

ACADEMIC YEAR, 1887-88.

# College of Ottawa

PROSPECTUS

AND

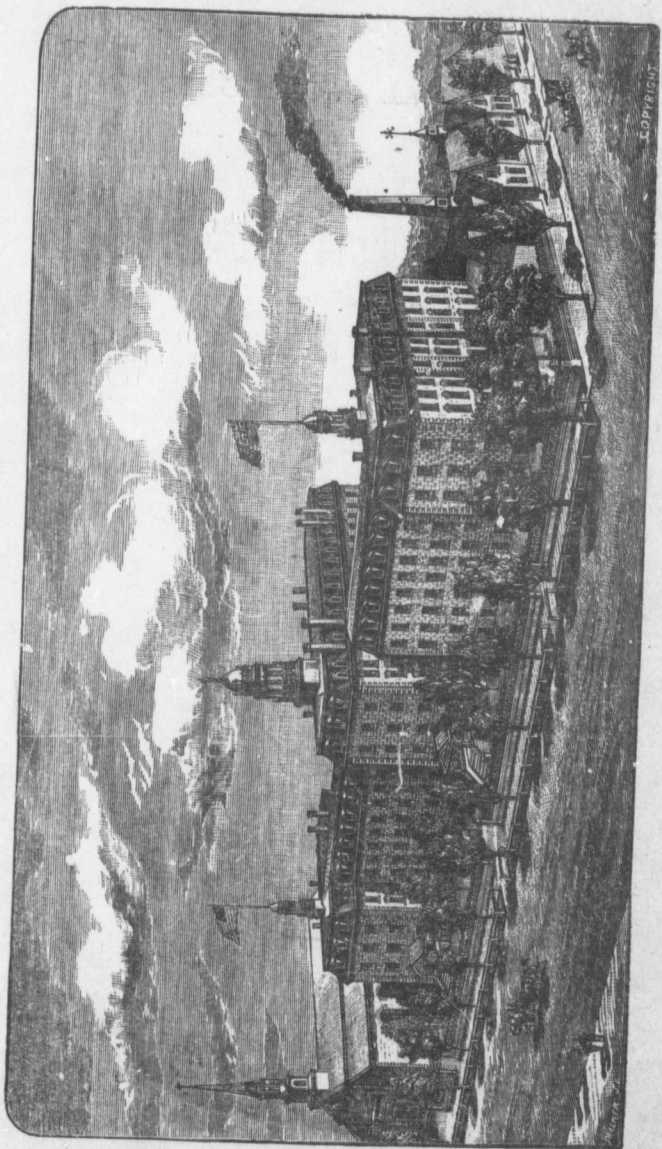
COURSE OF STUDIES.



OTTAWA:

Citizen Printing and Publishing Co., 31 Metcalfe St.

1887



COPYRIGHT

ANNUAL CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
OFFICERS, FACULTY AND STUDENTS  
OF THE  
COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

ACADEMIC YEAR 1887-88.



OTTAWA :  
Citizen Printing and Publishing Company, 31 Metcalfe Street.

1887.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OFFICERS, FACULTY AND STUDENTS

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

ACADEMIC YEAR 1907-8



OTTAWA: Printed and Published by the University of Ottawa, 1907.



# INDEX.

---

Officers and Faculty.....	5
Educational Advantages.....	9
Admission, Reports, etc.....	11
DISCIPLINE, REGULATIONS, ETC.....	12
TERMS.....	14
Programme, Method of Teaching, etc.....	15
Examinations.....	21
Degrees.....	22
COURSES OF STUDIES.....	23
Commercial Course.....	24
Collegiate Course.....	30
Scientific Course.....	37
Civil Engineering Course.....	40
EXAMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR GRADUATIONS.....	44
Graduation in Arts.....	45
Matriculation Examination.....	45
Intermediate Examination.....	47
Final Examination.....	49
Degree of B.A. with Honours.....	49
Degree of M.A. ....	51
Graduation in Science and letters.....	52
Graduation in Civil Engineering.....	53
REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.....	53
FEEs.....	55
EXAMINATION PAPERS.....	56
Matriculation Examination.....	56
Intermediate Examination.....	69

Final Examination.....	78
Commercial Graduating Class.....	82
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.....	87
Conferring of Degrees.....	87
Commercial Graduates.....	88
Awarding of Medals.....	89
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.....	94
Collegiate Course.....	94
Commercial Course.....	98
COLLEGE SOCIETIES.....	106
Athletic Association.....	109
CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.....	111
List of Graduates.....	123
BENEFACTORS.....	125
Alumni Association.....	126
School of Theology.....	127





---

## OFFICERS AND FACULTY.

---

REV. C. AUGIER, O.M.I.,  
PRESIDENT.

REV. A. PALLIER, O.M.I.,  
Professor of Church History and Sacred Eloquence.

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

REV. L. A. NOLIN, O.M.I., M.A.,  
Professor of Greek, Latin and French Literature.

REV. M. FROC, O.M.I., D.D.,  
Professor of Dogmatic Theology, Canon Law and Holy Scripture.

REV. J. J. FILLATRE, O.M.I., D.D.,  
Professor of Moral Philosophy, General History and Lecturer  
on Political Economy.

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

REV. N. NILLES, O.M.I., D.D.,  
Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

REV. C. F. MARSAN, O.M.I., M.A.,  
Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry and Mineralogy

REV. S. BRAULT, O.M.I.,  
ASSISTANT BURSAR.

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

REV. A. DONTENVILLE, O.M.I., M.A.,  
Professor of Botany and Drawing.

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

REV. A. PAQUETTE, O.M.I.,  
Professor of History and Geography.

REV. A. LANGEVIN, O.M.I., DIRECTOR OF THEOLOGIANS,  
Professor of Moral Theology.

REV. J. EMARD, O.M.I.,  
Professor of Music.

REV. J. J. GALLAGHER, O.M.I. PH. D.,  
Professor of English.

REV. J. QUINN, O.M.I., B.L.,  
Professor of English.

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

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

*PROFESSORS IN COMMERCIAL COURSE.*

REV. P. CHABOREL, O.M.I.,  
Professor of French.

REV. C. DAVID, O.M.I.,  
Professor of French and History.

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

REV. J. J. DACEY, O.M.I.,  
Professor of English.

REV. H. CONSTANTINEAU, O.M.I.,  
Professor of Book-keeping.

MR. J. P. FOLEY,  
Professor of English and Mathematics.

MR. P. O'MALLEY,  
Professor of English and Arithmetic.

MR. C. KENNEDY,  
Professor of English and Arithmetic.

MR. D. PHALEN,  
Professor of English and Arithmetic.

---

DISCIPLINARIANS.

*Senior Department.*

REV. D. GUILLET, O.M.I.,  
Prefect of Discipline.

REV. T. FERRON, O.M.I.,

REV. J. QUINN, O.M.I.

*Junior Department.*

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

REV. J. J. DACEY, O.M.I.,

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

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

PROFESSORS OF SCIENCE

DR. J. H. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

DR. ...

# COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.



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

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

Besides the University degrees, properly so called, the College of Ottawa enjoys the right of conferring the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Science, and Music, together with the degrees of Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The College received at the same time very extensive powers of affiliation. In virtue of this power, all the degrees conferred by the faculty are officially recognized in the Province of Ontario.

The degrees the College confers, in virtue of its *University Charter*, besides being honourable testimonials of high and varied attainments, entitle those who study law or medicine to exemption from preliminary examinations.

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

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

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

The fitting up of the College with the *incandescent electric light* is now completed. This College is the first in America that has utilized this beautiful light; and it would be superfluous to enlarge on the advantages resulting to the students from this system of lighting. The incandescent light, always soft, always uniform and steady, causes no fatigue to the eyes like the flickering of gas light.

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



## I.—ADMISSION, REPORTS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sum of the class *marks* of each day and of the *marks* of the monthly compositions are read once a month by the Very Rev.

President to the assembled students, in presence of their Professors. Thus the conduct, application, and standing of each student are made known in a way eminently calculated to encourage progress in virtue and knowledge, to reward the dutiful and studious, and to stimulate the remiss to praiseworthy emulation.

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

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

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

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

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

---

## II.—DISCIPLINE, REGULATIONS, ETC.

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

Serious infringement of discipline, habitual profanity of language and the introduction of irreligious or otherwise pernicious works are causes of expulsion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parents are earnestly requested to impress upon their sons the importance of practising economy and avoiding extravagant expense for clothing, etc., while at College. Much unnecessary expense, and occasionally graver inconveniences, are avoided when what is deemed requisite for needful purposes is transmitted directly to the Bursar of the College. This would also be the wise course to adopt with regard to pocket money, of which the more moderate the supply the better.

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

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

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

**III.—TERMS.****PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**

Board, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending of Linens, Doctor's Fee, per term.....	\$65 00
Tuition in Classical Course, per term.....	\$15 00
“ in Civil Engineering Course, per term..	\$20 00
“ Commercial Course, per term.....	\$10 00

**SPECIAL CHARGES.**

Use of philosophical and chemical instruments in classical course, per term.....	\$5 00
Use of philosophical and chemical instruments in commercial course, per term.....	\$2 50
Chemical qualitative analysis at the expense of the student.	

**EXTRA CHARGES.**

Lessons on the piano, per term.....	\$12 50
“ “ Violin, per term.....	\$12 50
Use of Piano, per term.....	\$ 5 00
Use of Brass Instruments, per term.....	\$ 2 50
Telegraphy and Phonography at Teacher's rates.	

