'FAX.

University of Halifax.

THE

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1880.

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

THE

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FOR THE YEAR

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All Communications should be addressed to "The Registrar of the University of Halifax, Halifax, N. S."

For a Summary of Alterations in the Regulations, see page 35.

HALIFAX, N. S.
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1880.

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Almanac and Calendar.

1880.

JANUARY.

1	Th.	
2	F.	
3	Sa.	
4	SU.	2nd Sunday after Christmas.
5	M.	Dalhousie College—Class Lectures resumed.
6	Tu.	Epiphany.
7	W.	St. Mary's College—Second Term begins. St. Francis Xavier's College — Second Term begins. Technological Institute—Second Term begins. Acadia College—Second Term begins.
8	Th.	
9	F.	King's College—Lent Term begins.
10	Sa.	
11	SU.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
12	M.	
13	Tu.	
14	W.	
15	Th.	
16	F.	Dalhousie College established, 1823.
17	Sa.	
18	SU.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
19	M.	
20	Tu.	
21	W.	
22	Th.	
23	F.	
24	Sa.	
25	SU.	Septuagesima.
26	M.	
27	Tu.	
28	W.	
29	Th.	
30	F.	
31	Sa.	

FEBRUARY.

1	SU.	Sexagesima Sunday.
2	M.	
3	Tu.	
4	W.	
5	Th.	
6	F.	
7	Sa.	
8	SU.	Quinquagesima Sunday.
9	M.	
10	Tu.	
11	W.	Ash Wednesday.
12	Th.	
13	F.	
14	Sa.	
15	SU.	1st Sunday in Lent.
16	M.	
17	Tu.	
18	W.	
19	Th.	
20	F.	
21	Sa.	
22	SU.	2nd Sunday in Lent.
23	M.	
24	Tu.	
25	W.	
26	Th.	
27	F.	
28	Sa.	
29	SU.	3rd Sunday in Lent.

MARCH.

1	M.	
2	Tu.	
3	W.	
4	Th.	
5	F.	
6	Sa.	
7	SU.	4th Sunday in Lent.
8	M.	
9	Tu.	
10	W.	
11	Th.	
12	F.	
13	Sa.	
14	SU.	5th Sunday in Lent.
15	M.	King's College—Terminal Examinations begin.
16	Tu.	
17	W.	St. Patrick's Day. Mount Allison Wesleyan College —Semi-Terminal Examinations begin.
18	Th.	
19	F.	
20	Sa.	King's College—Lent Term ends.
21	SU.	Palm Sunday.
22	M.	
23	Tu.	
24	W.	
25	Th.	Technological Institute—Second Term ends.
26	F.	Good Friday.
27	Sa.	
28	SU.	Easter Day.
29	M.	
30	Tu.	Last day for the reception of Certificates for First M. B., Second M. B., and M. D., Examinations.
31	W.	

APRIL.

1	Th.	Dalhousie College—Last day Class Lectures.
2	F.	
3	Sa.	
4	SU.	1st Sunday after Easter.
5	M.	King's College—Easter Term begins.
6	Tu.	King's College—Responsions begin.
7	W.	Dalhousie College—Examinations begin. Technological Institute—Third Term begins.
8	Th.	
9	F.	
10	Sa.	
11	SU.	2nd Sunday after Easter.
12	M.	
13	Tu.	
14	W.	
15	Th.	
16	F.	St. Mary's College—Terminal Examinations begin.
17	Sa.	
18	SU.	3rd Sunday after Easter.
19	M.	
20	Tu.	
21	W.	Dalhousie College—Session closes. Meeting of D. C. Convocation.
22	Th.	
23	F.	St. George's Day.
24	Sa.	
25	SU.	4th Sunday after Easter.
26	M.	Dalhousie College—Summer Session opens.
27	Tu.	
28	W.	
29	Th.	
30	F.	

MAY.

1	Sa.	
2	SU.	Rogation Sunday.
3	M.	Registration of Candidates for First M. B., Second M. B., and M. D., Examinations.
4	Tu.	First M. B., Second M. B., and M. D., Examinations.
5	W.	Id.———Id.———Id.———
6	Th.	Id.———Id.———Id.———Ascension Day.
7	F.	Second M. B., and M. D., Examinations.
8	Sa.	
9	SU.	Sunday after Ascension.
10	M.	First M. B. Examination, *viva voce.*
11	Tu.	Id ———
12	W.	
13	Th.	
14	F.	
15	Sa.	
16	SU.	Whit Sunday.
17	M.	
18	Tu.	
19	W.	
20	Th.	Mount Allison Wesleyan College—Terminal Examinations begin.
21	F.	
22	Sa.	
23	SU.	Trinity Sunday.
24	M.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Tu.	
26	W.	
27	Th.	Acadia College—Terminal Examinations begin. Corpus Christi.
28	F.	
29	Sa.	
30	SU.	1st Sunday after Trinity.
31	M.	

JUNE.

1	Tu.	Acadia College—Terminal Examinations begin.
2	W.	Mt. Allison Wesleyan College Commencement. Close of Session.
3	Th.	Acadia College Anniversary. Close of Session.
4	F.	
5	Sa.	
6	SU.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
7	M.	
8	Tu.	Publication of First M. B., Second M. B., and M. D., Pass Lists.
9	W.	
10	Th.	
11	F.	
12	Sa.	King's College—Degree and Terminal Examinations begin.
13	SU.	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
14	M.	
15	Tu.	
16	W.	St. Mary's College—Terminal Examinations begin.
17	Th.	
18	F.	
19	Sa.	
20	SU.	4th Sunday after Trinity. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	M.	Last day for reception of Certificates for First B. A., Second B. A., First B. Sc., Second B. Sc., First LL. B., and Second LL. B., Examinations. Settlement of Halifax, 1749.
22	Tu.	
23	W.	
24	Th.	King's College Encœnia.
25	F.	Technological Institute—Session closes.
26	Sa.	
27	SU.	5th Sunday after Trinity.
28	M.	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838. Dalhousie College—Examinations begin. Gilchrist Scholarship (University of London) Examination begins.
29	Tu.	
30	W.	Dalhousie College—Summer Session closes. St. Francis Xavier's College—Session closes.

JULY.

1	Th.	
2	F.	St. Mary's College. Close of Session.
3	Sa.	
4	SU.	6th Sunday after Trinity.
5	M.	
6	Tu.	
7	W.	
8	Th.	
9	F.	Dalhousie College. End of Summer Session.
10	Sa.	
11	SU.	7th Sunday after Trinity.
12	M.	
13	Tu.	
14	W.	
15	Th.	
16	F.	
17	Sa.	
18	SU.	8th Sunday after Trinity.
19	M.	Registration of Candidates for First B.A., Second B.A., First B.Sc., Second B.Sc., First LL.B, and Second LL.B., Examinations.
20	Tu.	First B.A., Second B.A., First B.Sc., Second B.Sc., First LL.B., and Second LL.B., Examinations.
21	W.	Id.——— Id.——— Id.———
22	Th.	Id.——— Id.——— Id.———
23	F.	Id.——— Second LL.B. Honours.
24	Sa.	Second B.A. Honours. Id.———
25	SU.	9th Sunday after Trinity.
26	M.	Second B.A. Honours.
27	Tu.	Id.———
28	W.	Publication of First LL.B., and Second LL.B., Pass Lists.
29	Th.	
30	F.	
31	Sa.	Publication of Second LL.B. Honours List.

AUGUST.

1	SU.	10th Sunday after Trinity.
2	M.	
3	Tu.	
4	W.	Publication of First B. A., Second B. A., First B. Sc., and Second B. Sc., Pass Lists.
5	Th.	
6	F.	
7	Sa.	Publication of Second B. A. Honours List.
8	SU.	11th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M.	Last day for the reception of Certificates for Matriculation Examination.
10	Tu.	
11	W.	
12	Th.	
13	F.	
14	Sa.	
15	SU.	12th Sunday after Trinity.
16	M.	
17	Tu.	
18	W.	
19	Th.	
20	F.	
21	Sa.	
22	SU.	13th Sunday after Trinity.
23	M.	
24	Tu.	
25	W.	
26	Th.	Mount Allison Wesleyan College—Session begins.
27	F.	
28	Sa.	
29	SU.	14th Sunday after Trinity.
30	M.	
31	Tu.	

SEPTEMBER.

1	W.	
2	Th.	St. Mary's College—Session opens.
3	F.	Acadia College—Session opens.
4	Sa.	
5	SU.	15th Sunday after Trinity.
6	M.	Registration of Candidates for Matriculation.
7	Tu.	Matriculation Examination.
8	W.	Id.——— Annual Meeting of Convocation. Public Presentation for Degrees. St. Francis Xavier's College—Session opens.
9	Th.	Id.———
10	F.	
11	Sa.	
12	SU.	16th Sunday after Trinity.
13	M.	First meeting of University Senate, 1876.
14	Tu.	
15	W.	
16	Th.	
17	F.	
18	Sa.	
19	SU.	17th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M.	
21	Tu.	Publication of Matriculation Pass List.
22	W.	
23	Th.	
24	F.	
25	Sa.	
26	SU.	18th Sunday after Trinity.
27	M.	
28	Tu.	
29	W.	
30	Th.	

OCTOBER.

1	F.	
2	Sa.	King's College—Michaelmas Term begins. Matriculation Examination.
3	SU.	19th Sunday after Trinity.
4	M.	
5	Tu.	
6	W.	
7	Th.	
8	F.	
9	Sa.	
10	SU.	20th Sunday after Trinity.
11	M.	
12	Tu.	
13	W.	
14	Th.	
15	F.	
16	Sa.	
17	SU.	21st Sunday after Trinity.
18	M.	
19	Tu.	
20	W.	
21	Th.	
22	F.	
23	Sa.	
24	SU.	22nd Sunday after Trinity.
25	M.	
26	Tu.	
27	W.	Dalhousie College. Winter Session begins. Matriculation Examination.
28	Th.	
29	F.	
30	Sa.	
31	SU.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.

NOVEMBER.

1	M.	
2	Tu.	
3	W.	
4	Th.	
5	F.	
6	Sa.	
7	SU.	24th Sunday after Trinity.
8	M.	
9	Tu.	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
10	W.	
11	Th.	
12	F.	
13	Sa.	
14	SU.	25th Sunday after Trinity.
15	M.	
16	Tu.	
17	W.	
18	Th.	
19	F.	
20	Sa.	
21	SU.	26th Sunday after Trinity.
22	M.	
23	Tu.	
24	W.	
25	Th.	
26	F.	
27	Sa.	
28	SU.	Advent Sunday.
29	M.	
30	Tu.	St. Andrew's Day.

DECEMBER.

1	W.	
2	Th.	
3	F.	
4	Sa.	
5	SU.	2nd Sunday in Advent.
6	M.	
7	Tu.	
8	W.	
9	Th.	Acadia College—Terminal Examinations begin.
10	F.	
11	Sa.	
12	SU.	3rd Sunday in Advent.
13	M.	
14	Tu.	
15	W.	
16	Th.	Acadia College—First Term Ends.
17	F.	
18	Sa.	
19	SU.	4th Sunday in Advent.
20	M.	King's College—Michaelmas Term ends. St. Mary's College—Terminal Examinations begin.
21	Tu.	
22	W.	St. Francis Xavier's College—First Term ends.
23	Th.	Mount Allison Wesleyan College—First Term ends.
24	F.	
25	Sa.	Christmas Day.
26	SU.	Sunday after Christmas.
27	M.	Convocation Fees for 1882 fall due.
28	Tu.	
29	W.	Annual Meeting of Senate.
30	Th.	
31	F.	

THE UNIVERSITY ACT, 1876.

(Passed the 4th day of April, A. D. 1876.)

Whereas, it is desirable to establish one University for the whole of Nova Scotia, on the model of the University of London, for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province, and of enabling all denominations and classes, including those persons whose circumstances preclude them from following a regular course of study in any of the existing Colleges or Universities, to obtain academical degrees:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:

1. A Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and twenty-four Fellows, to be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, by the Governor in Council, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned; all the persons on whom respectively any of the institutions following conferred any degrees in any branch of knowledge other than theology, that is to say: King's College, at Windsor, in the County of Hants; Acadia College, at Wolfville, in the County of Kings; Dalhousie College and Saint Mary's College, in the City of Halifax; Saint Francis Xavier's College at Antigonishe, and Mount Allison Wesleyan College, at Sackville, New Brunswick; and all the persons on whom respectively the University hereby created may hereafter confer any degree, are hereby declared and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "University of Halifax."

2. The Corporation may purchase, take and hold real and personal estate not exceeding the annual value of thirty thousand dollars; such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing or acquiring the same; and may grant, sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same; as may be deemed expedient for the interest of the University.

3. The Corporation shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows and Graduates; and there shall be twenty-four Fellows exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being. The Fellows shall be such persons as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint as Fellows, and as shall be appointed as Fellows by the members of the Senate under the power hereinafter contained; and the Graduates shall be the persons on whom respectively any of the institutions mentioned in the first section conferred any degrees, and the persons on whom respectively the University hereby created shall hereafter confer degrees.

4. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the University.

5. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chancellor of such University, either by death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor in Council shall nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such vacancy; and in the

meantime the duties of the Chancellor shall be performed by the Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor under the provision hereinafter contained; and the Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow so performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have all such powers as are hereby given to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or to the Senate.

6. The office of Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be an annual office; and the first Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore provided for shall go out of office on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and the members of the Senate shall, at a sitting to be held by them for that purpose, on some day within a month before the expiration of the tenure of such office, of which due notice will be given, elect some one of the Fellows of the University to be the Vice-Chancellor, and so from time to time annually; or, in case of the death, resignation or other avoidance of any such Vice-Chancellor before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a meeting to be held by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other of the said Fellows to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation or other avoidance shall happen; and, until such election, the duties of Vice-Chancellor shall be performed by the Senior Fellow for the time being. The seniority of the Fellows first appointed shall be determined by the order in which their names shall appear in the instrument of appointment, or in the announcement of their appointment in the *Royal Gazette*, and the seniority of Fellows afterwards appointed or elected at the same time, by the order in which their names shall appear in the instrument of appointment or the instrument or certificate of election.

7. If at any time by death, resignation or otherwise, a vacancy shall be created in the body of the Fellows, then, and so often as the same shall occur, new Fellows shall be appointed in the manner herein provided, so that the number of twenty-four Fellows may be kept complete, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

8. To all vacancies which shall from time to time occur while the number of Fellows shall amount to or exceed seventeen, exclusively of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint a new Fellow or new Fellows.

9. Until the number of Fellows of the University, who shall have been selected from a list of persons to be nominated by Convocation under the power hereinafter contained, shall amount to or exceed six, every second Fellow, or one out of every two Fellows who shall be thereafter appointed by the Governor in Council, shall be chosen from a list of three persons to be nominated by Convocation under the power hereinafter contained; and when and so soon as there shall be six Fellows for the time being who shall have been so selected, thenceforth every fourth Fellow, or one out of every four Fellows who shall be thereafter appointed by the Governor in Council, shall be chosen out of a list of three persons to be nominated by Convocation as aforesaid.

10. If at any time by death, resignation or otherwise, the number of the Fellows of the University shall be reduced below the number of seventeen, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then in such case, and so often as the same shall happen the members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given, elect eight or more fit and proper persons to be Fellows in addition to the then remaining Fellows; to the end that, by means of such election, the number of twenty-four Fellows of such University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University; but at least one-fourth of the whole number of Fellows who shall be so elected by the Senate shall be chosen from a list of persons to be nominated by Convocation, such list to contain three times the number of persons

to be selected therefrom. Until the number of members of Convocation shall exceed twenty, the power of nominating persons for Fellowship herein conferred on Convocation shall be exercised by the Senate of the University.

11. The following Graduates of the University for the time being shall constitute the Convocation of the University, that is to say, all Doctors of Law, Doctors of Medicine, Doctors of Science, and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Law and Bachelors of Medicine of two years' standing and all Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of three years' standing, and also all Graduates holding such other degrees to be hereafter conferred by the University, as shall be recognized as qualification for admission to Convocation by resolution of Convocation in manner hereinafter provided; and the standing of all the Graduates on whom degrees were conferred by the various Universities and Colleges now existing and in the third section particularly mentioned, shall be computed from the respective times when such degrees were actually conferred, precisely as if the University hereby created had been then in existence and had conferred the same degrees, except that no Graduate of any of such Universities or Colleges, shall be admitted as a member of Convocation, who shall not, within one year from the time this Act goes into operation, cause his name and such further particulars as may be required, to be entered on the Register of Convocation hereinafter mentioned.

12. A Register of the Graduates constituting for the time being the Convocation of the University of Halifax, shall be kept by such officer, and in such manner as the Senate of such University shall from time to time appoint and direct, which Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation is not so entitled to vote. Such Graduates present and future, shall pay such reasonable annual fees in that behalf, and at such times and with such liberty to compound for the same as the Senate with the concurrence of Convocation, and with the approbation of the Provincial Secretary, shall from time to time direct, and such Senate may make such Bye-Laws and Regulations as may be deemed expedient for taking off the name of any such Graduate as aforesaid for non-payment of such fees, and for reinstating such name on such terms as they shall by such Bye-Laws prescribe in that behalf.

13. The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia for the time being shall be the Visitor of the University with authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors, as often as to such Lieutenant-Governor shall seem meet.

14. The Senate for the time being shall have the entire management and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University of Halifax; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended to be promoted by the University. And such Senate shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any Bye-Laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Province or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examinations for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the meeting of the Senate and the meetings of the Convocation, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the University not otherwise expressly provided for by this Act. And all such Bye-Laws and Regulations when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; all such Bye-Laws and Regulations having been first submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for such Senate to impose

on any person any compulsory religious examination or test; nor to do or cause or suffer to be done anything that would render it necessary or advisable with a view to Academical success or distinction, that any person should pursue the study of any materialistic or sceptical system of logic or mental or moral philosophy.

15. All questions which shall come before the Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of such decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; or in the absence of both a Chairman shall be chosen by the members present, or the major part of them.

16. The Senate for the time being of the University shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove, all Examiners, officers and servants of such University.

17. The Convocation of the University shall have the powers following (that is to say),—The power of nominating three persons for every Fellow to be appointed in the manner hereinbefore mentioned from a List nominated by the Convocation, as provided by this Act; with power to the Convocation if it shall think fit, to enable absent members of the Convocation to vote on such nominations of Lists by Voting-Papers, in such form or to such effect, and to be signed, transmitted, verified and recorded in such manner and subject to such regulations and provisions as the Convocation may from time to time determine, but not so to vote on any other matter. The power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matter. The power of deciding as to the recognition, upon such terms as the Senate shall propose, of any degree to be hereafter conferred under this Act, other than degrees in Arts, Laws, Science and Medicine, as a qualification for admission to Convocation. The power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation. The power of appointing and removing a Clerk of Convocation, and of prescribing his duties. Except as expressly hereby provided, the Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in or have any control over the affairs of the University.

18. Once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a meeting of Convocation.

19. If fifteen or more members of Convocation shall, by writing under their hands, require the Chairman for the time being of Convocation, to be appointed as hereinafter prescribed, to convene an extraordinary meeting of Convocation, and such requisition shall express the object of the meeting required to be called, it shall be lawful for the Chairman to convene a meeting of Convocation, provided always, that after the first of such extraordinary meetings no such extraordinary meeting shall be so convened until the expiration of three calendar months from the last of such extraordinary meetings, and provided also that no matter shall be discussed at any such extraordinary meeting, except the matter for the discussion whereof it was convened.

20. The Senate shall provide a proper place for the meetings of Convocation; and the proceedings of any meeting of Convocation shall be transmitted to the Senate at the next following meeting of the Senate.

21. Notice of the meetings of Convocation shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine. Whenever the Provincial Secretary for the time being of this Province shall notify to the Senate that the Governor in Council is desirous of appointing a Fellow or a number of Fellows, and of having

submitted to such Governor in Council a list of persons from which to select such Fellow or Fellows, then the Senate shall, as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, convene a meeting of Convocation; and such meeting shall nominate three persons not being Fellows if one Fellow is to be appointed, or three times as many persons not being Fellows as there shall be Fellows to be so appointed, if there shall be more than one Fellow to be appointed.

22. A person shall be appointed by the Senate to preside at the first meeting of Convocation; and at such meeting a standing Chairman of Convocation shall be chosen by the members present or the major part of them.

23. The office of Chairman of Convocation shall be an office held for the term of three years, unless sooner determined by death, resignation, or otherwise; but the Chairman shall be eligible for re-election. Within the year preceding the expiration of every term of such officer, or in case of the death or resignation of the Chairman, or any vacancy of such office, the members of Convocation present at any meeting duly convened, or the major part of them, shall elect a Chairman, who if elected during the term of office of any Chairman, shall hold office three years after the expiration of the tenure of office of such Chairman, and if elected during a vacancy, then till the expiration of the third year after the commencement of such vacancy. If from any cause no Chairman is elected to succeed any Chairman for the time being, then such last mentioned Chairman shall continue in office until his successor is appointed.

24. If the Chairman shall be absent at the time of the meeting of Convocation, or if there shall be a vacancy in the office, then, before proceeding to business, the members of Convocation then present, or the major part of them, shall elect a Chairman, who shall hold office during such meeting only.

25. All questions which shall come before Convocation shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to nominations of list of Fellows, be decided by the majority of the members present exclusive of the Chairman; but the Chairman, at any meeting thereof, shall, in case of an equality of votes, have a casting vote.

26. No question shall be decided at any meeting of Convocation, unless twenty members at least shall be present.

27. Any meeting of Convocation shall have power to adjourn to a future day.

28. Once at least in every year the Senate of the University shall cause to be held an examination of candidates for degrees; and on every such examination the candidates shall be examined by examiners appointed for the purpose by the Senate, and on every such examination the candidates shall be examined in as many branches of general knowledge as such Senate shall consider the most fitting subjects of such examination.

29. Persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science, and any other degrees which the Senate of the University may hereafter from time to time determine to confer, in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained, other than degrees in Medicine and Surgery, on satisfying such Senate that they respectively have completed in any of the Institutions thereinafter mentioned, whilst in connection with the University hereby created, or any other Institution for the time being in connection with such University, as hereinafter provided for, the course of instruction which such Senate shall from time to time by regulation in that behalf determine.

30. The following institutions shall be in connection with the University of Halifax, for the purpose set forth in the last preceding section, that is to say: King's College, at Windsor; Dalhousie College, and Saint

Mary's College, in the City of Halifax; Acadia College, at Wolfville; the College of St. Francis Xavier, at Antigonishe; and Mount Allison Wesleyan College, at Sackville, New Brunswick; and it shall be lawful for the Senate, with the consent of the Governor in Council, from time to time to alter and amend the list of Institutions in connection with such University, by adding any other Institutions thereunto.

31. Persons not educated in any of such institutions for the time being connected with such University, shall be admitted as candidates for Matriculation, and for any of the degrees hereby authorized to be conferred by such University of Halifax, other than degrees in Medicine or Surgery, on such conditions as the Senate, by regulations in that behalf shall from time to time determine.

32. For the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery, and for the improvement of Medical Education, in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy, it shall be the duty of the Senate from time to time to report to the Governor in Council what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere from which it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of such Senate, to admit candidates for Medical degrees, such report to be approved by the Governor in Council; and no persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master in Surgery, to be conferred by the University of Halifax, unless they shall satisfy such Senate, that such persons have, in one or more of such Institutions or Schools, completed the course of instruction which such Senate, by regulation in that behalf, shall determine; and no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Master in Surgery unless he shall be previously a Bachelor of Medicine of such University, and it shall be lawful for such Senate, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to vary, alter, and amend any such report, by striking out any of such Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereunto.

33. The Senate of the University shall have power to examine for, and after examination to confer, in such mode and on compliance by the candidates with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine, the several or such as they shall think fit of the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Laws Science and Medicine and Master in Surgery; and also to confer the several degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in any departments of knowledge whatever, except Theology, as such Senate, by regulation in that behalf, shall from time to time determine, and whether such departments of knowledge shall or shall not include any portion of the departments of knowledge for which degrees in Arts, Law, Science and Medicine, or any of them are authorized to be conferred by this Act; and such reasonable fees may be charged for, or in any respect of such Examination and degrees respectively or either of them as such Senate, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, shall from time to time direct.

34. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any of such degrees, together with such particulars as such Senate shall from time to time determine; and every such candidate shall, if otherwise approved by such Senate, and if they shall think fit, receive from the Chancellor a certificate under the Seal of the University of Halifax, and signed by such Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the degree allowed by such Senate to be taken by him, shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as such Senate shall deem fitting to be stated therein.

35. The Senate of the University shall also have power to confer any of such degrees as *Ad Eundem* degrees; but no degree so conferred shall, without the consent of Convocation in each case, entitle the holder thereof to be or become a member of Convocation.

36. Such Senate shall have power to examine for and, after examination to grant, in such mode and on compliance by the candidates with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine, Certificates of Proficiency in such branches of knowledge as such Senate shall from time to time by regulations made in that behalf determine; and in addition to the examination of candidates for Degrees in this Act mentioned and ordained,such Senate may cause to be held from time to time examinations of persons, who shall have prosecuted the study of such branches of knowledge, and who shall be candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency, as aforesaid, subject to such regulations as by the Senate shall from time to time be made in that behalf; and on every such examination the candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed by such Senate; and at the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any such Certificate, together with such particulars as the Senate shall from time to time determine ; and he shall, if otherwise approved by such Senate, and if they shall think fit, receive from the Chancellor a Certificate, under the Seal of the University of Halifax, and signed by such Chancellor or in his absence or incapacity by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the branch or branches of knowledge, in respect of which he has been allowed by such Senate to obtain the Certificate, shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as the Senate shall deem fitting to be stated therein. And such reasonable fees may be charged for or in respect of such examination and Certificate of Proficiency, respectively or either of them, as such Senate with the approbation of the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

37. All Fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund, for the payment of the expenses of the University of Halifax, under the directions and regulations of the Governor in Council, to whom the accounts of Income and Expenditure of the University shall once in every year be submitted; which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the Governor in Council may direct.

38. All By-Laws and regulations made by the Senate, from time to time in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned, shall be submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council, as hereinbefore provided.

39. This Act shall be construed and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense for the University; as well in the Provincial Courts of Law and Equity, as elsewhere.

40. The Senate shall annually report to the Governor in Council, at such time as he shall appoint, upon the transactions of the University during the year preceding such Report, and upon the general state and prospects of the same, and such other particulars as such Senate shall deem proper, or as the Governor in Council shall require; the Senate shall also, whenever required so to do, by the Governor in Council, report specially upon any matters or subjects connected with the University; and every such annual or special report shall be laid before the Legislature of Nova Scotia at its then, or next ensuing Session.

41 A sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University, to meet the expenses incidental to the organization of the University, and its operations during the first year of its existence, and a like sum in each succeeding year. No portion of such sum shall be expended, without the approval of the Governor in Council for the purpose first had and obtained.

42. This Act may be cited as "The University Act, 1876."

AN ACT TO AMEND THE "UNIVERSITY ACT, 1876."

(Passed 12th day of April, 1877.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act hereby amended, Graduates of any of the Institutians mentioned in the First and Thirtieth Sections of such Act, shall be allowed to enter their names on the Register of the Convocation of the University at any time prior to the first day of January next following the date of the expiration of three years after the first holding of the Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of Halifax.*

2. The HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE is hereby added to the list of Institutions mentioned in the first section of the Act amended, and the Graduates of such Medical College shall be entitled to all the privileges conferred by such Act upon the Graduates of such Institutions; as fully as if the name and title of such Medical College had been included in the list contained in such section.

3. Section 41 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted:—The sum of Two Thousand Dollars mentioned in Section 41 of the said Act, shall hereafter be paid by the Superintendent of Education at the same times and in the same manner as the grants to the several Colleges receiving aid from the Public Treasury are now paid; and such amount shall be expended from time to time under the direction and by the authority of the Senate for the purposes of such University.

4. So much of Chapter 28 of the Acts of 1876, entitled "An Act to establish a Provincial University," or of any other enactment as is inconsistent with this Act is repealed.

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* The Second (Final) B. A. Examination was held for the first time on the 5th August, 1879. The privilege specified in clause will therefore cease on the 31st December, 1882.

The University.

Visitor.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Chancellor.

REV. GEORGE W. HILL, M. A., D. C. L.

Vice-Chancellor.

WILLIAM J. STAIRS, Esq.

Fellows.

HON. MR. JUSTICE WILKINS, D C.L.
HON. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L., Q.C.
VERY REV. JAMES ROSS, D. D., Principal, Dalhousie College.
PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D., F.I.C., President, Technological Institute.
VERY REV. A. McKNIGHT, D.D., Principal, Presbyterian Theological Hall.
REV. JOHN DART, M. A., D.C.L., President, King's College.
REV. JOHN AMBROSE, M A.
REV. THOMAS J. DALY, M.A.
REV. RONALD MACDONALD, B.A.
HON. P. CARTERET HILL, D.C.L., Q.C.
PROFESSOR D. F. HIGGINS, M.A., Acadia College.
EDWARD FARRELL, Esq., B.A., M.D.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
DAVID ALLISON Esq., LL. D., Superintendent of Education.
JAMES R. INCH, Esq., M.A., LL. D., President, Mount Allison Wesleyan College.
HON. LAWRENCE G. POWER, B.A., LL. B.
REV. E. M. SAUNDERS, M. A.
HON. J. S. D. THOMPSON, Attorney-General.
R. S BLACK, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, President, Halifax Medical College.
ALEXANDER P. REID, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, Superintendent Provincial Hospital for the Insane.
HON. JUDGE JOHNSTON, M.A.
REV. ALEXANDER McGREGOR.
REV. DAVID HONEYMAN, D.C.L., F.G.S.
REV. THOMAS A. HIGGINS, M.A.

Registrar.

FREDERICK C. SUMICHRAST, Esq.

Chairman of Convocation.

MALACHY B. DALY, Esq., B.A., M.P.

Clerk of Convocation.

BRENTON H. EATON, Esq., M.A.

Examiners.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics.—Professor A. D. Smith, M.A., and Rev. Professor W. E. Wilson, M.A.

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor A. G. Macdonald, M.A., and Professor D. F. Higgins, M.A.

English Language and Literature.—President J. R. Inch, LL.D., and Professor J. B. Currie, B.A.

The French and German Languages.—James Liechti, Esq., and F. C. Sumichrast, Esq.

Hebrew.—Rev. Professor C. Stewart, D.D., and Rev. Professor J. Currie.

Chemistry.—Professor G. Lawson, Ph.D., LL.D., F.I.C., and Professor J. W. Spencer, B.A. Sc., M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S.

Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.—Very Rev. Principal McKnight, D.D., and Rev. R. Macdonald, B.A.

Constitutional History and Political Economy.—Hon. L. G. Power, B.A., LL.B., and John Y. Payzant, M.A.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor A. G. Macdonald, M.A., and Professor D. F. Higgins, M.A.

Chemistry.—Professor G. Lawson, Ph.D., LL.D., F.I.C., and Professor J. W. Spencer, B.A. Sc., M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S.

Botany.—J. Somers, Esq., M.D., and A. W. H. Lindsay, Esq., M.D.

Zoology.—J. Matthew Jones, Esq.

Geology.—Professor H. Y. Hind, M.A., and Rev. D. Honeyman, D.C.L., F.G.S.

The French and German Languages.—James Liechti, Esq., and F. C. Sumichrast, Esq.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Jurisprudence and Roman Law.—Hon. S. L. Shannon, D.C.L., Q.C., and M. H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Constitutional Law and Constitutional and Legal History.—Hon L. G. Power, B.A., LL.B., and John Y. Payzant, Esq., M.A.

Common and Statute Law.—J. Norman Ritchie, Esq., M.A., Q.C., and H. McD. Henry, Esq., LL.B.

