Roderick	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Donald R.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Alexander	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Duncan	Glensandfield,	Ontario.
McDonnell, Alexander	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDougal, Archibald	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougal, Francis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougal, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougal, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGarry, Peter	Almonte,	Ontario.
McGee, D'Arcy	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGee, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGee, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGee, Alfred	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGreevy, Henry	Quebec,	Quebec.
McGreevy, Joseph	Quebec,	Quebec.
McGreevy, Walter	Quebec,	Quebec.
McGuire, Edward	St. Catherines,	Ontario.
McKenna, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
McNally, Simon	Calumet,	Quebec.
McNally, William	Calumet,	Quebec.
McNamara, Joseph	Pittston,	Pensylvania.
O'Connell, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Flaherty, Frederic	Skaneateles,	New York.
O'Flaherty, Vincent	Skaneateles,	New York.
O'Keefe, Gerald	Charlestown,	Massachusetts.
O'Leary, Michael J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Neil, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Neil, John	Pittston,	Pennsylvania.
O'Reilly, Robert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Reilly, Joachim	Quio,	Quebec.
O'Reilly, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ortega, Raphael	New York,	New York.
Owens, Frederick	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Pageau, Elzéar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Panet, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Paradis, Oscar	St. John,	Quebec.
Paradis, Paul	St. John,	Quebec.
Paradis, Jobson	St. John,	Quebec.
Paradis, Rodolphe	St. John,	Quebec.
Paradis, Ernest	Montreal,	Quebec.
Pauzé, Albert	Templeton,	Quebec.
Pélissier, Aristide	Concord,	N. Hampshire.
Pelletier, Edgar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Perras, Fizalam	Embrum,	Ontario.
Perrault, Damien	Suncook,	Massachusetts.
Pérusse, Edward	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Phillon, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Plunkett, Aloysius	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Pinard, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.

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Pound, Nicholas	Little Falls,	New York.
Powers, Martin	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Proderick, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Provençal, Alfred	Suncook,	Massachusetts.
Quesnel, Henri	St. André Avellin,	Quebec.
Rainboth, Francis	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Raymond, Léon	San Francisco,	California.
Reddy, Anthony W.	New Brickport	Massachusetts.
Reddy, Anthony C.	New Brickport	Massachusetts.
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Rigney, James	Kingston,	Ontario.
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Robillard, Gustave	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Robillard, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Robillard, Albert	Rockvillage,	Ontario.
Rochon, Alfred	Hull,	Quebec.
Rocque, Napoléon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Rodgers, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Roger, Patrick	New Edinburgh,	Ontario.
Rooney, James	Pittston,	Pennsylvania.
Rowan, Edward	Troy,	New York.
Ryan, Anthony	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ryan, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sabourin, Arthur	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Sandford, Edward W.	Concord,	N. Hampshire.
Séguin, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Shea, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Shirley, Alfred	Providence,	Rhode Island.
Slaven, Michael	Orillia,	Ontario.
Slaven, Alexander W.	Orillia,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Smith, John P.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sparrow, Cecil	Alexandria,	Ontario.
Sullivan, Francis	Kingston,	Ontario.
St. Pierre, Delphis	Ripon,	Ontario.
Tassé, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Teague, John A.	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Tétreau, Thomas	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
Thibert, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Thibert, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Troy, Albert	Fallowfield,	Ontario.
Turgeon, Isidore	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Vadenais, Charles	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Vallerand, Arthur	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Vallerand, Edouard	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Valin, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Verreau, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Verreau, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Vincent, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Walsh, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Weir, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
White, Alban	Arnprior,	Ontario.
White, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.



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DOCTOR OF LAWS.

OLIVIER, ADOLPHE L., HON. THE Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1888

MASTERS OF ARTS.

COFFEY, J. F., B.A., . . . Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1884
 DONTENVILLE, A., O.M.I., B.A., . . . Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1883
 FORAN, THOMAS, B.A., Q.C., . . . Aylmer, P.Q. . . . 1875
 FRAWLEY, JOSEPH H., B.A., . . . New York, N.Y., . . . 1885
 GRIFFIN, JOHN J., B.A., . . . Lawrence, Mass., . . . 1883
 GAUVREAU, GERMAIN, O.M.I., B.A. Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1889
 LEYDEN, ALPHONSUS, B.A., . . . Toronto, (Ohio) . . . 1882
 MACCABE, ALEXANDER, B.A., . . . Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1877
 MARSAN, CELESTIN F., O.M.I., B.A., Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1882
 NELSON, FRANK, B.A., . . . Toronto, Ont., . . . 1884
 O'CONNOR, J., HON. . . . Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1884
 O'HAGAN, THOMAS, B.A., . . . Toronto, Ont., . . . 1885
 O'SULLIVAN, ED. F. HON. . . . Lawrence, Mass. . . . 1887
 PHELAN, DANIEL, B.A., M.D., . . . Kingston, Ont., . . . 1882
 WATERS, JOHN F., B.A. . . . Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1883

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ANGLIN, ARTHUR, . . . Toronto, Ont., . . . 1887
 ANGLIN, FRANCIS, . . . Toronto, Ont., . . . 1885