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

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

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

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

All monetary transactions are to be carried on directly with the Bursar, who alone is authorized by the College to make pecuniary arrangements, to receive payments, to take charge of deposits, to contract pecuniary obligations of any kind. Therefore, in all monetary transactions, address “*The Bursar, College of Ottawa.*”

The outfit of each student must comprise at least—

6 Shirts.	1 Fur Cap.
4 Pairs of Drawers.	2 Suits of Clothes for Winter.
12 Pocket Handkerchiefs.	2 Suits of Clothes for Summer.
6 Pairs of Stockings.	1 Overcoat.
6 Towels.	1 Table Knife and Fork.
6 Napkins.	1 Table Spoon.
3 Pairs of Boots or Shoes.	1 Tea Spoon.
2 Hats.	1 Glass.

Combs, Brushes, etc., for Toilet.

No uniform is required. However, a dark suit for Sundays and holidays is strongly recommended.

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

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

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

#### IV.—PROGRAMME, METHOD OF TEACHING.

The College of Ottawa, studying the requirements of the age, has improved upon the old scholastic methods, and thus opened a new era in the history of college education in this country. The traditional curriculum of Classics and Literature, sufficient formerly, and for certain classes of society, must now come to a compromise with the changes of a world that is ever changing, and take into account the great developments of knowledge, with the inventions and discoveries, that call for new methods of teaching and new programmes for the subject matters of study. With the fountains of science that have

been opening all on through this century, new intellectual tastes have been created, minds have taken new tones and turns; and new lights must be fed, new tastes cultivated, novelties of all kinds cropping up from the store of nature must be welcomed and studied, as so many fresh testimonies to the untold riches of its Author.

---

**The Programme of Studies embraces four distinct courses :—**

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

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

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

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

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

4. **COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**.—The importance of such a course is obvious. Various public undertakings, some already in progress, others set on foot day after day, open up splendid careers for the young gentlemen of this country. Good positions in the public works are rarely wanting for those who have qualified themselves by systematic study for the business of Civil Engineering.

If the Classical course is to occupy the first place, it is given to its full extent. The treasures of four languages are held out to the ambition of the young mind. English, the official language of the College, receives special care. It is not only the language of translation from the Classical tongues and the French, but it is taught upon an elaborate system up through the two courses, Commercial and Classical. Synthesis, Synopsis and the various kinds of Analysis are taken first in their elementary forms, then gradually developed step by step with the advance of the pupil, who, in Rhetoric, is prepared to reduce an oration of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or Bourdaloue, to its leading ideas, pointing out the arguments, arrangement, what is elegant in diction and striking in thought, etc., etc.

### Mathematics.

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

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

### Chemistry.

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

## Mineralogy and Geology.

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

Occasional excursions to the neighboring iron, plumbago and phosphate mines give a powerful stimulus to the study of the hidden treasures of the earth. Finally, the College Mineralogical Society affords peculiar advantages to students and outsiders for whom the study of mineralogy and geology has more than ordinary attraction.

## Physics.

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

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

In Optics the phenomena of Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, Double Refraction, Polarization and Interference are rendered visible to the eye by the extremely delicate apparatus of latest invention. Moreover an extensive collection of slides has been procured to illustrate by means of projections the different branches of Physics, Astronomy and the other natural sciences.



In Electricity there is a large plate-machine with the usual Leyden jars, etc., induction coil, batteries of different kinds, accumulators, galvanometers, rheostats, etc.

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

Mechanics and Hydrostatics include also a good collection.

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

### **Philosophy--Its Great Importance.**

The study of Philosophy receives its just measure of attention. When the student has mastered the sciences of nature's phenomena and of the beautiful, he is prepared to ascend to a higher sphere, and study the faculties and operations of his own mind, the various problems of life, and the attributes of the Divine Being. Suffice it to say on this subject, that no education is complete without this loftier knowledge; for it most intimately concerns every man, and furnishes topics of conversation in the daily intercourse of society. As the various sciences are continually brought into contact with the principles of philosophy, the man who has mastered the two thus in contact will be able to compare and draw his own conclusions. But Philosophy itself must borrow light from Religion, as Religion does not discard the light of Philosophy.

### **Religious Instruction.**

Religion, the necessary help-mate of education, the all-pervading element that should season its lessons and make of them sound food for the mind and heart, is the ground plan of all teaching imparted. The religious training of the students is attended to with unceasing care, the most approved means are adopted to foster and develop genuine piety, and a sound, practical and thorough knowledge of Catholic doctrine is secured. Thus they are prepared to cope advantageously in after life with those difficulties and dangers which may arise from

their own passions, from pseudo-science, and from contact with the enemies of Christianity; they are prepared to preserve that integrity of life and purity of morals, which at once adorn and cement Christian society. Particular attention is, therefore, given to the course of Religious Instruction, which is so graded as to suit the intellectual development of the students.

### **Aim and Method of Teaching.**

It cannot be amiss to observe here, that, besides the accumulation of knowledge which is being laid up during college years, and is the fruit of reading, reflecting and hearing, there are two things indispensable to a successful and solid education, which are carefully attended to in the various branches. An extensive knowledge of things and of languages is by no means the greatest advantage of a college life. It is that *discipline of the mind* that calls for the highest efforts of the teacher, and which will be so serviceable to the student when he comes to battle with the world. His success in any position in life will depend upon the degree of mental *power* which was communicated by a special training. To be taught from the first years of his academic career to find a reason for everything that comes under his observation, to analyse, to compare, to discriminate, to classify, and to perform many other intellectual operations—this is the exercise that gives health and nerve to the mind, and fits for future manliness and independence, when failure or opposition threatens to crush, prosperity or pleasure to enervate. To this must be added a continual endeavour to interest the pupil; this is achieved in a considerable degree by variety in study, especially by the sciences mentioned, and by the skilful tact of the teacher.

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

the Business Class, acquire a practical knowledge of commercial transactions, which can hardly fail to prove serviceable, no matter what career they adopt.

## V.—EXAMINATIONS.

### 1. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two examinations each year, the First-Term examination towards the end of January, and the Sessional examination, immediately before the close of the Academic year. The students who pass then are ranked according to the number of their *marks* therein obtained, as First Class, Second Class and Third Class.

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

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

Students who fail on one subject in the Sessional examination are required to pass a supplemental examination on the same. Should they fail in this, they will be required to pass the examination on the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the ordinary course.

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

### 2. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

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

## VI.—DEGREES.

The Degrees conferred by the University are those of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor and Master of Science, Bachelor and Master of Literature, Bachelor and Doctor of Music, Bachelor in Civil Engineering, in Mechanical Engineering, in Mining Engineering and Masters of Engineering.

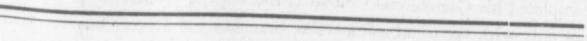
The Degrees in the various Departments are conferred upon the Candidates who fulfill the conditions and pass the examinations hereinafter stated.

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

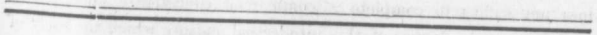


THE COURSES OF STUDY

COMMERCIAL



# Courses of Studies



The courses of study are designed to meet the needs of the student who wishes to acquire a practical knowledge of the principles and practice of the various branches of the commercial and industrial world. The courses are arranged in a systematic and progressive order, and are designed to be completed in a reasonable period of time. The student who follows these courses will be able to apply the principles learned to the solution of practical problems, and will be able to conduct business with confidence and success.

The courses of study are designed to meet the needs of the student who wishes to acquire a practical knowledge of the principles and practice of the various branches of the commercial and industrial world. The courses are arranged in a systematic and progressive order, and are designed to be completed in a reasonable period of time. The student who follows these courses will be able to apply the principles learned to the solution of practical problems, and will be able to conduct business with confidence and success.

# # COURSES OF STUDIES #

---

## I. COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The Commercial Course may be followed either for its own sake, or as preparatory for the Classical Course. "The student who has completed his Commercial Course at the College of Ottawa is familiar not only with the usual commercial branches which every business man must know, but also with history, literature, music, drawing, and the several natural sciences; all which will be for himself and for others a source of profit and delight, and will entitle him to be classed among the well-educated."—*Catholic Record, London. Ont.*

Commercial education of the right stamp is of great importance, on account of the many advantages it confers on its possessors when competing for success in commercial pursuits. It should be borne in mind that the best drilling imaginable in Arithmetic and Book-keeping does not suffice to complete a commercial education. There is still needed a certain degree of the intellectual culture which the study of literature and the natural sciences imparts. A Commercial Course that aims solely at making correct accountants is incomplete. It should aim also, at preparing students to fill with honour, and to the advantage or themselves and all concerned, the various positions they may be called upon to occupy in after life. The programme herein laid down for the Commercial Course clearly shows that the Directors of the College thoroughly understand the importance of attaining this two-fold aim of a complete commercial education.

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

### PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEE for the Commercial Diploma \$3.

---

*Matters required for Admission to the Commercial and Preparatory Course.*

ENGLISH—Reading.  
 Spelling.  
 Elementary Grammar.  
 Elementary Arithmetic.  
 General outlines of History and Geography.  
 Writing.

22 hours } 2 relig. inst  
              } 5 French  
              } 15 - English

26

**FIRST GRADE.** - *Cours. 2e 3e classe*

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Butler's Catechism.