Equity and Real Property Law.—Hon. Judge Johnston, M.A., Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General, and W. Graham, Esq., B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—A. J. Cowie, Esq., M.D., and J. F. [illegible] M.D.

Corrigendum.

In list of Examiners, in Faculty of Arts and in Faculty of Science, Department of *Mathematics and Physics*, the names of Examiners should be:—

PROFESSOR A. G. MACDONALD, M.A., *and* F. H. EATON, ESQ., M.A.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—[illegible] Esq., M.D., Montreal, and A. H. Woodill, Esq., M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence.—A. Lawson, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

Examiners.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics.—Professor A. D. Smith, M.A., and Rev. Professor W. E. Wilson, M.A.

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor A. G. Macdonald, M.A., and Professor D. F. Higgins, M.A.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor A. G. Macdonald, M.A., and Professor D. F. Higgins, M.A.

Chemistry.—Professor G. Lawson, Ph.D., LL.D., F.I.C., and Professor J. W. Spencer, B.A. Sc., M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S.

Botany.—J. Somers, Esq., M.D., and A. W. H. Lindsay, Esq., M.D.

Zoology.—J. Matthew Jones, Esq.

Geology.—Professor H. Y. Hind, M.A., and Rev. D. Honeyman, D.C.L., F.G.S.

The French and German Languages.—James Liechti, Esq., and F. C. Sumichrast, Esq.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Jurisprudence and Roman Law.—Hon. S. L. Shannon, D.C.L., Q.C., and M. H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Constitutional Law and Constitutional and Legal History.—Hon L. G. Power, B.A., LL.B., and John Y. Payzant, Esq., M.A.

Common and Statute Law.—J. Norman Ritchie, Esq., M.A., Q.C., and H. McD. Henry, Esq., LL.B.

Equity and Real Property Law.—Hon. Judge Johnston, M.A., Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General, and W. Graham, Esq., B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—A. J. Cowie, Esq., M.D., and J. F. Black, Esq., M.D.

Physiology—H. Shaw, Esq., M.D., and J. Somers, Esq., M.D.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.—Professor G. Lawson, Ph.D., LL.D., F.I.C., and Professor J. W. Spencer, B.A.Sc., M.A., Ph. D., F.G.S.

Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.—G. L. Sinclair, Esq., M.D., and T. Ternan, Esq., M.D., R.N.

Botany.—Benjamin G. Page, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., and A. W. H. Lindsay, Esq., M.D.

Surgery and Clinical Surgery.—W. H. Hingston, Esq., M.D., Montreal, and E. Farrell, Esq., B.A., M.D.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine —Hon. D. McN. Parker, M.D., and A. P. Reid, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.C.P. and S., Canada.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—D. C. McCallum, Esq., M.D., Montreal, and A. H. Woodill, Esq., M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence.—A. Lawson, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

RULES

FOR

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet on the last Wednesday of December in each year, provided such Wednesday be not Christmas day, in which case the Meeting shall take place on the following day, and may continue in session by adjournment.

2. Special Sessions may be called by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, and shall be called as often as the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor or Fellow performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, shall be requested by Ten Members of the Senate, by writing under their hands, to call such Special Meeting which request shall specify the subjects to be discussed at such meeting.

3. The Summonses for the Regular Sessions and for Special Sessions, or for the adjourned meetings thereof, shall be issued by the Registrar under the direction of the Chancellor, and be sent through the Post-Office to each Member. Summonses for the regular Sessions and for Special Sessions shall be sent at least Ten days before the day of meeting, and those for Special Sessions shall specify the business which is to be brought forward.

4. No business shall be introduced at any Special Session in addition to that specified in the Summons.

5. The order of proceedings at meetings of the Senate shall be:—

(1.) The Registrar to call the roll of Members and to read Minutes of last meeting.
(2.) Notices of Reconsideration.
(3.) Letters received since last meeting to be read.
(4.) Notices of intended motions to be given.
(5.) Reports of Committees to be read.
(6.) Business remaining from last meeting to be disposed of.

6. No discussion shall take place on the papers handed in until after the business remaining from last meeting has been disposed of, unless upon a motion duly made and seconded, and concurred in by two-thirds of the Members of the Senate present.

7. The rules which usually obtain in deliberative Assemblies shall prevail in the discussions of the Senate. Whenever a difference of opinion arises respecting any order or rule, the same shall be decided by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Presiding Officer.

8. No Member shall speak upon any subject which has not been committed to writing, and moved and seconded, or which he does not intend to make the subject of a motion.

9. When the question has been entirely put by the Presiding Officer, no Member shall speak upon the subject before voting.

10. Any Member may require the Yeas and Nays to be entered on the Minutes, but no Member shall be permitted to enter the grounds of his dissent.

11. No subject which has been disposed of by a majority vote shall be again brought up at the meeting at which it was so disposed of. A Member, however, may, by giving notice of reconsideration, introduce the subject on the next day of meeting, immediately after the reading of the Minutes for the day on which the notice shall have been given, but no notice of reconsideration shall stay action upon the resolution to which it refers, unless by the consent of the Senate.

12. Any rule or by-law relating to the order of business or other question of order may be suspended upon a three-fourths vote of the Senate.

OF THE CORPORATE SEAL.

The Corporate Seal shall be kept in such place of deposit and in such charge as the Chancellor shall from time to time direct, and it shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, who shall attest such sealing by his signature.

OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed annually by the Senate, and shall be removable at pleasure by the Senate.

2. The duties of the Registrar shall be to take charge of the records and papers of the University, and to keep the same properly arranged for convenient reference in such place as shall be appointed by the Chancellor; to keep regular entries, in a form to be approved of by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, of the names of all persons who shall be Candidates for Matriculation, Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honour; of all Examiners who shall from time to time be appointed, and of all such particulars connected with each Examination as the Chancellor or Vice-

Chancellor shall direct; to conduct all necessary correspondence under the supervision of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and to keep proper records thereof; to attend all meetings of Senate, and to keep regular Minutes of all the proceedings thereof; to prepare all resolutions, reports or other papers which the Senate may direct, and all copies which may be required of any such documents or papers; to prepare and countersign all official documents, and generally to discharge such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Senate, or, when the Senate is not in session, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

3. The Salary of the Registrar shall be annually fixed by the Senate.

4. Should a Messenger be required he shall be appointed by the Chancellor, and his salary be determined by the Senate.

OF THE TIMES OF CONFERRING DEGREES.

1. The Convocation for conferring Degrees shall be held in the month of———*

2. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, on or before the tenth day of January in every year, to give public notice of the days when the regular Annual Examinations for the year will commence, and when the Convocation for conferring Degrees will be held.

OF FEES.

For Matriculation	$ 2 00
" Ad Eundem Statum	2 00
" First B. A.	5 00
" Second B. A.	5 00
" Degree of M. A.	10 00
" First B. Sc.	5 00
" Second B. Sc.	5 00
" First Ll. B.	6 00
" Second Ll. B.	10 00
" First M. B.	10 00
" Second M. B.	10 00
" M. D.	10 00
" Ad Eundem Gradum	10 00
" Every Subsequent Degree	10 00

CONVOCATION.

For Admission to membership	$ 1 00
" Registration, (annual)	1 00
" Life Composition	5 00

* The Convocation for Conferring Degrees will be held this year on the 8th September.

INSTITUTIONS

AFFILIATED WITH

THE UNIVERSITY.

King's College, Windsor.

Acadia College, Wolfville.

Dalhousie College, Halifax.

St. Mary's College, Halifax.

St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish.

Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B.

The Halifax Medical College, Halifax.

Trinity Medical School, Toronto, Ont.

The Technological Institute, Halifax.

INSTITUTIONS

FROM WHICH THE UNIVERSITY RECEIVES CERTIFICATES FOR

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

CANADA.

Coburg.—Medical Faculty of Victoria College.
Halefax.—Halifax Medical College. Medical Department of Dalhousie College, formerly in operation.
Kingston.—Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Montreal.—McGill College. St. Lawrence School of Medicine. Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Quebec.—Laval University.
Toronto.—University College. Trinity Medical School.

UNITED STATES.

Boston.—Harvard Medical College.
New York.—University of the City of New York. College of Physicians and Surgeons. Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
Philadelphia.—University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College.

ENGLAND.

Bath.—Bath United Hospital.
Bedford.—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.
Birmingham.—Queen's College. General Hospital. Queen's Hospital.
Bristol.—Medical School. Infirmary. St. Peter's Hospital. General Hospital.
Cambridge.—University Medical School and Addenbrook's Hospital.
Exeter.—Devon and Exeter Hospital.
Haslar.—The Royal Naval Hospital.
Hull.—Hull and East Riding of York School of Medicine, &c.
Leeds.—School of Medicine. General Infirmary.
Leicester.—Leicester Infirmary.
Liverpool.—Royal Infirmary School of Medicine. Royal Infirmary Fever Hospital. Northern Hospital. Royal Southern Hospital.
London.—University College. King's College. London Hospital. Middlesex Hospital. Charing Cross Hospital. St. Thomas's Hospital. St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Westminster Hospital. Guy's Hospital. The Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary. The Royal College of Chemistry. St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. Brompton Hospital for Consumption, *for three months' Medical Practice.* Royal South London Dispensary. Carey-Street Dispensary. St. Luke's Hospital and Bethlehem Royal Hospital, *for attendance at a Lunatic Asylum.*

Manchester.—The Owens College (Manchester Royal.) School of Medicine. The Union Hospital. The Royal Infirmary.

Netley.—Royal Victoria Hospital.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham. College of Medicine and Practical Science. The Infirmary. Borough Lunatic Asylum, *for attendance at a Lunatic Asylum.*

Northampton.—The General Infirmary.

Norwich.—Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Nottingham.—The General Hospital.

Sheffield.—The Sheffield Medical Institution.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—King's College and University. Royal Infirmary.

Edinburgh.—University of Edinburgh. Medical and Surgical School, Surgeon's Hall. Royal Infirmary.

Glasgow.—University of Glasgow. Andersonian Institution. Royal Infirmary.

IRELAND.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

Belfast.—Belfast General Hospital.

Cork.—Cork North Infirmary and South Infirmary, in conjunction.

Dublin.—The Ledwich School of Surgery and Medicine (formerly the Original School of Anatomy, &c.) Peter Street. School of Physic in Ireland. School of Medicine of the Catholic University. Carmichael School of Anatomy, &c. St. Vincent's Hospital. Mercer's Hospital. Jervis-Street Hospital. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Meath Hospital. City of Dublin Hospital. Coombe Lying-in Hospital. Dr. Steven's Hospital. Adelaide Hospital. Mater Misericordiæ Hospital. Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

Maryborough.—Queen's County Infirmary.

INSTITUTIONS

From which the University receives Certificates of Attendance on Courses of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, for

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

King's College, Windsor.

Acadia College, Wolfville.

Dalhousie College, Halifax.

St. Mary's College, Halifax.

St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonishe.

Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B.

SUMMARY

OF THE MORE IMPORTANT

ADDITIONS TO THE REGULATIONS.

Attention is called to the following additions, which will be found embodied in the text of the Regulations:—

REGULATIONS FOR MATRICULATION.

The Certificates of Candidates are to be sent in to the Registrar, together with notice of optional subjects selected, at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING DEGREES IN ARTS.

The Examinations for FIRST B.A., and SECOND B.A., will be held *simultaneously* on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

The Examinations for SECOND B.A. HONOURS will begin immediately after the close of the SECOND B. A. Pass Examination.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING DEGREES IN SCIENCE.

The Examinations for FIRST B.Sc., and SECOND B.Sc., will be held *simultaneously* on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING DEGREES IN LAW.

The Examinations for SECOND LL.B. HONOURS will begin immediately after the close of the SECOND LL.B. Pass Examinations.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING TEXT-BOOKS.

The second regulation has been amended as follows: Where several Text-Books are in any subject SUGGESTED, Candidates may use any one of them, or any group of them, as the case may be; but in all such cases the Candidates shall notify the Registrar, at the time of transmitting their Certificates, of the Text-Book or Text-Books used by them; and the Registrar, in his notification to the Examiners in these subjects, shall give a list of all the books used by the several Candidates.

EXAMINATIONS IN 1880.

The following are the dates at which the several Examinations for the year 1880 will commence :—

MATRICULATION—Tuesday, September 7.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—First B. A. and Second B. A., Tuesday, July 20. Second B. A. Honours, Saturday, July 24.

BACHELOR F SCIENCE—First B. Sc. and Second B. Sc., Tuesday, July 20.

BACHELOR OF LAWS—First LL. B., and Second LL. B., Tuesday, July 20. Second LL. B. Honours, Thursday, July 22.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE—First M. B., and Second M. B., Tuesday, May 4.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE—Tuesday, May 4.

LATEST DATES FOR RECEPTION OF CERTIFICATES AT REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

MATRICULATION—Monday, August 9.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—First B. A., and Second B. A., Monday, June 21.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—First B. Sc., and Second B. Sc., Monday, June 21.

BACHELOR OF LAWS—First LL. B., and Second LL. B., Monday, June 21.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE—First M. B., and Second M. B., Wednesday, March 30.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE—Wednesday, March 30.

REGULATION

RESPECTING

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Every Candidate is required to notify the Registrar, at the time of his transmitting his Certificates, of the optional subject or subjects in which he proposes to offer himself for examination.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING TEXT-BOOKS.

1. Where a Text-Book in any subject is SUGGESTED or RECOMMENDED, and not actually PRESCRIBED, the intention is merely to indicate the nature and extent of the knowledge of the subject expected from Candidates.

2. Where several Text-Books are in any subject SUGGESTED, Candidates may use any one of them, or any group of them, as the case may be. But in all such cases the Candidates shall notify the Registrar at the time of transmitting their Certificates, of the Text-Book or Text-Books used by them; and the Registrar, in his notification to the Examiners in these subjects, shall give a list of all the books used by the several Candidates.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

FOR

MATRICULATION AND DEGREES IN ARTS.

1. Upon the request of the Governing Board of any of the Colleges in connection with the University as to Matriculation and Arts, the Senate may appoint Examinations to be held at such places as they see fit.

2. These Examinations will be carried on simultaneously with the Examinations in Halifax, under the supervision of Sub-Examiners appointed by the Senate. The Answers of the Candidates at the Local Examinations will be reviewed by the Examiners at the same time with the answers of the Candidates examined in Halifax; and a List of the Candidates who have passed at each Local Examination will be published, at the time fixed by the Regulations, at the place where such Examination has been held.

3. The Regulations respecting the transmission of Certificates to the Registrar, the Fees payable to the University, the times and the mode of conducting the Examinations and the arrangement of the Candidates after Examination, are the same for all Candidates.

4. In all cases where Local Examinations are held in places outside of the City of Halifax, they shall be conducted by Sub-Examiners appointed by the Senate, not resident in the localities where the Examinations are being held, and not connected with the Institutions whose students are being examined.

5. Applications for Local Examinations other than from the Governing Board of any of the affiliated Colleges, must be made through the Registrar, and state the number of Candidates undertaking to present themselves at such Examination.

6. The expense of holding Local Examinations outside of the affiliated Colleges, can in no case be borne by the University.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-EXAMINERS

APPOINTED TO CONDUCT

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

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1. Each Sub-Examiner is expected to be at the post assigned to him sufficiently long before the commencement of the Examination, to be able to inspect the arrangements made for the accommodation of Candidates, and to make any alteration which may seem to him necessary. The essential point to be secured is the placing of Candidates in such a manner that they shall be at a distance from each other which shall preclude the possibility of copying, and that every individual shall be under the eye of the Sub-Examiner.

2. The Sub-Examiner is authorized to admit all Candidates who have given to the Registrar the proper Notice of their intention to present themselves, and is expected to examine for himself the Certificates of Age or Character (as the case may be) which Candidates are required by the Regulations to have produced, and which will be forwarded by the Registrar.

3. The Sub-Examiner is required to see that each Candidate enters in the Register-sheet, immediately after one of the numbers already entered in the first column of that sheet, his *full* Name, without abbreviation; his usual Place of Abode (*i.e.* that which he considers his *home*); his Age; the College, School, or other Institution in which, or the Teacher under whom, he may have received his preparatory Education; and the Place of his Birth. The Sub-Examiner will insert the description of the Candidate's Certificate, which he will then return to the Candidate.

4. Each Candidate from whom a Fee is required by the Regulations will pay the same to the Sub-Examiner; the Sub-Examiner will be accountable for the Fee to the Registrar of the University. The Sub-Examiner will, upon payment of the Fee, deliver to the Candidate a Card of Admission, after writing thereon the *Number* which (after compliance with Instruction 3) stands opposite the Candidate's name on the Register-sheet.

5. Before the commencement of the Examination, the Sub-Examiner will assign the places of the Candidates, disposing these numerically, and laying on the table or desk before the seat of each Candidate a Slip, inscribed with the Number of the individual who is to occupy that particular place. The places first assigned are to be occupied by the same Candidates throughout the whole period of Examination.

6. At the hour appointed for the commencement of each portion of the Examination, the Sub-Examiner will personally open, in the presence of the Candidates, the sealed packet containing the Examination-Papers appointed for it, and will distribute these to the Candidates. He will allow for each paper the time specified, and no more. He will instruct the Candidates to enter the *Numbers* assigned to them, and not their names, on their Answer-books.

7. At the conclusion of each portion of the Examination, the Sub-Examiner will collect the Answers, and make them up into a sealed packet, which he will at once forward to the Registrar.

8. During the whole Examination, it will be the business of the Sub-Examiner to maintain a constant supervision over the Candidates, so as to preclude the possibility of their availing themselves of unfair assistance. No Candidate is to be admitted to any portion of the Examination after the lapse of half-an-hour from the time of its commencement. No Candidate is to be allowed to leave the room, save on account of urgent necessity, before he has completed his Answers. And no Examination-Paper is to be taken out of the room, until after the lapse of half-an-hour from the commencement of that portion of the Examination to which it relates.

9. From the time of the commencement of each portion of the Examination, the Sub-Examiner is required to exclude from the Examination-Room all persons save the Candidates actually engaged in it; and to prevent any communication on the part of Candidates, either among themselves, or with any other persons.

10. The Sub-Examiner is empowered to discontinue the Examination of any Candidate who may misconduct himself.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

AT ALL EXAMINATIONS.

1. Any Candidate detected in copying from the Papers of another Candidate, or in improperly obtaining any assistance whatever from another Candidate, or from any person outside the Examination-Room, or in improperly introducing any book or manuscript into the Examination-Room, will be at once dismissed.

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

3. Every Candidate is required to write his Number *very distinctly* at the top of the first page of *each* of his Answer-books; and is warned that for any book not distinctly bearing his Number he is liable not to receive credit from the Examiners.

4. Every Candidate is required to leave his Answer-books on the *outside* of the blotting-book; and is warned that if any portion of his answers be left upon *separate* leaves, or within or underneath the blotting-book, such portion may not improbably be lost.

5. Every Candidate is expected to make his own arrangements for acquainting himself with the results of the Examination. The duty of the Officers of the University ends with the publication of those results at the place at which the Examination is held; and they cannot undertake to supply information respecting them to Candidates at a distance.

REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION.

N. B.—Candidates for any Degrees granted by this University are required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Nevertheless Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination in King's College, Windsor; Acadia College, Wolfville; Dalhousie College, Halifax; Saint Mary's College, Halifax; Saint Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish; Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, New Brunswick; the Halifax Medical College; the University of Toronto; are admitted to the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws who have graduated in any of the Universities in the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada, or who shall have passed the Preliminary Examination required from students at law or articled clerks in this Province or in any other province of the Dominion, and shall have *bona fide* begun their law studies or been regularly articled, previous to the holding of the first MATRICULATION EXAMINATION * of this University, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of these facts, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws without having matriculated as aforesaid.

During the year 1880, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or of Bachelor of Science, who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of this fact, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or of Bachelor of Science without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

Matriculants in this University are admitted *ad eundem statum* in King's College, Windsor; Dalhousie College, Halifax; Saint Mary's College, Halifax; Saint Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish; Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N. B.; the Halifax Medical College, and the University of Toronto.

There shall be one Examination for MATRICULATION in each year, commencing on the first Tuesday of September.†

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* The First Matriculation Examination was held on the 4th September, 1877.

† This Examination may be held not only in the City of Halifax, but also, under special arrangement (see page 38), in other parts of the Province.

No Candidate shall be admitted to the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION unless he have produced a Certificate* showing that he has completed his Sixteenth year, and a Certificate of Good Conduct. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

A Fee of Two Dollars shall be paid at Matriculation. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.† If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Written or Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

CLASSICS.

LATIN.

Two Latin subjects to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously from the undermentioned works:‡

Cæsar.....One Book.
Ovid.....One Book of the Metamorphoses.
Virgil.....One Book of the Æneid.
Cicero.....One of the four Catilinarian Orations.

Grammar.

Simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin. (Text-Book *suggested*§: Smith's Principia Latina, Part I.)
Questions will be set in History and Geography, arising out of the Books prescribed.

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* A certified copy of the Baptismal Register, or a Certificate from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, is required *in every case in which it can possibly be obtained*. In other cases the best evidence procurable is admitted. The Certificates of each Candidate are returned to him when he enters his name on the Register; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificates is acknowledged by the Registrar.

† Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University.

‡ The LATIN subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882, are:—
For 1880:—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book I.; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book III.
For 1881:—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book VI.; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book VI.
For 1882:—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book VI., *Ovid*, Metamorphoses, Book I.

§ See Regulations on page 37.

GREEK.*

One Book of Xenophon's Anabasis or Cyropædia, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously.
Grammar.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of Square Root.
Proportion. Interest.
(Text-Books *suggested*†: Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. Colenso's Arithmetic.)

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities, including Fractions.
Simple Equations and Surds.
(Text-Books *suggested*†: Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. Colenso's Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra.)

GEOMETRY.

First and Second Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.
(Text-Books *suggested*†: Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Todhunter's Geometry. Pott's Elements of Euclid.)

ENGLISH.

Grammar and Analysis.
(Text-Book *suggested*†: Smith's School Manual of English Grammar.)
Outlines of English History. Outlines of Canadian History.
General Geography.
(Text-Books *suggested*†: Calkin's General Geography. Miles' School History of Canada.)

In Matriculating for Degrees other than in Arts, Candidates will be allowed to take any one of the following subjects as an equivalent for Greek, viz:—

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

FRENCH;

GERMAN.

Candidates are required to notify the Registrar, at the time of their transmitting their Certificates, of the optional

* The GREEK Subjects for 1880, 1881 and 1882 are:—
For 1880:—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book I.
For 1881:—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book IV.
For 1882:—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book III.

† See Regulations on page 37.

subject in which they propose to offer themselves for examination.

A. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, and Optics.
(Text-Books *suggested* †: Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy. Wormell's Natural Philosophy.)

B. FRENCH.

Two Books of Voltaire's Charles XII., or of Fénelon's Télémaque or Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's Paul et Virginie, to be selected by the Senate not less that two years previously.*
Grammar: the Accidence.
(Text-Books *suggested* †: Pujol, De Fivas, Fasquelle, Caron, Brachet's Elementary French Grammar, Part I.)
Translation of simple and easy sentences from English into French.
(Text-Book *suggested* †: Smith's French Principia, Part I.)

C. GERMAN.

Portions of Adler's Reader, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously.‡
Grammar: the Accidence.
(Text-Books *suggested* †: Otto. Ahn.)
Translation of simple and easy sentences of English into German.
(Text-Book *suggested* †: Smith's German Principia, Part I.)

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Latin.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Greek; Natural Philosophy; French; or German.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Mathematics.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. English Grammar and Analysis.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. History and Geography.

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† See Regulations on page 37.

* The FRENCH Subjects for 1880, 1881 and 1882, are:—
For 1880:—*Bernardin de Saint-Pierre*, Paul et Virginie.
For 1881:—*Voltaire*, Charles XII., Books III., and IV.
For 1882:—*Fénelon*, Télémaque, Books I. and II.

‡ The GERMAN Subjects for 1880, 1881 and 1882, are:—
For 1880:—Adler's Reader, Part III., Nos. 4 and 8, and Part IV.
For 1881:—Adler's Reader, Parts I. and IV.
For 1882:—Adler's Reader, Part II.

The Examiners shall, within Ten Days after the Examination, publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in the order of proficiency.

A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each successful Candidate who may apply for it, as soon as the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

If in the opinion of the Examiners the Candidates placed first on the Pass List shall possess sufficient merit, the first among such Candidates shall receive

THE CHANCELLOR'S GOLD MEDAL,

presented by REV. G. W. HILL, M.A., D.C.L., Chancellor of the University; the second among such Candidates shall receive a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Forty Dollars; and the third among such Candidates shall receive a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Twenty Dollars.

ARTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

CANDIDATES for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS shall be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION and to pass Two subsequent Examinations.* Nevertheless Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination in King's College, Windsor; Acadia College, Wolfville; Dalhousie College, Halifax; St. Mary's College, Halifax; St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish; Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, New Brunswick; the Halifax Medical College; or the University of Toronto, are admitted to the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

The Certificate of Grade A. License, issued by the Council of Public Instruction of Nova Scotia, will be accepted from Candidates for FIRST B. A. in lieu of the Certificate of Matriculation of this University.

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

The FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical year† of the time of his passing the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION; nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

Bachelors of Science of this University shall be required, at the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION, to pass only in those subjects in which they have not been previously examined.

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* The Pass Examinations may be held not only in the City of Halifax, but also, under special arrangement (see page 38), in other parts of the Province.

† By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year.

Examiners will mark on the Examination Papers the papers or questions which may be omitted by such Candidates.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.* If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST B. A. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice in respect to the privilege aforesaid being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Written or Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *viva voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:

CLASSICS.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Two Latin subjects, the one in prose, the other in verse, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of the undermentioned authors †:—

Virgil .....The Eclogues; or two Books of the Georgics; or two Books of the Æneid.
Horace.....The Odes; or the Satires; or the Epistles.
Cicero.....One of the Orations; or one Book from any of the Philosophical or Rhetorical works.
Livy.....One Book.
Tacitus.....The Germania and Agricola; or one Book of either the Annals or the Histories.

HISTORY.

Roman History to the Battle of Actium.
(Text-Book *suggested* ‡: Liddell's History of Rome.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Ancient Geography of Italy, Sicily, Gaul, and Spain.

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* Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.

† The LATIN Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882 are:—
For 1880:—*Cicero*, Pro Milone; *Virgil*, The Eclogues.
For 1881:—*Cicero*, Pro Milone; *Horace*, The Satires.
For 1882:—*Livy*, Book II.; *Horace*, The Satires.

‡ See Regulations on page 37.

Latin Prose Composition.

Short passages of English to be translated into Latin.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: Smith's Principia Latina, Part IV. Arnold's Prose Composition, Practical Introduction, Part I.)

Grammar.

A more extended knowledge than required at Matriculation.

The Greek Language.

Two Books, one of Homer, and one of Xenophon, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously.†
Questions in History and Geography arising out of the Books prescribed.
Grammar.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.

To end of Quadratic Equations.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions.
Proportion and Variation.
Permutation and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem for the Positive Integral Exponent.
Nature and Use of Logarithms.
Interest and Annuities.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. Colenso's Algebra. Olney's Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra for Colleges.)

Geometry.

Euclid, Books 3, 4, and 6, and Books 11 and 12.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Todhunter's Geometry. Potts' Elements of Euclid. Davies' Legendre's Geometry.)

Analytical Geometry.

The Straight Line and the Circle, referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's General Geometry.)

Plane Trigonometry.

To the end of the solution of Triangles.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: Hamblin Smith's Plane Trigonometry. Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. Colenso's Plane Trigonometry.)

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* See Regulations on page 37.
† The Greek Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882 are:—
For 1880:—*Homer*, Odyssey, Book VI.; *Xenophon*, Memorabilia, Book III.
For 1881:—*Homer*, Iliad, Book V.; *Xenophon*, Memorabilia, Book III.
For 1882:—*Homer*, Iliad, Book V.; *Xenophon*, Cyropædia, Book I.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The Grammatical Structure of the Language.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: Angus' Handbook of the English Tongue. Adams' Elements of the English Language. Mason's English Grammar.)
One play of Shakespeare, and other special subjects to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate.†

CHEMISTRY.

General Principles.
Matter, simple and compound. Elements and their classification. Chemical affinity. Chemical combinations and mechanical mixture. Solution. Laws of Combination by weight and volume. Equivalent and Atomic Numbers. Atomic Theory.
Chemical Notation and Nomenclature. Use of Formulæ and Equations.
Outlines of Crystallography. Isomorphism. Dimorphism.
Chemical action of Light, Heat and Electricity, including Quantitative Relations. Theory of Photographic Process.
The Metalloids. Occurence in Nature. Modes of Preparation.
Oxygen. Ozone.
Hydrogen. Water.
Nitrogen. Atmosphere. Diffusion of Gases. Oxide of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid. Ammonia.
Chlorine. Bromine and Iodine. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of Bleaching.
Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid.
Sulphur. Sulphurous Acid. Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. Other Oxygen compounds of Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Bisulphide of Carbon.
Phosphorus. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen.
Theory of Acids. Monobasic, Dibasic and Tribasic Acids.
Carbon. Carbon Monoxide, and Carbon Dioxide. Principal Hydrogen compounds of Carbon. Manufacture of Coal Gas. Nature of Combustion. Structure of Flame. Oxydizing, reducing, and illuminating effects.
Silicon and Boron. Compounds with Metalloids. Silicic Acid.
Metals. General characters. Occurence in Nature. Metallurgical Processes. Alloys. Classification.
General properties of Oxides, Hydrates, Sulphides, Chlorides, Carbonates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Silicates.
Potassium. Nitre. Gunpowder. Theory of the action of Gunpowder.
Sodium. Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda.
Barium. Strontium. Calcium. Mortars. Cements. Gypsum.
Magnesium. Aluminium. Clay. Porcelain. Glass.
Iron. Cast Iron. Wrought Iron. Steel.
Manganese. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Zinc. Cadmium. Lead. Manufacture of White Lead.

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* See Regulations on page 37.
† The ENGLISH Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882 are :—
For 1880 :—*Shakespeare*, Macbeth.
Bacon, Essays, I.-XXVIII.
For 1881 :—*Shakespeare*, Hamlet.
Macaulay, Essay on Sir Wm. Temple.
For 1882 :—*Shakespeare*, King Lear.
Macaulay, Essay on Milton.

Copper. Mercury. Amalgams. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony. Silver. Gold. Platinum.
Principal Compounds of the Metals with the non-Metallic Elements. Metallic Salts. Theory of Salts.
Theory of Spectrum Analysis.
Principles of Organic Chemistry. Classification of Organic compounds based upon the atomicity of Carbon.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: Fowne's Manual of Elementary Chemistry. Elliott and Storer's Chemistry. Roscoe's Chemistry. Wilson's Chemistry. Thorpe's Chemistry.)

LOGIC.

Logic, as far as Syllogisms inclusive.
The Elements of Induction.
(Text-Books *suggested* *: W. S. Jevon's Elementary Lessons in Logic. Fowler's Elements of Logic, Vol. I., Deductive; Vol. II., Inductive. Whately's Logic (except for Induction.) Treatise on Logic in Tongiorgi's Philosophy.)

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:

TUESDAY.

Morning 10 *to* 1. Latin.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Greek.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Geometry and Algebra.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Analytical Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Chemistry.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. English Language and Literature.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Logic.

Within Ten Days after the Examination the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions, the First in the order of proficiency, and the Second in alphabetical order.

A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each successful Candidate who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate in the

* See Regulations on page 37.

First Division shall possess sufficient merit, the first among such Candidates shall receive a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Seventy-Five Dollars; the second shall receive a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Fifty Dollars; the third a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Forty Dollars, and the fourth a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Thirty-Five Dollars.

SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION.

The SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical year* of the time of his passing the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION, nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.† If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND B. A. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Written or printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded for putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *viva voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

[*N. B.*—The first two Departments, Classics and Mathematics and Physics, are *compulsory*, (except that Spherical Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry may be omitted by Candidates who pass in all the Classical subjects, and that one subject in Greek and one subject in Latin may be omitted

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* See Note 2, page 47.

† Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.

by Candidates who pass in all the subjects of Mathematics and Physics.) Of the remaining three Departments, French, or German, or Hebrew; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Constitutional History and Political Economy, *two* are compulsory.

Candidates are required to notify the Registrar, at the time of transmitting their Certificates, of the optional subjects in which they propose to offer themselves for Examination.]

CLASSICS.

The Latin and the Greek Languages.

Two Latin and two Greek subjects, the one in prose, the other in verse, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of the undermentioned authors.*

Cicero.....One of the Orations; or one Book from any of the Philosophical or Rhetorical Works.
Livy.....One Book.
Tacitus.....The Germania and Agricola; or one Book of either the Annals or the Histories.
Juvenal.....Two Satires.
Terence.....One Play.
Plautus.....One Play.
Homer.....Three Books.
Æschylus.....One Play.
Sophocles.....One Play.
Euripides.....One Play.
Herodotus.....One Book.
Thucydides.....One Book.
Plato.....Apology of Socrates and Crito.
Demosthenes....One of the longer, or three of the shorter public Orations; or two of the private Orations.

History.

History of Greece to the death of Alexander.
(Text-Books *suggested*†: Smith's Student's Greece. Cox's General History of Greece.)

Geography.

Ancient Geography of Greece and Asia.

The Papers in Classics shall contain passages of the specified authors; short passages of English to be translated into Latin; and Questions in Grammar, History, and Geography.

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* The Classical Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882 are:—
For 1880:—*Livy*, Book I.; *Plautus*, The Captives; *Herodotus*, Book II. *Sophocles*, Antigone.
For 1881:—*Tacitus*, Histories, Book II.; *Plautus*, The Captives; *Plato*, Apology of Socrates and Crito; *Sophocles*, Antigone.
For 1882:—*Tacitus*, Histories, Book II.; *Terence*, Heautontimoroumenos; *Plato*, Apology of Socrates and Crito; *Sophocles*, Œdipus Rex.

† See Regulations on page 37.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

The following subjects are to be treated Experimentally, and also Mathematically so far as the subjects of the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION *are applicable to them.*

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Resolution of Triangles.

(Text-Books *suggested* *: Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry.)

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

The Equations of the Conic Sections referred to rectangular co-ordinates.

(Text-Books *suggested* *: Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's General Geometry.)

STATICS.

Elementary Statics, including the Resolution of Forces, the Mechanical powers, the Centre of Gravity, and simple cases of Equilibrium of bodies or systems of bodies under the action of Gravity.

DYNAMICS.

Elementary Dynamics, including the Laws of Motion, and Propositions required for determining the Rectilinear Motion of a body whether free or along inclined planes

Direct Impact of Spheres.

Motion of Projectiles, and the simpler cases of motion round Centres of Force.

Elementary Propositions relating to Mechanical Work.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Elementary Propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of Fluid Pressure; and the Conditions of Equilibrium of Floating bodies.

Nature and simple properties of Elastic Fluids; and the Pressures produced by them.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.

The Common Pump and the Forcing-Pump.

The Hydrostatic Press.

The Barometer.

The Air-Pump.

The Steam-Engine.

(Text-Books *suggested* *: Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics, and Hydrostatics. Parkinson's Mechanics. Newth's Elements of Mechanics.)

OPTICS (Geometrical).

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Reflection at plane mirrors; Reflection at spherical mirrors, and Refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct.

Separation of Solar Light into rays of different colours; De-

* See Regulations on page 37

scription of the Solar Spectrum. Description of the Eye; Simple Optical Instruments; Camera Obscura; Reflecting and Refracting Telescopes.

OPTICS (Physical).

Fundamental Hypothesis of the Undulatory Theory respecting the Origin and Propagation of Light.
General explanation of Interference. Formation of Newton's Rings, with descriptions of simple experiments which elucidate the effects of Interference.
Polarized Light, with the description of simple experimental modes of producing it.
(Text-Book *suggested* *: Galbraith and Haughton's Optics.)

ACOUSTICS.

Nature of Sounds; mode of propagation; Musical Tones, and simple propositions respecting them.

HEAT.

Definitions of Heat and Temperature; Conduction; Convection.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases under Heat.
Specific Heat; Latent Heat; Radiant Heat.
Thermometers.

ELECTRICITY.

The two Electrical states, and their mutual relations.
Conduction and Insulation. Induction.
Electric Attraction and Repulsion. Electric Discharge.
Voltaic Electricity; the Batteries more commonly used.
Chemical Effects of Electrical Currents.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets.
Induction.
Terrestrial Magnetism.
(Text-Book *suggested* *: Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics.
Text-Books *suggested* * for the *whole course:* Goldingburd and Brooke's Natural Philosophy. Snell's Ormsdale's Mechanics. Goodwin's Course of Mathematics.)

FRENCH, OR GERMAN, OR HEBREW.

FRENCH.

Two Books, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors.†

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* See Regulations on page 37.
† The FRENCH Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882, are :—
For 1880 :—*Lamartine*, Voyage en Orient.
Corneille, Le Cid, and Horace.
For 1881 :—*Saintine*, Picciola.
Racine, Esther, and Iphigénie.
For 1882 :—*Damas*, Napoléon, Parts III., and IV., (Fasquelle's edition).
Molière, Les Femmes Savantes.

Grammar.
(Text-Books *suggested**: Roche's Grammaire Française à l'usage des Anglais. Jules Bué's Class-Book of Comparative Idioms.)
Translation of ordinary Prose English into French.
The Papers in French shall contain passages of the specified Authors, with passages from Books not previously named, to be translated into English.

GERMAN.

One Book, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors.†
Grammar.
(Text-Book *suggested**: Otto's German Conversation Grammar.)
Translation of easy Prose English into German.

HEBREW.

Genesis, Chapter XX., to the end, or first twenty Psalms.‡
Grammar.
(Text-Books *suggested**: Green's Hebrew Grammar. Arnold's Hebrew Grammar.)

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will; including the theory of Moral Obligation.
(Text-Books *suggested**: Mansell's Metaphysics. Porter's Human Intellect. Lyall's The Intellect, the Emotions, and the Moral Nature.
Dugald Stewart's Active and Moral Powers of Man. Liberatori's Philosophy. Tongiorgi's Philosophy.
Fleming's Students' Manual of Moral Philosophy. Whewell's Elements of Morality. La Forêt's Philosophie Morale.)

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Constitutional History of England.
(Text-Books *suggested**: Chapter on English History in Hallam's Middle Ages, or Stubb's Constitutional History; Hallam's Constitutional History and May's Constitutional History.)
Political Economy.
(Text-Book *suggested**: Fawcett's Political Economy.)

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* See Regulation on page 37.
† The GERMAN Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882, are:—
For 1880:—*Schiller*, Die Jungfrau von Orleans.
For 1881:—*Schiller*, Wilhelm Tell.
For 1882:—*Fouqué*, Undine.
‡ The HEBREW Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882, are:—
For 1880:—Genesis, Chapter XX., to end.
For 1881:—Genesis, Chapter XX., to end.
For 1882:—First Twenty Psalms.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Latin.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Greek.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mathematics and Physics.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Physics.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mental Philosophy.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Ethics.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Constitutional History, and Political Economy.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. French; or German; or Hebrew.

Within Ten Days after the Examination the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions, the first in the order of proficiency, and the second in alphabetical order.

A Certificate under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidates in the First Division shall possess sufficient merit, the first among such Candidates shall receive a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Sixty Dollars; and the second shall receive a UNIVERSITY PRIZE of the value of Thirty Dollars.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

A Candidate may be examined at the Honours Examination next following the Second B. A. Examination at which he has passed, for Honors in

1.—Classics.
2.—Mathematics and Physics.
3.—Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.
4.—Chemistry.
5.—English Language and Literature.
6.—Modern Languages.

Candidates for Honours in CLASSICS shall be examined in

LATIN.

Livy, Books XXI. and XXII.
Tacitus, Histories, Book I.
Terence, Adelphi.
Virgil, Georgics.
Cicero, De Oratore.
Prose Composition.

GREEK.

Aristotle, Ethics, Books I. and II.
Herodotus, Books I.–III.
Sophocles, Ajax.
Æschylus, Prometheus.
Aristophanes, The Clouds.
Prose Composition.

This Examination shall take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in the week after the PASS EXAMINATION; in the Morning, from Ten to One, and in the Afternoon, from Three to Six.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, arranged in order of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

Candidates for Honours in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS shall be examined in

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Conic Sections.
Geometry of three dimensions.
Physics—Extension of Subjects of the ordinary course of Physics in the Second B. A. Pass Examination.
Astronomy.

This Examination shall take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the week after the PASS EXAMINATION; in the Morning, from Ten to One, and in the Afternoon from Three to Six.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, arranged in order of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

Candidates for Honours in LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, and POLITICAL ECONOMY, shall be examined in

An Extension of the subjects in the Pass Course.
(Books recommended: Jevon's Principles of Science; Thomson's Laws of Thought; Hamilton's Metaphysics; Mill's Review of Hamilton's Philosophy; McCosh's Defence of Fundamental Truth—or, as an alternative for the three works last named, Liberatori's Philosophy, or Balme's Philosophy. —Mill's Political Economy; Archer Butler's Ancient Philosophy; Maurice's Mediæval Philosophy; Morell's History of the Speculative Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century; McCosh's History of the Scottish Philosophy.

This Examination shall take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the week after the PASS EXAMINATION; in the Morning from Ten to One, and in the Afternoon from Three to Six.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction; arranged in order of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

Candidates for Honours in CHEMISTRY shall be examined in

Organic Chemistry, as in Watt's Edition of Fowne's Chemistry.
Qualitative Analysis—Detection of Bases and Acids (inorganic).
Quantitative Inorganic Analysis.
Manipulation and Calculation of Results.

This Examination shall take place on Tuesday and Wednesday in the week after the PASS EXAMINATION; in the Morning from Ten to One, and in the Afternoon from Three to Six.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publist a List of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, arranged in order of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

Candidates for Honours in ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE shall be examined in

Smith, Student's English Language.
Trench, Study of Words, English Past and Present.
Whately, Synonyms.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, Books I. to III.
Shakespeare, King Lear and Macbeth.
Bacon, Essays.
Pope, Essay on Man, Satires and Epistles, (M. Pattison's edition recommended.)

This Examination shall take place on the Thursday and Friday in the week after the PASS EXAMINATION; in the Morning from Ten to One, and in the Afternoon from Three to Six.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, arranged in order of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

Candidates for Honours in MODERN LANGUAGES shall be examined in

French and German,
or
French and Italian,
or
French and Spanish,
Translation into English of passages from standard works in the two languages chosen.
Translation of English prose into the same two languages.

Candidates may also be required to show facility in conversation in French.

This Examination shall take place on Tuesday and Wednesday in the week after the PASS EXAMINATION; in the Morning from Ten to One, and in the Afternoon from Three to Six.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, arranged in order of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Candidates for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE shall be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and to pass Two subsequent Examinations. Nevertheless Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination in King's College, Windsor; Acadia College, Wolfville; Dalhousie College, Halifax; St. Mary's College, Halifax; St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish; Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, New Brunswick; the Halifax Medical College; or the University of Toronto, are admitted to the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

During the year 1880, Candidates for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

The Certificate of Grade A. License, issued by the Council of Public Instruction of Nova Scotia, will be accepted from Candidates for FIRST B. SC., in lieu of the Certificate of Matriculation of this University.

FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION.

The FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

No Candidate (except as hereinafter otherwise provided) shall be admitted to this Examination until the expiration of one Academical year* from the time of his having passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

* By the term "Academical Year," is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year.

Bachelors of Arts of this University shall be required, at the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION, to pass only in those subjects in which they have not been previously examined. Examiners will mark on the Examination Papers the papers or questions which may be omitted by such Candidates.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.* If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Written or Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *viva voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine. They may likewise require Candidates to name and classify specimens or show the use of apparatus.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:

MATHEMATICS.†

ALGEBRA.

To end of Quadratic Equations.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions.
Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem for the positive integral exponent.
Nature and use of Logarithms.
Interest and Annuities.
(Text-Books *recommended*‡: Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. Colenso's Algebra. Olney's Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra for Colleges.)

GEOMETRY.

Euclid, Books 3, 4, and 6, and Books 11 and 12.
(Text-Books *recommended*‡: Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Todhunter's Geometry. Potts' Elements of Euclid. Davies' Legendre's Geometry.)

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* Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.

† The requirements in MATHEMATICS are the same as at the FIRST B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.

‡ See Regulations on page 37.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

The Straight Line, and the Circle, referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
(Text-Books *recommended* *: Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's General Geometry.)

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

To the end of the solution of Triangles.
(Text-Books *recommended* *: Hamblin Smith's Plane Trigonometry. Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. Colenso's Plane Trigonometry.)

PHYSICS.

STATICS.

Composition and Resolution of Forces acting at a point, and of parallel forces in one plane. Moments.
The Simple Machines and Combinations of them.
Centres of Gravity and Inertia and Methods of determining them.
Stable, Unstable, and Neutral Equilibrium. Conditions of Equilibrium of a body or system, acted on by any forces in one plane. Friction as affecting Equilibrium.

KINETICS.

Motion of Translation. Newton's Laws. Composition and Resolution of Velocities and Accelerations.
Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion; Laws of falling bodies; Projectiles.
Motion in a curve; the Mathematical Pendulum; Acceleration of a body moving in a curved path.
Centrifugal Force. Momentum.
Direct Impact of Spheres.
Energy (Kinetic and Potential).

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

Solids; Elasticity; Tension and Torsion. Cohesion and Adhesion.
Liquids, (Hydrostatics and Hydraulics); Nature, transmission and intensity of liquid pressure. Specific Gravity and methods of determining it. Capillarity. Efflux of Liquids; Torricelli's Theorem.
Gases, (Pneumatics); Pressure of Elastic Fluids; Boyle's Law; Principle of the Barometer; Pumps.

VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY.

Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, as forms of Energy.
(Text-Books *recommended* *: Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Physics. Newth's Elements of Mechanics. Parkinson's Elements of Mechanics, (selected parts). Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics. Bottomley's Dynamics. Orme's Heat. Garnet's Treatise on Heat. Ganot's or Deschanel's Physics).

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* See Regulations on page 37.

CHEMISTRY.*

General Principles.
Matter, simple and compound. Elements and their classification.
Chemical affinity. Chemical combinations and mechanical mixture. Solution. Laws of Combination by weight and volume. Equivalent and Atomic Numbers. Atomic Theory.
Chemical Notation and Nomenclature. Use of Formulæ and Equations.
Outlines of Crystallography. Isomorphism. Dimorphism.
Chemical action of Light, Heat and Electricity, including Quantitative Relations. Theory of Photographic Process.
The Metalloids. Occurrence in Nature. Modes of Preparation.
Oxygen. Ozone.
Hydrogen. Water.
Nitrogen. Atmosphere. Diffusion of Gases. Oxide of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid. Ammonia.
Chlorine. Bromine and Iodine. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of Bleaching.
Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid.
Sulphur. Sulphurous Acid. Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. Other Oxygen compounds of Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Bisulphide of Carbon.
Phosphorus. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen.
Theory of Acids. Monobasic, Dibasic, and Tribasic Acids.
Carbon. Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide. Principal Hydrogen compounds of Carbon. Manufacture of Coal Gas. Nature of Combustion. Structure of Flame. Oxydizing, reducing, and illuminating effects.
Silicon and Boron. Compounds with Metalloids. Silicic Acid.
Metals. General characters. Occurrence in Nature. Metallurgical processes. Alloys. Classification.
General properties of Oxides, Hydrates, Sulphides, Chlorides, Carbonates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Silicates.
Potassium. Nitre. Gunpowder. Theory of the action of Gunpowder.
Sodium. Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda.
Barium. Strontium. Calcium. Mortars. Cements. Gypsum.
Magnesium. Aluminium. Clay. Porcelain. Glass.
Iron. Cast Iron. Wrought Iron. Steel.
Manganese. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Zinc. Cadmium. Lead. Manufacture of White Lead.
Copper. Mercury. Amalgams. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony.
Silver. Gold. Platinum.
Principal Compounds of the Metals with the non-Metallic Elements. Metallic Salts. Theory of Salts.
Theory of Spectrum Analysis.
Principles of Organic Chemistry. Classification of Organic compounds based upon the atomicity of Carbon.
(Text-Books *recommended*†: Fowne's Manual of Elementary Chemistry. Elliott and Storar's Chemistry. Roscoe's Chemistry. Wilson's Chemistry. Thorpe's Chemistry.)

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* The requirements in CHEMISTRY are the same as at the FIRST B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.
† See Regulations on page 37.

BOTANY, OR ZOÖLOGY, OR GEOLOGY.

Only *one* of these Departments is required at this Examination.

Candidates are required to intimate to the Registrar, at least *one calendar month* prior to the commencement of the Examination, which of these Departments they select to be examined in.

Botany.

Elementary Tissues of Plants. Cells and Cell Contents. Cell Development. Ascending and Descending Axes.
Structure and mode of development of Stems.
Leaf Arrangement. Anatomy and principal forms of Leaves and Leaf Appendages. Transformations.
The Flower; its several parts, and their modifications of form in the principal orders of Plants.
Æstivation. Impregnation, formation and development of embryo.
The principal forms of Fruits.
Derivation and meaning of the following terms: Hypogynous; Perigynous; Epigynous.
Classification of Plants into Dicotyledones, Monocotyledones, and Acotyledones; Phænogams and Cryptogams; Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ, Monochlamydeæ.
Meaning of Terms: Natural Order, Genus, Species, Variety.
Distinctive Characters of Natural Orders: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Violaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminæ, Filices, Musci, Lichenes, Algæ, Fungi.
Fresh specimens of conspicuous plants belonging to any of these orders may be placed before the Candidate for identification.
(Text-Books *recommended**: Gray's Text-Book. Balfour's Outlines.)

Zoology.

Difference between Animals and Plants, in general structure, functions, and chemical constitution.
Characters by which the following groups of animals are distinguished from each other:
Brachyopoda. Polyzoa. Tunicata.
Mammalia. Aves. Reptilia. Amphibia. Pisces.
Cephalopoda. Gasteropoda. Pteropoda. Lamellibranchiata.
Insecta. Myriapoda. Arachnida. Crustacea. Annelida.
Vermes. Rotifera.
Echinodermata. Anthozoa. Hydrozoa. Infusoria.
Reference of Fresh or Museum specimens to any of the groups named.
Embryology of the five groups of Vertebrata.
Movements of the more common Food Fishes, in relation to Depth, Temperature, Food, Reproduction.
(Text-Books *recommended**: Nicholson's Zoology. Agassiz's and Gould's Comparative Physiology.)

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* See Regulations on page 37.

GEOLOGY, including MINERALOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY.

Physiographic Geology: especially of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
Lithological Geology: rock material of the Globe. Constituent Minerals of Rocks. Mineral Classification. Structure in rocks. Arrangement of Strata.
Historical Geology: Rocks in order of formation and contemporaneous events in Geological history. Principal Rock Formations of British America and the United States. Characteristic Minerals.
Floras, Faunas. Rhizopods or Foraminifers; their characters and distribution in time and space.
Dynamical Geology: Effects of Life on the Earth's Crust. Cohesive Attraction. Crystallization. The Atmosphere. Water. Heat.
Practical Geology: Methods of Investigation. Measurements, Use of Clinometer.
(Text-Books *recommended**: Dana's Manual of Geology. How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia. Dawson's Acadian Geology. Chapman's Outlines of Geology of Canada. Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and papers on Nova Scotian Geology and Mineralogy in the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.)

FRENCH, OR GERMAN.

FRENCH.

Two Books, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate, from the works of standard authors.†
Grammar.
(Text-Books *recommended**: Roche's Grammaire Française à l'usage des Anglais. Jules Bué's Class-Book of Comparative Idioms.)
Translation of ordinary Prose English into French.
The Papers in French shall contain passages of the specified Authors, with passages from Books not previously named, to be translated into English.

GERMAN.

One Book to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate, from the works of standard authors.‡
Grammar.
(Text-Book *recommended**: Otto's German Conversation Grammar.)
Translation of easy prose English into German.

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* See Regulations on page 37.
† The FRENCH Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882 are:—
For 1880:—*Lamartine*, Voyage en Orient.
Corneille, Le Cid, and Horace.
For 1881:—*Saintine*, Picciola.
Racine, Esther, and Iphigénie.
For 1882:—*Dumas*, Napoléon, Parts III. and IV. (Fasquelle's edition.)
Molière, Les Femmes Savantes.
‡ The GERMAN Subjects for 1880, 1881, and 1882 are:—
For 1880:—*Schiller*, Die Jungfrau von Orleans.
For 1881:—*Schiller*, Wilhelm Tell.
For 1882:—*Fouqué*, Undine.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Physics.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Botany, or Zoology, or Geology.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Geometry and Algebra.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Analytical Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Chemistry.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Practical Examination on Physical and Chemical Apparatus and Natural History specimens, if required by Examiners.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. French, or German.

Within Ten Days after the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions, the First in the order of proficiency, and the Second in alphabetical order.

A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each successful Candidate who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

The SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical year* of the time of his passing the FIRST B. Sc. EXAMINATION, nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.† If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice in respect to the privilege aforesaid being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Written or Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Examiners may likewise require Candidates to give oral explanations of the use of apparatus, to name specimens, and to show their dexterity in manipulation.

A Candidate may select any one of the following Sections for his Second or Final Examination, and the special Department in which he has passed will be specified in his Certificate.

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* By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year.

† Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.

Candidates are required to intimate to the Registrar, at the time of transmitting their Certificates, the Section in which they intend to present themselves for Examination.

SECTION I.

Department of Mathematical Science.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

PURE MATHEMATICS.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Circular Functions, Solution of Plane Triangles, Algebraic signs of Circular Functions.
Relations between the Functions of Arcs.
Functions of the sum and of the difference of Arcs. Functions of double Arcs and half Arcs.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Relations between the parts of a Spherical Triangle.
Napier's Circular Parts. Napier's Analogies.
Solution of Spherical Triangles.
Discussion of cases of Ambiguity.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Rectilinear and Polar co-ordinates.
Construction of Equations.
The Right Line referred to rectilinear co-ordinates.
The Conic Sections referred to rectilinear co-ordinates.
The Cycloid.
The Right Line and the Conic Sections referred to Polar co-ordinates.
Spirals.
Properties of the Conic Sections.
Discussion of Equations. Transformation of Equations.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

Differentiation of Algebraic, Logarithmic, Exponential, Trigonometrical and Circular Functions. Successive Differentiation.
Differential Coefficients. Differentiation of Implicit Functions and of Compound Functions.
Maclaurin's Formula. Taylor's Formula.
Evaluation. Maxima and Minima.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Elementary Forms.
Binomial Differentials.
Integration of Parts. Integration between Limits.
Determination of Arcs, Areas, Surfaces, and Volumes.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

STATICS.

Composition and Resolution of Forces acting at a point, and of parallel Forces in any plane. Moments.
The Simple Machines and Combinations of them.
Centres of Gravity and Inertia and Methods of determining them.
Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium. Conditions of Equilibrium of a body or system, acted on by any Forces in any plane. Friction as affecting Equilibrium.

KINETICS.

Motion of Translation. Newton's Laws. Composition and Resolution of Velocities and Accelerations.
Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion. Laws of falling bodies. Projectiles, &c.
Motion in a curve. The Mathematical Pendulum. Acceleration of a body moving in a curved path.
Centrifugal Force. Momentum.
Direct Impact of Spheres.
Energy (Kinetic and Potential).

SOUND.

OPTICS.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

MECHANICAL THEORY OF HEAT.

The questions in these Subjects will be more difficult than in the First B. Sc. Examination.

ASTRONOMY.

General Description of the Solar System.
Solar and Lunar Eclipses.
Measurement of Time.
Methods of Determination of the Positions of the Heavenly Bodies. Their apparent motions.
Universal Gravitation. Newton's and Kepler's Laws.
Precession of Equinoxes. Nutation. Tides.
Determination of Distances, Dimensions and Masses of Heavenly Bodies.
(Text-Books *recommended* * : Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry. Todhunter's and Hymer's Conic Sections. Todhunter's Differential and Integral Calculus. Todhunter's Mechanics. Todhunter's Analytical Statics. Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle. Airy on Sound and Atmospheric Vibrations. Airy's Wave Theory of Light. Parkinson's Optics. Verdet's Théorie Mécanique de la Chaleur.
Cumming's Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Galbraith and Haughton's Astronomy.)

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* See Regulations on page 37.

The Examinations in this Section will be conducted in the following order:

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. } Pure Mathematics.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. } Astronomy.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. } Mathematical Physics.

SECTION II.

Department of Experimental Physical Science.

(INCLUDING PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.)

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

PHYSICS.*

STATICS.

Composition and Resolution of Forces acting at a point and of parallel Forces. Moments.
The Simple Machines and Combinations of them.
Principle of work done (or Virtual Velocities) and deduction therefrom of the conditions of Equilibrium of the Simple Machines.
Centres of Gravity and Inertia, and methods of determining them. Stable, unstable and Neutral Equilibrium.
Couples,—their Composition and Resolution.
Conditions of Equilibrium of a body or system acted on by any Forces. Friction as affecting Equilibrium.

KINETICS.

Motion of Translation and Rotation. Newton's Laws.
Composition and Resolution of Velocities and Accelerations.
Uniform Motion. Uniformly accelerated motion. Laws of falling bodies. Projectiles, &c.
Motion in a curve. The Pendulum. Acceleration of a body moving in a curved path.
Centrifugal Force. Harmonic Motion. Momentum. Moment of Inertia. Impact.
Energy (Kinetic and Potential).

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* In the Subjects common to both, the Second B. Sc. Examination in Physics will be much more searching than the First.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

Solids: Elasticity. Tension and Torsion. Cohesion and Adhesion.
Liquids (Hydrostatics and Hydraulics): Nature, Transmission, and Intensity of Liquid Pressure. Centre of Pressure. Equilibrium of Floating Bodies.
Specific Gravity and methods of determining it.
Capillarity—Efflux of Liquids. Torricelli's Theorem.
Gases (Pneumatics). Pressure of Elastic Fluids. Boyle's Law. Barometers, Pumps, etc.

VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY.

SOUND. Nature and Mode of Propagation. Velocity, Reflection and Refraction.
Musical Sounds; Intensity, Pitch, and Quality. Vibrations of Rods, Plates, Strings and Membranes.
HEAT. Temperature. Thermometers.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases. Conduction and Convection.
Change of State; Liquefaction and Solidification. Vaporization and Condensation.
Pressure and Density of Vapour and Gases:—Specific Heat. Latent Heat, Radiant Heat. Radiation and Absorption.
Reflection, Refraction, and Polarization of Radiant Heat.
Theory of Exchanges—Relation between Heat and Mechanical Effect. Thermodynamics, Heat Engines.
LIGHT. Intensity and Velocity.
Reflection; Mirrors. Refraction; Prisms; Lenses; Microscopes and Telescopes.
Dispersion; the Spectrum Analysis.
Radiation and Absorption; Phosphorescence and Fluorescence.
Interference; Newton's Rings, &c. Polarization.
Undulatory Theory of Light and Radiant Heat.
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.
Production of Electricity; Friction, Electrical Machines; Contact; Electroscopes.
Quantity, Density; Laws of Attraction; Potential Capacity; Electrometers.
Statical Induction. Condensers.
Electromotive Force; Currents, transient and permanent; Galvanic Batteries; Galvanometers.
Electrolysis—Induced Currents. Resistance and its measurement.
Natural and Artificial Magnets. Magneto-Electric, and Electro-Magnetic Apparatus.
Absolute Electric and Magnetic Measurements. Systems of Units.
Principles of Telegraphy.
Conservation, transformation and dissipation of Energy.

The standing of Candidates will be greatly enhanced by their showing acquaintance with practical work in a Physical Laboratory.

(Text-Books *recommended**: Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Physics. Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philoso-

* See Regulations on page 37.

phy. Parkinson's Elements of Mechanics. Goodeve's Elements of Mechanics. Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics. Garnett's Elementary Dynamics. Balfour Stewart's Treatise on Heat. Clerk Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Jenkin's Electricity and Magnetism. Noad's Student's Text-Book of Electricity.

No single book recommended in Mathematical or Experimental Physics will be found to cover the whole subject.)

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry.

Questions more in detail than at First B. Sc. Examination.

Organic Chemistry.

Elementary Organic Analysis. Calculation of Molecular Formulæ. Modes of determining Vapour densities. Examination of products of Decomposition.

Isomerism. Atomicity. Law of Substitution. Condensation. Polymers. Radicals or Residues. Homologous Series. Chemical Types. Classification of Organic Compounds.

The Chemical history of the Cyanogen group. Cyanogen. Hydrocyanic Acid. Cyanic Acid and Urea. Fulminates. Cyanuric Acid. Sulphocyanic Acid. Chloride of Cyanogen. Uric Acid.

Fatty Hydrocarbons. Paraffins. Oleins.

Amylaceous and Saccharine substances. Fermentation.

Ethyl, Alcohol.

Monatomic Alcohols. Ethers, simple, mixed, and compound. Oxidation of Alcohol. Aldehyde and Acetic Acid, and their homologues. Ketones. Anhydrides.

Diatomic Alcohols. Glycerine. Fatty and oily bodies. Saponification.

Principal Vegetable Acids.

Vegetable Alkaloids. General mode of occurrence, with examples.

Ammonia and its derivatives. Ammonium and Ammoniacal Salts. Amides and Amines. Chief artifical Organic Bases.

Chief Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Phenol. Aniline.

Colouring matters. Litmus and Turmeric. Indigo and its derivatives. Principles of Dyeing.

Chief constituents of Vegetable organism. Cellulose. Lignin. Albumin. Casein. Gluten.

Chief constituents of the Animal organism. Animal Fibrin. Albumin. Casein. Gelatin. Blood. Milk. Bile. Urine.

Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive Distillation.

Chemistry of Nutrition and Respiration in plants and animals.

(Text-Books *recommended**: Fowne's Manual of Chemistry. Dewar's Organic Chemistry.)

Practical Chemistry.

Principles of Inorganic Analysis. Qualitative. Quantitative. Detection and separation of Bases and Acids.

Detection of the principal Organic Acids and Alkaloids.

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* See Regulations on page 37.

Candidates may be required by the Examiners to show ability in manipulation, such as precipitating, filtering, washing, weighing; also modes of calculating and stating results of analyses.

(Text-Books *recommended* *: Fresenius' Qualitative Analysis, or Macadam's Practical Chemistry. Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis. Prescott's Proximate Organic Analysis, or Elliott and Storer's Manual.)

GEOLOGY, OR BOTANY.

Only *one* of these Departments is required at this Examination.

The examination in these subjects will be much more in detail than at the First B. Sc. Examination.

Candidates are required to intimate to the Registrar, at least *one calendar month* prior to the commencement of the Examination, which of these Departments they select to be examined in.

GEOLOGY.

Physiographic Geology; especially of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Lithological Geology; Rock Material of the Globe, Constituent Minerals of Rocks. Mineral Classification. Structure in Rocks. Arrangement of Strata.

Historical Geology; Rocks in order of formation and contemporaneous events in Geological History. Principal Rock Formations of British America and the United States. Characteristic Minerals. Floras. Faunas. Rhizopods or Foraminifers; their character and distribution in time and space.

Dynamical Geology: Effects of Life on the Earth's Crust. Cohesive Attraction. Crystallization. The Atmosphere. Water. Heat.

Practical Geology; Methods of Investigation. Measurements. Use of Clinometer.

(Text-Books *recommended** : Dana's Manual of Geology. How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia. Dawson's Acadian Geology. Chapman's Outlines of Geology of Canada. Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Papers on Nova Scotian Geology and Mineralogy in the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.)