BARRY, WILLIAM H.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1879
BAUSET, EDOUARD,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1874
BOUCHER, GEORGE,	St. Edouard, P.Q.,	1885
BRUNET, ALEXANDRE,	Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.,	1880
BURNS, JAMES,	(Deceased),	1878
COFFEY, J.F.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1873
COLE, THOMAS,	Osgoode, Ont.,	1878
CONSTANTINEAU, H. A., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1885
DOHERTY, ANDREW P.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
DONAGHEY, JAMES,	(Deceased),	1881
DONOVAN, JOHN P.,	Eganville, Ont.,	1889
DONTENVILLE, AUGUSTIN, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1881
DORGAN, EUGENE A.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1887
EVANS, CHRISTOPHER, A.,	Pittsburg Pa.,	1883
FALLON, MICHAEL J.,	Kingston, Ont.,	1889
FARRELL, JAMES J.,	Webster, Mass.,	1887
FITZPATRICK, THOMAS J.,	Ashton, R. I.,	1883
FOLEY, JAMES P.,	Lindsay, Ont.,	1888
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GERIN LAJOIE, HENRI,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1878
GRIFFIN, JOHN J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
GROULX, EUGÈNE,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1889
HAGGERTY, WILLIAM,	Sidney Mines, N. S.,	1884
HAMILTON, CHARLES F.	North Sidney, C. B.,	1886
HERCKENRATH, WALTER A., O.M.I.,	Namaroneck, N.Y.	1888
IVERS, JOHN C.	Springfield, Mass.	1886
KEHOE, WILLIAM F.,	Ottawa, Ont.	1889
KELLY, JAMES P.F.,	East Boston, Mass.,	1879
LATCHFORD, FRANCIS,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1882
LAWLER, WILLIAM P.,	Lowell, Mass.,	1880
LEFEBVRE, JULES,	(Deceased)	1872
LEONARD, ERNEST J.,	Sweetsburg, P.Q.,	1889
LEYDEN, ALPHONSUS,	Toronto, Ohio,	1880
LUSSIER, ALFRED,	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
MARSAN, CELESTIN, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1880

MALONEY, JAMES A., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
MCDONALD, DONALD R.,	Alexandria, Ont.,	1889
MCEachen, RONALD J.,	Douglas, Ont.,	1883
McGOVERN, FARRELL J.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1883
McKENNA, MICHAEL,	Portland, N.B.,	1885
MONAGHAN, DANIEL,	Ottawa, Ont.	1888
MULLEN, HENRI J.,	Palgrave, Ont.,	1884
MURPHY, CHARLES,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
MURPHY, WILLIAM J., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1888
NELSON, FRANK,	Toronto, Ont.,	1880
O'HAGAN, THOMAS,	Toronto, Ont.,	1882
O'MALLEY, PATRICK J.,	Clinton, Mass.,	1888
O'MEARA JOHN,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1879
PARADIS, CHARLES, O.M.I.,	(Deceased)	1883
PHALEN, DAVID V.,	North Sydney,	1889
PHELAN, LEOPOLD,	North Gower, Ont.	1888
ROBERT, JOHN B.,	(Deceased)	1881
RYAN, PATRICK,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1884
SCOTT, WILLIAM L.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1884
SLOAN, JOHN,	Fallowfield, Ont.,	1878
SMITH, ARTHUR, M.D.,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1872
SMITH, WADE, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1889
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CONSTANTINO, ANTHIME,	St. Philippe d'Argenteuil,	1882
COUSINEAU, OSCAR,	Sarsfield, Ont.,	1882
DUNN, DANIEL J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1884
FREY, HENRI M.,	Buffalo, N.Y.,	1885
GUILLAUME, ADRIEN,	Embrun, Ont.,	1884
HURTEAU, DIOSCORE,	St. Lin, P.Q.,	1888
KENNEDY, CHARLES F.,	Springfield, Mass.,	1837
LEMOINE, GEORGE, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1884

MARS, PETER,	(Deceased),	1882
McKECHNIE, JAMES A., . .	Springfield, Mass., . .	1885
MOTARD, ALEXANDRE, . . .	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
McKINNON, WILLIAM D., . .	Melrose, P. E. I.,	1884
SULLIVAN, EDWARD F., . . .	Lawrence, Mass.,	1882
QUINN, JOSEPH,	Salem, Mass.,	1881



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3. Being of three years standing in the Faculty of Law.
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INTERNATIONAL LAW—Hall's International Law.

CRIMINAL LAW—Taschereau's Criminal Law.

JURISPRUDENCE—Maine's Ancient Law.

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THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Sacramentis in genere—De Baptismo
—De Confirmatione—De Eucharistia—De Penitentia—De Ex-
trema Unctione—De Ordine—De Matrimonio—De Deo Con-
summatore.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De Extrema Unctione—De Ordine—De Matri-
monio—De Censuris—De Indulgentiis—De Statibus particu-
laribus.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—De Veteris Novique Testamenti historicis libris—
Epistolæ Sti Pauli.

JUS CANONICUM.—De Rebus—De Judiciis.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A Jansenismo usque ad præsentem ætatem.

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—De panegyricis funebribus, polemicis aliisque
variis sacris orationibus—Principia et exercitia.

N.B.—Ceremoniæ et cantus ecclesiasticus accurate docentur.

Studies will be resumed in the school of Theology on Thursday,
September 12th, 1889.