ENGLISH— Reading and Spelling. - *3e reader*  
Explanation of the exact meaning of each word, phrase,  
sentence and paragraph.  
Repetition from memory of a passage read, as an  
exercise in Oral Composition.  
Grammar, without its technicalities.

FRENCH— Reading and Spelling.  
Explanation of the exact meaning of each word, phrase,  
sentence, and paragraph.  
Repetition from memory of a passage read, as an  
exercise in Oral Composition.  
Grammar, Elementary Course.

TRANSLATION—From English into French, and from French into  
English.

HISTORY— Sacred History (small text-book).  
Short narrations given by the teacher and repeated aloud  
by the pupil.

GEOGRAPHY— Elementary principles.  
Geography of the Holy Land.  
Geography of the Dominion.

ARITHMETIC— Rudiments of Arithmetic.  
Mental Arithmetic.

*Revision of Mult. & Div.  
High. at C. H. & L. C. W.  
Fractions } common  
{ decimal  
(Tables of Measures & simple operations)*

PENMANSHIP— Principles and Exercises.

DRAWING— Abecedary Drawing.



## SECOND GRADE. — 2<sup>d</sup> Class

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Commandments of God; Sacraments.

ENGLISH— Reading and Spelling. — *4 reader*  
 English Grammar.  
 Practical Lessons.  
 Parsing.  
 Oral and Written Composition.

FRENCH— Reading and Spelling.  
 French Grammar.  
 Parsing.  
 Orthographical Exercises.  
 Translation of French into English, and of English  
 into French.  
 Oral and Written Composition.

HISTORY— History of Canada.

GEOGRAPHY— North and South America, Asia, Africa, Oceanica.

ARITHMETIC— Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

PENMANSHIP— Principles and Exercises continued, and Running  
 Hand. *Large and revision*  
*Arithmetic complete*  
*Geometrical numbers*  
*First notions of percentages*

DRAWING.

## THIRD GRADE. — 3<sup>d</sup> Class

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Religion; the Church.

ENGLISH— Reading and Spelling.  
 English Grammar.  
 Orthographical Exercises.  
 Dictation.  
 Literary Analysis and Reproduction.  
 Written Composition.

- FRENCH—** Reading.  
 French Grammar.  
 Orthographical Exercises.  
 Dictation.  
 Logical Analysis.  
 Literary Analysis and Reproduction.  
 Translation of French into English, and of English  
 into French.  
 Select passages from Classical Authors.
- HISTORY—** Compendium of History.
- GEOGRAPHY—** Europe.  
 Canada and United States.  
 Map Drawing.  
 Geographical Tables.
- ARITHMETIC—** Practical Arithmetic.
- BOOK-KEEPING.**
- PENMANSHIP—** Ornamental Writing.
- DRAWING.**

*Revision of fractions,  
 Percentage  
 Application of Interest  
 Exchange  
 Stock  
 Measure of solids  
 Proportion*

## FOURTH GRADE.

- RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—**Rites and Ceremonies.
- ENGLISH—** Reading, Elocution.  
 Revision of English Grammar.  
 Analysis of Extracts.  
 Principles of Style and Composition.
- FRENCH—** Reading, Elocution.  
 Review of French Grammar.  
 Analysis of Extracts.  
 Principles of Style and Composition.

**HISTORY**— Compendium of Modern History.  
Revision of History of Canada.

**GEOGRAPHY**—Physical Geography.

**ARITHMETIC**—Commercial Arithmetic.

**BOOK-KEEPING** and **ACTUAL BUSINESS**.

**COMMERCIAL LAW** and **BUSINESS PAPERS**.

**ALGEBRA**—Elementary Algebra.

**GEOMETRY**—Elementary Geometry and Mensuration.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**.

**PENMANSHIP**.

**DRAWING**.

— — —

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

## II.—COLLEGIATE COURSE.

---

### MATTERS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FIRST FORM.

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

---

\*The study of Greek begins with the second term.

- FRENCH— Revision of French Grammar.  
Style and Composition.  
Analysis of Extracts.
- HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY—History of Canada.  
Geography corresponding to History.
- MATHEMATICS—Complete Algebra to Logarithms (Wentworth).
- NATURAL HISTORY—Lessons in Botany (Gray).

---

SECOND FORM.

- GREEK — Greek Grammar.  
Arnold's Exercises.  
XENOPHON—Anabasis, B. III.  
ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM: Extracts.
- LATIN— Latin Grammar.  
Arnold's Exercises.  
LIVY—Narrationes excerptæ.  
VIRGIL—Georgics.  
HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH — Theme writing, theory and practice.  
History of English Literature from the Saxon Period  
to 1672.  
Exercises in Figurative Language.  
ABBOTT—How to write clearly.  
Elocution.
- FRENCH— Composition.  
Analysis of Extracts.  
Elements of French Etymology.  
General notions of History of Literature on the  
authors read.  
RACINE—Athalie.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—Ancient History and Geography.

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

GEOMETRY— Plane Geometry (Wentworth).

NATURAL HISTORY—Zoology.

### THIRD FORM.

- GREEK— Greek Grammar.  
 Prosody.  
 Prose Composition.  
 Arnold's Exercises.  
 HOMER—*Iliad* (B. v.)  
 PLUTARCH—*De Concordia Fratrum*.  
 ST. JOHN. CHRYSOSTOM—Extracts.
- LATIN— Latin Grammar.  
 Prosody.  
 Prose Composition,  
 VIRGIL—*Æneid*, (B. ii.)  
 HORACE—*Odes* (B. ii.)  
 CICERO—*Pro Licinio*.  
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH— Theme Writing.  
 Versification and Poetical Composition.  
 History of English Literature from 1672 to the present time.  
 PEILE's Philology.  
 JOHNSON's *Rasselas*.  
 Elocution.

- FRENCH**— Principles of Literature.  
 Poetry—the different kinds of Poetry.  
 Composition.  
 Analysis of Extracts.  
 History of French Literature, from the origin of  
 the French language to the xvii Century.  
 BOILEAU : La's Satires.
- HISTORY**— Modern History to 1492.
- GEOGRAPHY**— Descriptive Geography.
- MATHEMATICS**—Algebra : Theory of Logarithms.  
 Geometry : Solid Geometry (Wentworth).  
 Trigonometry : Plane Trigonometry — Surveying  
 (Wentworth).
- NATURAL SCIENCE**—Inorganic Chemistry.

---

#### FOURTH FORM.

- GREEK**— DEMOSTHENES :—Phil. III.  
 EURIPIDES :—"Suppliants."  
 ST. GREGORY :—Panegyris of the Maccabees.  
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN**— Prose Composition.  
 Exercises in Latin Verse.  
 CICERO :—Epistolæ Selectæ.  
 HORATIUS :—Satires.  
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH**— Theme Writing—Principles and Practice.  
 History of American Literature.  
 SCHLEGEL :—Lectures on Literature.  
 POPE :—Essay on Criticism.  
 Elocution.

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

---

 FIFTH FORM.

- GREEK— ARISTOTELES :—Poetics.  
 SOPHOCLES :—Œdipus Tyrannus.  
 ST. BASIL :—On the reading of the profane writers.  
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN— TACITUS :—Germania.  
 SENECA :—Epistles (30, 91).  
 JUVENAL :—Satires (I, iii.)  
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).  
 Latin Composition.
- ENGLISH— Rhetoric (Blair).  
 Analysis of Orations.  
 Original Discourses.  
 History of Oratory, Sacred and Profane.  
 SCHLEGEL'S Lectures on Literature.  
 Analysis of Shakespeare's "Cæsar."



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

---

SIXTH FORM.

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

## SEVENTH FORM.

## MORALIS PHILOPHIA--

Ethica.

Jus naturæ.

## HISTORIA PHILOSOPHIÆ--

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

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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

PHYSICS— Optics.  
Magnetism.  
Electricity.  
Meteorology.

MATHEMATICS—Descriptive and Physical Astronomy.

---

**MUSIC.**

FIRST COURSE.—Vocal Music.

SECOND COURSE.—Plain Chant.

THIRD COURSE.—Harmony.

### III.—SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

---

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

#### FIRST YEAR.

- LATIN— Prose Composition.  
 Exercises in Latin Verse.  
 CICERO—De Senectute.  
 HORATIUS—Satires.  
 HOLY FATHERS—Extracts.
- ENGLISH— Theme Writing—Theory and Practice.  
 History of American Literature.  
 SCHLEGEL—Lectures on Literature.  
 POPE—Essay in Criticism.  
 Elocution.
- FRENCH— Principles of Rhetoric.  
 Composition.  
 Critical examination of specimens of eloquence.  
 History of French Literature.
- HISTORY— Modern and Contemporaneous History.  
 History of the United States.
- GEOGRAPHY— Physical Geography.
- MATHEMATICS—Algebra—Theory of Equations.  
 Geometry—Spherical Geometry—Conic Sections—  
 Trigonometry, Analytical and Spherical.  
 Analytical Geometry.

NATURAL HISTORY—Mineralogy ; descriptive and determinative.  
Practical Chemistry.

DRAWING— Linear and Architectural Drawing.

### SECOND YEAR.

LATIN— TACITUS—Germania.

SENECA—Epistles.

JUVENAL—Satires (I, iii.)

HOLY FATHERS—Extracts.

Latin composition.

ENGLISH— Rhetoric (Blair.)

Original discourses.

History of oratory, sacred and profane.

SCHLEGEL's Lectures on Literature.