BOTANY.

Elementary Tissues of Plants. Cells and Cell contents. Cell Development. Ascending and Descending Axes.

Structure and mode of development of Stems.

Leaf arrangement. Anatomy and principal forms of Leaves and Leaf appendages. Transformations.

The Flower; its several parts and their modifications of form in the principal orders of Plants.

Æstivation. Impregnation, formation and development of embryo.

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*See Regulations on page 37.

The Principal Forms of Fruits.
Derivation and meaning of the following terms: Hypogynous; Perigynous; Epigynous.
Classification of Plants into Dicotyledones, Monocotyledones, and Acotyledones; Phænogams and Cryptogams; Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Monochlamydeæ.
Meaning of Terms: Natural Order, Genus, Species, Variety.
Distinctive characters of Natural Orders: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Violaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramine, Filices, Musci, Lichenes, Algæ, Fungi.
Fresh specimens of conspicuous plants belonging to any of these orders may be placed before the Candidate for identification.
(Text-Books *recommended*: Gray's Text-Book. Balfour's Outlines.)

The Examinations in this Section will be conducted in the following order:

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Inorganic Chemistry.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Organic Chemistry.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Geology; or Botany.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Physics.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Practical Chemistry.

SECTION III.

Department of Geological Science.

The Examinations in Geology, Mineralogy, and Chemistry will be an extension of those laid down for the First B. Sc. Examination.

Special stress will be laid upon practical acquaintance with the several subjects, readiness in naming and classifying specimens, and dexterity in microscopic and other manipulation.

See Regulations on page 37.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

GEOLOGY.

The Subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Geology.

MINERALOGY.

The Subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Questions more in detail than at the First B. Sc. Examination.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

Candidates will be expected to show ability, both in knowledge and power of manipulation, to make accurate qualitative determinations of Inorganic Bases and Acids; to conduct quantitative analyses of Coals, Iron and Copper ores; and to use the Blowpipe in determination of the more common mineral substances.

(Text-Books *recommended**: Fresenius' Qualitative Analysis. Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis. Plattner on the Blowpipe.)

The Examinations in this Section will be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Inorganic Chemistry.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Geology.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Mineralogy.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Analytical Chemistry.

SECTION IV.

Department of Biological Science.

The Examinations in Botany and Zoology will be an extension of those laid down for the First B. Sc. Examination, and special attention will be devoted to the undermentioned subjects.

Special stress will be laid upon practical acquaintance with the several subjects, readiness in naming and classifying specimens, and dexterity in microscopic and other manipulation.

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* See Regulations on page 37.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

BOTANY.

Vegetable Histology. Vegetable Morphology. Vegetable Physiology (including Development).
Systematic Botany (including the structural and physiological characters of the principal Natural Orders of Plants indigenous to Canada).
(Text-Books *recommended* *: Balfour's Class-Book, or Sach's Botany. Gray's Manual, or Abbé Provancher's Flore Canadienne).

ZOOLOGY.

The Typical Structure, and mode of development, with the chief deviations from each of every class in the Animal Kingdom.
(Text-Books *recommended* *: Nicholson's Zoology. Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology.)

CHEMISTRY.

Fatty Hydrocarbons. Paraffines. Oleins.
Amylaceous and Saccharine Substances. Fermentation.
Ethyl. Alcohol.
Monatomic Alcohols. Ethers, simple, mixed, and compound.
Oxidation of Alcohol. Aldehyde and Acetic Acid, and their homologues. Ketones. Anhydrides.
Principal Vegetable Acids.
Vegetable Alkaloids. General mode of occurrence, with examples.
Ammonia and its derivatives. Ammonium and Ammoniacal Salts. Amides and Amines. Chief artificial Organic bases.
Colouring matters. Litmus and Turmeric. Indigo and its derivatives. Principles of Dyeing.
Chief constituents of the Vegetable organism. Cellulose. Lignin. Albumin. Casein. Gluten.
Chief constituents of the Animal organism. Animal Fibrin. Albumin. Casein. Gelatin. Blood. Milk. Bile. Urine.
Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive Distillation.
Chemistry of Nutrition and Respiration in Plants and Animals.
(Text-Book *recommended* *: Dewar's Organic Chemistry.)

The Examinations in this Section will be conducted in the following order:

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Chemistry.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Botany.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

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* See Regulations on Page 37.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. } Zoology.

FRIDAY.

Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Practical examination in Botany & Zoology.

SECTION V.

Department of Civil Engineering.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

ENGINEERING GEODESY.
LEVELLING.
MENSURATION.
THE STEAM-ENGINE.
MECHANICS.
HYDRAULICS AND THE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Laying out and dividing up of lands and estates.
Traversing roads and rivers; plotting by means of traverse tables, or latitude and departure.
Laying out railway curves, simple, compound, and reverse.
The means of overcoming obstacles in the way when running straight lines or curves.
The determination of the true meridian.
The measurement of inaccessible heights and distances.
Mensuration of earthwork. Laying out sidewidths of cuttings and embankments.
Calculation of cant for centrifugal force in railways.
Triangulation surveys, and mapping of countries and districts.
Marine surveying, including astronomical instruments and observations required for the determination of latitude and longitude in distant and unexplored regions. The reduction of the observations.
The means employed to measure base lines, and the degree of accuracy that may be expected.
Contouring.
Subterraneous surveying with and without the magnetic needle.
Deduction of formulæ for ascertaining heights by means of the barometer and the boiling point of water, and what degree of accuracy may be obtained by these methods.
Calculation of the strength of beams of iron or wood, and the strength of tie rods and braces, roofs, girders, and similar structures. Deflections of beams and girders.
Calculation of the effective power of the screw, wheel and axle, and the pulley. Teeth of wheels.
Calculation of the thickness required for a retaining or revetment wall, of reservoir embankments, and of the thickness for a stone or brick arch to support a given weight.

Hydraulics. Flow of water in uniform channels. Mean velocity. Hydraulic mean depth. Hydraulic inclination. The relative discharging powers of pipes of different lengths and diameters. Effects of friction in short and long tubes. The pressure of water in pounds under different heads. The discharge of water over weirs and notches. The thickness of cast-iron pipes to resist given pressures. The means of testing water-pipes. Centre of pressure. Sluice-gates.

Principles of the Steam-Engine as explained in Galbraith and Haughton's "Steam-Engine."

Different styles of engines, boilers, and boiler-fittings. Method, and safe limits, of boiler testing. Locomotives for overcoming steep gradients. Atmospheric engines for tunnelling.

Tunnelling. Methods of driving, tunnelling, and lining tunnels.

Sanitary Engineering. Sewers. Sectional forms of, calculation of strength of, materials employed in construction of, and ventilation of sewers.

Composition, manufacture, testing, and uses of cements.

Methods of testing bricks and mortar for different engineering operations.

Exercises in drawing; these will embrace the details of the different orders and styles of architecture; machinery; bridges, and other engineering structures. Mapping; plan drawing, and topographical sketching. Isometric projection and Perspective.

Attention to neat lettering and figuring must not be neglected.

(Text-Books *recommended**: Butler William's Practical Geodesy. Rankine's Engineering. Stoney on Strains in Girders and similar structures. Twisden's Mechanics. Willis's principles of Mechanism. Downey's Hydraulics and Neville's Hydraulic Tables. Galbraith and Haughton's Steam Engine. Donaldson's Hand-Book of Specifications. In Drawing, Davidson's Manuals [Hassel's Technical Series].)

The Examinations in this Section will be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mechanics.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Hydraulics.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Engineering Geodesy.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Levelling and Mensuration.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Steam-Engine.

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* See Regulations on page 37.

SECTION VI.

Department of Mining.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

Practical Chemistry.

Candidates will be expected to show ability, both in knowledge and power of manipulation, to make accurate qualitative determinations of Inorganic Bases and Acids; to conduct quantitative analyses of Coals, Iron and Copper ores, and to use the Blowpipe in determination of the more common mineral substances.

(Text-Books *recommended* *: Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis. Fresenius' Qualitative Analysis. Plattner on the Blowpipe.)

Mineralogy.

Classification of Crystalline forms, and their combinations considered with reference to the forms actually met with.
The Physical properties which aid in discriminating the various species of minerals.
The Blowpipe tests of practical service to the miner.
Practical knowledge of the more important species and varieties, of their modes of occurrence, and of their associations.
(Text-Books *recommended* *: Dana's Manual of Mineralogy. How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia.)

Applied Mechanics.

The transmission of motion and force in Simple Machines.
Mechanism, theoretical and constructive.
The relation between Heat and Work.
The Laws governing the motion of bodies.
The Steam-Engine and its applications.
Water Pressure Machinery; Pumps, Water Wheels and Turbines.
The strength of materials, roofs, arches, girders and bridges.
(Text-Book *recommended** : Goodeve's Elements of Mechanics.)

Mechanical Drawing.

Besides representing simple solids by plans, and elevations, and sections, both in orthographic and isometric projection, Candidates will be expected to be able also to delineate machinery and prepare working drawings.
(Text-Book *recommended** : H. Angel's Plane and Solid Geometry.)

Geology.

The subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Geology.

Mining.

Knowledge of the deposits of useful Minerals in seams, streamworks, lodes, irregular masses, etc.

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* See Regulations on page 37.

Dislocations and rules for searching for lost portions of deposits.
Boring, with rods, rope, diamond drills.
Tools used in hard and soft ground, in collieries and metallic mines.
Blasting.
Employment of labor.
Lighting mines, with open and safety lamps.
Sinking shafts, and driving levels.
Securing excavations, by timbering, masonry, and tubbing, and constructing dams.
Exploitation, the working away of veins and strata.
Carriage of minerals underground.
Raising minerals in shafts, and machinery required.
Pumping and draining.
Ventilation, its principles and practice.
Dressing ores.
(Text-Books *recommended* *: Haswell's Colliery Management. Carron's Lectures.)
Books of Reference; J. Greenwood's Manual of Mineralogy, 2 vols. Percy's Metallurgy. Bloxam's Metals; their properties and treatment. Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology. Lyell's Principles of Geology. Dana's Manual of Geology. Von Cotta's Treatise on Ore Deposits. Von Cotta's Rocks classified and described. W. W. Smyth's Coal and Coal Mining. Collin's Principles of Mining, Coal and Iron, 2 vols. Collin's Metal Mining. Greenwell's Mine Engineering. Burat's Géologie Appliquée, 2 vols. Brush's Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis. Elderhorst's Blowpipe Analysis. André's Coal Mining. Dawson's Geology. W. W. Smyth's Lectures on Mining, published in the London "Mining Journal," and in the American "Engineering and Mining Journal."

The Examinations in this Section shall be conducted in the following order:

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Applied Mechanics.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Mechanical Drawing

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Geology.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Mineralogy.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Practical Chemistry.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Mining.

SATURDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mining.

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* See Regulations on page 37.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Pure Mathematics, (Sec. I.) Inorganic Chemistry, (Sec. II. and III.) Organic Chemistry, (Sec. IV.) Mechanics, (Sec. V.) Applied Mechanics, (Sec. VI.)

Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Pure Mathematics, (Sec. I.) Organic Chemistry, (Sec. II. and IV.) Inorganic Chemistry, (Sec. III.) Hydraulics, (Sec. V.) Mechanical Drawing, (Sec. VI.)

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. *Afternoon*, 3 *to* 6. Astronomy, (Sec. I.) Geology or Botany, (Sec. II.) Geology, (Sec. III. and IV.) Botany, (Sec. IV.) Engineering Geodesy, (Sec. V.)

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. *Afternoon*, 3 *to* 6. Mathematical Physics, (Sec. I.) Physics, (Sec. II.) Mineralogy, (Sec. III. and IV.) Zoology, (Sec. IV.) Levelling and Mensuration, (Sec. V.)

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Practical Chemistry, (Sec. II. and VI.) Analytical Chemistry, (Sec. III.) Steam-Engine, (Sec. V.)

Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Practical Botany and Zoology, (Sec. IV.) Mining, (Sec. VI.)

SATURDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mining, (Sec. VI.)

Within Ten Days after the Examination the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, the First in the order of proficiency, and the Second in alphabetical order.

A Certificate under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed, in which Certificate shall be specified the special Department or Section of Subjects selected and passed by him at the Second or Final Examination.

LAWS.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

CANDIDATES for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS shall (except as hereinafter otherwise provided) be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University, and to pass Two subsequent Examinations. Provided, however, that Graduates of Universities in the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada shall not be required to pass the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and that Candidates who shall have passed the Preliminary Examination required from students at Law or Articled Clerks in this Province or in any other Province of the Dominion, and shall have *bonâ fide* begun their Law studies or been regularly articled previous to the holding of the first MATRICULATION EXAMINATION* of this University, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of these facts, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS without having matriculated or graduated as aforesaid.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within Two Academical Years † of the time of his passing the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION (or other Examination accepted in lieu thereof as hereinbefore provided), unless he has taken a Degree in this University or in one of the Universities above referred to, in which case he may proceed to the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION, at the expiration of One Academical Year from his taking such Degree.

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* The First Matriculation Examination was held on the 4th September, 1877.

† By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year.

No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Six Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.* If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Written or Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:

1. JURISPRUDENCE.

The Introduction to Stephen's New Commentaries on the Laws of England.
The Student's Austin's Jurisprudence, by Campbell.

2. INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

Kent's Commentaries, Volume I., Parts I., II., and III. (Eleventh or some subsequent edition.)
Stephen's Commentaries; Book IV., Part I., "Of the Civil Government;" and the concluding chapter of the work, "Of the Rise, Progress, and Gradual Improvement of the Laws of England."
The British North America Act, 1867, and amendments.

3. ROMAN LAW.

Institutes of Justinian, Sandar's edition.
Maine's Ancient Law.

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* Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.

4. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(Text-Books *suggested**: The Chapter on English History from Hallam's Middle Ages, or Stubb's Constitutional History of England; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, and Erskine May's Constitutional History:
Or Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History of England.)

5. ENGLISH LAW.

Stephen's Commentaries; Book I. "Of Personal Rights;" Book II. "Of Rights of Property;" Book III. "Of Rights in Private Relations," and Part III. of Book IV. "Of the Social Economy of the Realm."

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Jurisprudence.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Roman Law.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. International and Constitutional Law and Legal History.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Constitutional History of England.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. English Law.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

On Wednesday Morning at Nine o'clock, in the week following that in which the Examination terminates, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Three Divisions:—In the Honors Division in the order of proficiency, in the First and Second Divisions in alphabetical order. And a Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each Candidate who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

The places of Candidates in the Honors division are determined by their respective degrees of proficiency in the subjects of the Pass Examination taken collectively.

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* See Regulations on page 37.

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The Second LL. B. Examination shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within Two Academical Years* of the time of his passing the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION of this University or of the University of London; provided, however, that any person, otherwise duly qualified, who shall have been admitted to the Bar before the first holding of the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION† shall be admissible to the SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION without passing any prior Examination, and that any Candidate who at the time of the first holding of the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION shall have been *bonâ fide* engaged in the study of law under articles for not less than two years shall be allowed to proceed from the FIRST to the SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION without the interval between these Examinations hereinbefore prescribed.

No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.‡ If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Written or Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

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* See Note 2 on page 84.
† The first FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION was held on the 17th July, 1877.
‡ See Note 1, on page 85.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:

1. COMMON LAW.

Stephen's Commentaries, Book V., of "Civil Injuries," and Book VI., "Of Crimes."

Law of Evidence; Common Law Pleading; Law of Torts; Commercial or Mercantile Law, and Contracts.

The principal provisions of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada relating to the following, out of the several classes of subjects enumerated in Section 91 of the *British North America Act*, 1867,—(2.) The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. (10.) Navigation and Shipping. (18.) Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes. (19.) Interest. (21.) Bankruptcy and Insolvency. (27.) The Criminal Law;—and also of the Statutes relating to the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

(Text-Books *suggested* *: Powell's Principles and Practice of the Law of Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Bigelow's Elements of the Law of Torts; Williams on Personal Property; Smith's Mercantile Law.)

2. EQUITY.

(Text-Book *suggested* *: Snell's Principles of Equity.)

3. REAL PROPERTY LAW.

(Text-Book *suggested* *: Williams on Real Property.)

4. BROOM'S LEGAL MAXIMS AND SMITH'S LEADING CASES.

As applicable to the various preceding subjects.

5. SEDGWICK ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(The text only.)

Candidates intending to practice in Nova Scotia will be allowed to substitute for Sedgwick's Treatise the following portions of the Revised Statutes:—

The Preliminary Title, "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes."

Part I. Chapter 17, "Of Sheriffs;" Chapter 53, "Of General Provisions respecting Corporations;" Chapter 54, "Of certain Joint Stock Companies."

Part II. "Of Property and the Domestic Relations." The whole.

Part III. "Of Courts and Civil Remedies." The whole.
Together with the Provincial Acts amending the same, including amongst others the Acts relating to the County Courts.

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* See Regulations on page 37.

Any Candidate who proposes to be examined in the Nova Scotia Statutes must notify the Registrar of the fact at the time of transmitting his Certificate of Good Conduct or of giving notice of his intention to present himself for Examination.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Common Law.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Equity.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Real Property Law.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Sedgwick; or Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

On Wednesday Morning at Nine o'clock, in the week following that in which the Examination terminates, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions, each in alphabetical order.

A Certificate under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Any Candidate who has passed the SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION may be examined at the Honours Examination next following the SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION at which he has passed, for Honours in (1) COMMON LAW, and (2) EQUITY and REAL PROPERTY LAW.

Candidates for Honours in COMMON LAW shall be examined in the subjects embraced under the head of Common Law at the Pass Examination carried to a higher development.

Candidates for Honors in EQUITY and REAL PROPERTY LAW shall be examined in these subjects carried to a higher development than at the Pass Examination.

These Examinations shall take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the week of the Pass Examination; that in COMMON LAW on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning.

and afternoon; that in EQUITY and REAL PROPERTY LAW on Saturday morning and afternoon; at the same hours as in the case of the Pass Examination. The Examinations shall be conducted entirely by means of Written or Printed Papers.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, arranged in Three Classes according to their respective degrees of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

MEDICINE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

THE FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday in May.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

1.—Of having completed his Twentieth year.

2.—Of having passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION at least three years previously.

N. B.—During the year 1880, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of this fact, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

The Certificate of Matriculation of this University is accepted by the Provincial Medical Board in lieu of its own Certificate of Preliminary Examination.

The Degree of M. B. of this University confers, after it has been entered on the Register of the Provincial Medical Board, the right to practice Medicine.

3.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, been a Student during three years at one or more of the Medical Institutions or Schools recognized by this University,* and of having attended two Winter Courses of Lectures on each of the subjects in the following list:—

GENERAL ANATOMY (Descriptive and Surgical).
PHYSIOLOGY (including HISTOLOGY).
MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY.
CHEMISTRY (General and Medical).

4.—Of having dissected for two Winter Sessions.

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* See List on pages 32 and 33.

5.—Of having attended a Course of BOTANY and a Course of PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, of at least three months each, comprehending Practical Exercises in conducting the more important processes of General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the presence and nature of Poisons, and in the Examination of Animal Secretions, Urinary Deposits, &c.

6.—Of having attended to Practical Pharmacy, and of having acquired a practical knowledge in the preparation of Medicines.

This Certificate may be accepted from a recognized Druggist, Apothecary, or registered Medical Practitioner who dispenses Medicines.

7.—Of having attended One Winter Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects:—

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
CLINICAL MEDICINE.
CLINICAL SURGERY.

8.—Of having attended, at least Six Months, the Practice of an Hospital recognized by this University.

These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the Examination begins.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.* If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

ANATOMY AND PRACTICAL ANATOMY.
PHYSIOLOGY.
MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.
CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
BOTANY.

(Text-Books *recommended*†: *Anatomy*—Sharpey and Quain's. Grey's. *Physiology*—Dalton's. Flint's. *Materia Medica*—Pereira's by Farre. Nelligan's U. S. Dispensatory, latest edition.

* Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.

† See Regulations on page 37.

Hadland's Action of Medicines. *Pharmacy*—Parish's Practical Pharmacy. U. S. Dispensatory. *Chemistry*—Fowne's Manual. *Practical Chemistry*—Macadam's Practical Chemistry. Bowman's Medical Chemistry. *Botany*—Gray's How Plants Grow.)

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. } Anatomy, by printed Papers.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. }

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Physiology, by printed Papers.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by printed Papers.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Chemistry, by Printed Papers.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Botany, by printed Papers.

MONDAY *and* TUESDAY, *in the following week, commencing at* 10 A. M.

Anatomy, *Viva Voce* Interrogation; Demonstration from Preparations. Dissection.
Physiology (including Histology), *Viva Voce* Interrogation; Demonstration from Preparations.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, *Viva Voce* Interrogation; Experiment.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, *Viva Voce* Interrogation; Demonstration from Specimens.

Within Thirty Days following that on which the Examination commenced, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions. In the Honours Division the names shall be arranged in the order of merit; the names of two Candidates shall be bracketed together, if the Examiners be of opinion that there is no clear difference between them. In the Second Division the names shall be placed in alphabetical order.

A Pass Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be delivered to each Candidate who has passed and who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

The SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday in May.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within One Academical year* of the time of his passing the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, nor unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

1.—Of having completed his Twenty-first year.

2.—Of having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

3.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, attended a Winter Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects, at one or more of the Medical Institutions recognized by this University †:

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
FORENSIC MEDICINE.
CLINICAL MEDICINE.
CLINICAL SURGERY.

4.—Of having attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, during One Year, the Courses of Clinical Medicine and Surgery being given during that time.

N. B.—The Student's attendance on the Medical and Surgical Hospital Practice, specified in the next preceding Regulation, may, for Six of the Twelve months, commence at a date subsequent to his having passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and attendance at the first Course of Medical Lectures and prior to his having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION. Provided, that in every case the Hospital Practice be continued for at least eighteen months subsequently to his having passed his MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and subsequent to his attendance on a Medical Course of Lectures. Provided further, that Six of the months of Hospital Practice be subsequent to his having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, the Clinical Lectures being given during this attendance.

5.—Of having attended a recognized Lying-in Hospital for Six months, or of having conducted Ten Labours.

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* By the term "Academical Year," is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year.

† See List on pages 32 and 33.

Certificates of having conducted Ten Labours will be received from any registered or legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine.

6.—Of having, *subsequently to the completion of his first Course of Medical Lectures*, attended the "Out Patient" practice of a Hospital or Dispensary, or Alms House, or Asylum, during Six months.

A Certificate from a recognized Medical Practitioner that the Student has been under his practical instruction for Six months, will be received instead.

7.—Of Proficiency in Vaccination from a recognized Practitioner in Medicine.

8.—The Candidate shall also produce a Certificate of Moral Character from a Teacher in the last School or Institution at which he has studied, as far as the Teacher's knowledge has extended.

These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.* If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND M. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, (Pathology, Therapeutics and Hygiene).
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
FORENSIC MEDICINE IN ITS RELATION TO MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY.

The Examinations shall include questions in Surgical and Medical Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy and Pathological Chemistry.

(Text-Books *recommended*†: *Medicine*—Watson's. Flint's. Niemeyer's. *Surgery*—Erickson's. Holme's. *Midwifery*—Leishman's. *Diseases of Women*—Thomas'. *Diseases of Children*—West's. *Forensic Medicine*—Taylor's).

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:

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* See Note 1, page 92.
† See Regulations on page 37.

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Forensic Medicine, by printed Papers.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by printed Papers.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Medicine (Principles and Practice), by printed Papers.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Surgery (Principles and Practice), by printed Papers.

THURSDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

Examination, and Report on cases, of Medical Patients; *Viva Voce* Interrogation.

FRIDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

Examination, and Report on cases, of Surgical Patients.
Application of Surgical Apparatus; *Viva Voce* Interrogation.

N. B.—Candidates will be expected to write Prescriptions in Latin, without abbreviation.

Within Thirty Days following that on which the Examination commenced, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions. In the Honours Division the names shall be arranged in the order of merit; the names of two Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners be of opinion that there is no clear difference between them. In the Second Division the names shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

A Certificate under the Seal of the University, signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate who has passed, and who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

DEGREE OF M. D.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

This Examination shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Tuesday in May.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

1.—Of having taken the Degree of M. B. in this University.

2.—Of having, subsequently to having taken the Degree of M. B. of this University,

A. Had charge of a Hospital or Medical Institution, recognized by this University, for the period of One Year.

B. Or having had charge of such Medical Institution Six Months, and having been engaged One Year in the Practice of his profession.

C. Or of having been engaged during three years in the Practice of his profession, after taking the Degree of M. B. of this University.

3.—Of Moral Character, signed by two persons of respectability.

4.—The Candidate shall present a Thesis on some subject connected with Surgery or Medicine, which shall be written by himself.

These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the Examination begins.

The Fee for the Degree of M. D. shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.* If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *one* subsequent M. D. EXAMINATION without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice in respect to the privilege aforesaid being considered equivalent to entry.

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* See Note 1, Page 92.

The Examinations shall be conducted by means of Written or Printed Papers and *Viva Voce* Interrogation.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

By Printed Papers.

MEDICINE.—Commentary on a Case in Medicine.
SURGERY.—Commentary on a Case in Surgery.
OBSTETRICS.—Commentary on a Case in Midwifery.

Viva Voce Interrogation.

EXAMINATION on answers to printed Papers.
EXAMINATION and Report on a Case in Medicine and a Case in Surgery in the Wards of a Hospital.
DEFENCE OF THESIS (if required).

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

Medicine—Commentary on a Case in Medicine, by printed Papers.

WEDNESDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

Surgery—Commentary on a Case in Surgery, by printed Papers.

THURSDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

Obstetrics—Commentary on a Case in Obstetrics, by printed Papers.

FRIDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

Examination on answers to printed Papers.
Examination and Report on a Case in Medicine and a Case in Surgery, in the Wards of an Hospital.
Defence of Thesis (if required); *Viva Voce* Interrogation.

Within Thirty Days after that on which the Examination commenced, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order: and the Examiners shall be at liberty to mention the names of any Candidates who, in their opinion, may have displayed special proficiency.

A Certificate under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO CANDIDATES WHO COMMENCED THEIR MEDICAL STUDIES BEFORE THE 1st JANUARY, 1877.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Candidates who commenced their Professional Studies before January 1st, 1877, shall be required to pass the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and shall be admitted to the FIRST EXAMINATION for the Degree of M. B. on producing the Certificates required for that Examination, as detailed in pages 91–92, Regulation 2d being omitted. (Three Years study after MATRICULATION EXAMINATION not being compulsory.)

N. B.—Candidates who have taken a Degree in Arts, or have a Certificate of having passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of the Provincial Medical Board, or of the Medical Faculty, formerly in connection with Dalhousie College, or of the Halifax Medical College, will not be required to pass the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

Candidates who have commenced their Professional Studies before January 1st, 1877, shall be admitted to the SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION on producing Certificates of having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, and all other requirements for that Examination, as detailed in pages 94–95, except in the time which has elapsed since the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION; but there will be no reduction in the number of Certificates necessary as to the Lectures, etc., required; and proof must be furnished that the attendance on Medical Courses has extended over not less than Four Years of time.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO PRACTITIONERS IN MEDICINE, DESIROUS OF OBTAINING DEGREES.

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Candidates shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. B., on producing Certificates to the following effect:—

1.—Of having been legally qualified Practitioners of Medicine prior to the year 1860.

2.—Of having received part of their education at a Medical Institution recognized by this University.

3.—Of Moral Character, signed by two persons of respectability.

N. B.—Candidates who have not taken a degree in Arts or who have no Certificate of having passed an Examination in Latin, will be required to translate a portion of a Latin Author.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Candidates who have been engaged during Three Years in the practice of their Profession, shall be admitted to the Examination for this Degree on producing a Certificate to the following effect:—

Of having been engaged during Three Years in the Practice of their Profession, after having taken the Degree of M. B., in this University.

GRADUATES.

* denotes Prizemen; ‖ denotes Honours; § denotes First Division.

M. D.

Hiltz, Charles W.....1878.....Dalhousie, *ad eundem.*
Page, Benjamin Gardner.....1878.....Royal Coll. Surg., London, *ad eundem.*
Sinclair, George Law.....1878.....Columbia, N.Y., *ad eundem.*

M. B.

McKay, Norman E.....1879.....Halifax Medical College.

B. Sc.

‖McKay, Alexander H.*.....1879.....Private Study.

M. A.

McKinnon, Michael.....1878.....St. Francis Xavier's, *ad eundem.*

LL. B.

Cogswell, Edwin J.....1877.....Harvard, *ad eundem.*
§Maclean, James.....1878.....Private Study.
§MacLellan, William E.....1879.....Private Study.
§Oxley, James M.....1879.....Private Study.
§Sinclair, John H.....1879.....Private Study.

UNDERGRADUATES.

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

*Blanchard, Charles W.....1877.....Truro Public School.
*Cameron, Arthur H.....1878.....Liverpool High School.
Campbell, George Murray.....1878.....Truro High School.
*Creighton, Henry Spurr.....1877.....Dartmouth Public School.
Frame, Samuel.....1878.....Pictou High School.
*Hill, Gordon.....1879.....Pictou Academy.
Humphrey, Charles Ashley.....1878.....Private Study.
*Langille, Robert M.....1879.....Pictou Academy.
Lay, Edward J.....1878.....Private Study.

MacKenzie, Charles E.....1878.....Private Study.
McLennan, Daniel.....1879.....Pictou Academy.
Moren, James Alexander.....1879.....Halifax High School.
Primrose, Alexander J .....1879.....Pictou Academy.
*Page, William V.....1879.....St. Mary's College.
Ross, James.....1878.....Self-tuition.
Rowell, Seneca Page.....1878.....Private Study.

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

*§ Goodwin, Frederick W.....1878.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.
*§ McKercher, John .....1879.....Private Study.
*§ Murray, Samuel C.....1879.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.
*§ Prestwood, John W.....1878.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.
*§ Scott, S. Dunn.....1879.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.
§ Vroom, F. W..... .....1879.....King's College.

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

Clark, Howard.....1878.....Private Study.
Gisborne, Francis Hernaman.1878..... Private Study.
§ Newcombe, Edmund L.....1879.....Private Study.
Outram, Frederick P... .....1879.....Private Study.
Ross, William B..... .....1877.....*B. A.*, Dalhousie College.

PRIZES

AT THE

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Two Prizes, of the value of Sixty Dollars and Forty Dollars respectively, presented by the Vice-Chancellor, W. J. STAIRS, Esq., and the Provincial Secretary, Hon. P. C. HILL.

1877. Creighton, Henry Spurr.....Dartmouth Public School.
1877. Blanchard, Charles W.....Truro Public School.

Two University Prizes, of the Value of Forty Dollars and Twenty Dollars respectively.

1878. McKercher, John.....Private Study.
1878. Cameron, Arthur H.....Liverpool High School.
1879. Page, William V..... .....St. Mary's College.
1879. Hill, Gordon.....Pictou Academy.

The Chancellor's Gold Medal, presented by Rev. GEORGE W. HILL, M.A., D.C.L., Chancellor of the University.

1879. Langille, Robert M..... ..Pictou Academy.

AT FIRST B. A.

Two University Prizes of the value of Seventy-Five Dollars and Fifty Dollars respectively.

1878. Prestwood, John W.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.
1878. Goodwin, Frederick W.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.

Four University Prizes—the First of the value of Seventy-Five Dollars; the Second of the value of Fifty Dollars; the Third of the value of Forty Dollars, and the Fourth of the value of Thirty-Five Dollars.

1879. *First*—Not Awarded.
1879. *Second*—Murray, Samuel C.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.
1879. *Third*—Scott, S. Dunn.....Mt. Allison Wesleyan Coll.
1879. *Fourth*—McKercher, John.....Private Study.

HONOURS—SECOND B. Sc.