Analysis of Shakespeare's "Cæsar."

FRENCH— Rhetoric.

Composition.

Review of Literary Works.

RACINE—Britannicus.

CORNILLE—Polyeucte.

HISTORY— Philosophy of History.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MATHEMATICS—Differential and Integral calculus.

NATURAL HISTORY—Geology and Palæontology.

MECHANICS— Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

PHYSICS— Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.

Acoustics.

HEAT—Thermometry, Hygrometry, Calorimetry,

Thermo dynamics.

DRAWING— Shades and shadows ; mechanical drawing.

## THIRD YEAR.

ENGLISH— Essays.

History of the formation of the English language.

ELOCUTION— Principles and practice of elocution.

PHILOSOPHY—Logic and Metaphysics.

Ethics.

Lectures by the Professor.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—

History of Economic Theory.

Discussion of Practical Economic Questions.

Financial Systems.

MATHEMATICS—

Descriptive and Practical Astronomy.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—

Optics.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

Meteorology.

Principles and methods of Physical Measurements.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—

Analysis of the most important Organic substances.

The Carbon Compounds—Lectures and Laboratory work.

DRAWING— Free hand drawing.

#### IV.—COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

---

The practical use of this course is obvious to any one that considers on what a large scale business, whether public or private, is conducted now-a-days. Every young man that aims at a position, not only honourable and lucrative, but also useful to his country, will find an opening for his ambition in the ample field of Civil Engineering.

All the branches taught in this course have for their object to combine practical and theoretical instruction, and prepare young men to enter at once on any of the different careers of Engineer or Surveyor.

So vast and diversified is the Engineer's sphere of action, that it is beyond a young man's power to qualify himself equally for the many specialties into which the profession of an Engineer branches off. Hence the course is so arranged, that after the first year, the student may confine his studies to special branches, according to his choice or capacity.

After the second year of the course, every candidate, if he desires it, may obtain the certificate of Surveyor, after passing the required examination.

Those who obtain the certificate of Surveyor, or the diploma of Civil Engineer, may have their apprenticeship of surveying diminished by one year for the profession of *Dominion Land Surveyor*, provided always, that they pass their examination before the Board of Examiners.

ADMISSION TO THE COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING WILL BE GRANTED

AFTER A SATISFACTORY EXAMINATION ON THE FOLLOWING

SUBJECTS, VIZ:—

1. English grammar and composition.
2. History and geography.
3. Penmanship.
4. Arithmetic.
5. Elementary Algebra.
6. Elementary geometry.
7. Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

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

#### FIRST YEAR.

##### MATHEMATICS

Algebra.

Geometry—plain and solid.

Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

##### MECHANICS

Statics and Dynamics.

##### SURVEYING

Theory and Practice.

Chain, Compass and Theodolite Surveying.

Plotting, Mensuration.

##### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Geometrical Optics.

##### CHEMISTRY

General Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

##### ENGLISH and FRENCH

*d*

**DRAWING**

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

**SECOND YEAR.****MATHEMATICS**

Algebra.  
 Calculus, Differential and Integral.  
 Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.  
 Astronomy—Descriptive Astronomy.

**ENGINEERING**

Surveying and Levelling.  
 Practical Astronomy and Geodesy.

**MECHANICS**

Applied Mechanics.  
 Hydraulics.  
 Bridge Construction.  
 Materials of Construction.  
 Theory of the Strength of Materials.  
 Principles of Mechanism.

**PHYSICS.**

Experimental and Mathematical Physics.  
 Metereology.

**CHEMISTRY**

Qualitative Analysis.

**MINERALOGY**

Descriptive and Determinative.  
 Blowpipe Analysis.  
 Crystallography.

**ENGLISH and FRENCH****ETHICS and POLITICAL ECONOMY.**



**DRAWING.**

Descriptive Geometry.  
Machines and Constructions.

**THIRD YEAR.****APPLIED MATHEMATICS**

Thermo-dynamics.

**MECHANICS**

Applied Mechanics (continued).  
Strength of Materials.  
Materials of Construction.

**ENGINEERING**

Subjects of Second Year (continued).  
Theory of Structure; Stability, Strength and Stiffness.  
Bridge Construction.  
Roads and Railroads; Location, Construction, etc.  
Improvements of Rivers and Canals.

**CHEMISTRY**

Applied Chemistry.

**GEOLOGY**

Historical and Economical Geology.  
Lithology.  
Geological field-work.

**MINERALOGY**

Economic Minerals of Canada.

**ENGLISH and FRENCH****ETHICS and POLITICAL ECONOMY****DRAWING**

Shades and Shadows.

ESTIMATES, Specifications, Plans, etc.

## EXAMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR GRADUATION.

---

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, BACHELOR OF LITERATURE, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—To proceed regularly to any one of these degrees, candidates are required :

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

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

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

The subjects of examinations are mentioned hereafter.

## GRADUATION IN ARTS.

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

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

### I.—Matriculation Examination.

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

#### I. CLASSICS.

##### *Greek—*

GREEK GRAMMAR, Etymology and Syntax.

ARNOLD'S Exercises.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—Extracts.

HOMER—*Iliad*, B. V.

PLUTARCH—*De Concordia Fratrum*.

##### *Latin—*

LATIN GRAMMAR, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

VIRGIL—*Æneid*, B. II.

HORACE—*Odes*, B. I.

CICERO—*Pro Licinio*.

HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).

## II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

*English—*

A Paper on English Grammar.

Composition—Versification.

History of English Literature, from the seventeenth century to the present time.

PEILE: Philology.

JOHNSON'S "Rasselas."

*French—*

A Paper on French Grammar.

Composition—Principles of Literature.

History of French Literature, from the Origin of French language to the seventeenth century.

BOILEAU: Les Satires.

## III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

*Ancient History—*

SACRED HISTORY.

PERSIAN EMPIRE.

GRECIAN HISTORY, to the Death of Alexander.

ROMAN HISTORY, to the Death of Augustus.

*Modern History—*

HISTORY OF CANADA.

HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the rise of Mahometanism to 1492.

*Geography—*

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: Greece, Italy and Asia Minor.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY: America, with special reference to Canada and the United States; Asia, Europe and the British Empire.

## IV. MATHEMATICS.

## ARITHMETIC.

ALGEBRA—To series, including theory of Logarithms (*Wentworth*).

GEOMETRY—Plane and Solid Geometry (*Wentworth*).

TRIGONOMETRY—Through solution of plane triangles; (*Wentworth*).

## SURVEYING.

## V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

BOTANY\*—Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematic.

ZOOLOGY\*—Elements of general and comparative Physiology.

CHEMISTRY—Inorganic Chemistry.

## 2.—Intermediate Examination.

## I. CLASSICS.

*Greek*—

ARISTOTELES—Poetics.

SOPHOCLES—*Ædipus tyrannus*.

ST. BASIL—On the reading of the profane writers.

Greek Composition.

*Latin*—

TACITUS—*Germania*.

SENECA—*Epistles* (80, 91).

JUVENAL—*Satires*, I, III.

HOLY FATHERS (*Extracts*).

Latin Composition.

---

\*Only for Candidates for Honors.

## II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

*English—*

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

*French—*

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

## III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY—Review of Ancient and Modern History.

GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography

## IV. MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA—General theory of equations.

TRIGONOMETRY—Analytical, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

## V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

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

### 3.—Final Examination.

#### I. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Logic and Metaphysics.

Moral Philosophy.

History of Ancient, Modern and Contemporary Philosophy.

Essay on a Philosophic Subject.

Political Economy.

#### II. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

ASTRONOMY—Descriptive Astronomy.

MECHANICS—Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson.

### DEGREE OF B.A., WITH HONOURS.

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

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

#### I. CLASSICS.

##### GREEK.

EURIPIDES—Alcectis.

SOPHOCLES—Ædipus Coloneus.

ISOCRATES—Panegiric of Athens.

DEMOSTHENES—On the crown.

PLATO—Phædo.

ARISTOTLE—Politics, B. II.

Rhetoric, B. II.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—Eutropius.

ST. BASIL—"Know Thyself."

History of Greek and Latin Literature (parts bearing on the authors and subjects of the course).

##### LATIN.

CICERO—De Oratore, B. II.

TACITUS—Annals, B. XIV.

JUVENAL—Satires, XII., X., XIV.

PLINY—Epistles, B. VI.

HORACE—Epistles, B. I.

ST. AUGUSTIN—De Vera Religione (extracts).

FERTULLIANUS—Apologeticus. (Ext.)

ST. PRUDENTIUS—Cathemerinon.

## II. ENGLISH OR FRENCH LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

## ENGLISH

## FRENCH.

Historical development of the Language and Literature	Historical development of the Language (Brachot).
Anglo-Saxon; Early English.	History of the Literature of the XVIII. Century (Villemain).
Philology	Critical analysis of the following works:
History of literature from <i>Shakespeare</i> to <i>Wordsworth</i> .	<i>Montaigne</i> —Extracts.
Critical reading of—	<i>Corneille</i> — <i>Le Cid</i> .
<i>Shakespeare</i> — <i>Cæsar</i> .	<i>Racine</i> — <i>Iphigénie</i> .
<i>Spenser</i> — <i>Faerie Queen</i> , B. II.	<i>Molière</i> — <i>L'Avare</i> .
<i>Milton</i> — <i>Paradise Lost</i> , B. X.	<i>Boileau</i> — <i>L'Art poétique</i> .
<i>Couper</i> — <i>Task</i> , B. III., IV.	<i>Bossuet</i> — <i>Oraisons funébres</i> .
English History from 1509 to 1870.	<i>Voltaire</i> — <i>Siècle de Louis XIV</i> .
American History.	History of Europe from 1610 to 1871.