1879. McKay, Alexander H.....Private Study.

FIRST M. B.

1878. McKay, Norman E.....Halifax Medical College.

Number of the Candidates for Matriculation and the several Degrees, and the Number that have passed each Examination since the Foundation of the University in 1876.*

DECEMBER 31, 1879.

Year.	Matriculation.		First B. A.		Second B. A.		First B. Sc.		Second B. Sc.	
	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.
1877	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	13	9	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
1879	8	6	8	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
	24	17	11	6	1	0	1	1	1	1

Year.	First Ll. B.		Second Ll. B.		First M. B.		Second M. B.		Total No. Candidates at all Examinations.	Total No. Passed at all Examinations
	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.		
1877	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4
1878	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	24	19
1879	3	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	25	17
	13	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	57	40

* No Examinations were held in 1876. Senate met for the first time, September 13, 1876.

REGULATIONS

RESPECTING

ADMISSION AD EUNDEM GRADUM.

1. A Graduate in any of the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science, or Arts, in any University in Great Britain or Ireland, if such Degree be not an Honorary one, may, upon making application to that effect to the Senate, and upon producing satisfactory proof that he obtained such Degree in regular course, be admitted to the same Degree in the University of Halifax.

2. Applications from Graduates in any of the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science, or Arts, in any University outside of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be accompanied by the diploma of such University, together with evidence of the subjects of study for proficiency in which the diploma has been granted, and satisfactory proof that the Degree has been obtained in regular course. All such applications shall be referred by the Registrar to a Standing Committee of five members of the Senate, to be appointed annually, and this Committee, after due examination and inquiry, shall report to the Senate, at its next ensuing meeting, those applications only which have been made in strict accordance with this regulation.

3. No *ad eundem* Degree shall be granted to any Graduate of any College in connection with the University, who shall have obtained the Degree upon which the claim is based at a date posterior to the second holding of an examination for such Degree in this University.

4. No application under Regulation 2 shall be granted unless three-fourths of the members present at the meeting of Senate when the application is considered, vote in favor of it.

5. No application from a person holding an Honorary Degree only shall be granted.

6. All applications for admission *ad eundem gradum* shall be addressed to "The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Halifax," and shall be transmitted to the Registrar not less than one month before the date of the meeting of Senate at which the application is to be brought forward; and the Registrar, in issuing the summonses for such meeting, shall add thereto a list, as returned to him by the Standing Committee, of all the applicants, specifying their names, the University to which they belong, and the Degree which they seek to obtain in the University of Halifax.

NOTE.—Section 35 of the University Act, 1876, provides that no *ad eundem* Degree "shall, without the consent of Convocation in each case, entitle the holder thereof to be or become a Member of Convocation."

The foregoing Regulations do not affect Graduates qualified to register as Members of Convocation under Sections 11 of the University Act, 1876, and of the Amending Act, 1877.

REGULATIONS FOR CONVOCATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ordinary Annual Meeting of Convocation shall take place on the second Wednesday of September, at eleven o'clock, a. m., at such place as shall be provided by the Senate of the University.

FEES.

Every Member of Convocation shall be required to pay an Annual Fee of $1, or a Life Composition of $5.

The Annual Fee shall become due on the 27th day of December in each year; and the Registrar shall immediately thereafter send notice to all Graduates who shall have become Members of the Convocation since the last preceding 27th December, advising them thereof and that their Fees are now due.

Not less than three weeks before the Annual Meeting in every year the Registrar shall send to the Clerk of Convocation a List of all Members whose Fees are in arrear; and notice of that fact shall be sent by the Clerk to all such Members, with the notice for the Annual Meeting.

Such Notices shall contain a paragraph calling attention to the following Regulation:—

The name of every Member of Convocation whose Fees shall for the time being be six calendar months in arrear shall be removed from the Register of Convocation; and shall not be reinstated except upon his written application to the Senate, nor until all arrears, or, in the case of Fees more than three years in arrears, until three years' Fees shall have been paid, unless he shall elect to pay the Life Composition of $5.

BYE-LAWS OF CONVOCATION.

1. All persons entitled to become Members of Convocation shall pay a Registration Fee of One Dollar before being admitted to Membership.

2. Every Member of Convocation shall pay an Annual Fee of One Dollar.

3. The Annual Fee shall be payable in advance upon the 27th day of December in each year.

4. The books, accounts, and papers of Convocation shall be open at all times for the inspection of the Members.

5. No motion to recommend an alteration in the University Act, or to make, alter, or amend any By-Law shall be passed at any meeting of Convocation, unless one month's notice of the same shall have been previously given or sent to each Member by the Clerk.

6. At Meetings of Convocation any Member may appear in the Academical habit to which he is entitled in his Alma Mater.

7. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Convocation to attend and take minutes of all its proceedings; to notify all Committees of their appointment; to conduct the correspondence of Convocation, and to transmit to the Senate the proceedings of all meetings thereof, as provided by Section 20 of the University Act; and to perform such further duties as may from time to time be required of him by Convocation.

8. Whenever a meeting of Convocation shall be convened by the Senate, under the 21st Section of the University Act, 1876, for the purpose of nominating persons to be appointed Fellows, and notice thereof shall be received by the Clerk of Convocation, informing him of the day appointed for such meeting, and the number of persons to be then nominated, such Clerk shall, within one week from the receipt of such notice, send a circular to every Member, containing the same information, and calling his attention to the following Regulation:—No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any such meeting unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by five Members of Convocation, shall have been transmitted to the Clerk at least fourteen days previously.

The election of nominees by Convocation shall be made by means of Voting Papers signed by the voters.

The Clerk shall send to every Member of Convocation, not less than seven days prior to the meeting at which the nomination is to be made, a circular containing a list of all Candidates who have been duly nominated, and a certified list of the persons nominating them; and also a Voting Paper stating the names of the Candidates.

The Voting Papers shall be in the following form :—

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

Voting Paper.

ELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE, 18—.

Candidates:—A. B.——, ——, —— Co.
C. D.——, ——, —— Co.
E. F.——, ——, —— Co.

I.....(Degree).....of the University of Halifax, resident at .....in the County of..... do hereby declare that I vote for the following as Candidates for appointment to the Fellowship of the University vacated by..... :—

.....of.....in the County of.....
.....of.....in the County of.....
.....of.....in the County of.....

This.....day of .....18—.

.....

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by Justice of the Peace or Notary Public in cases where the Voter does not personally attend the meeting of Convocation :—

.....*in the County of*.....

I hereby certify that.....signed the above Voting Paper in my presence, this.....day of.....18—.

.....

After the Voting Papers shall have been counted at said meeting of Convocation, the names having the highest number of votes shall be forwarded to the Senate as such nomination.

9. Whenever the Senate of the University of Halifax shall confer any Degree or Degrees other than those in Arts, Laws, Science and Medicine, such Degree or Degrees may be recognized by Convocation as a qualification for admission thereto only by a two-thirds vote of such Convocation at any meeting thereof.

10. As soon as the Chair is taken, a quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting shall be read by the Clerk, in order that any mistakes therein may be corrected by Convocation.

11. Every Member who speaks in Convocation shall do so standing, and shall always address the Chair.

12. If two or more Members shall rise at the same time the Chairman shall decide which is to be heard; and while any Member has the floor, and does not violate order, he is not to be interrupted.

13. A motion or resolution moved, seconded, and read, cannot be withdrawn except by permission of Convocation.

14. Before any motion or resolution can be debated, it must be reduced to writing, moved and seconded, and then read aloud by the Clerk.

15. When a question is regularly under debate no other question or motion shall be entertained until it is decided, unless it be—

(1) A motion in amendment of the original resolution.
(2) A motion to refer the question to a Special Committee.
(3) A motion to postpone the consideration of the question to some future period.
(4) A motion to postpone the question indefinitely, that is, to lay it on the table.
(5) A motion that the question be now put.
(6) A motion to adjourn.

16. After the question has been taken on any division, it shall be competent for any two Members of Convocation to call for the names on the division, and to have the same recorded.

17. No debate shall be allowed on any motion of the previous question, or upon any motion of adjournment made during a debate.

18. Any Member called to order by the Chair shall immediately resume his seat. He may, however, by permission of the Chair, rise afterwards to explain.

19. Any Member may have the question read for his information at any period during the debate, but he shall not be at liberty to interrupt, for this purpose, any Member who may be speaking.

20. No Member shall speak more than twice upon the same question, unless in explanation, or by special permission of Convocation. A Member, however, who has spoken to the question, may speak again once upon every distinct amendment proposed to the original question.

21. In matters not provided for in the Bye-Laws, the rules and practice of the House of Assembly shall be followed.

THE CONVOCATION.

[The asterisk (*) prefixed to the name indicates Life Members.]

LL. D.

		College.
*Almon, *Rev.* Henry Pryor	1873	*D. C. L.*, King's.
Curren, Benjamin	1864	*D. C. L.*, King's.
Hill, *Rev.* Geo. W., *Chancellor*	1879	*D. C. L.*, King's.
Honeyman, *Rev.* David	1864	*D. C. L.*, King's.
‖Pryor, Henry	1858	*D. C. L.*, King's.
‖Shannon, *Hon.* Samuel Leonard	1875	*D. C. L.*, King's.

M. D.

‖Reid, Alexander P	1877	Halifax Medical.

M. A.

Bayne, Herbert A., *Ph. D.*	1872	Dalhousie.
*Boyd, *Rev.* Stanley	1874	King's.
Brecken, *Rev.* Ralph	1875	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Burbidge, David Henry	1871	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Burbidge, George W	1870	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Chesley, Samuel A	1876	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Covey, James Francis	1878	Acadia.
‖Daly, *Rev.* Thomas J	1860	St. Mary's.
*Eaton, Brenton Haliburton	1862	Acadia.
*Fitch, Simon, *M. D*	1862	Acadia.
Flint, Thomas Barnard, *B.C.L.*	1872	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Forrest, James	1872	Dalhousie.
‖Gilpin, *Ven.* Edwin, *D. D.*	1850	King's.
*Higgins, Daniel Francis	1862	Acadia.
Hill, Albert J	1869	Acadia.
*Hodgson, *Rev.* George W	1864	King's.
*Inch, James R., *LL. D*	1867	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Jarvis, *Rev.* Geo. Seymour, *D.D.*	1829	King's.
*Jones, Robert Von Clure	1863	Acadia.
*Jordan, Louis H	1875	Dalhousie.
*Kempton, *Rev.* Saml. Bradford	1865	Acadia.
*King, Edwin David	1866	Acadia.
*McKinnon, Michael	1872	St. Francis Xavier's.
*McLatchy, Harris O., *M.D.*	1851	Acadia.
*McLeod, Neil	1872	Acadia.
*Morton, *Rev.* Arthur D	1870	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Parker, *Hon.* D. McN., *M.D.*	1862	Acadia.
Payzant, John Young	1863	Acadia.
*Poole, Henry Skeffington	1874	King's.
*Ritchie, J. Norman	1858	King's.
*Rogers, *Rev.* Thomas	1870	Mount Allison Wesleyan.

		College.
*Russell, Benjamin	1871	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Saunders, *Rev.* Edwd. Manning	1861	Acadia.
Shreve, *Rev.* Richmond	1873	King's.
Stockton, Alfred A	1867	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Temple, William H. G	1871	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Wood, Josiah	1866	Mount Allison Wesleyan.

LL. B.

*Cogswell, Edwin J	1877	Harvard.

B. A.

Bayne, *Rev.* Ernest S	1871	Dalhousie.
Black, John F., *M. D*	1866	King's.
*Corning, Thomas E	1865	Acadia.
*Daly, Malachy Bowes	1864	St. Mary's.
Dimock, Wilbert Delaney	1867	Acadia.
Donovan, Alfred J	1869	St. Mary's.
Fraser, Duncan C	1872	Dalhousie.
*Graham, Wallace	1867	Acadia.
Gray, Benjamin Gerrish	1850	King's.
*Hunt, James Johnston	1869	Acadia.
*Kenny, Jeremiah F	1858	St. Mary's.
*Manning, *Rev.* Jas. William	1867	Acadia.
*McKay, Alexander H	1873	Dalhousie.
*McKeen, *Rev.* James A	1873	Dalhousie.
Mellish, John T	1869	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Munroe, Robert G	1872	Acadia.
*Oakes, Ingram B	1871	Acadia.
*Parsons, Jonathan F	1867	Acadia.
Power, *Hon.* Lawrence G., *LL.B*	1858	St. Mary's.
*Sanderson, George G	1858	Acadia
Scott, Hamilton Percy	1876	King's.
Smith, George	1874	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Taylor, William	1847	King's.

Notice of Change of Residence on the part of Members of Convocation should be sent to the Registrar.

PRESENTATION DAY.

ORDER OF PROCEEDING.

On the day of the Public Presentation for Degrees, the Candidates shall be presented by the Representatives of the Colleges or Medical Schools to which they respectively belong. Candidates not belonging to any College or Medical School shall be presented by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow present.

At the proper time for the purpose, each Presenter shall rise; whereupon the Candidate or Candidates whom he is there to present shall advance towards him, and he shall then conduct them to the Chancellor, and shall say to him:—In the name of (the Governors and Professors) of (name of College) College, I present to you A. B., (or, if several be presented at once, A. B., C. D., etc.,) to be admitted to the Degree of (Bachelor of Arts).

The Chancellor shall rise, and as the Candidates are presented to him he shall say:—In virtue of my authority as Chancellor of this University, I admit you to the Degree of (Bachelor of Arts).

In the cases of Graduates in Honours and Graduates in the superior Degrees (M. A., D. Sc., M. D., LL. D.), the Chancellor shall at the same time deliver to them the Diplomas of their Degrees; but all other Candidates shall receive their Diplomas from the hands of the Registrar, either then or at some other convenient time.

All the Candidates for the superior Degrees shall be presented and admitted one by one.

The Pass men in the other Degrees shall be presented in the order of their Faculties; those for the same Degree in the order of seniority of their Colleges as named in the Act, and those from the same College in alphabetical order.

The Honours men for each Degree shall be presented one by one in the order of their Subjects: and that subject shall

have priority to which the greatest number of hours was allotted at the Examination for Honours.

Any Candidate who has taken Honours in more than one subject shall be presented once only, and along with the Honours men in that subject in which he stood highest.

In presenting each of the Honours men, the Presenter shall specify all the Honours which he has gained.

Immediately after being admitted, each Honours man shall receive his Certificate.

The Prizemen for each Degree shall be presented after the Honours men, and in the same order; but each Prizeman shall be separately presented for each prize which he may have gained.

The Registrar shall then read the List of all the Undergraduates who have obtained Honours, and shall then, or at some other convenient time, deliver their Certificates to them, and those to whom Prizes have been awarded shall then receive them.

Lastly, the Registrar shall read the List of Undergraduates who have obtained Pass Certificates, and shall then, or at some other convenient time, deliver the Certificates to them.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1879.

EX

Tue

Ex

CICE

Transla

Nunc
non ut od
quæ tibi
ex hac ta
Si hoc p
contumel
Quid, quo
consulare
atque ass
reliqueru
mehercle
cives tui,
arbitraris
atque offe
oculis on
tuorum a
dubitas,
præsentia
neque eo
aliquo co
nostrum
parricidio
neque ju
Catilina,
jam annis
tibi uni n
impunita
quæstione
Superiora

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1879.

MATRICULATION.

Tuesday, September 2.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LATIN.

Examiners: VEN. ARCHDEACON GILPIN, D. D., *and* PROFESSOR R. V. JONES, M. A.

I.

CICERO: FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE, CAP. VII.

Translate into English:—

Nunc vero, quæ tua est ista vita! Sic enim jam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus esse videar, quo debeo, sed ut misericordia quæ tibi nulla debetur. Venisti paullo ante in senatum. Quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, ex tot tuis amicis ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis expectas contumeliam, quum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt? quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persæpe ad cædem constituti fuerunt, simul atque assedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt? quo tandem animo hoc tibi ferendum putas? Servi mehercle mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendam putarem: tu tibi Urbem non arbitraris? et, si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me aspectu civium, quam infestis oculis omnium conspici mallem: tu, quum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium justum et jam tibi diu debitum, dubitas, quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, eorum aspectum præsentiamque vitare? Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, neque eos ulla ratione placare posses, ut opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes: nunc te patria, quæ communis est omnium nostrum parens, odit ac metuit, et jamdiu te nihil judicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare. Hujus tu neque auctoritatem verebere neque judicium sequere, neque vim pertimesces? Quæ tecum, Catilina, sic agit, et quodammodo tacita loquitur: Nullum aliquot jam annis facinus exstitit, nisi per te: nullum flagitium sine te: tibi uni multorum civium neces, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera: tu non solum ad negligendas leges ac quæstiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valuisti. Superiora illa, quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui,

tuli: nunc vero me totam esse in metu propter te unum: quidquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri: nullum videri contra me consilium iniri posse, quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, non est ferendem. Quamobrem discede atque hunc mihi timorem eripe; si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam.

2. When and where was Cicero born?

3. Give, with dates, a brief history of Catiline's conspiracy.

4. Describe the condition of the Roman Republic at that time.

5. What circumstances led to the delivery of this oration, and what end had Cicero in view?

6. What author has written a history of this conspiracy?

7. Who were *consulares?*

8. Distinguish between *leges* and *quæstiones.*

9. *Tecum loquor*: What other constructions are used with *loquor*?

10. Parse, giving constructions, *contigit, ferendum, injuria, aspectu, conspici, odit, increpuerit.*

11. (*a*) Write down a few adjectives that lack one of the degrees of comparison. (*b*) By what Latin is "youngest" expressed? (*c*) Compare *alte, facile, male, cito, satis.*

12. VIRGIL: ÆNEID, BOOK II.

Translate into English:—

Hic Priamus, quanquam in mediâ jam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit:
"At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis,
Di (si qua est cœlo pietas, quæ talia curet)
Persolvent grates dignas, et præmia reddant
Debita; qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti, et patrios fœdâsti funere vultus.
At non ille satum quo te mentiris Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque
Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."
Sic fatus senior; telumque imbelle sine ictu
Conjecit, rauco quod protinus ære repulsum
E summo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: "Referes ergo hæc, et nuntius ibis
Pelidæ genitori: illi mea tristia facto,
Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
Nunc morere." Hæc dicens, altaria ad ipsa trementem
Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati;
Implicuitque comam lævâ; dextrâque coruscum
Extulit, ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Hæc finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiæ: jacet ingens littore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

13. Name other principal works of Virgil, noting dates and subjects.

14. Give the argument of the Second Book.

15. (*a.*) Give the parentage and history of Achilles.
(*b.*) Pyrrhus; Neoptolemus; state parentage and signification of names.

16. Trace the cruise of Æneas from Troy to the mouth of the Tiber.

17. Parse, giving constructions—*pepircit, satum, umbone, degenerem, morere, Lateri . . . . . abdidet.* What is the usual construction?

18. Scan the first two lines, giving reasons for quantity.

19. Name the principal divisions of Peloponnesus—giving boundaries.

20. Translate into Latin:—

a. Does it not do good to all to read the works of that most excellent writer?

b. It is doubtful whether he deserve praise or blame.

c. Our men, having slain many of the enemy, returned to camp.

d. Evening is coming on, let us go out from the fields, let us return to the city.

e. All the magistrates had sworn to the laws.

f. There is no doubt that to write well is extremely difficult.

Tuesday, September 2.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GREEK.

Examiners: Venerable Archdeacon Gilpin, D.D., *and* Professor R. V. Jones, M. A.

XENOPHON: Cyropædia, Book I.

1. Translate into English: —

(1.) Κῦρος δὲ ἐλθὼν οἴκαδε καὶ προσευξάμενος Ἑστίᾳ πατρῴᾳ καὶ Διὶ πατρῴῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ὡρμᾶτο ἐπὶ τὴν στρατείαν, συμπροὔπεμπε δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ ὁ πατήρ. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας ἐγένοντο, λέγονται ἀστραπαὶ καὶ βρονταὶ αὐτῷ αἴσιοι γενέσθαι. τούτων δὲ φανέντων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἔτι οἰωνιζόμενοι ἐπορεύοντο, ὡς οὐδένα λήσοντα τὰ τοῦ μεγίστου θεοῦ σημεῖα.

(2.) Προϊόντι δὲ τῷ Κύρῳ ὁ πατὴρ ἤρχετο λόγου τοιοῦδε· Ὦ παῖ, ὅτι μὲν οἱ θεοί σε ἵλεώ τε καὶ εὐμενεῖς πέμπουσι, καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς δῆλον καὶ ἐν οὐρανίοις σημείοις· γιγνώσκεις δὲ καὶ αὐτός. ἐγὼ γάρ σε ταῦτα ἐπίτηδες ἐδιδαξάμην, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἄλλων ἑρμηνέων τὰς τῶν θεῶν συμβουλίας συνείης, ἀλλὰ αὐτὸς καὶ ὁρῶν τὰ ὁρατὰ καὶ ἀκούων τὰ ἀκουστὰ γιγνώσκοις, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ μάντεσιν εἴης, εἰ βούλοιντό σε ἐξαπατᾶν ἕτερα λέγοντες παρὰ τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν σημαινόμενα, μηδ' αὖ, εἴ ποτε ἄρα ἄνευ μάντεως γένοιο, ἀποροῖς θείοις σημείοις ὅ, τι χρῷό γε, ἀλλὰ γιγνώσκων διὰ τῆς μαντικῆς τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν συμβουλευόμενα, τούτοις πείθοιο. (3.) Καὶ μὲν δή, ὦ πάτερ, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, ὡς ἂν ἵλεῳ οἱ θεοὶ ὄντες ἡμῖν συμβουλεύειν θέλωσιν, ὅσον δύναμαι, κατὰ τὸν σὸν λόγον διατελῶ ἐπιμελούμενος· μέμνημαι γάρ, ἔφη, ἀκούσας ποτέ σου, ὅτι εἰκότως ἂν καὶ παρὰ θεῶν πρακτικώτερος εἴη, ὥσπερ καὶ παρὰ ἀνθρώπων, ὅστις μὴ, ὁπότε ἐν ἀπόροις εἴη, τότε κολακεύοι, ἀλλ' ὅτε ἄριστα πράττοι, τότε μάλιστα τῶν θεῶν μεμνῷτο· καὶ τῶν φίλων δ' ἔφησθα χρῆναι ὡσαύτως, οὕτως ἐπιμελεῖσθαι. (4.) Οὐκοῦν νῦν, ἔφη, ὦ παῖ, διά γε ἐκείνας τὰς ἐπιμελείας ἥδιον μὲν ἔρχῃ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς δεησόμενος, ἐλπίζεις δὲ μᾶλλον τεύξεσθαι ὧν ἂν δέῃ, ὅτι συνειδέναι σαυτῷ δοκεῖς οὐπώποτ' ἀμελήσας αὐτῶν; Πάνυ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, ὦ πάτερ, ὡς πρὸς φίλους ὄντας μοι τοὺς θεοὺς οὕτω διάκειμαι. (5.) Τί γάρ, ἔφη, ὦ παῖ, μέμνησαι ἐκεῖνα, ἃ ποτε ἐδόκει ἡμῖν, ὡς ἅπερ δεδώκασιν οἱ θεοὶ μαθόντας ἀνθρώπους βέλτιον πράττειν ἢ ἀνεπιστήμονας αὐτῶν ὄντας, καὶ ἐργαζο-

μένους μᾶλλον ἀνύτειν ἢ ἀργοῦντας, καὶ ἐπιμελομένους ἀσφαλέστερον [ἂν] διάγειν ἢ ἀφυλακτοῦντας τούτων, παρέχοντας ὧν τοιούτους ἑαυτοὺς οἵους δεῖ, οὕτως ἡμῖν ἐδόκει δεῖν καὶ αἰτεῖσθαι τἀγαθὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ;

2. Of what works is Xenophon the author, and what are the characteristics of his style?

3. What was Xenophon's object in writing the Cyropædia? What is the subject matter of the sixth chapter of Book I.?

4. Give the mythological account of Vesta and her worship.

5. What are the boundaries of Media?

6. Parse, in full, οἰωνιζόμενοι — λήσοντα — ἵλεῳ — ἐδιδαξάμην — ἀκουστὰ — χρῷ — μέμνησαι — ἔφη.

7. In what case is the answer to the question *when* put?

8. Name the gutturals, dentals, labials, liquids, and double consonants.

9. What are the terminations of participles? Decline δεικνύς (showing) in the singular.

10. Compare ἀγαθός — πολύς — μικρός. Decline νόος (νοῦς) — μήτηρ — μέγας — εἷς.

11. What cardinal numbers are declined?

12. Express in Greek "the King himself," and "the same King."

13. Illustrate by example some of the uses of the negative particles οὐ and μή.

14. What tenses are alike in the Passive and Middle voices?

15. In what tenses are verbs in αω, εω, and οω contracted?

16. State the difference between syllabic and temporal augment, giving examples.

17. What tenses are reduplicated?

18. In what tenses do verbs in μι differ from verbs in ω?

19. Give the forms, in all numbers and persons, of the Indicative Perfect Passive of γράφω.

20. Give some of the rules for determining gender from the *stem* in third declension.

Tuesday, September 2.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

FRENCH.

Examiners: J. LIECHTI, ESQ., *and* PROFESSOR A. DE FOURMENTIN, M. A.

I. FÉNELON: TÉLÉMAQUE. BOOK III.

Translate into English:—

Le défaut des princes trop faciles et inappliqués est de se livrer avec une entière confiance à des favoris artificieux et corrompus. Le défaut de celui-ci au contraire était de se défier des plus honnêtes gens: il ne savait pas distinguer les hommes droits et simples qui agissent sans déguisement; aussi n'avait-il jamais vu de gens de bien, car de telles gens ne vont point chercher un roi si corrompu. D'ailleurs, il avait vu, depuis qu'il était sur le trône, dans les hommes dont il s'était servi, tant de dissimulation, de perfidie et de vices affreux déguisés sous les apparences de la vertu, qu'il regardait tous les hommes, sans exception, comme s'ils eussent été masqués. Il supposait qu'il n'y a aucune vertu sur la terre; ainsi il regardait tous les hommes comme étant à peu près égaux. Quand il trouvait un homme faux et corrompu, il ne se donnait pas la peine d'en chercher un autre, comptant qu'un autre ne serait pas meilleur. Les bons lui paraissaient pires que les méchants les plus déclarés, parce qu'il les croyait aussi méchants et plus trompeurs.

II. LE SAGE: GIL BLAS. BOOK III. CHAP. I.

En bonne foi, Gil Blas, me dis-je alors à moi-même, tu ne pouvais trouver un meilleur maître. Quoi! tu rencontres un homme qui pour épousseter ses habits et faire sa chambre le matin, te donne six réaux par jour, avec la liberté de te promener et de te divertir comme un écolier dans les vacances! Mais! il n'est point de situation plus heureuse! Je ne m'étonne plus si j'avais tant d'envie d'être à Madrid; je pressentais sans doute le bonheur qui m'y attendait. Je passais le jour à courir les rues, en m'amusant à regarder les choses qui étaient nouvelles pour moi, ce qui ne me donna pas peu d'occupation. Le soir quand j'eus soupé dans une auberge qui n'était pas éloignée de notre maison, je gagnai promptement le lieu où mon maître m'avait ordonné de me rendre.

Grammatical questions on the above passages:—

1. Give the feminine form of *favoris, artificieux, égaux, faux, meilleur, trompeurs.*

2. Aussi n'avait-il jamais vu *de* gens de bien—de *telles* gens. Account for the use of *de* without the article, and state why *telles* is in the feminine.

3. *Savait; vu; croyait; eussent.* Give the five primitive tenses of these verbs and the present of the subjunctive.

4. *Il s'était servi.* Write the whole of the Past Indefinite negatively.

5. *Déguisés, masqués.* Account for those participles being in the plural, and give the principal rules affecting the past participle.

6. *Bon, pire.* Give the three degrees of comparison of these adjectives.

7. *Pouvais trouver.* State when the Infinitive is required. Write another example and illustrate all the exceptions.

8. Write the whole of the Indicative Present in the negative interrogative form of *se promener* and *se divertir.*

9. Qui m'*y* attendait.—Parse *y*. What is the meaning of: je ne m'y attendais pas. Show that *y* may be used as a pronoun, taking for example: Have you answered all the questions? I have answered them. Think of what you have to do. I am thinking of it.

10. Translate into French the following colloquial sentences:—Tell me, if you please, what time it is. I saw him in Paris several times. Once upon a time. I used to think so. You do not play at all in time. I cannot make it out. Make it up with him. Make the best of it. I have written more than half of it. How long have you been in the city? I have just arrived. I arrived three days ago. What day of the month is it? It is the 2d of Sept., 1879, (letters). Do you intend to go to the exhibition? I do. I do not. I cannot for want of time.

Tuesday, September 2.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GERMAN.

Examiners: JAMES LIECHTI, ESQ., and PROFESSOR A. DE FOURMENTIN, M. A.

I. **Körner:**

Abschied vom Leben.

Die Wunde brennt; die bleichen Lippen beben. —
Ich fühl's an meines Herzens matterm Schlage,
Hier steh' ich an den Marken meiner Tage —
Gott, wie du willst! Dir hab' ich mich ergeben.

Viel gold'ne Bilder sah ich um mich schweben;
Das schöne Traumbild wird zur Todtenklage. —
Muth! Muth! — Was ich so treu im Herzen trage,
Das muß ja doch dort ewig mit mir leben! —

Und was ich hier als Heiligthum erkannte,
Wofür ich rasch und jugendlich entbrannte,
Ob ich's nun Freiheit, ob ich's Liebe nannte:

Als lichten Seraph seh' ich's vor mir stehen; —
Und wie die Sinne langsam mir vergehen,
Trägt mich ein Hauch zu morgenrothen Höhen.

II. **Jean Paul Richter:**

Die Neujahrsnacht eines Unglücklichen.

Ein alter Mensch stand in der Neujahrsnacht am Fenster und schauete mit dem Blick einer langen Verzweiflung auf zum unbeweglichen, ewig blühenden Himmel und herab auf die stille, reine, weiße Erde, worauf jetzt Niemand so freuden- und schlaflos war als er. Denn sein Grab stand nahe an ihm; es war blos vom Schnee des Alters, nicht vom Grün der Jugend verdeckt, und er brachte aus dem ganzen reichen Leben nichts mit als Irrthümer, Sünden und Krankheit, einen verheerten Körper, eine verödete Seele, die Brust voll Gift und ein Alter voll Reue. Seine schönen Jugendtage wandten sich heute als Gespenster um und zogen ihn wieder vor den holden Morgen hin, wo ihn sein Vater zuerst auf den Scheideweg des Lebens gestellt, der rechts auf der Sonnenbahn der Tugend in ein weites ruhiges Land voll Licht und Ernten und voll Engel bringt, und welcher links in die Maulwurfsgänge des Lasters hinabzieht, in eine schwarze Höhle voll heruntertropfenden Giftes, voll ziehlender Schlangen und finsterer, schwüler Dämpfe.

III. **Uhland:**

Des Sängers Fluch.

Da schlug der Greis die Saiten, er schlug sie wundervoll,
Daß reicher, immer reicher der Klang zum Ohre schwoll,
Dann strömte himmlisch helle des Jünglings Stimme vor,
Des Alten Sang dazwischen wie dumpfer Geisterchor.