ETHNOLOGY—Succession of races in different countries of Europe.

Bossuet—*Discours sur l'histoire Universelle*.

III. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND  
POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ST. THOMAS—*Summa Philosophica*.

BALMES—*Fundamental Philosophy*.

DE MAISTRE—*Bacon's Philosophy*.

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

HAMILTON—*Lectures on Metaphysic and Logic*.

ARISTOTLE—*Ethics*, B. I., II.

*Nicomachean Ethics*.

CICERO—*De officiis* B. I., II.

*De Legibus*, B. I.

L. SAY—*Economie Politique*.

F. BASTIAT—*Essays on Political Economy*.



## IV. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

## MATHEMATICS,

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

## PHYSICS.

- Molecular theory of the constitution of bodies.  
 General Dynamical Principles.  
 Undulatory theory.  
 Thermodynamics.  
 Geometrical Optics.  
 Physical theory of Music.  
 Practical methods of determining physical Constants and Units.

## V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

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

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

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

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

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

## GRADUATION IN SCIENCE AND LETTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GRADUATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, of Mining Engineering, of Mechanical Engineering, will be conferred upon the candidates who satisfactorily complete the course corresponding to the degree named, and pass a satisfactory examination :

- (1) In all the subjects of the *third year*.
- (2) In the pure mathematics of previous years.
- (3) In the applied mechanics of previous years.

**DEGREE OF MASTER OF ENGINEERING** — Candidates must be bachelors in one branch of Engineering of at least three years' standing, and have been engaged during that time upon work in either the Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Branch of Engineering.

They must pass an examination on papers having special reference to that particular branch upon which they have been engaged.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

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

Previous to the examination, a written application to the Faculty to pass it, is to be inserted in the Inscription Register, and signed by each candidate.

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

Before the written examination begins, each candidate is to give to the Prefect of Studies a sealed letter containing his name, together with the Pseudonyme he chooses for his Examination Papers. These letters are not opened until the Examination Papers of the candidates

have been examined and the results have been registered with the corresponding Pseudonyms. Then, and not till then, are the names of the writers of the Examination Papers known.

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

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

Any candidate detected in copying from the papers of another candidate, or in improperly obtaining any assistance whatever 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.

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

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

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

These papers are examined by the aforesaid Board of Examiners.

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

At the Matriculation Examination each candidate has to gain at least *three-fifths* of the number of marks that can be gained for all the

branches, and in no branch is he to have less than *one-third* of the marks that can be gained for it.

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

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

At the Examination for Honours, *three-fourths* of the number of marks allowed to the subject are required.

If a candidate fails in these examinations on account of his having failed in one branch, for which he has not obtained the required number of marks, he will be allowed to pass an examination again on that branch at the time appointed by the President. But if his failure results from his not having gained the required number of marks in several branches, his examination, if repeated, shall be upon all the branches.

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

#### FEEES.

The graduation fees are as follows :

Fee for Matriculation.....	\$2 00
Fee for the Intermediate Examination.....	1 00
Fee for the Diploma of Bachelor, either in Arts in Literature, in Science, or in Engineering	5 00
Fee for either the M.A. or the M.Sc. Diploma (which must accompany the Thesis).....	10 00
Fee for the Diploma of M.E. ....	20 00
Fee for B.A. or M.A. ( <i>ad eumdem gradum</i> )....	10 00

# ***EXAMINATION PAPERS.***

SESSION 1886-87.

Matriculation Examination.

## **I. CLASSICS.**

### **GREEK.**

1. Translate into English:  
Homer "Iliad," Book VIII, Line 308 to 326.
2. Parse the words of the two first sentences.
3. Write in prose, Attic dialect, lines 317 and 318.
4. When is "*Autos*" self? When *him, her, it*? When *same*?
5. What case do verbs, relating to the senses, govern? What exception is there?
6. Translate into Greek:

A bear, that was bred in the savage deserts of Siberia, took it into his head that he would like to see the world. He travelled from forest to forest and from one country to another. One day he came, by chance, into a farmer's yard, where he saw a number of fowls drinking by the side of a pool. Seeing that at every sip they turned up their heads towards the sky, he could not help asking the reason. They told him it was their way of returning thanks to heaven for all their blessings.

## LATIN.

## 1. Translate into English :

Donarem pateras grataque commodus,  
 Censorine, meis aera sodalibus ;  
 Donarem tripodas, praemia fortium  
 Graiorum ; neque tu pessima munerum  
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium  
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas,  
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus  
 Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc Deum.  
 Sed non hæc mihi vis ; non tibi talium  
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egens.  
 Grandes carminibus ; carmina possumus  
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneris.  
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,  
 Per quae spiritus et vita redit bonis  
 Post mortem ducibus, non celeres fugae  
 Rejectaeque retrorsum Annibalis minae  
 Non incendia Carthaginis impiae  
 Ejus qui domita nomen ab Africa  
 Lucratus rediit clarius indicant  
 Laudes quam Calabriae Pierides : neque  
 Si chartae sileant quod bene feceris,  
 Mercedem tuleris.

—HORACE (Book IV, Ode VIII).

2. Scan the first line.
3. What deviation from the general rules of Syntax is there in the 8th line ?
4. What order must be followed in the arrangement of a Latin sentence ?
5. What mood must be used in hypothetical propositions ? Exemplify all the rules.

## 6. Translate into Latin :

Robert Bruce addressed Sir William Wallace thus: What madness hath seized you? King Edward, against whom you carry on war, is a most powerful monarch; and though you should overcome him, the Scots will never deliver up the government to you. Wallace answered: You use me ill, when you say that I aspire to the Kingdom. I am not desirous of royal power; the honours of a Kingdom neither agree to my fortune nor to my mind. It belongs to the nobles to defend their country. When I saw that our nobles had neglected their duty, I pitied my wretched countrymen, who are destitute of governors, and exposed to the cruelty of barbarous enemies.

---

## II.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

### ENGLISH.

1. Define style. Give the general characteristics of style with respect to the amount of ornament used to embellish it.

Give practical direction for forming style.

2. Compare Macaulay's, Arnold's and Swinburn's tests of poetry. Give your own theory and apply to Wordsworth and Shelley.

Give a brief appreciation of Robert Burns's works and style.

3. Give and explain a general principle that regulates all changes in language: three applications of this principle.

Show by the speech of Lady Macbeth (act 1, sc. 7) that English has undergone considerable change since the time of Shakespeare.

4. Essay: Figurative language. Nature, causes, effects.



## FRENCH.

## FIRST PAPER.

1. Quelles sont les facultés principales de l'homme ? Quel est le rôle de l'imagination dans une composition littéraire.
  2. Comment faut-il procéder dans la description d'un tableau simultané ? Quel doit-être le ton du style dans ce genre de description ?
  3. Quel est le but spécial de la poésie pastorale ? Quelles en sont les qualités ? Quels en sont les avantages ?
  4. Qu'est-ce que l'apologue ? De quelle utilité peut-être ce genre d'enseignement ?
- En quoi la fable diffère-t-elle de la parabole ?
5. Analysez le caractère et les œuvres des principaux savants du temps de Charlemagne.
  6. Composition :—Description d'une tempête sur mer.

## SECOND PAPER.

(For English speaking students) :

1. Traduisez en Anglais :
 

Quel charme vainqueur du monde,  
 Vers Dieu m'élève aujourd'hui  
 Malheureux l'homme qui fonde  
 Sur les héros son appui !  
 Leur gloire fuit et s'efface  
 En moins de temps que la trace  
 Du vaisseau qui fend les mers,  
 Ou de la flèche rapide  
 Qui, loin de l'œil qui la guide  
 Cherche l'oiseau dans les airs.

De la sagesse immortelle  
 La voix tonne et nous instruit :  
 Enfants des hommes, dit-elle,  
 De vos soins quel est le fruit ?  
 Par quelle erreur, âmes vaines,  
 Du plus pur sang de vos veines,  
 Achetez-vous si souvent,  
 Non un pain qui vous repaisse,  
 Mais une ombre qui vous laisse  
 Plus affamés que devant.

Le pain que je vous propose  
 Sert aux anges d'aliment ;  
 Dieu lui-même le compose  
 De la fleur de son froment :  
 C'est ce pain si délectable  
 Que ne sert point à sa table  
 Le monde que vous suivez.  
 Je l'offre à qui veut me suivre ;  
 Approchez. Voulez-vous vivre ?  
 Prenez, mangez et vivez....

*Racine.*

2. Donnez les temps primitifs de *fuit, sert, suivez, vivre.*
3. Donnez le pluriel de *vaisseau, œil, voix.*
4. Ecrivez au singulier : Voulez-vous vivre ? prenez, mangez et vivez.
5. Dans quels cas l'adjectif suit-il ordinairement le substantif ?
6. A quel nombre et à quelle personne se met le verbe après le pronom *ce* ?
7. Traduisez en Français :

Who show'd the little ant the way  
 Her narrow hole to bore,  
 And spend the pleasant summer day,  
 In laying up her store ?