Sie singen von Lenz und Liebe, von sel'ger, gold'ner Zeit,
Von Freiheit, Männerwürde, von Treu' und Heiligkeit,
Sie singen von allem Süßen, was Menschenbrust durchbebt,
Sie singen von allem Hohen, was Menschenherz erhebt.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Parse: Gott, wie du willst! Dir hab' ich mich ergeben (I).
2. Decline in the four cases singular and plural: Ein alter Mensch; also with the definite article der, and without any article.
3. Write the genitive singular and the nominative plural of: das Herz; die Sonne; der Knabe; der Edelmann; das Fräulein; die Tochter. Also the nominative singular of: Freunde; Thoren; Thore; Thaler; Thäler; Kapitalien; Vorsichtsmaßregeln.
4. What prepositions govern the accusative? Name those that govern the accusative and dative. Give some examples.
5. Und zogen ihn vor den holden Morgen hin (II). Explain the word hin, and account for its position. What is the force of the particles hin and her in sentences like: Komm herein, geh' hinaus.
6. Show that the neuter pronoun *it* and the relative *which* if used with a preposition assume a contracted form in German. Take for examples: We speak of it; The book in which I am reading (lese).
7. Decline the pronouns: ich, sie (f.), wer, was. Compare: alt, nahe, bald, gern, viel, gut. When is the adjective uninflected in German? Write an example.
8. Describe the mode of forming the past participle of regular and irregular verbs. Write down the first person singular of the imperfect and the past participle of: leben; verkaufen; angeben; kennen; werden; sein; haben; können; studiren.

9. State fully the difference between sein and werden.

10. Translate into German: We live in (auf) the country (das Land) during the summer. The Queen of England has been in Germany. There are many people who cannot read. London is much larger than Paris, but its streets are not so fine as those of the French capital. Where do these books come from? I cannot tell you. What has become of your friend? He went to England three months ago. It is getting cooler. It is fine. On the first of October, 1879 (letters). At what o'clock are we to go? At half past one. All men are mortal. There is good and bad in the world. Nothing is perfect (vollkommen).

Tuesday, September 2.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. E. ORAM, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR R. C. WELDON, M. A., Ph. D.

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1. Show how to find the magnitude of two forces, having given their directions and the direction and magnitude of their resultant.

2. A weight of 1½ cwt. is carried by two men on a rod 8 feet long. The weight is hung from the middle; one man is 1 foot from one end and the other is 2 feet from the other end, find the weight borne by each.

3. Find the ratio of the power to the weight in a single movable pulley when the cords are not parallel.

On an inclined plane, which rises 5 in 11, find what power acting parallel to the plane will support a weight of 77 lbs.

4. If a vessel of water containing a floating body be placed under the receiver of an air pump and the air be gradually exhausted, what will be the effect on the floating body?

5. Describe Fahrenheit's thermometer, obtain a formula for converting degrees F into degrees Centigrade.

Describe one kind of minimum thermometer.

6. Give a diagram to show the image formed by a convex lens when the object is placed at a greater distance than twice its focal length.

An object is 10 inches from a convex lens whose focal length is 12 inches, find the position of the image.

7. If a real image 5 times as high as the object is to be thrown on a screen at a distance of 36 inches from the object, show what must be the focal length of the lens employed.

8. A clap of thunder is heard 9 seconds after the lightning is seen. How far distant is the lightning?

9. Explain the difference between a musical note and a noise.

10. Give a detailed description of some instrument for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to any given note,

Wednesday, September 3.--Morning, 10 to 1.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. E. ORAM, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR R. C. WELDON, M. A., PH. D.

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1. Which is the more advantageous to buy flour at \$6.50 on 6 months' credit, or at \$6.30 cash, money being worth 8 per cent.?

2. Prove $\frac{3+4}{4+5}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ and less than $\frac{4}{5}$.

3. Simplify $\frac{2.8 \text{ of } 2.\dot{2}\dot{7}}{1.1\dot{3}\dot{6}} + \frac{4.\dot{4} - 2.8\dot{3}}{1.\dot{6} + 2.\dot{6}2\dot{9}}$ of $\frac{6.8 \text{ of } 3}{2.25}$.

4. The difference between simple and compound interest on a sum of money for two years, at 5 per cent., is \$3. Find the sum.

5. A man can ride a certain distance and back in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; he can walk out and ride back in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours. How long would it take him to walk both ways?

6. Extract the square root of .5 and 3007 true to 5 decimal places.

7. Is the use of exponents in Algebra essential? Explain the meaning of fractional and negative exponents. Prove $x^0 = 1$.

8. Simplify $3a - [b + \{2a - (b - c)\}] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2c^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2c + 1}$, and find value of $\frac{x - a}{b} - \frac{x - b}{a}$ when $x = \frac{a^2}{a - b}$.

9. Multiply $-3a^{-5} + 2a^{-4}b^{-1}$ by $-2a^{-4} - 3a^{-4}b$, and divide $a^{\frac{3n}{2}} - a^{\frac{-3n}{2}}$ by $a^{\frac{n}{2}} - a^{\frac{n}{2}}$.

10. The square root of a rational quantity cannot be partly rational and partly a quadratic surd.

11. $a^n \pm b^n$ is divisible by what expressions? Answer exhaustively.

12. Simplify $\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{1}{b(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{1}{c(c-a)(c-b)}$.

Wednesday, September 3.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. E. ORAM, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR R. C. WELDON, M. A., Ph. D.

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1. Solve the following simple equations:—

$$(a+x)\ (b+x) = (c+x)\ (d+x)$$

$$\frac{a+b}{x-c} = \frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x-b}.$$

2. Solve the following simultaneous equations:—

$$\left\{ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1\ \frac{x}{3a} + \frac{y}{6b} = \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ ax + by = c,\ mx - ny = d. \right\}$$

3. The length of a field is twice its breadth; another field, which is 50 yards longer and 10 yards broader, contains 6,800 square yards more than the former. Find the size of each.

4. Multiply $4\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$, $6\sqrt{a^7}$, and $12\sqrt{a^{13}}$ together.

5. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

Describe a square which shall be equal to the difference between two given squares.

6. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.

Show that the rectangle under any two straight lines is equal to the difference between the square of half their sum and the square of half their difference.

7. In every triangle the square of the side subtending either of the acute angles, is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing the acute angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.

Prove that the square of any straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the base is less than the square of a side of the triangle by the rectangle contained by the segments of the base.

8. Triangles upon equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal in area.

If two triangles have two sides of the one respectively equal to two sides of the other, and the included angles supplemental, the triangles are equal in area.

Thursday, September 4.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. DEMILL, M.A., *and* PROFESSOR J. B. CURRIE, B. A.

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1. Write down and punctuate the passage read by the Examiner.

2. What is meant by *primitive*, *derivative*, *simple* and *compound* words respectively? Give examples of each.

3. (*a*) Give the Nominative, Possessive and Objective cases, Singular and Plural, of the following nouns:—Fly, man, father-in-law.

(*b*) Form the three degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:—Wise, virtuous, good, bad, little, many, sick.

(*c*) Give the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases, Singular and Plural, of the first Personal Pronoun, and the Relative Pronoun, *who*.

4. (*a*) Into what general classes are nouns divided?

(*b*) Give an example of a collective, an abstract, and a verbal or participial noun.

5. (*a*) Write down the Plural of the following nouns:—Bamboo, potato, canto, octavo, valley, duty, life, strife, knife, grief.

(*b*) Also the Nominative Plural of the Pronouns, thou, he or she, his or her.

6. Mention what kind of verb each of the following italicised verbs is:—

He *slew* the Prince. The soldiers *march*. The wolf *is slain*. *I am* who am. *Sleep* on.

7. Parse and analyse, in full, the following:—

> "The mighty tempest and the hoary waste,
> Abrupt and deep, stretched o'er the buried earth,
> Awake to solemn thought."

8. Correct or justify the following:—

I received a letter from my cousin, she that was here last week.—He chose the latter of these three.—Hope is as strong an incentive to action, as fear; this is the anticipation of good, that of evil.—Can any person, on their entrance into the world, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived?—Nothing but frivolous amusements please the indolent.—Whosoever the Court favours is safe.—Give every syllable and every letter their proper sound.—I bought them books at a very low price.—

Resolve me, why the cottager and King,
Him whom sea-sever'd realms obey, and him
Who steals his whole dominion from the waste,
Repelling winter blasts with mud and straw,
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.

9. Write down the present infinitive, the present and past participles of the following verbs:—Ring, spell, fly, eat, retreat, drive, dig, tear.

10. Analyse and scan the following:—

"Yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet, in the cold ground,
Where thy pale form was laid with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist
Thy image"——

Thursday, September 4.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. DEMILL, M.A., *and* PROFESSOR J. B. CURRIE, B. A.

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1. Explain how the different kingdoms of the Heptarchy were consolidated into one, and at what time.

2. On what grounds did William the Conqueror rest his claims to the throne of England?

3. Explain the nature of the rights by which Stephen, Henry the Seventh, and William the Third, respectively, came to the throne.

4. Give an account of the circumstances connected with the signing of Magna Charta.

5. Give an explanation of the points in dispute between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, and show how these terms originated.

6. Write out in chronological order the names of the Tudor sovereigns, with the dates of their accession, and mention the leading events in the reign of each.

7. Enumerate the eminent men who took the sides of Charles and Cromwell, respectively, during the Civil Wars, and name the occasions on which they severally distinguished themselves.

8. State what events took place in the following years: 800, 901, 1066, 1100, 1215, 1356, 1492, 1649, 1666, 1688, 1776, 1793.

9. Divide the reign of George the Third into periods, and state the chief events and leading characteristics of each.

10. Describe the exact locality of the following places, and name, with dates, the historical event for which they are respectively famous: Senlac, Acre, St. Albans, Messina, Flodden, Falkirk, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Ryswick, Aix-la-Chapelle, Plassey, Ticonderoga, Saratoga, Yorktown, Chateaugay, Plattsburg.

11. Give some account of the discoverer of Canada, state what voyages he made, and describe his route on his first voyage.

12. Give a brief history of Canada from 1754 to 1759, inclusive

13. What was the conspiracy of Pontiac?

14. Draw an outline map of the Dominion of Canada.

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 22.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LATIN.

Examiners: VEN. ARCHDEACON GILPIN, D. D., *and* PROFESSOR R. V. JONES, M. A.

I.

HORACE: BOOK III., ODE VIII.

Translate into English:

MARTIIS cælebs quid agam Calendis,
Quid velint flores et acerra thuris
Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in
Cæspite vivo,
Docte sermones utriusque linguæ:
Voveram dulces epulas et album
Libero caprum prope funeratus
Arboris ictu.
Hic dies anno redeunte festus
Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ
Consule Tullo.
Sume, Mæcenas, cyathos amici
Sopitis centum et vigiles lucernas
Perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto
Clamor et ira.
Mitte civiles super urbe curas:
Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen,
Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
Dissidet armis,
Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ
Cantaber sera domitus catena,
Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu
Cedere campis.
Neglegens, ne qua populus laboret,
Parce privatus nimium cavere;
Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ et
Linque severa.

II.

HORACE: Book IV., Ode III.

Translate into English :

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
  Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
  Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
Curru ducet Achaico
    Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
Ornatum foliis ducem,
  Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
Ostendet Capitolio:
  Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt
Et spissæ nemorum comæ
  Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.
Romæ principis urbium
  Dignatur soboles inter amabiles
Vatum ponere me choros,
  Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.
O testudinis auræ
  Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas.
O mutis quoque piscibus
  Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum,
Totum muneris hoc tui est,
  Quod monstror digito prætereuntium
Romanæ fidicen lyræ:
  Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

3. Give a brief history of Horace, with dates, naming his principal writings.

4. *Calendis*—to what festival does he allude? Why and how celebrated? Name the other divisions of the month.

5. Describe the positions of *Dacia* and *Cantabria*.

6. What does *sermones* include?

7. *Ictu*—to what does he allude? Quote the line.

8. What peculiar propriety was there in the poet ascribing his deliverance to Bacchas? (He attributed it to Faunus, Book II., Ode 17).

9. *Fumum*—explain the allusion.

10. Why was the goat sacrificed to Bacchus? And why a white victim?

11. Parse *sermones*. What other constructions are admissible with *doctus*? *funeratus*, *amphoræ*, (classify dative) *amici* (is this a Latin construction?) *Sibi* (with a note upon its construction) —*arcu*, *privatus*.

12. *Melpomene*, give meaning, derivation, and names of other muses.

13. Explain the allusions in *Deliis*, *Cycni*, *Pieri*, *Æolio*.

14. *Tibur*—Where?—give its more ancient and its modern name.

15. Parse, giving constructions, *vatum, fidicen, capitolio, contuderit,* (why subjunctive) *tuum est.*

16. Scan 3rd and 4th lines of Ode 8th, first two lines of Ode 3rd, giving names of measures and reasons for *quantity.*

17. CICERO: De Senectute.

Translate into English:—

Videtisne ut apud Homerum saepissime Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicet? Tertiam enim jam aetatem hominum vivebat, nec erat ei verendum ne vera praedicans de se nimis videretur aut insolens aut loquax. Etenim, ut ait Homerus, ex ejus lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, quam ad suavitatem nullis egebat corporis viribus: et tamen dux ille Graeciae nusquam optat ut Ajacis similes habeat decem, at ut Nestoris, quod si acciderit, non dubitat quin brevi sit Troja peritura. Sed redeo ad me. Quartum annum ago et octogesimum: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus: sed tamen hoc queo dicere, non me quidem iis esse viribus quibus aut miles bello Punico aut quaestor eodem bello aut consul in Hispania fuerim, aut quadriennio post quum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas M'. Acilio Glabrione eonsule; sed tamen, ut vos videtis, non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus; non curia vires meas desiderat, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, non hospites. Nec enim unquam sum assensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio quod monet, mature fieri senem, si diu velis esse senex. Ego vero me minus diu senem esse mallem quam esse senem ante quam essem. Itaque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit cui fuerim occupatus.

18. CICERO: De Senectute.

Translate into English:—

O praeclarum diem quum ad illud divinum animorum concilium coetumque proficiscar, quumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam! Proficiscar enim non ad eos solum viros de quibus ante dixi, verum etiam ad Catonem meum, quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate praestantior, cujus a me corpus crematum est, quod contra decuit ab illo meum; animus vero non me deserens, sed respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit quo mihi ipsi cernebat esse veniendum. Quem ego meum casum fortiter ferre visus sum, non quo aequo animo feraem, sed me ipse consolabar existimans non longinquum inter nos digressum et discessum fore. His mihi rebus, Scipio, id enim te cum Laelio admirari solere dixisti, levis est senectus, nec solum non molesta sed etiam jucunda. Quod si in hoc erro quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, lubenter erro; nec mihi hunc errorem quo delector dum vivo extorqueri volo. Sin mortuus, ut quidam minuti philosophi censent, nihil sentiam, non vereor ne hunc errorem meum mortui philosophi irrideant. Quod si non sumus immortales futuri, tamen extingui homini suo tempore optabile est. Nam habet natura ut aliarum omnium rerum sic vivendi modum. Senectus autem aetatis est peractio tamquam fabulae, cujus defatigationem fugere debemus, praesertim adjuncta satietate.

19. Give a brief history of Cicero, naming his principal writings.

20. Name the four objections quoted against old age.

21. Give the Greek line for "*ex ejus lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio.*"

22. What was the *Rostra* and why so called?

23. Give position of Thermopylæ, with date and history of a battle there.

24. *Hispania*, give ancient name and boundaries.

25. What was the name and date of the first Roman Colony in Sicily?

26. *Crematum* to what custom is the allusion and how performed?

27. Analyse *insolens, prædicans, enervavit, afflixit, occupatus.*

28. Name the Kings of Rome.

29. What led to the expulsion of the last?

30. By what battle and under what leader did the Romans end the Second Punic war?

31. Give a brief account of Jugurtha.

32. How many and within what dates were Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul?

Translate into Latin:—

33. We are wandering about needy, along with our wives and children; we rest our hopes on the life of one man.

34. When he had said this with a loud voice, he cast himself forth from the ship, and began to bear the eagle toward the foe.

35. What State was ever before so feeble, what island so small, as not to defend its own harbors, lands, and some portion of its territory and sea coast?

36. Why, now, with your face upward, are you looking toward the sky?

37. Intestine war has been and will be to many peoples a greater destruction than foreign wars.

Tuesday, July 22.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GREEK.

Examiners: VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GILPIN, D. D., *and* PROFESSOR R. V. JONES, M. A.

HOMER: ILIAD, BOOK VI.

1. Translate into English:—

Δαιμόνιε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδ' ἐλεαίρεις
παῖδά τε νηπίαχον καὶ ἔμ' ἄμμορον, ᾗ τάχα χήρῃ
σεῦ ἔσομαι· τάχα γάρ σε κατακτανέουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ
πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες· ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἴη
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτούσῃ χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἄλλη
ἔσται θαλπωρή, ἐπεὶ ἂν σύ γε πότμον ἐπίσπῃς,
ἀλλ' ἄχε'. οὐδέ μοι ἔστι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
ἤτοι γὰρ πατέρ' ἀμὸν ἀπέκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἐκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσεν Κιλίκων εὐναιετάωσαν,
Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δ' ἔκτανεν Ἠετίωνα,
οὐδέ μιν ἐξενάριξε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τό γε θυμῷ,
ἀλλ' ἄρα μιν κατέκηε σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισιν
ἠδ' ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν
νύμφαι ὀρεστιάδες, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.
οἳ δέ μοι ἑπτὰ κασίγνητοι ἔσαν ἐν μεγάροισιν,
οἱ μὲν πάντες ἰῷ κίον ἤματι Ἀΐδος εἴσω·
πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
βουσὶν ἐπ' εἰλιπόδεσσι καὶ ἀργεννῇς ὀίεσσιν.
μητέρα δ', ἣ βασίλευεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσσῃ,
τὴν ἐπεὶ ἂρ δεῦρ' ἤγαγ' ἅμ' ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσιν,
ἂψ ὅ γε τὴν ἀπέλυσε λαβὼν ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
πατρὸς δ' ἐν μεγάροισι βάλ' Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα.
Ἕκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μοί ἐσσι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
ἠδὲ κασίγνητος, σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης.

2. About what date did Homer probably write?

3. Who is said to have collected and arranged his writings?

4. What date may be assigned for the fall of Troy?

5. Name some of the places claiming to be the birth-place of Homer.

6. Give the argument of this book.

7. What dialects does Homer chiefly use?

8. Give the parentage and fate of Achilles?

9. οὐδέ μιν ἐξενάριξε. Why was this remarkable?

10. πτελέᾳς. Why appropriate to a tomb? Give a quotation from Horace.

11. ἔκτανεν Ἑετίωνα. Give the story.

12. What was the fate of Andromache?

13. Ἄρτεμις. Why by Diana?

14. Parse, giving constructions and derivations, νηπίαχον, δύμεναι, σεβάσσατο, εἰλιπόδεσσι.

15. σεβάσσατο. Give Latin equivalent.
εἰλιπόδεσσι. Give two explanations.

16. Give a short account of the digamma. What is the usage of Homer with respect to (*a*) augments, (*b*) reduplication, (*c*) reflexive pronouns?

17. Scan the first two lines, giving reasons for quantity.

XENOPHON: Cyropædia, Book III.

18. Translate into English:—

A.

Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὡς ἤκουσεν, ὅτι πολλάκις πρὸς τὸν Ἰνδὸν οἱ Χαλδαῖοι ἐπορεύοντο, ἀναμνησθεὶς ὅτι ἦλθον παρ' αὐτοῦ κατασκεψόμενοι εἰς Μήδους τὰ αὐτῶν πράγματα καὶ ᾤχοντο πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, ὅπως αὖ καὶ τὰ ἐκείνων κατίδωσιν, ἐβούλετο μαθεῖν τὸν Ἰνδὸν τὰ αὐτῷ πεπραγμένα. Ἤρξατο οὖν λόγου τοιοῦδε· Ὦ Ἀρμένιε, ἔφη, καὶ ὑμεῖς, ὦ Χαλδαῖοι, εἴπατέ μοι, εἴ τινα ἐγὼ νῦν τῶν ἐμῶν ἀποστέλλοιμι πρὸς τὸν Ἰνδόν, συμπέμψαιτ' ἄν μοι τῶν ὑμετέρων, οἵτινες αὐτῷ τήν τε ὁδὸν ἡγοῖντο ἂν καὶ συμπράττοιεν, ὥστε γενέσθαι ἡμῖν παρὰ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ, ἃ ἐγὼ βούλομαι; ἐγὼ γὰρ χρήματα μὲν προσγενέσθαι ἔτι ἂν βουλοίμην ἡμῖν, ὅπως ἔχω καὶ μισθὸν ἀφθόνως διδόναι οἷς ἂν δέῃ, καὶ τιμᾶν καὶ δωρεῖσθαι τῶν συστρατευομένων τοὺς ἀξίους· τούτων δὴ ἕνεκα βούλομαι ὡς ἀφθονώτατα χρήματα ἔχειν, δεῖσθαι τούτων νομίζων. τῶν δὲ ὑμετέρων ἡδύ μοι φείδεσθαι· φίλους γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἤδη νομίζω· παρὰ δὲ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ ἡδέως ἂν λάβοιμι, εἰ διδοίη.

B.

Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ὁ μὲν Ἀσσύριος καὶ ὁ Κροῖσος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἡγεμόνες ἀνέπαυον τὰ στρατεύματα ἐν τῷ ἐχυρῷ· Κῦρος δὲ καὶ

Κυαξάρης συνταξάμενοι περιέμενον, ὡς, εἰ προϊοιεν οἱ πολέμιοι, μαχούμενοι. ὡς δὲ δῆλον ἐγένετο, ὅτι οὐκ ἐξίοιεν οἱ πολέμιοι ἐκ τοῦ ἐρύματος, οὐδὲ μάχην ποιήσοιντο ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὁ μὲν Κυαξάρης καλέσας τὸν Κῦρον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς ἐπικαιρίους ἔλεξε τοιάδε· Δοκεῖ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὥσπερ τυγχάνομεν συντεταγμένοι, οὕτως ἰέναι πρὸς τὸ ἔρυμα τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ δηλοῦν, ὅτι θέλομεν μάχεσθαι. οὕτω γάρ, ἔφη, ἐὰν μὴ ἀντεπεξίωσιν ἐκεῖνοι, οἱ μὲν ἡμέτεροι μᾶλλον θαῤῥήσαντες ἀπίασιν, οἱ πολέμιοι δὲ τὴν τόλμαν ἰδόντες ἡμῶν μᾶλλον φοβηθήσονται.

19. Give a short account of the life and writings of Xenophon.

20. What was his purpose in writing the Cyropædia?

21. Which Cyrus was made his hero?

22. Give a short account of him, with dates.

23. Describe the positions of Armenia, Media, Persia.

24. Who were meant by the *Indians*?

25. Name the kingdom of Crœsus. What was his fate?

26. What was probably the name of the Assyrian king? How were the Assyrian kings accustomed to encamp?

27. Parse, giving constructions and derivations, ἀναμνησθεὶς, εἴπατέ, δωρεῖσθαι, ἐξίοιεν, δηλοῦν, συνταξάμενοι.

28. On what syllables only may the circumflex accent be placed?

29. Give a list of the enclitics and proclitics.

30. When do enclitics retain their accent? What words receive an additional accent on the ultima?

Wednesday, July 23.—Morning, 10 to 1.

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. E. ORAM, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR R. C. WELDON, M. A., Ph. D.

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1. Draw a tangent to a circle from a point on the circumference or without the circle.

Two circles have one centre: Show that all chords of the outer tangent to the inner are equal.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

The straight lines bisecting any angle of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle and the opposite exterior angle meet in the circumference of the circle.

3. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double the third angle.

Show that the smaller circle in the above figure is the circle which circumscribes the required triangle.

4. Equal triangles, which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

Cut off a third part of a triangle by a line parallel to one side.

5. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

Describe the octahedron and ascertain the area of its surface and the inclination of its faces.

6. If $a^{m^n} = (a^m)^n$, find the value of m in terms of n.

Simplify $\left\{ (a^m) - {}^m \frac{1}{m} \right\}^{\frac{1}{m+1}}$.

7. Find $\sqrt{7}$ true within $\frac{1}{6}$.

Solve $x^2 = 9 - \sqrt{56}$.

8. If $a : b :: c : d$, prove

if a is the greatest term d is the least, and that $a^2 + d^2 > b^2 + c^2$

9. Solve the Equations

$$\frac{4x}{5-x} - \frac{20-4x}{x} = 15,$$

$$\frac{x^3+1}{x^2-1} = x + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ and } \left.\begin{array}{l} x^2 - 4y^2 = 9 \\ xy + 2y^2 = 3 \end{array}\right\}$$

10. Deduce a formula for the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time.

Prove $C_r = C_{n-r}$.

11. Define the common logarithm and the Naperian of a number.

Deduce a formula for ascertaining the Naperian log. of a number, a table of common logarithms being given. What are the logs of 343 and .16?

Wednesday, July 23.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. E. ORAM, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR R. C WELDON, M. A., Ph. D.

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1. Find the number of degrees, grades and units of circular measure in the angle of a regular octagon.

2. Express all the trigonometrical ratios in terms of the tangent.

3. Solve $4 \sec^2 \vartheta - 7 \tan^2 \vartheta = 3$.

Is $\sec^2 \vartheta = \frac{4ab}{(a+b)^2}$ a possible equation if a and b are unequal?

4. Prove the following identities:

$$\frac{\tan a + \tan B}{\cot a + \cot B} = \tan a \tan B$$

$$\frac{\sin (a + B)}{\sin a + \sin B} = \frac{\cos \frac{a+B}{2}}{\cos \frac{a-B}{2}}$$

5. Given the three sides of a triangle, deduce formulæ for solution.

6. The hypotenuse c of a right angled triangle $A\,B\,C$ is trisected in the points D, E. Prove that if $C\,D$, $C\,E$ be joined, the sum of the squares of the sides of the triangle $C\,D\,E$ is $\frac{2}{3}c^2$.

7. An object a feet high placed on the top of a tower subtends an angle y at a place whose horizontal distance from the foot of the tower is b feet. How high is the tower?

8. Given the equation to a straight line and the co-ordinates of a point, find the equation to a straight line passing through the point and perpendicular to the given line.

9. Determine the position and magnitude of the circle—

$$x^2 + y^2 + 4y - 4x - 1 = 0.$$

Find the points of intersection of the line $x + y = -5$ with the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$.

10. Deduce the equation to the tangent to a parabola at any point and show that the subtangent is bisected at the vertex.

11. Deduce the polar equation to a conic section, pole at focus, and simplify the equation when referring to the parabola.

12. Deduce the equation to an ellipse, when the origin is at the centre.

Thursday, July 24.—Morning 10 to 1.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR H. HOW, D. C. L., *and* REV. PROFESSOR J BURWASH, M. A.

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1. Give an account of the oxides of N. and acids formed by any of them.

2. Compare Hydrochloric and Chloric acids, giving their preparation, composition and properties.

3. Compare C, B, and Si in their allotropic forms and oxides.

4. State the laws of chemical combination, and the meaning of *monad, dyad.*

5. Compare the metals for tenacity, ductility, malleability, fusibility, volatility.

6. Explain and complete:—

$Al_2\ 3\ So_4 + 3\ Na_2\ Co_3 + 3\ H_2\ O =$ and describe the precipitate.

7. What weight of zinc is required to produce, by the usual method of preparation, 1000 litres of hydrogen at 20° C and 800 mm. pressure?

8. Give tests by which you would recognize the following bases: K; NH_4; Ca; Al; Cu, and Au.

9. Give tests for the following acids: Hydrochloric, hydroiodic, sulphuric, carbonic, and nitric.

10. Describe the process of smelting iron ores for cast iron.

11. Describe the method of ultimate analysis of organic compounds containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

12. Determine the empirical formulæ from the following data:

Weight of substance, 150 grammes.
Increased weight of Ca. Ch. tube, 72 grammes.
Increased weight of potash bulb, 264 grammes.

Thursday, July 24.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. DE MILL, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR J. B. CURRIE, B. A.

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1. "The most instructive and impressive etymologies are those which are pursued within the limits of our own tongue." State the reason of this.

2. "Having thus assigned exclusively to the Anglo-Saxon one half the parts of speech, etc." What parts of speech are here referred to?

3. What effect has the employing of double rhymes in poetry upon the English language? Give reasons for your answer.

4. From what source did Shakespeare derive the play "Coriolanus," and what period of Roman history does it embrace?

5. Portray the character of Caius Marcius Coriolanus in accordance with what may be gathered from Shakespeare's play.

6. Explain, briefly, the meaning of the following passages:

". . . . . Let's hence, and hear
How dispatch is made; and in what fashion,
More than in singularity, he goes
Upon his present action."

". . . . . You shall not be
The grave of your deserving."

"And carry with no ears and eyes for the time,
But hearts for the event."

". . . . . alone he entered
The mortal gate o' the city."

"Death, that dark spirit, in's nervy arm doth lie;
Which being advanced, declines; and then men die."

"When with his Amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lips before him."

7. Give the derivations and meanings of the italicised words in the following passages:—

"They have *prest* a power."

". . . In that day's *feats*."

". . . and for his *meed*
Was brow-bound with the oak."

"*Requickened* what in flesh was *fatigate*."

". . . . . he caught
With cautelous baits and practice."

"Coin words till their *decay*, against those *meazels*
Which we *disdain* should *tetter* us."

". . . . . For 'tis a sore upon us,
You cannot *tent* yourself."

". . . . . neither will they *bate*
One jot of ceremony."

"Like a great seamark standing every *flaw*."

"You should have ta'en the advantage of his *choler*."

8. Mention who the characters are, respectively, who speak in each of the following passages, and whom they address :—

(*a*) "Hear you this Triton of the minnows?
Mark you his absolute *shall*?"

(*b*) "Officious and not valiant—you have shamed me
In your condemned seconds."

(*c*) "Put not your worthy rage into your tongue;
One time shall owe another."

(*d*) "And were I anything but what I am,
I would wish me only he."

(*e*) ". . . . His pupil age
Man-entered thus he waxed like a sea."

(*f*) "This tiger-footed rage when it shall find
The harm of unscanned swiftness, will, too late
Tie leaden pounds to his heels."

(*g*) "To beg of thee, it is my more dishonour
Than thou of them."

(*h*) "The God's look down, and this unnatural scene
They laugh at."

9. "Addison, without high birth and with little property, rose to a post which Dukes, the heads of the great houses of Talbot, Russell and Bentinck, have thought it an honour to fill. Without opening his lips in debate, he rose to a post the highest that Chatham and Fox ever reached." Account for this.

10. "Perhaps the best way of describing Addison's pleasantry is to compare it with the pleasantry of some other great satirists." Carry out the comparison here suggested.

Friday, July 25.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LOGIC.

Examiners: PRESIDENT INCH, LL. D., *and* REV. R. MACDONALD, B. A.

(NOTE.—Not more than *ten* questions to be answered.)

1. State and explain the fundamental laws of thought.

2. Give a canon applicable to all syllogisms, and to which all the canons usually given may be reduced.

3. Explain the "Dictum de omni" and the "Dictum de nullo."

4. Define a "universal idea."

5. Explain the *primum philosophicum* "Ens creat existentias."

6. What is meant by an "indefinite" idea; and in what is it distinguished from a "universal," a "particular" and a "singular" idea.

7. Distinguish between "common" and "collective," abstract and concrete, denotative and connotative terms.

8. Enumerate and give examples of the various kinds of logical propositions, and the various methods of conversion.

9. Distinguish between genus, species, differentia and property. Illustrate by example.

10. What is extension? What is comprehension?

11. Explain the principle:—The comprehension of an idea is inverse to its extension, and *vice versa.*

12. Enumerate the more common fallacies, and show in what they differ one from another.

13. Show how every *fallacy* is in violation of the syllogistic laws.—"Terminus esto triplex" and "Pejorem sequitur semper conclusio partem."

14. What is the principal division of Fallacies? What logical fallacies occur in Fig. I., AOE; Fig. II., IAI; Fig. III., AOO; Fig. IV., AAA?

15. Prove that a particular negative proposition cannot be a premise in Fig. I., a major in Fig. II., or a minor in Fig. III.

16. State in the form of syllogisms the reasoning contained in the following passage and point out the fallacy of it.

"And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand they said among themselves,—No doubt this man is a murderer whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live . . . . but after they had looked a great while, and

saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god."

17. Give your views in regard to the relation of Induction and Deduction.

18. What experimental methods are applicable in determining the true antecedent in phenomena, where there may appear to be a plurality of causes?

SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, August 5.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LATIN.

Examiners: VEN. ARCHDEACON GILPIN, D. D., *and* PROFESSOR R. V. JONES, M. A.

I. TACITUS: GERMANIA.

Translate into English:—

Statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, sæpius calida, ut apud quos plurimum hiems occupat. Lauti cibum capiunt: separatæ singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa. Tum ad negotia, nec minus sæpe ad convivia, procedunt armati. Diem noctemque continuare potando, nulli probrum. Crebræ, ut inter vinolentos, rixæ, raro conviciis, sæpius cæde et vulneribus transiguntur. Sed et de reconciliandis invicem inimicis et jungendis adfinitatibus et adscicendis principibus, de pace denique ac bello, plerumque in conviviis consultant: tamquam nullo magis tempore aut ad simplices cogitationes pateat animus, aut ad magnas incalescat. Gens non astuta, non callida, aperit ad hucsecreta pectoris licentia joci. Ergo detecta et nuda omnium mens postera die retractatur, et salva atriusque temporis ratio est. Deliberant, dum fingere nesciunt; constituunt, dum errare non possunt.

Potui humour ex hordeo aut frumento, in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus. Proximi ripæ et vinum mercantur. Cibi simplices; agrestia poma, recens fera, aut lac concretum. Sine adparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem. Adversus sitim non eadem temperantia. Si indulseris ebrietati, suggerendo quantum concupiscunt haud minus facile vitiis, quam armis, vincentur.

II. TACITUS: AGRICOLA.

Translate into English:—

Quotiens causas belli et necessitatem nostram intueor, magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem consensumque vestrum initium libertatis totius Britanniæ fore. Nam et universi servitutis expertes, et nullæ ultra terræ, ac ne mare quidem securum, imminente nobis classe Romana: ita prœlium atque arma, quæ fortibus honesta, eadem etiam ignavis tutissima sunt. Priores pugnæ, quibus

adversus Romanos varia fortuna certatum est, spem ac subsidium in nostris manibus habebant: quia nobilissimi totius Britanniæ, eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, nec servientium littora auspicientes, oculos quoque a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus. Nos, terrarum ac libertatis extremos, recessus ipse ac sinus famæ in hunc diem defendit; nunc terminus Britanniæ patet; atque omne ignotum pro magnifico est. Sed nulla jam ultra gens, nihil nisi fluctus et saxa: et infestiores Romani; quorum superbiam frustra per obsequium et modestiam effugeris. Raptores orbis, postquam cuncta vastantibus defuere terræ, et mare scrutantur: si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi: quos non Oriens, non Occidens satiaverit: soli omnium opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt. Auferre, trucidare, raperre, falsis nominibus *imperium;* atque, ubi solitudinem faciunt, *pacem* appellant.

3. Give, with dates, the principal events in the life of Tacitus.

4. Of what works is Tacitus the author, and in what order did he write them?

5. Treat briefly—

(*a*) The value of the study of Tacitus for mental discipline.

(*b*) The characteristics of his style.

6. Discuss, briefly, the value of the "Germania" as an historical treatise.

7. From what books of Cæsar may information be obtained respecting the Germans?

Mention other principal ancient authorities on the subject.

8. "Separatæ singulis sedes," &c. What was the Roman custom in this respect? Describe a *Triclinium*, and its use.

9. "Et salva utriusque temporis ratio est." Write a note upon the passage, giving the different views of commentators.

10. Distinguish "astuta" and "callida." Parse "potui"—"cibi simplices." Explain the meaning of the passage—"haud minus facile vitiis, quam armis vincentur."

11. What writers, besides Tacitus, give information respecting the Britons and their customs? How much of the Agricola treats of this?

12. Why is the speech, put in the mouth of Galgacus, greatly admired?

13. "Eadem etiam ignavis": state with illustrations the uses of "idem" in Latin.

"Recessus ipse ac sinus famæ." Give two explanations of the passage, regarding "famæ" either as genitive or dative.

14. VIRGIL: Georgics, Book I.

Translate into English:—

Quid tempestates auctumni et sidera dicam?
Atque, ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior æstas,
Quæ vigilanda viris? vel quum ruit imbriferum ver,
Spicea jam campis messis inhorruit, et quum

Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent?
Sæpe ego, quum flavis messorem induceret arvis
Agricola, et fragili jam stringeret hordea culmo,
Omnia ventorum concurrere prœlia vidi;
Quæ gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
Sublime expulsam eruerent: ita turbine nigro
Ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulasque volantes
Sæpe etiam immensum cœlo venit agmen aquarum,
Et fœdam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
Collectræ ex alto nubes; ruit arduus æther,
Et pluvia ingenti sata læta boumque labores
Diluit; implentur fossæ, et cava flumina crescunt
Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor.
Ipse Pater, media nimborum in nocte, corusca
Fulmina molitur dextra: quo maxima motu
Terra tremit; fugere feræ, et mortalia corda
Per gentes humilis stravit pavor: ille flagranti
Aut Athon, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Dejicit; ingeminant Austri et denissimus imber;
Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc litora plangunt.

15. VIRGIL: Georgics, Book IV.

Translate into English:—

Quid faceret? quo se, rapta bis conjuge, ferret?
Quo fletu manes, qua numina voce moveret?
Illa quidem Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba.
Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses
Rupe sub aëria deserti ad Strymonis undam
Flevisse, et gelidis hæc evolvisse sub antris,
Mulcentem tigres, et agentem carmine quercus:
Qualis populea mærens Philomela sub umbra
Amissos queritur fetus, qus durus arator
Observans nido implumes detraxit: at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et mæstis late loca questibus implet.
Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenæi;
Solus hyperboreas glace Tanaïmque nivalem,
Arvaque Rhipæis nunquam viduata pruinis
Lustrabat, raptam Eurydicen atque irrita Ditis
Dona querens: spretæ Ciconum quo munere matres,
Inter sacra deûm nocturnique orgia Bacchi,
Discerptum latos juvenem sparsere per agros.

16. With respect to Virgil, as an Epic poet, state briefly his merits and defects.

17. At whose instance did Virgil undertake to write the Georgics, and when were they published?

18. To what Latin Poet are the Georgics especially indebted?

Mention some of the modern poets on whose works the influence of Virgil's writings may be noticed.

19. "Ita nigro turbine ne." One interpretation of this passage makes "ita" a particle of comparison, another, a particle of transition; state the chief objection to the former interpretation.

20. Note any beauties of poetic effect in lines 322 to 334.

21. What is the source, and what the peculiar beauty of the simile beginning "Qualis populea"?

Translate into Latin prose:—

22. Whatever is not lawful we ought to regard as wrong.

23. There were many in Rome who were prepared to sacrifice for their country, not only money, but also life.

24. Those things which seem to be useful, but are not so, are hostile to virtue.

25. There were some who said that Jupiter would speak thus, if he should speak Greek.

*26. It is not easy to find one who does not communicate to another what he himself knows.

27. When Demosthenes was expected to speak, multitudes assembled from the whole of Greece for the purpose of hearing him.

*28. It seems to me, as is admitted among all, that Socrates was the first to withdraw philosophy from occult subjects, and to bring it to common life.

29. Cicero, having been in Athens just ten days, set out from that place on the 6th of July.

30. Who of the Carthaginians surpassed in counsel, valour, and achievements, that very Hannibal who, for so many years, contended with the Romans for empire and glory.

*31. What can be so manifest and so clear, when we have looked upon the heavens, and have contemplated the celestial bodies, as that there is a God by whom these are governed.

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* Those marked thus (*) may be substituted.

Tuesday, August 5.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GREEK.

Examiners: VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GILPIN, D.D., *and* PROFESSOR R. V. JONES, M. A.

DEMOSTHENES: DE CORONA.

Translate into English: —

1. Τὸ μὲν τοίνυν ἐν τῇ πρεσβείᾳ πρῶτον κλέμμα μὲν Φιλίππου, δωροδόκημα δὲ τῶν ἀδίκων τούτων ἀνθρώπων καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν τοιοῦτον ἐγένετο· ὑπὲρ οὗ καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν καὶ ἀεὶ ὁμολογῶ πολεμεῖν καὶ διαφέρεσθαι τούτοις. Ἕτερον δ' εὐθὺς ἐφεξῆς ἔτι τούτου μεῖζον κακούργημα θεάσασθε· Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ὡμολόγησε τὴν εἰρήνην ὁ Φίλιππος προλαβὼν τὴν Θρᾴκην διὰ τούτους οὐχὶ πεισθέντας τῷ ἐμῷ ψηφίσματι, πάλιν ὠνεῖται παρ' αὐτῶν ὅπως μὴ ἀπίωμεν ἐκ Μακεδονίας, ἕως τὰ τῆς στρατείας τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς Φωκέας εὐτρεπῆ ποιήσαιτο, ἵνα μὴ, δεῦρ' ἀπαγγειλάντων ἡμῶν ὅτι μέλλει καὶ παρασκευάζεται πορεύεσθαι, ἐξέλθοιτε ὑμεῖς καὶ περιπλεύσαντες ταῖς τριήρεσιν εἰς Πύλας ὥσπερ πρότερον κλείσαιτε τὸν πορθμὸν, ἀλλ' ἅμ' ἀκούοιτε ταῦτα ἀπαγγελλόντων ἡμῶν κἀκεῖνος ἐντὸς εἴη Πυλῶν καὶ μηδὲν ἔχοιθ' ὑμεῖς ποιῆσαι. Οὕτω δ' ἦν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐν φόβῳ καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ, μὴ καὶ ταῦτα προειληφότος αὐτοῦ, εἰ πρὸ τοῦ τοὺς Φωκέας ἀπολέσθαι ψηφίσαισθε βοηθεῖν, ἱκφύγοι τὰ πράγματ' αὐτὸν, ὥστε μισθοῦται τὸν κατάπτυστον τουτονὶ, οὐκέτι κοινῇ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων πρέσβεων, ἀλλ' ἰδίᾳ καθ' αὐτὸν, τοιαῦτα πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν καὶ ἀπαγγεῖλαι, δι' ὧν ἅπαντ' ἀπώλετο. Ἀξιῶ δὲ ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ δέομαι τοῦτο μεμνῆσθαι παρ' ὅλον τὸν ἀγῶνα, ὅτι μὴ κατηγορήσαντος Αἰσχίνου μηδὲν ἔξω τῆς γραφῆς οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ λόγον οὐδένα ἐποιούμην ἕτερον, πάσαις δ' αἰτίαις καὶ βλασφημίαις ἅμα τούτου κεχρημένου ἀνάγκη κἀμοὶ πρὸς ἕκαστα τῶν κατηγορημένων μικρὰ ἀποκρίνασθαι.

2. Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ἡ μὲν εὐσεβὴς καὶ δικαία ψῆφος ἅπασι δέδεικται, δεῖ δέ με, ὡς ἔοικε, καίπερ οὐ φιλολοίδορον ὄντα φύσει, διὰ τὰς ὑπὸ τούτου βλασφημίας εἰρημένας ἀντὶ πολλῶν καὶ ψευδῶν αὐτὰ ταναγκαιότατ' εἰπεῖν περὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ δεῖξαι τίς ὢν καὶ τίνων ῥᾳδίως οὕτως ἄρχει τοῦ κακῶς λέγειν, καὶ λόγους τίνας διασύρει, αὐτὸς εἰρηκὼς ἃ τίς οὐκ ἂν ὤκνησε τῶν μετρίων

ἀνθρώπων φθέγξασθαι; — εἰ γὰρ Αἰακὸς ἢ Ῥαδάμανθυς ἢ Μίνως ἦν ὁ κατηγορῶν, ἀλλὰ μὴ σπερμολόγος, περίτριμμα ἀγορᾶς, ὄλεθρος γραμματεύς, οὐκ ἂν αὐτὸν οἶμαι τοιαῦτ' εἰπεῖν οὐδ' ἂν οὕτως ἐπαχθεῖς λόγους πορίσασθαι, ὥσπερ ἐν τραγῳδίᾳ βοῶντα ὦ γῆ καὶ ἥλιε καὶ ἀρετὴ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, καὶ πάλιν "σύνεσιν καὶ παιδείαν" ἐπικαλούμενον, "ᾗ τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ αἰσχρὰ διαγιγνώσκεται·" ταῦτα γὰρ δήπουθεν ἠκούετ' αὐτοῦ λέγοντος. Σοὶ δὲ ἀρετῆς, ὦ κάθαρμα, ἢ τοῖς σοῖς τίς μετουσία; ἢ καλῶν ἢ μὴ τοιούτων τίς διάγνωσις; πόθεν ἢ πῶς ἀξιωθέντι; ποῦ δὲ παιδείας σοι θέμις μνησθῆναι, ἧς τῶν μὲν ὡς ἀληθῶς τετυχηκότων οὐδ' ἂν εἷς εἴποι περὶ αὐτοῦ τοιοῦτον οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ κἂν ἑτέρου λέγοντος ἐρυθριάσειε, τοῖς δ' ἀπολειφθεῖσι μὲν ὥσπερ σύ, προσποιουμένοις δ' ὑπ' ἀναισθησίας, τὸ τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἀλγεῖν ποιεῖν, ὅταν λέγωσιν, οὐ τὸ δοκεῖν τοιούτοις εἶναι περίεστιν.

3. Write a plan of the Oration.

4. Detail the circumstances which led to the delivery of the Oration on the Crown.

5. State the grounds on which Æschines attacked Ctesiphon's proposition to crown Demosthenes.

6. Demosthenes, in his defence, does not follow the order suggested by Æschines. Why? In his speech, what does he make his chief aim?

7. Explain the nature of the court addressed by Demosthenes.

8. Distinguish δίκη, γραφή, εἰσαγγελία.
Explain a παρανόμων γραφή.

9. Illustrate by examples (*a*) the four classes of conditional sentences in Greek; (*b*) the law for the sequence of tenses. (If any examples occur in the text, use them, turning participles into regular conditional forms.)

10. Parse in full τοῖς δ' ἀπολειφθεῖσι . . . . εἶναι περίεστιν.

EURIPIDES: ALCESTIS.

Translate into English: —

11. ΧΟ. ὦ Πελίου θύγατερ,
χαίρουσά μοι εἰν Ἀΐδα δόμοισι
τὸν ἀνάλιον οἶκον οἰκετεύοις.
ἴστω δ' Ἀΐδας ὁ μελαγχαίτας θεὸς, ὅς τ' ἐπὶ κώπᾳ
πηδαλίῳ τε γέρων
νεκροπομπὸς ἵζει,

πολὺ δὴ πολὺ δὴ γυναῖκ' ἀρίσταν
λίμναν Ἀχεροντίαν πορεύσας ἐλάτᾳ δικώπῳ.
πολλά σε μουσοπόλοι
μέλψουσι καθ' ἑπτάτονόν τ' ὀρείαν
χέλυν ἔν τ' ἀλύροις κλείοντες ὕμνοις,
Σπάρτᾳ κυκλὰς ἀνίκα Καρνείου περινίσσεται ὥρα
μηνὸς ἀειρομένας
παννύχου σελάνας,
λιπαραῖσί τ' ἐν ὀλβίαις Ἀθάναις.
τοίαν ἔλιπες θανοῦσα μολπὰν μελέων ἀοιδοῖς.
εἴθ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ μὲν εἴη,
δυναίμαν δέ σε πέμψαι
φάος ἐξ Ἀΐδα τερέμνων
Κωκυτοῦ τε ῥεέθρων
ποταμίᾳ νερτέρᾳ τε κώπῃ.
σὺ γὰρ, ὦ μόνα, ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν,
σὺ τὸν αὐτᾶς
ἔτλας πόσιν ἀντὶ σᾶς ἀμείψαι
ψυχᾶς ἐξ Ἅιδα. κούφα σοι
χθὼν ἐπάνωθε πέσοι, γύναι. εἰ δέ τι
καινὸν ἔλοιτο λέχος πόσις, ἢ μάλ' ἐμοί τ' ἂν εἴη
στυγηθεὶς τέκνοις τε τοῖς σοῖς.

12. ΑΔ. οὗτοι σ' ἀτίζων οὐδ' ἐν ἐχθροῖσιν τιθεὶς
ἔκρυψ' ἐμῆς γυναικὸς ἀθλίους τύχας·
ἀλλ' ἄλγος ἄλγει τοῦτ' ἂν ἦν προσκείμενον,
εἴ του πρὸς ἄλλου δώμαθ' ὡρμήθης ξένου·
ἅλις δὲ κλαίειν τοὐμὸν ἦν ἐμοὶ κακόν.
γυναῖκα δ', εἴ πως ἔστιν, αἰτοῦμαί σ', ἄναξ,
ἄλλον τιν' ὅστις μὴ πέπονθεν οἷ' ἐγὼ
σώζειν ἄνωχθι Θεσσαλῶν· πολλοὶ δέ σοι
ξένοι Φεραίων· μή μ' ἀναμνήσῃς κακῶν.
οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην τήνδ' ὁρῶν ἐν δώμασιν
ἄδακρυς εἶναι· μὴ νοσοῦντί μοι νόσον
προσθῇς· ἅλις γὰρ συμφορᾷ βαρύνομαι.

13. State briefly your knowledge of the following subjects: —

(*a*) Origin of Greek Tragedy.

(*b*) Construction of the Greek theatre, and the uses of the three divisions of which it consisted.

14. Relate the legends of
   (*a*) Admetus and Alcestis.
   (*b*) Apollo serving Admetus.

15. In the Tragic Iambic Trimeter
   (*a*) What feet are admissible?
   (*b*) Into what places in the scale may proper names enter, and with what limitation?

16. Give reasons why the "Alcestis" should not be ranked as a tragedy proper.

17. Derive (*a*) ἀνάλιον—"μελαγχαίτας"—μουσοπόλοι—ἑπτάτονον. (*b*) What extensive usage in Greek does ποταμίᾳ νερτέρᾳ τε κώπᾳ illustrate? (Turn the phrase into another Greek form.)

18. Conjugate πέπλεγμαι and γέγραμμαι, explaining the letter-changes in the different persons.

19. In the history of Greece, (*a*) give a brief chronological account of the principal events in the Persian Wars. (*b*) For how many years did the Peloponnesian War continue?

20. (*a*) Give the names and positions of the countries in Asia overrun by Alexander. (*b*) Name in order the ancient divisions of Continental Greece.

Wednesday, August 6.—Morning, 10 to 1.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. E. ORAM, B. E., M. A., *and* PROFESSOR R. C. WELDON, M. A., Ph. D.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Show that the angles at the base of an isosceles spherical triangle are equal to one another.

2. If D be the middle point of A, B, in the triangle A, B, C show that

$$\text{Cos A C} + \cos \text{B C} = 2 \cos \tfrac{1}{2} \text{A B} \cos \text{C D}.$$

3. Give a method of solving an oblique angled spherical triangle, when two angles and the included side are given.

4. Deduce the equation to the tangent to an ellipse and show that it bisects the external angle between the focal distances drawn to the point of contact.

5. In the general equation of the second degree

$$Ay^2 + Bxy + Cx^2 + Dy + Ex + F = 0,$$

what are the particular values of the constant in order that the equation may represent severally a circle, parabola, and ellipse, the origin in each case being at the intersection of the diameter through the focus, and the curve.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

6. Two spheres of unequal radii but of the same material are placed in a hemispherical bowl; find the position of equilibrium.

7. A stone is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 150 ft. per second, and one second after another stone is projected with a velocity of 200 ft. per second. *When* and *where* will the stones meet?

8. A body projected in any direction not vertical and acted on by gravity will describe a parabola.

Determine the position of the focus of the parabola described by a projectile.

9. Shew that the free surface of a liquid at rest must be horizontal.

10. Find the weight of gold in a nugget—

Let G = weight of gold, g its specific gravity.
Q = " " quartz, q " "
N = " " nugget, n " "

Find G in terms of N, n, g, q.

11. Explain the principle and action of the common suction pump.

12. Investigate a formula for determining the height of a mountain by means of the barometer.
Show the corrections which must be applied to the observations.

13. Show that the focal length of a spherical mirror is a mean proportional between the distances of the conjugate foci from the principal focus.

14. An equi convex lens of glass 10 ft. radius is presented to an object 100 ft. distant; find position of image, and whether erect or inverted, the refractive index of the glass being 1.525.

15. Describe Hadley's Sextant and the manner of using it.

Wednesday, August 6.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

PHYSICS.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. E. ORAM, B. E., M. A., *and* PROFESSOR R. C. WELDON, M. A., Ph. D.

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1. What is meant by total reflection? Explain the phenomenon known by the name of Mirage.

2. Explain the modes of producing a pure spectrum, both real and virtual.

3. Explain what is meant by spherical aberration and chromatic aberration; and how are they corrected in a good lens?

4. Explain the difference in production, between a musical sound and a noise.

5. Explain the terms: pitch and wave length. State the four laws which regulate the vibrations of strings.

6. Describe experiments which prove that sound is capable of being reflected and refracted.

7. Describe "Leslie's Differential Thermometer," and explain how it should be graduated.

8. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? Describe an experiment by which Joule determined it.

9. What is meant by the tension of aqueous vapour? Describe some form of apparatus for determining it at different temperatures.

10. Give a description and mode of operation of each of the following instruments: Maximum Thermometer, Mercurial Minimum Thermometer, Solar-radiation Themometer, and Daniel's or Mason's or Regnault's Hygrometer.

11. Describe "Coulomb's Torsion Balance," and state the law of electrical repulsion determined thereby.

12. Describe Sir William Thomson's Cage Electrometer; or any other form of electrometer for the determination of atmospheric electricity.

13 The plane of motion of a dipping needle deviates by a small angle from the magnetic meridian. Find the corresponding error in the observed dip.

14. How would you determine the dip, by the observed dips in two vertical planes at right angles to one another?

15. Describe the principle and action of the Bell Telephone.

Thursday, August 7.—Morning, 10 to 1.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners: PRESIDENT INCH, LL. D., *and* REV. R. MACDONALD, B. A.

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1. Classify the Powers of the Human Intellect, and write short notes on points of the classification which have excited discussion.

2. Distinguish Perception proper from Sensation proper. State and exemplify their reciprocal relations.

3. "Our knowledge has its commencement in *sense*, external or internal, but its origin in *intellect*." Explain clearly the meaning of the above statement.

4. Discuss Locke's attempted refutation of the Cartesian doctrine of Innate Ideas, and show within what, if any, limits it is valid.

5. Do you class Conscience among the Intellectual or the Emotive Powers? Give reasons in support of your answer.

6. State some of the theories of Causation as held by prominent philosophers. Give your own views.

7. State Hamilton's Law of the Conditioned, and illustrate it by reference to the notion of space.

8. What is certainty? Does it admit of degrees? Give reasons for your opinion.

9. What conditions must be verified in order that the senses may be a source of certain truth?

10. Is absolute scepticism a self-evident absurdity, or can it as a system be scientifically refuted?

Thursday, August 7.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners: PRESIDENT INCH, LL. D., *and* REV. R. MACDONALD, B. A.

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1. Define *human action*, and in reference to it explain the terms *law*, *right* and *wrong*, *knowledge*, and *intention*.

2. Habit is one of the springs of human action. On what ground is it so classified? How may it be distinguished from instinct?

3. Wherein do prudence and duty coincide? Wherein do they differ? How may the superiority of the one to the other be demonstrated?

4. Describe the Utilitarian system of morals, and state some of the arguments which may be advanced against it.

5. Trace the connexion between the foundation of morality and its obligatoriness.

6. Give an outline of the arguments for and against the freedom of the human will.

7. Give an outline of arguments in favor of the Immortality of the Soul.

8. Give an outline of the arguments that prove that moral law lies aback of all human convention.

9. Show that suicide is a crime.

10. On what grounds can the infliction of capital punishment be justified?

11. In what circumstances is one nation allowed to wage war against another?

Friday, August 8.—Morning, 10 to 1.

FRENCH.

Examiners: J. LIECHTI, ESQ., *and* PROFESSOR A. DE FOURMENTIN, M. A.

1. MOLIÈRE: LE TARTUFFE.

Translate into English:—

Vous avez connu
Que par un zèle feint vous étiez prévenu;
Mais, pour vous corriger, quelle raison demande
Que vous alliez passer dans une erreur plus grande,
Et qu'avec le coeur d'un perfide vaurien
Vous confondiez les coeurs de tous les gens de bien?
Quoi! parce qu'un fripon vous dupe avec audace,
Sous le pompeux éclat d'une austère grimace,
Vous voulez que partout on soit fait comme lui,
Et qu' aucun vrai dévot ne se trouve aujourd'hui?
Laissez aux libertins ces sottes conséquences:
Démêlez la vertu d'avec ses apparences,
Ne hasardez jamais votre estime trop tôt,
Et soyez pour cela dans le milieu qu'il faut.
Gardez-vous, s'il se peut, d'honorer l'imposture;
Mais au vrai zèle aussi n'allez pas faire injure,
Et s'il vous faut tomber dans une extrémité,
Péchez plutôt encore de cet autre côté.

2. MOLIÈRE: LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME.

Translate into English:—

Pour moi, je vous l'avoue, je me repais un peu de gloire. Les applaudissements me touchent, et je *tiens* que, dans *tous* les *beaux-arts*, c'est un supplice assez fâcheux que de se produire à des sots, que d'essuyer, sur des compositions, la barbarie d'un stupide. Il y a plaisir, ne m'en parlez point, à travailler pour des personnes qui *soient* capables de sentir les délicatesses d'un art, qui *sachent* faire un doux accueil aux beautés d'un ouvrage, et par *de* chatouillantes approbations vous régaler de votre travail. Oui, la récompense la plus agréable qu'on *puisse* recevoir des choses que l'on *fait*, c'est de les voir *connues*, de les voir caressées d'un applaudissement qui vous honore. Il n'y a rien, à mon avis, qui nous *paie* mieux que cela de toutes nos fatigues; et ce sont des douceurs exquises que des louanges *éclairées*.

Questions grammaticales sur le passage précédent:—

1. *Tiens; sachent; puis; fait.* Donnez les cinq temps primitifs de ces verbes.

2. *Tous.* Quand ce mot est-il adjectif ou adverbe? Donnez des exemples à l'appui de chaque règle.

3. *Soient ; puisse ; paie.* Indiquez les règles par lesquelles ces verbes sont mis au subjonctif.

4. *De.* Dans quels cas supprime-t-on l'article (dans un sens partitif) employant simplement *de?*

5. *Connues, éclairées.* Dites pourquoi ces participes sont variables, donnant les principales règles sur l'accord du participe passé.

6. Qu'y a-t-il à dire par rapport à l'accord du mot *petites* dans la phrase: *les petites gens.*

7. Donnez la signification différente des substantifs qui suivent, selon qu'ils sont employés au *masculin* ou au *féminin*: *livre, critique, garde, élève, politique ;* et la signification, au singulier, ou au pluriel de: *le fer, le ciseau, le gage, la lunette.*

8. Pourquoi les participes passés dans les phrases suivantes sont-ils écrits différemment? Elles se sont *vues* ; et elles se sont *parlé.* Traduisez: The lady whom I have heard sing. The melodies I have heard sung.

9. Etablisse: par des exemples la distinction entre: *de suite* et *tout de suite ; plutôt* et *plus tôt ; de bonne heure,* et à *la bonne heure ; quelque, quel que,* et *quelques.*

10. Phrases idiomatiques: A qui en voulez-vous? Je vous veux du bien. Le malheur a voulu que je fusse absent. Dieu le veuille. Que me voulez-vous?—Donnez le français de: You are late. It is late. Our late Governor. It is getting late. The theft was committed in broad day. We travel fast in these days. We leave at daybreak.

3. GUIZOT: "Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe."

Translate into English:—

Louis XI. a substitué dans le gouvernement les moyens intellectuels aux moyens matériels, la ruse à la force, la politique italienne à la politique féodale. Prenez les deux hommes dont la rivalité remplit cette époque de notre histoire, Charles le Téméraire et Louis XI.: Charles est le représentant de l'ancienne façon de gouverner; il ne procède que par la violence, il en appelle constamment à la guerre; il est hors d'état de prendre patience, de s'adresser à l'esprit des hommes pour en faire l'instrument de son succès. C'est au contraire le plaisir de Lous XI. d'éviter l'emploi de la force, de s'emparer des hommes individuellement, par la conversation, par la maniement habile des intérêts et des esprits. Il a changé non pas les institutions, non pas le système extérieur, mais les procédés secrets, la tactique du pouvoir.

4. MIRABEAU: "Discours sur la Banqueroute."

Translate into English:—

Mes amis, écoutez un mot, un seul mot. Deux siècles de déprédations et de brigandage ont creusé le gouffre où le royaume est près de s'engloutir. Il faut le combler, ce gouffre effroyable; eh bien! voici la liste des propriétaires français; choisissez les plus riches afin de sacrifier moins de citoyens. Mais choisissez; car ne

faut il pas qu'un petit nombre périsse pour sauver la masse du peuple? Allons, ces deux mille notables possèdent de qüoi combler le déficit. Ramenez l'ordre dans vos finances, la paix et la prospérité dans le royaume; frappez, immolez sans pitié ces tristes victimes; précipitez-les dans l'abime: il va se refermer...Vous reculez d'horreur...Hommes inconséquents! hommes pusillanimes! eh! ne voyez-vous donc pas qu'en décrétant la banqueroute, ou, ce qui est plus odieux encore, en la rendant inévitable, sans la décréter, vous vous souillez d'un acte mille fois plus criminel, et, chose inconcevable, gratuitement criminel.

5. LAMB: TALES FROM SHAKSPEARE: "AS YOU LIKE IT."

Translate into French:—

When Celia found that she could not prevail upon her father to let Rosalind remain with her, she generously resolved to accompany her; and, leaving her father's palace that night, she went along with her friend to seek Rosalind's father, the banished duke, in the forest of Arden. Before they set out, Celia considered that it would be unsafe for two young ladies to travel in the rich clothes they then wore; she therefore proposed that they should disguise their rank by dressing themselves like country maids. Rosalind said it would be a still greater protection if one of them was to be dressed like a man, and so it was quickly agreed on, between them, that Rosalind should wear the dress of a young countryman, and Celia should be habited like a country lass.

SECOND B. SC. EXAMINATION.

Department of Biological Science.

Tuesday, August 5.—Morning, 10 to 1.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR H. HOW, D. C. L., *and* REV. PROFESSOR J. BURWASH, M. A.

1. Give the general formula of the Paraffins, their mode of occurrence and formation, and properties of some of the highest and lowest of the series.

2. Describe fermentation fully, and some products of its action at different temperatures.

3. How are compound ammonias formed? Name:—

$$N\begin{cases}CH_3\\H\\H\end{cases}\quad N\begin{cases}C_2H_5\\C_2H_5\\H\end{cases}\quad N\begin{cases}CH_3\\C_2H_5\\C_5H_{11}\end{cases}$$

and give formula and description of tetrethyl-ammonium hydrate.

4. Give an account of the transformations of the sugars, starch, cellulose into each other, and of products of action of strong HNO_3 on them.

5. Compare gallic and tannic acids in origin and properties.

6. What are the products of action of steam and of alkalies on palmitin, stearin and olein? State where these last are found.

Tuesday, August 5.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR H. HOW, D. C. L., *and* REV. PROFESSOR J. BURWASH, M. A.

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1. Describe the modes of preparing Morphine, Nicotine and Strychnine; and give tests by which they may be identified.

2. Describe the manufacture and properties of Carbolic acid.

3. Describe the preparation of Aniline; and of Aniline purple or Mauve and Aniline red or Rosaniline.

4. Mention the principal substances contained in blood, and describe the process of its coagulation.

5. Describe Uric acid, giving its mode of occurrence in nature, its preparation, and the properties by which it is recognized.