The sparrow builds her clever nest,  
 Of wool and hay and moss :  
 Who told her how to weave it best,  
 And lay the twigs across ?  
 Who taught the busy bee to fly  
 Among the sweetest flowers,  
 And lay his feast of honey by,  
 To eat in winter hours ?  
 'Twas God who show'd them all the way,  
 And gave their little skill,  
 And teaches children, if they pray,  
 To do His holy will.

### III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

#### ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. Who was Sesostris, when did he reign? How was he educated? Give an account of his reign, expeditions and death.
2. Sketch the history of the Israelites from the times of Abraham to the death of Joshua.
3. What power threatened Sicily at the time Gelon was exercising the principal authority in Syracuse? How did Gelon repel the invaders, and how was he rewarded by the Syracusians?
4. How was the Peloponnesian war brought to a close? On what conditions was peace concluded? What form of government did Lysander give the Athenians? By whom was that government overthrown?
5. Mention the events which led to the peace known under the name of "Peace of Antalcidas." On what terms did it rest?
6. Give a sketch of the religion, manners and institutions of Greece.

7. Give a sketch on Regulus.
8. Give an account of the war against Jugurtha.
9. Which of Marius or of Sylla did more good and more harm to his country?
10. Give an account of the last coalition of the Gauls against Caesar.

#### MODERN HISTORY.

1. Describe the character of Charlemagne. What was his form of government, how would you qualify it?  
 What is meant by the feudal system? How account for it?
2. Appreciation of the middle ages.—Are the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries justly styled "dark ages?" How could you prove that such an appellation is, after a thorough investigation, found to be incorrect?
3. Normans in England.—Who was William the Conqueror? How did he become King of England? What measures were first adopted by him with regard to Government? What severe measures did he adopt later on? Did he successfully maintain his power?
4. Give an account of the first Crusade. Who were the leaders? Where was the general rendez-vous of the various bodies of the army? Trace out the route followed by the expedition. Name the principal battles, the cities besieged and taken, and lastly, what brilliant victory crowned all the exploits of the crusaders?
5. What great transactions, both civil and religious, took place in England under the Tudors A.D. 1509-1588?
6. Thirty Years' War.—When did this war begin? What were the belligerent powers? Between whom did the first hostilities take place? Who was Gustavus Adolphus? Relate his exploits and death. Who was then reigning in France, and

why was the war now chiefly carried on between France and Austria? What victories were gained by the French? When and upon what was the treaty of Westphalia concluded?

### GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the second rate Powers of Europe. Give their form of Government, name and locate their Capital.
2. Name the chief manufacturing cities of England and the special manufacture of each.
3. Name the different States which make up the German Empire.—  
What are they noted for? Give their respective Capital.
4. Give some account of the following countries: Scotland, Denmark, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland and Italy, as to their climate, soil, population and wealth.
5. Describe the course of the four principal rivers in France, naming the most important cities on their borders, and giving exact location. What mountains separate France from the surrounding countries?
6. Where are the battlefields of Fontenoy, Friedland and Austerlitz situated?  
  
Locate the following cities: Utrecht, Ghent, Braga, Oporto, Ostend, Leipzig and Ausburg.
7. Name the chief European seaports on the Mediterranean sea. Name the principal exports of each.
8. Draw a map of the Dominion of Canada, showing Province boundaries and capitals.
9. What are the United States of America noted for? Give the exact boundaries of the middle Atlantic States, and name the capital of each? In what does the importance or wealth of these States consist? What are their chief industries?

10. Name the most extensive State of South America ? Give a short sketch of its soil, climate and productions.

#### IV. MATHEMATICS.

##### ARITHMETIC.

1. Simplify  $12\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4} \div \frac{12}{3\frac{1}{2}}$
2. A certain fraction is such that by adding to it  $\frac{1}{2}$ , it becomes equal to  $\frac{4}{5}$  of  $\frac{11}{12}$ . What is the fraction ?
3. A merchant bought 60 pieces of cloth for sails, containing 45 yards of cloth  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yds wide, at £10<sup>n</sup>7<sup>n</sup>6 a piece. He sells it at \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$  a square yard. How much does he make on the bargain ?
4. A person, after 1 year 18 days receives \$960 for \$850 which had been placed on interest. What is the rate of interest ?
5. Imported from England 24 sacks of wool weighing altogether 2560 lbs. invoiced at 1s 3d per lb. How much duty did I pay, the rate being 10cts per lb., and 11% *ad valorem* ? 3% tare allowed.
6. The receipts of a mining company in one year are \$170,000 clear of all expenses. The Company has a capital of \$500,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. Receiving \$50,000 as a contingent fund, what rate of dividend can it declare for the year ?
7. A United States bushel contains 2150.42 cubic inches : how many cubic inches in  $13\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.
8. If 25 lbs. of tea, worth 60cts per lb. be mixed with 25 lbs. worth 36 cts. and 40 lbs. worth 75cts, what is one pound of the mixture worth ?

## ALGEBRA.

1. Divide  $4x^3 \times 4x^2 - 29x + 21$  by  $2x + 3$ .
2. Factor  $a^3 - b^3 - a(a^2 - b^2) + b(a - b)^2$ .
3. Find the highest common factor of  $2(x - y)^4$ ,  $6(x^2 - y^2)^2$ ,  $3(x^4 - y^4)$ .
4. Simplify  $\frac{2}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{1}{2a^2 - 4ab + 2b^2} + \frac{1}{a^4 - b^4}$ .
5. Two couriers start at the same time from Paris and Strasbourg, to meet each other, the distance of the two cities being 360 miles. One travels 9 miles per hour, the other 12 miles. At what distance from Paris will they meet?
6. Each of three purses contains a certain sum. By taking \$20 from the first, to put in the second, the second is made to contain 4 times as much as the first. If \$60 be removed from the second, and placed in the third, the third contains  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times as much as the second. But changing \$40 from the third into the first, leaves the third worth  $2\frac{7}{8}$  times as much as the first. How much was there originally in each of the purses?
7. Solve the equation  $\frac{2x + 3}{2(2x - 1)} - \frac{7 - x}{2(x \times 1)} = \frac{7 - 3x}{4 - 3x}$ .
8. Find two numbers whose product equals 750, and whose quotient is  $3\frac{1}{3}$ .

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

1. Explain and illustrate what is angular magnitude.
2. Show that of two oblique lines drawn from the same point in a perpendicular, the more remote is the greater.
3. State the proposition relating to the angles made by a straight line crossing two parallel straight lines.

4. Prove that the straight line which connect the middle points of the non parallel sides of a trapezoid is parallel to the parallel sides, and is equal to half their sum.
5. Prove that the line forming the centres of two intersecting circles is perpendicular to their common chord at its middle point.
6. Through a given point draw a straight line parallel to a given straight line.
7. Does a proportion remain true if all the terms be raised to the same power? If the terms of the first ratio alone be raised?
8. Prove that two triangles are similar when their homologous sides are proportional.
9. To construct a square equivalent to the sum of a given triangle and a given parallelogram.
10. To what is equal the ratio of the perimeters of similar regular polygons?

#### PLANE TRIGONOMETRY AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

1. Given  $\tan A = \frac{4}{3}$ , find the other functions of  $A$ .
2. Solve, without tables, the right triangle  $ABC$  when  $A = 30^\circ$  and  $a = 3$ .
3. Express the laws of sines and cosines for the solution of oblique-angled triangles.
4. Given in the oblique triangle  $ABC$ , the three sides,  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , show how to find the angles, the area and the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.
5. Describe the compass and the transit, and tell their practical use.
6. Prove that angles, not in the same plane, are equal if they have their sides parallel and lying in the same direction.



7. Prove that two symmetrical trihedral-angles are equivalent.
8. Find the volume of a frustum of a cone of revolution if the diameter of the lower base = 3 inches, that of the upper =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the perpendicular distance between the two bases = 4 inches.
9. Prove to what is equal the volume of a frustum of a cone of revolution, supposing as not proved the corresponding proposition for the volume of a frustum of a pyramid.

## V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

### CHEMISTRY.

1. What is *equivalence*? Can it vary for the same element, and within what limits? Give the *quantivalence* of 10 elements.
2. Deduce the formulas of the various forms of Silicic acid. From the Ortho acid make a normal and an acid silicate of Calcium; also a double Silicate of Magnesium and Potassium.
3. Describe the preparation, and properties of H O, together with the experiments which illustrate the same.
4. Show what is the best and cheapest way of preparing the Chlorides of Silver, Copper, Iron and Calcium, and give the formula for each. Name the Chlorides soluble in water.
5. Give the formulas and compare the properties of the five Oxydes of Nitrogen.
6. What is combustion? Explain its nature, condition and products.
7. If 100 liters of Methane  $H_4C$ . be burned, what compounds will be produced, and how many liters of each, if the temperature be raised to  $80^\circ$  Ct., the pressure being 780 mm?

8. The analysis of an organic compound named *anemonine* gave in 100 parts, C = 62.5, H = 4.17, O = 33.35, the molecular weight being 288. Find the molecular formula.
9. Describe Carbonic Oxide. How is it prepared ; what are its properties ? By what various processes is it produced in nature, and what is its object in the atmosphere ?
10. Describe the different varieties of Iron ; and give the formula and method of formation of its different Oxides and Sulphides.
11. Show by what regular method you would determine that a solution contain Sb ; and how you would make that decision sure.
12. Give the method of separating Acids into groups, and state to what groups the principal Acids belong.



# Intermediate Examination.

---

## I. CLASSICS.

### GREEK.

1. Translate into English :

Sophocles : *Ajax*, 550-577.