6. Mention the principal Proteids or Albuminoids, and state where they occur.

Wednesday, August 6.—Morning 10 to 1.

BOTANY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR G. LAWSON, LL. D., PH. D., *and* J. SOMERS, ESQ., M. D.

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1. Describe the structure of a Seed, and the functions of its various parts.

2. Describe the vascular system of Plants.

3. Mention the more usual kinds of fructification, and give examples.

4. Describe the reproductive organs of Mosses, Hepalicæ and Algæ.

5. Give the characters of Ranunculaceæ. Why is Thalietrum placed in this order?

6. Give the characters that separate Araliæ from Umbelliferæ.

7. Mention the Nova Scotian species of Rubiaceæ.

8. The characters by which Fungi are classified.

9. Give the characters of Gramineæ.

Wednesday, August 6.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

BOTANY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR G. LAWSON, LL. D., PH. D., *and* J. SOMERS, ESQ., M. D.

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1. Describe minutely the process of Impregnation in a Flowering Plant, and the earliest stages of development of the Embryo.

2. Describe the reproductive process in Ferns.

3. Describe, as fully as you can from recollection, the Mayflower (*Epigæa repens*), with special reference to (1) the texture, branching and duration of the stem, (2) the arrangement, form, surface, edge and duration of the leaves, (3) number of parts of each verticil of the flower and extent of their adhesion, and (4) the nature of the ripe fruit.

4. Place the powder, sample marked A, under the Microscope, and enumerate what organisms you find in it referable to the Vegetable Kingdom, or state to what natural order or orders they may be referred.

5. Point out the resemblances and differences between the orders Fabaceæ (Leguminosæ) and Rosaceæ.

6. Refer to their natural orders the Plants marked B, C, D, E, F, G.

[The Examiners will place a Microscope on the table for the use of Candidates at the Examination.]

Thursday, August 7.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ZOÖLOGY.

Examiner: J. MATTHEW JONES, Esq., M. A.

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1. What may be considered as the lowest form of animal life?
2. Describe the aquiferous circulation of a siliceous Sponge.
3. Give the characteristics of the genus *Crinoidea.*
4. What order of Annelides inhabit calcareous tubes?
5. How is respiration performed by the crustacean genus *Gecarcinus?*
6. Describe the pseudo-scorpion *Chelifer*, and give some account of its habits.
7. What is a Myriapod?
8. To what order of insects does the Mosquito belong?
9. What prominent distinctive mark separates the Diurnal from the Nocturnal Lepidopetera?
10. To what class of the Mollusca do the Ascidians belong?
11. What is a Pteropod?

Thursday, August 7.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ZOÖLOGY.

Examiner: J. MATTHEW JONES, Esq., M. A.

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1. What species of Cephalopod possesses an internal phragmacone?

2. How is respiration performed by pelagic fishes?

3. Name the fins of the Common Perch (*Perca flavescens*), and give their positions.

4. Do all fishes possess a swimming bladder?

5. Are fishes oviparous or viviparous?

6. Describe the development of the Common Frog (*Rana fontinalis*).

7. What are the characteristics of the Longirostres or Wading Birds?

8. What is a Mammal?

9. What genera of mammals possess keeled sternums for muscular attachment, as in birds?

10. What particular groups of mammals are included under the order *Ungulata*?

Friday, August 8.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN BOTANY AND ZOÖLOGY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR G. LAWSON, LL.D., PH. D., J. SOMERS, ESQ., M.D., J. MATTHEW JONES, ESQ., M.A.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 22.—Morning, 10 to 1.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiners: HON. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L., Q. C., *and* M. H. RICHEY, ESQ., Q. C., M. P.

1. What is the appropriate subject of Jurisprudence?

2. Define the term *Positive Law*.

3. Define and illustrate, in the sense in which they are respectively used by Austin, the terms *General Jurisprudence*, *Particular Jurisprudence*, and *Science of Legislation*.

4. Is International Law within the province of Jurisprudence? Explain the grounds of your answer to this question.

5. Define the phrase *Jus moribus constitutum*, and explain how custom acquires the force of law.

6. What do you understand by *natural law*; and what by *natural rights*?

7. The laws of England are of two kinds: the written and the unwritten. State what each term includes.

8. Into how many parts does Blackstone divide a law? Name them and explain the office of each.

9. Correct and account for the various senses of the term *Equity*.

10. Explain the origin of Courts of Equity in England.

Tuesday, July 22. – Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ROMAN LAW.

Examiners: HON. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L., Q. C., *and* M. H. RICHEY, ESQ., Q. C., M. P.

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1. Give the meaning of the word "*familia*" in Antient Roman Law, and state to whom the exercise of its authority was imparted, and the extent of his power.

2. What was the original position of the "*familia*," as regards the rest of a community, according to Sir Henry Maine.

3. In what way could a son be emancipated from the "*patria potestas?*" State the effect of this emancipation.

4. Give the meaning of the words "*agnates*," "*cognates*," and "*gentiles*," in the Antient Roman Law, and state who alone could be the heirs of the "*pater familias*," and why?

5. A "*pater familias*" died intestate, leaving only one child, a daughter, who marries and has children. Will her children be *agnates* or *cognates* to their grandfather? State the leading principle on this subject in Antient Roman Law.

6. Why were "*fidei commissa*," or bequests in trust, instituted, according to Sir Henry Maine?

7. What course was pursued by every Roman Prætor on entering upon the duties of his office? What effect did this proceeding have upon the Ancient Roman Law.

8. What was the "*perpetual edict?*" State its effect upon the later Roman Law.

9. What was an "inofficious will?"

10. What was the first appearance of *sealing* in the history of jurisprudence, according to Sir Henry Maine?

11. How far was "*donatio mortis causâ*" a special mode of acquisition? What was the effect of a mere agreement on the part of a person to make a "*donatio mortis causâ?*"

12. Translate, with a short explanation, the following passage from Justinian's Institutes:—

"Quum autem emptio et renditio contracta sit, (quod effici diximus simul atque de pretio convenerat cum sine scripturâ res agitur,) periculum rei venditæ statim ad emptorem pertinet, tametsi ad huc ea res emptori tradita non sit.

Wednesday, July 23.—Morning, 10 to 1.

INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

Examiners: HON. L. G. POWER, LL. B., *and* J. Y. PAYZANT, ESQ., M.A.

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1. Name some institutions existing in the eleventh century which aided largely in settling the law of nations.

2. Define the obligations of nations to grant a passage over their lands, rivers and seas to the people of other states.

3. What character attaches to property shipped by a neutral to an enemy's port and a contract to become the property of the enemy only on arrival at the port of destination, if captured *in transitu*? Give the reasons of the law on the subject.

4. How far do contraband articles carried by a neutral contaminate other cargo, not contraband, belonging to the same owner in the same ship, and cargo belonging to other owners, as well as the ship herself?

5. What different principles prevail in Great Britain and the United States respecting the supreme power of the legislature?

6. Give a short account of the principal courts in which the judicial power of the United States is vested, and their respective jurisdictions.

7. By whose authority was the Parliament that restored Charles II. convened and how were its statutes confirmed?

By what authority did the Convention in 1688 assemble?

8. How many peers represent Ireland and Scotland respectively in the House of Lords? How are they appointed, and what are their respective terms of office?

9. Did William III., Mary and Anne take technically by descent or by purchase, and how would the succession have stood if James II. had not abdicated, but had left no other issue than his daughters Mary and Anne?

10. By what name were the predecessors of our modern Justices of the Peace known, and how were they originally appointed? When was the mode of appointment altered, and when and why was the name changed?

11. Mention some important statutes passed in the reign of Charles II.

12. Enumerate, as far as you are able, the various classes of subjects over which the legislatures of the several provinces of the Dominion have exclusive jurisdiction under the British North America Act, 1867.

Wednesday, July 23.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiners: HON. L. G. POWER, LL.B., *and* J. Y. HAYZANT, ESQ., M.A.

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1. State what you know of the manner in which land was originally distributed and held under the Anglo-Saxons, and describe as accurately as you can the two great heads under which it was divided.

2. What do you regard as having been the chief social and political effects of the Norman conquest. State briefly the changes made in the tenure of land.

3. "Trial by jury, according to the old English law, was a proceeding essentially different from the modern tribunal, still bearing the same name, by which it has been replaced." Amplify and illustrate this statement of Sir F. Palgrave. Mention some of the steps in the transition from the juries of Henry II.'s time to those of our own, and state as nearly as you can the date when the present mode of procedure was fully established.

4. "The reign of Richard the Second is perhaps the most interesting period in the early constitutional history of England." Justify and illustrate this statement.

5. How do you account for the subservience of parliament during the Tudor period?

6. State what you know as to the opposition of the House of Commons to monopolies in the reign of Elizabeth.

7. Give your views as to the general policy of preceding reigns, and other causes from which arose the struggle between Parliament and the House of Stuart.

8. What judge was the first to oppose the claims of James I., and mention the occasions?

9. "With the disgrace of Coke the period of transition between the history of the Tudors and the history of the Stuarts comes to an end. It is a great historical landmark." Explain and develop this statement of Mr. Gardiner's, having first briefly sketched the transaction which led to Coke's deprivation.

10. What important acts were passed during the Long Parliament?

11. Give a short account of the increase from time to time of the membership of the House of Lords, particularly on some notable occasions when that body opposed itself to the popular will.

12. What are the principal provisions of the Act of Settlement?

Thursday, July 24.—Morning. 10 to 1.

COMMON LAW.

Examiners: J. N. RITCHIE, Esq., M. A., Q. C., *and* H. McD. HENRY, Esq., LL. B.

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1. What are *hereditaments*, and how many kinds are there? Give an example of each.

2. What *feudal incidents* ordinarily attended the relation of *lord* and *vassal?*

3. What is an estate *at will*, and what is the difference, if any, between it and an estate *at sufferance?* Give an example.

4. What are the requisites of a *deed*, and what are the general rules relative to the *construction* of *deeds?*

5. What is a *fine*, and how is it levied or carried on? In what respect did a *common recovery* differ from a *fine?*

6. What are conveyances by *matter of record?* Give an example of each kind.

7. Define *incorporeal hereditaments*, and enumerate the different kinds.

8. What led to the passing of the statute *Quia emptores*, and what was the effect of the statute?

9. Describe fully the nature and effect of the *Statute* 13, *Elizabeth, Chapter* 5.

10. Name the different kinds of property a person may have in *chattels personal.* Describe fully each kind, and give illustrations.

11. What is a *donatio causa mortis?* Is a delivery of the object given necessary to make it effectual, and is the gift a revocable one by the donor?

12. State what is a *vested legacy* and what is a *contingent legacy;* and state the difference between a *specific* and a *general legacy*, and give instances of each.

13. What is a *chose in action*, and how can it be transferred? Is there any and what exception to the strict rule of the common law which prevents the transfer?

14. What is *marine insurance?* Describe the nature of the contract, the *usual subjects* insured, and the *risks* insured against; also give a definition of *general average.*

15. On what contracts is an *infant* liable; and is a *father* liable on contracts of his *infant son* under any, and, if any, what circumstances?

16. What right does a husband acquire by marriage to the property of his wife? Are there any exceptions to the general rule as regards her personal property?

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 22.—Morning, 10 to 1.

COMMON LAW.

Examiners: J. N. RITCHIE, Esq., M. A., Q. C., *and* H. McD. HENRY, Esq., LL. B.

1. A vessel on a voyage from Halifax to the West Indies encounters a heavy gale, has topmasts carried away, part of her deck load washed overboard, and springs a leak, and the crew, in order to lighten her, are obliged to jettison the remainder of her deckload and her anchors and chains. On account of the damage sustained, the master was obliged, for the safety of vessel and cargo, to put into Bermuda for repairs, and in order to repair the vessel they were obliged to discharge and store the cargo. The vessel was repaired and the cargo reshipped and taken to its destination. The damages and expenses being classed as follows, viz.: repairing topmasts, deckload washed overboard, deckload jettisoned, anchors and chains jettisoned, expenses going into Bermuda, discharging cargo, storing cargo, reloading cargo, repairing hull, and wages of crew at Bermuda,—state which of them, if any, are the subjects of general average, and which must be borne by the owners of the ship, and which by the owners of the cargo.

2. In support of an indictment for larceny it was proved that the prisoner cut the prosecutor's pocket with intent to steal his money, but the money fell out of the pocket to the ground, and the prisoner was arrested before he could pick it up. Is the prisoner entitled to be acquitted?

3. What would you say is the great leading rule of evidence? State the distinction between primary and secondary evidence, and in what cases is secondary evidence admitted?

4. In what cases and under what circumstances are dying declarations admitted in evidence, and how should such declarations be taken from the person making them?

Tuesday, July 22.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

COMMON LAW.

Examiners: J. N. RITCHIE, Esq., M. A., Q. C., *and* H. McD. HENRY, Esq., LL. B.

[*Note.*—If the answer involves opinion, state fully the grounds of the opinion given.]

1. If an agent contract under seal in his own name for his principal, can the principal sue on the contract?

2. What is a *distress*, and how is a distress for rent made?

3. Illustrate the rule that "bare possession is a sufficient title to enable the party enjoying it to obtain a legal remedy against a wrong-doer," by examples of torts to both real and personal property.

4. What constitutes a *nuisance* in point of law, and what are the different remedies open to a person aggrieved by a nuisance? Is a person who comes to live near an existing nuisance entitled to any remedy in respect of it?

5. What is a set-off? Give instances in which debts and liabilities may and may not be set off against each other.

6. What is the distinction between the offences of stealing, embezzling, and obtaining money under false pretences? Give an example of each. If a man be indicted for any one of these offences can he be found guilty of either of the others?

Wednesday, July 23.--Morning, 10 to 1.

EQUITY LAW.

Examiners: Hon. Judge JOHNSTON, M.A., Hon. J. S. D. THOMPSON, Attorney-General, *and* W. GRAHAM, Esq. M. A.

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1. What are the peculiar objects of jurisdiction of Courts of Equity? Give, *exempli gratia*, instances under each head.

2. Mention some of the principal heads of the Court's equitable jurisdiction.

3. After a contract for a sale who must bear any loss that may happen to the estate before the completion of the sale, and who is entitled to any benefit that may accrue to the estate during the same time?

4. Define constructive fraud, and between what parties standing in a fiduciary relation are gifts and contracts liable to be set aside?

5. In what cases will a Court of Equity set aside a sale for inadequacy of price?

6. What is the equitable principle upon which a legatee is entitled to file a bill against an executor?

7. Define the principles which guide a Court of Equity in the construction of wills and legacies.

8. Define a trust.

9. State the different kind of trusts recognized in Courts of Equity, and in what respects the legal differs from the equitable interest in the subject matter of the trust.

10. Define trusts executed and trusts executing, and state if there is any and what difference in their construction.

11. What is an implied trust?

12. What is a resulting trust? Give an instance.

13. Define a constructive trust as distinguished from express or implied trust, and state some of the instances in which it arises.

14. State the essential egredients in contracts or agreements which are required in order to obtain a specific performance in a Court of Equity and will a parole contract ever be enforced? If so, state on what grounds and under what circumstances.

15. If two persons advance a sum of money by way of mortgage to themselves as joint tenants, and one of them dies, what are the rights of the survivor as to the mortgage debt and the securities?

16. What is equitable waste? Give an example. Will a tenant for life without impeachment of waste be restrained from committing it, and how? And state some of the ordinary cases in which the Court of Equity will interfere to prevent the committing of waste.

Wednesday, July 23.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

REAL PROPERTY LAW.

Examiners: Hon. Judge JOHNSTON, M. A., Hon. J. S. D. THOMPSON, Attorney-General, *and* W. GRAHAM, Esq., M. A.

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1. Define the different sort of estates with regard to their quantity of interest, stating which arise by operation of law.

2. State the rule in Shelley's case.

3. What is the difference between uses and trusts, and state the form of expression by which each is created?

4. State the principal provision of the statute of uses, and the causes which led to its enactment.

5. What conveyances take effect by the statute of uses, and what by the common law?

6. What is a feoffment, and is there anything, and if so what, essential to perfect it?

7. What is a deed, and what are its requisites?

8. State concisely the several parts of the ordinary form of conveyance of freeholds.

9. What different forms of assurances or conveyances are contained in the deeds in use in this country?

10. What words are requisite in the Habendum to vest in fee simple?

11. If a deed be executed under power of attorney from the vendor, in whose name should it be executed, and what is necessary for the purchaser to consider?

12. What is an escrow?

13. What is a defeasance?

14. A fee simple is conveyed to such uses as A shall appoint. A, in execution of his power, appoints B and his heirs to the use of C and his heirs in trust for D and his heirs. In whom is the legal estate?

15. What is a mortgage?

16. What is the difference between the vivum vadium, or living pledge or mortgage, and the mortuum vadium, or dead pledge or mortgage?

Thursday, July 24.—Morning, 10 to 1.

REVISED STATUTES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Examiners: Hon. L. G. POWER, LL.B., *and* J. Y. PAYZANT, Esq., M.A.

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1. A man dies intestate, leaving no issue nor father; how is his real estate to be distributed, and how his personal estate?

2. How is the practice regulated in cases now arising, which would formerly have been decided in chancery?

3. For how long is a license from a Judge of Probate for the sale, leasing or mortgaging of real estate in force?

4. State fully what has to be done by a plaintiff before issuing a writ of capias. What may be done by the defendant afterwards, and within what time must the Sheriff return the writ?

5. How may a defendant who has not appeared be admitted to defend a cause after final judgment? What steps must he take? Within what time may he appear if within the Province at the time of judgment signed, and if without the Province, respectively?

6. How must matters in confession and avoidance be pleaded in actions on contracts?

7. Describe fully the steps to be taken by a plaintiff in replevin. What is an avowry, and what must it contain? In what cases may the defendant not be allowed to retain possession of the goods?

8. What is the practice in the following cases, where it is necessary to give title to land held in trust:—where the trustee is an infant; where the trustee is out of the jurisdiction of the court, or cannot be found; where both trustees are dead, and it is uncertain which was the survivor; where it is uncertain whether a surviving trustee is living or dead; where the surviving trustee has died intestate without heirs; and whether the trustee will not convey to the person entitled?

9. In case mortgaged property is inadequate to satisfy the debt secured by the mortgage, state fully the courses open to the mortgagee to recover.

10. State the steps necessary to be taken to sell lands of a lunatic.

11. What steps are necessary to procure the evidence of a witness without the Province to be used at the trial of a cause within the Province?

12. Define accurately the jurisdiction of the County Courts.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, May 6.—Morning, 10 to 1.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

Examiner: A. LAWSON, Esq., M. D.

1. A mutilated body is handed to you for examination; what enquiries would you address yourself to in order to ascertain the probable age and sex?

2. Describe in detail the chemical tests for blood.

3. What symptoms may follow the administration of a large dose of Chloral Hydrate? Describe a method for detecting it in the contents of the stomach.

4. State the capacities of an expert and common witness respectively.

5. Under what circumstances, on what principle, and how are dying declarations taken?

6. What is the objection to what is called a leading question?

Tuesday, May 6.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiners: D. C. McCallum, Esq., M. D., *and* A. H. Woodill, Esq., M. D.

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1. Describe the planes and axes of the Pelvis, and mention the points of obstetric importance connected with the Sacrum and the Ischium.

2. Describe the Graafian follicle and its contained ovule.

3 Enumerate the principal signs of pregnancy, and describe the changes that take place in the breasts as the result of impregnation.

4. Give the points of diagnosis between a Face and a Breech presentation, between a Shoulder and a Breech, and between a Foot and a Hand.

5. Explain fully the circumstances that would justify you in delivering the mother by perforating the head of the child, and describe the manner of performing the operation.

6. How would you distinguish a Placental presentation, and what means would you adopt under such circumstances to accomplish the safe delivery of the patient?

7. Mention the circumstances to which your attention should be directed in the treatment of a patient during the first week after labour, and state particularly what you would consider to be indications of unfavorable import.

8. Give the points of diagnosis between Croup and False Croup, and state fully the treatment which you would adopt in each.

9. What are the indications of Albuminuria during pregnancy; to what serious results may this condition give rise at the time of labour, and how may these results best be prevented, and when they occur, how best relieved?

10. Give the symptoms and treatment of Pelvic Cellulitis occurring in the puerperal state.

Wednesday, May 7.—Morning, 10 to 1.

MEDICINE.

Examiners: Hon. D. McN. Parker, M. D., *and* A. P. Reid, Esq., M. D.

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1. Pleuritis.—State the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, pulmonary complications, and treatment, of an acute case of Pleurisy.

2. Endocarditis.—State the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, pathology, and morbid anatomy, prognosis, and treatment, of endocardial inflammation.

3. Tubercular Meningitis.—Narrate the history of an ordinary case of this disease, giving the different stages and symptoms as it progresses towards a fatal termination.

State the treatment you would adopt, and give the post mortem appearances of the brain and its membranes.

4. Compare the symptoms of *Albumenuria* and *Diabetes Mellitus*, as ascertained by examination of the urine, giving the mode or process of examination in each case.

5. Give a simple method of ascertaining the amount of grape sugar in a defined quantity of diabetic urine, and state how you would distinguish the difference between cane or vegetable and grape sugar, or glucose, in a case where deception was being resorted to.

6. What appearance does a deposit of *Uric Acid* present to the naked eye? Give the form or shape of one or two of its crystals, as observed under the microscope. Having diagonosed a case of "Uric Acid diathesis," state what treatment you would adopt.

7. Briefly state the cause or causes, and the treatment, of the disease commonly known as "Sick Headache."

8. Give the symptoms and treatment of a case of "Gall Stone," and record the differential diagnosis between it and "Venal Calculus."

Wednesday, May 7.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

SURGERY.

Examiners: W. H. HINGSTON, Esq., M. D., *and* E. FARRELL, Esq., B. A., M. D.

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1. Give the symptoms of Strangulated Hernia, and describe in detail the various steps in the operation for the relief of strangulated femoral hernia.

2. Make a diagnosis between hydrocele and scrotal hernia.

3. What are the dangers of a scalp wound complicated with a linear fracture of the skull?

4. What local and general conditions would lead you to decide upon amputation in a case of compound fracture of the tibia and fibula?

5. Name the diseases that complicate open wounds, and state fully the precautions you would take to avoid them.

6. Mention the pathological conditions induced by secondary syphilis, and give a plan of treatment for syphilitic iritis.

Thursday, May 8.—Commencing at 10 a. m.

Examination, and Report on Cases, of Medical Patients; *Viva Voce* Examination.

Friday, May 9.—Commencing at 10 a. m.

Examination, and Report on Cases, of Surgical Patients; Application of Surgical Apparatus; *Viva Voce* Interrogation.

These Examinations were conducted by A. P. REID, Esq., M. D., and E. FARRELL, Esq., B. A., M. D., respectively.

TEXT-BOOKS.

By direction of the Senate, the following list of Text-Books, with prices affixed as far as possible, has been prepared for the information of Candidates. The books may be procured from, among others,

WILLIAM GOSSIP,

103 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX,

Stationer and Bookseller to the University.

Latin.

Cæsar—Gallic War.
Virgil—Æneid.
The Eclogues.
Georgics.
Cicero—De Oratore.
Pro Milone.
Tacitus—Histories, BOOK I.
Plautus—The Captives.
Terence—Adelphi.
Livy—Books I., XXI., XXII.
Principia Latina. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Greek.

Homer—Odyssey.
Æschylus—Prometheus.
Sophocles—Ajax, Antigone.
Herodotus—I., II.
Aristotle—Ethics, I., II.
Aristophanes—The Clouds.
Xenophon—Anabasis.
Memorabilia.

German.

Adler's Reader.
Schiller—Die Jungfrau von Orleans. Wilhelm Tell.
Gœthe—Iphigenie im Tauris.

French.

Bernardin de St. Pierre—Paul et Virginie.
Lamartine—Voyage en Orient.
Corneille—Le Cid, and Horace.

FRENCH (*continued*).

Pujol's French Grammar.
Otto's French Conversation Grammar.
Spier's and Surenne's French Dictionaries.
Roche's Grammaire Francaise à l'usage des Anglais.
Jules Bué's Class-Book of Comparative Idioms.
Guizot's Histoire de la Civilization en Europe.
Moliere's Plays.
Saintine, Picciola.
Racine's Plays.
Le Jeune Homme Pauvre.
Madame De La Seigliere.
Valerie.

Hebrew.

Green's Hebrew Grammar.
Arnold's Hebrew Grammar.

Mathematics and Physics.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. 80 cents.
Colenso's Arithmetic. English edition. $1.30.
Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. $1.00.
Colenso's Algebra.
Olney's Algebra.
Todhunter's Algebra for Colleges. 75 cents.
Hamblin Smith's Geometry. $1.00.
Todhunter's Geometry.
Potts' Elements of Euclid. 75 cents.
Davie's Legendre's Geometry.
Todhunter's Conic Sections.
Olney's General Geometry.
Maclaurin's Formula.
Taylor's Formula.
Hamblin Smith's Plane Trigonometry.
Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. $1.60.
Colenso's Plane Trigonometry. Part I., 80 cents. Part II., $1.10.
Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry.
Todhunter and Hymer's Conic Sections.
Todhunter's Differential and Integral Calculus.
Todhunter's Mechanics.
Todhunter's Analytical Statics.
Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle.
Airy on Sound and Atmospheric Vibrations.
Airy's Wave Theory of Light.
Parkinson's Optics.
Verdet's Theorie Mécanique de la Chaleur.
Cumming's Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Galbraith and Haughton's Astronomy. $1.10.
Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics, and Hydrostatics. $1.10 ea.
Parkinson's Mechanics.
Newth's Elements of Mechanics.
Galbraith and Haughton's Optics. 85 cents.
Goldingburd and Brooke's Natural Philosophy.
Snell's Ormsdales' Mechanics. $2.50.
Goodwin's Course of Mathematics. $4.80.
Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Physics.

Goodwin's Principles of Mechanics.
Bottomley's Dynamics.
Orme's Heat.
Garnet's Treatise on Heat.
Ganot's or Deschanel's Physics. $4.25.
Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philosophy.
Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
Garnet's Elementary Dynamics.
Balfour Stewart's Treatise on Heat. $2.25.
Clerk Maxwell's Theory of Heat.
Jenkin's Electricity and Magnetism. $1.10.
Noad's Student's Text-Book of Electricity.
Newth's Text-Book of Natural Philosophy. $1.00.
Wormell's Natural Philosophy. $1.20.

English.

Smith's School Manual of English Grammar. $1.00.
Miles' School History of Canada.
Calkin's General Geography. $1.50.
Shakespeare's Plays, with Notes. 35 cents each.
Macaulay's Essays.
Bacon's Essays.
Smith's Students' English Language. $2.25.
Trench's Study of Words. English Past and Present.
Whately's Synonyms.
Spenser's Faery Queene.
Pope's Essay on Man; Satires and Epistles. (M. Pattison's edition.)

History.

Smith's Students' Greece. $2.00.
Cox's General History of Greece. $2.00.
Hallam's Middle Ages. $2.00.
Hallam's Constitutional History. $2.00.
Stubbs' Constitutional History. 2 vols. Each $3.60.
May's Constitutional History. $5.40.
Fawcett's Political Economy. $3.60.
Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England.
Liddell's History of Rome. $2.00.

Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

W. S. Jevon's Elementary Lessons in Logic. $1.25.
Fowler's Elements of Logic. Vol. I., Deductive, $1.25; Vol. II., Inductive, $1.80.
Whately's Logic. 75 cents.
Tongiorgi's Philosophy: Treatise on Logic.
Jevon's Principles of Science. 2 vols. $7.50.
Thomson's Laws of Thought. $2.00.
Hamilton's Metaphysics. $3.75.
Mills' Review of Hamilton's Philosophy. $4.80.
McCosh's Defence of Fundamental Truth. $3.15.
Liberatori's Philosophy.
Balme's Philosophy.
Mill's Political Economy. $1.50.
Archer Butler's Ancient Philosophy. $3.60.
Maurice's Mediæval Philosophy. Vol. I., Ancient Philosophy; Vol. II., from 14th Century. 2 vols. $7.50.
Morell's History of the Speculative Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century.

McCosh's History of the Scottish Philosophy. $4.80.
Mansell's Metaphysics. $2.25.
Porter's Human Intellect. $4.80.
Lyell's The Intellect, The Emotions, and The Moral Nature.
Dugald Stewart's Active and Moral Powers of Man.

Chemistry.

Fowne's Manual of Elementary Chemistry.
Elliott and Storar's Chemistry. $1.50.
Roscoe's Chemistry. $1.20.
Wilson's Chemistry. $1.40.
Watt's Edition of Fowne's Chemistry. (English.) $4.50.
Thorpe's Chemistry.
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry. $3.25.
Dewar's Organic Chemistry. (*Not yet published.*)
Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis. $3.75.
Do. Qualitative do. $4.50.
Macadam's Practical Chemistry. 90 cents.
Prescott's Proximate Organic Analysis.
Bowman's Medical Chemistry. $2.50.

Botany.

Gray's How Plants Grow. $1.10.
Gray's Text-Book. $3.75.
Balfour's Outlines. Elementary. $1.05.
Sach's Botany. $9.45.
Abbé Provancher's Flore Canadienne.

Zoology.

Nicholson's Zoölogy. (Manual.) $3.75.
Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology.

Geology and Mineralogy.

Dana's Manual of Geology. $5.50.
How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia.
Dawson's Acadian Geology.
Chapman's Outlines of Geology of Canada.
Plattner on the Blowpipe.

Civil Engineering.

Butler Williams' Practical Geodesy.
Rankine's Engineering.
Storey on Strains in Girders, &c.
Twisden's Mechanics. $2.75.
Willis' Principles of Mechanism.
Downey's Hydraulics and Neville's Hydraulic Tables.
Galbraith and Haughton's Steam Engine.
Donaldson's Hand-Book of Specifications.
Davidson's Manual. (Hassel's Technical Series.)

Mining.

Haswell's Colliery Management. 2 vols.
Perry's Metallurgy.
Bloxam's Metals: Their Properties and Treatment.
Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology.

Lyell's Principles of Geology.
Von Cotta's Treatise on Ore Deposits.
Von Cotta's Rocks Classified and Described.
W. W. Smyth's Coal and Coal Mining.
Collins' Metal Mining.
Greenwell's Mine Engineering.
Burat's Géologie Appliquée. 2 vols.
Brush's Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis.
Elderhorst's Blowpipe Analysis.
André's Coal Mining.

Medicine.

Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy.
Dalton's Physiology.
Flint's Physiology.
Pareira's Materia Medica. By Farre.
Nelligan's United States Dispensatory. Latest edition.
Holland's Action of Medicines.
Parish's Practical Pharmacy.
United States Dispensatory.
Watson's Practice of Medicine.
Hunt's Medicine.
Niemeyer's Medicine.
Erickson's Surgery.
Holmes' Surgery.
Leishman's Midwifery.
Thomas' Diseases of Women.
Do. do. of Children.
West's Diseases of Children.
Taylor's Forensic Medicine.

Law.

Introduction to Stephens' New Commentaries.
Campbell's Students' Austin's Jurisprudence.
Kent's Commentaries.
Stephens' Commentaries.
British North America Act.
Justinian's Institutes. Sandar's edition.
Maine's Ancient Law.
Law of Evidence.
Powell's Principles and Practice.
Stephen on Pleading.
Bigelow's Elements of the Law of Torts.
Williams on Personal Property.
Smith's Mercantile Law.
Snell's Principles of Equity.
Williams on Real Property.
Broom's Legal Maxims, and
Smith's Leading Cases.
Sedgwick on the Construction of Statutes and Constitutional Law.

As prices fluctuate considerably, those given cannot always be depended on; but all the Books will be furnished on the most favorable terms.

Some of the above may occasionally run out of stock. Orders should therefore be so forwarded as to allow a reasonable time for importation, thereby preventing disappointment from that cause.