2. What grammatical rule applies in line 559, in line 560 ?

Point out the grammatical figures and the figures of speech contained in this extract.

- Show where the *Ajax* of Sophocles can exercise over the reader a beneficial moral influence.

Give the corresponding Latin term for the Greek word *aspis*.

Describe the *aspis* and the *thura*.

Give a description of the various parts of the Greek theatre, especially in that which relates to the chorus ?

In what did the Greek differ from the Roman theatre ?

What was the reason of the difference ?

3. Translate into Greek :

It is sweet to pay honor to virtuous men after their death. But now, of deeds performed nobly, the remembrance by a well-spoken speech is an honor paid to those who have acted, from those who hear—There is need, then, of such a discourse as shall praise sufficiently the dead, and kindly advise the living, by exhorting the descendants and brethren of the dead to imitate their valor, and by comforting their fathers and their mothers, and whosoever of their ancestors more remote are still alive. How, then, shall an oration present itself, or from whence shall we rightly begin to praise those brave men

who, when living, delighted their friends with their valor,  
and bartered their death for the safety of those who survive?

## LATIN.

## 1. Translate into English :

Haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovatâ  
Semper clade domûs multis in luctibus, inque  
Perpetuo mœrore, et nigrâ veste senescant.  
Rex Pylius (magno si quidquam credis Homero)  
Exemplum vitæ fuit a cornice secundæ ;  
Felix rimirum, qui tot per saecula mortem  
Distulit, atque suos jam dextrâ computat annos,  
Quique novum toties mustum bibit. Oro parumper  
Attendas quantum de legibus ipse queratur  
Fatorum et nimio de stamine, quum videt acris  
Antilochi barbam ardentem ; nam quaerit ab omni,  
Quisquis adest, socio cur haec in tempora duret,  
Quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit aevo.  
Haec eadem Peleus, raptum quum luget Achillem,  
Atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem,  
Incolumi Trojâ, Priamus venisset ad umbras  
Assaraci magnis solemnibus, Hectore funus  
Portante, ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus, inter  
Iliadum lacrymas, ut primos edere planctus  
Cassandra inciperet, scissaque Polyscena pallâ,  
Si foret extinctus diverso tempore, quo jam  
Cooperat audaces Paris aedificare carinas.  
Longa dies igitur quid contulit ? Omnia vidit  
Eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.  
Tunc miles tremulus positâ tulit arma tiarâ,  
Et ruit ante aram summi Jovis ut vetulus bos,  
Qui domini cultris tenuè et miserabile collum  
Praebet, ab ingrato jam fastiditus aratro.  
Exitus ille utcumque hominis ; sed torva canino  
Latravit rictu quae post hunc vixerat uxor.

2. Point out instances of poetic amplification in the above passage.

What figure is there in the word *Stamine*, in *Cervicibus*, in *Asiam*?

Locate Pylos; Ancient and New Ilium; Ithaca. Describe the boom of the ancients. In what part of the world is it still in use?

Give a description of the funeral pile and its various names.

Where did the pagans of old erect their *Arae*? Mention and describe their principal altars.

What was meant by a *Navis actuaria*, by a *Navis longa*, by a *Navis turrita*?

Translate into Latin:

There are indeed but very few who know how to be idle and innocent, or have a relish for any pleasures that are not criminal; every diversion they take is at the expense of some one virtue or another, and their very first step out of business is into vice or folly.

A man should endeavor, therefore, to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible, that he may retire into them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction as a wise man would not blush to take. Of this nature are those of the imagination, which do not require such a bent of thought as is necessary to our more serious employment, nor, at the same time, suffer the mind to sink into that negligence and remissness which are apt to accompany our more sensual delight.

*Addison.*

## II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

### ENGLISH.

1. Show the art displayed by Cicero in the disposition of the different parts of his discourse "Pro Milone."
2. Give your appreciation of Edmund Burke's oratorical powers. What are the principal characteristics of his "Speech to the Bristol Electors." Give analysis of his answer to the fourth charge brought against him.
3. What is the difference between the Epos and the Drama.

What do you mean by unity of action in the drama ?

Is there unity of action in Shakespeare's drama "Julius Cæsar" ?

- I. Oration "Shakespeare's Characters have always been his greatest glory."

### FRENCH.

- I. Quelles doivent être les qualités morales du bon avocat ? A quelles études doit-il particulièrement s'appliquer ? Quel travail préliminaire lui est imposé, comme préparation à la plaidoirie proprement dite ?

Expliquez la nature du Mémoire ou Factum.

- II. Sujet de discours :

L'orateur s'adresse aux membres du Parlement, et parle en faveur du maintien de l'usage de la langue française dans les débats et les rapports de la Chambre des Communes et du Sénat de la Puissance du Canada.

- III. Racontez brièvement la vie de Victor Hugo.—Mentionnez ses principaux ouvrages, et faites de chacun une courte appréciation—Quelle fut la mesure de son influence sur les origines de l'école dite romantique ? Quel est le caractère distinctif des œuvres littéraires des écrivains de cette école ?

### III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

#### GENERAL HISTORY.

1. What division of history would you adopt with regard to the great changes that have taken place in the social condition of the people since the birth of Christ.
2. What were the causes of the long rivalry between Athens and Sparta? How did this rivalry affect the destinies of Greece?
3. Give an historical summary of the conquest of Carthage by the Romans.
4. Sketch the character of Charlemagne. What was the extent of his empire? What great projects did he realize?
5. Was England justified in her conquest of Ireland?
6. Who were the greatest Italian painters of the Renaissance? What schools were founded by them?
7. Point out the effects of the Reformation in Germany.
8. Who were the ministers of Louis XIV? What did they achieve for the prosperity of France?

#### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give theory and proofs of Earth's form and motions.
2. Which is the most remarkable Mountain System in the world—  
(1) in height, (2) in mean height? Prove your answer by comparing that system with the other Mountain Systems.
3. Distinguish the different kinds of Ocean currents. State by what causes the constant currents are produced, and give the reason of their direction.
4. A ship, taking advantage of both winds and currents, sailed from New York to Europe and back; thence goes to California, and thence to China, and back to California. Describe the route of that ship.

5. Explain the formation of fogs and mists on the banks of Newfoundland.
6. What are the conditions required for the full development of vegetable life? State and compare the laws concerning the distribution of plants and of animals with respect to latitude.
7. Show, from a physical point of view, that man cannot have originated from the ape.
8. What are the different races of men? Describe them. Prove the unity of the human race, answering the leading objections.

#### IV. MATHEMATICS.

##### HIGHER ALGEBRA.

1. Prove that every equation of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  degree containing one unknown has  $n$  roots and no more.
2. Find all the roots of  $x^4 - 625 = 0$ .
3. Reduce the equation  $5x^4 - x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x + 1 = 0$  to a form having unity for its first coefficient, and no fractions.
4. One root of the equation  $x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 - 9x - 10 = 0$  is  $2 + \sqrt{-1}$  find all the other roots.
5. Find to 3 decimal places the root of the equation :  
 $x^4 - 2x^3 + 21x - 23 = 0$ , which is situated between 1 and 2.
6. Two numbers whose sum is 63 are such that if the larger number be multiplied into the quotient arising from dividing the larger by the smaller, the product increased by  $20\frac{1}{4}$  is a perfect cube, whose root, increased by 1 equals the seventh part of the larger number. Find the numbers.



## SPHERICAL GEOMETRY

1. When is a polyhedron inscribed in, or circumscribed about a sphere?
2. Prove that every section of a sphere by a plane is a circle, and explain the terms: great circle, small circle, pole of a circle.
3. Explain what the angle of two curves is, and show that it is equal to the dihedral angle of the planes passed through the centre of the sphere and the tangents of the curves.
4. Show what is the limit for the sum of the sides of a spherical polygon.
5. Prove the relation existing between the angles of one of two polar triangles and the sides of the other.
6. Admitting that a quadrant of the earth's circumference equals ten millions of meters, what is the area of the earth's surface, and what is the volume of the earth, considered as a sphere?

## SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Show that in a spherical triangle, right-angled at  $c$ :  $\tan A = \tan a \csc b$ .
2. Given in a quadrantal triangle  $a = 90^\circ$ , and also  $A, b$ , find the other parts.
3. In an isosceles spherical triangle the vertical angle  $= 65^\circ 12'$ , and each of the equal sides  $= 46^\circ 24'$ , find the other parts.
4. Deduce the formula  $\cos a = \sin b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$ .
5. In a spherical triangle, being given  $a = 70^\circ 23' 10''$ ,  $b = 125^\circ 130'$ ,  $A = 82^\circ$ , find the other parts.
6. Show how to find the altitude and azimuth of a celestial body, when its declination, its hour angle, and the latitude of the place are known.

## ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. What is **Analytical Geometry**? What is the difference between the synthetical and the analytical methods as applied to Mathematics?
2. Describe the different systems of co-ordinates.
3. Transform the equation:  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  by changing the origin to the point  $\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{3}\right)$  and turning the axes through an angle, whose tangent =  $\frac{6}{a}$ .
4. Prove that in a parabolic mirror all the rays of light parallel to the axis are reflected to the focus.
5. Find the general equation to the ellipse, and deduce the form of the curve, the relative distance of the important points, and the abscissas and ordinates of any two points on the curve.
6. Find the equation to a tangent of the ellipse  $3x^2 + 5y^2 = 15$ , parallel to the line  $4x - 3y - 1 = 0$ .
7. Prove that the rectangle contained by the focal distances of any point on the hyperbola is equal to the square of half the corresponding conjugate diameter.
8. Find the distance from the origin to the tangent through the end of the latus rectum of the equilateral hyperbola  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ .
9. Prove that the diagonals of the rectangle formed by lines drawn through the extremities of the axis of an hyperbola and perpendicular to the axis, are asymptotes to the curve.

**V. NATURAL SCIENCE.****GEOLOGY.**

1. Name and describe the minerals which take the most important part in the formation of the rocks ; and name the rocks into which each of them enters.
2. Show what has been the part played by water in making our continents what they are now.
3. Draw the geological map of Ontario, and explain its principal features.
4. What are the divisions of the Upper Silurian. Describe the rocks and their distribution in America.
5. What have been the most important features of the fauna and flora of the Carboniferous age.
6. Make the history of the earth's movements on this continent, and show their most important results.



# FINAL EXAMINATION.

---

## I. INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

### FIRST PAPER.

1. Quæ sit methodus scientiis naturalibus melius accomodata? Quænam scientiis mathematicis?
2. Quænam veritates sint rationi humanæ impervie? An fides divina et humana ratio ad invicem opponantur?
3. Quid sit pulcrum? Quid sublime dicendum sit? Utrum pulchritudo sit aliquid objectivum aut objectivum?
4. Quis sit finis mundi?
5. An anima humana sit spiritualis? Quæ sint moralia consecraria quæ exinde profluunt?
6. Quid sit passio humana et quis sit omnium fons passionum?
7. Quid intelligatur per simplicitatem Dei?
8. Quid sit jus gentium?
9. Quæ sunt principia juxta quæ potestas civilis leges condere debeat?
10. An Ecclesia Catholica merite sibi vindicet naturam juraque societatis perfectæ et quæ consecraria exinde fluant?

### HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

1. Thesis: The influence of Plato's philosophy on grecian literature and art was highly beneficial.
2. What is the leading idea of St. Augustine in his book: *De Civitate Dei*?

3. What are the objections raised against Scholastic Philosophy? Refute them.
4. Explain Locke's theory of ideas and show its falsity and dangers.
5. What were the principles upheld by Mr. Joseph DeMaistre?
6. Show that Kant's system leads logically to skepticism.
7. Give a general view of the various philosophical tendencies of the XIX century.
8. Who are the most celebrated scholastic philosophers of our age?

#### DISSERTATION.

The principles of philosophy upheld by the Positivists are as contrary to sound reason as they are injurious to the moral welfare of men and society.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. May strikes be justified from a moral standpoint? Have they proved beneficial to workmen?
2. What is the state of pauperism in France and in England? What are its causes? What would you consider the most effective means to better the condition of paupers?

#### II. PHYSICS.

1. State and explain the laws of floating bodies.
2. Show how sound is propagated through the air.
3. Give an account of the formation of nodes and loops in the vibrating strings.
4. What is understood by "coefficient of expansion."

Give the formulas to express the relations existing between the quantities  $l$ ,  $l'$ ,  $t^\circ$ ,  $a$ .

A metallic rod 3 meters long at  $0^\circ$  is formed by two others, one of copper the other of platinum. At  $100^\circ$  the total length is 3m.0035; what is at  $0^\circ$  the length of the copper rod and of the platinum rod? Coefficient of linear expansion of copper =  $\frac{1}{38400}$  and of Platinum =  $\frac{1}{116700}$ .

5. Define the following terms: fusion, solution, solidification, liquefaction, ebullition.

Give the laws, if any, regulating these various phenomena.

6. Establish the distinction between saturated and non-saturated vapours.

Explain the formation of vapour in closed tubes.

What is understood by *latent heat of vapour*?

7. State and describe the three methods of determining specific heat.

A metallic vessel weighing 3 Kilog contains 32 Kil. 5 of water at  $14^\circ 5$ ; the specific gravity of the metal is 0.12.; 8 Kg. 25 of some other metal at  $60^\circ 5$  is placed into the water and the temperature becomes  $14^\circ 6$ .—What is the specific heat of the metal?

8. Explain the formation of images in concave mirrors.
9. Define and explain the following terms: Refraction, total reflection, critical angle, mirage, angle of deviation, index of refraction.
10. Enumerate the various effects of statical electricity, and give an instance of each.
-



# BUSINESS CLASS.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

### BOOK KEEPING.

1. Define the two kinds of Book-keeping? Show the special features of each and state your reasons for preferring one to the other.
2. What is meant by "practical methods" of book-keeping? Show how they vary.
3. Define mdse Co., Shipment in Co., consignment and shipment. By whom and for which of the above would a Commission Sales Book be kept?
4. Make Journal, Com. Sales Book and Account of Sales :—  
Received of J. Hanley, to be sold on joint account and risk, each  $\frac{1}{2}$ , x-100 bbls flour @ \$5.50 paid freight in cash \$15. I sold one half the above flour @ \$6.25 to A. L. Gosselin, receiving in part payment his 10 days sight draft on Jos. A. Connelly for \$200, which I remit to W. J. Leonard together with cash \$50, in full of account. The balance of the flour being damaged, I sell for \$3.50 per bbl. cash.—I deduct 5% commission and remit on account for sales to J. Hanley with my bank check for—as his net proceeds.
5. Why should a merchant keep two ledgers? Show how books are closed when a Private Ledger is used.
6. Explain how books should be kept in a retail cash and credit business; in a wholesale business. Show how the posting is done in the last mentioned.



7. What is a Stock Company? How is it organized and managed? Explain the term "limited." State the object of the following books:—Instalment book; Transfer and Dividend.
8. In the books of a Stock Co., whose capital is \$100,000, after having closed the different accounts, Loss and Gain shows on the credit side an excess of \$15,000 over the debit. The directors declare a dividend of 10%: make the necessary ledger accounts and show how the books are balanced.
9. What are debentures? By whom and why are they issued? Explain how a large Government Loan is negotiated.

### BANKING AND PRACTICAL BUSINESS.

1. Explain in full all the preliminary steps to be taken in the organization of a bank and give the details of the management.
  2. Name the principal officers and employees of a bank.  
By whom are they chosen and what are their duties?
  3. Explain the following books: General Deposit and Stock Ledgers, Debit and Credit Journals, Foreign and Domestic Ticklers, Collection and Discount Registers?
  4. How does "discounted paper" differ from "collection paper"?  
Name all the books through which the two need to pass.
  5. What is a Clearing House? Show its utility and operation.
- Transact the following business: *Journalize, Post and Balance Ledger.*
- (1.) Commence business with cash \$2,500, which you borrowed from J. Smith on your note at two years.—Purchase for cash a horse \$150, a wagon \$100, safe \$75, show cases and fixtures \$100.

- (2.) Deposit in Ottawa College Bank cash \$1,800.—Pay store rent in advance per check \$25.—Buy on acct. from Merchants' Emporium mdse. \$925. Pay cash for express \$2.50.
- (3.) Sell mdse. \$600 to M. J. O'Farrell. Receive in payment a 3 days sight draft on J. E. Gaudet for \$300, which you remit to Mer. Emporium on acct., L. G. Caron's 30 days note, favor M. J. O'F., for balance.
- (4.) Discount above note at Bank, paying 6% for 27 days. Deposit proceeds.
- (5.) Accept Mer. Emporium's 10 days sight draft for \$625.
- (6.) Sell mdse. \$300 to J. B. Dunn. Receive cash for  $\frac{1}{4}$ , his note @ 30 days for  $\frac{1}{4}$ , F. L. Graves' 3 days acceptance for  $\frac{1}{4}$ , balance on acct.
- (7.) Pay acceptance of the 5th inst. per note of 7th for \$75, your draft at 3 days sight on B. J. Dunn for \$75, your check for balance.
- (8.) Pay cash for gas and office expenses \$26.

You have as per Inventory Book :—1 horse \$150, 1 wagon \$85, safe \$75, show cases and fixtures \$100. Mdse. \$205.50.

---

### COMMERCIAL LAW.

- 1, Define Common and Statute law? What is Commercial Law? Upon whom do the laws of a country have effect?
2. Name and define the primary elements of a contract. What contracts must be made in writing? State the conditions of incompetency in contracts. What are the requisites of a sale?

3. Explain the difference between right of property and right of possession. What is negotiability? How is it expressed? Give examples of the chief kinds of indorsements.
4. Define and state the liabilities of fire, life and marine Insurance Co's. What is general average? What is salvage?
5. Define and explain how one may *obtain*, for what *time*, at what *cost* and to *whom*, are granted patents, copyrights and trade marks.
6. What is a Bankrupt? Name and define the two chief objects of a bankrupt law. What are the assignee duties in case of a general assignment.
7. What is the theory upon which agency is based? When is the principal liable to third parties? State the rights and duties of commission merchants and brokers.
8. How does a corporation differ from a partnership? Name and explain the liabilities of the three classes of bailments. If bailment is a contract, where is the consideration in a "deposit," for which I receive no reward?
9. Explain the responsibility of common carriers for loss or injury to goods. Are carriers of passengers held to the same strict responsibility as carriers of freight? What constitutes a person's baggage?
10. Who is an Inn Keeper? In what case can he refuse guests? Define the different kinds of ownership. What is the "right of way?" Define landlord and tenant. When must a lease be written?

#### COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. You reside in New York, having charge of a large mercantile establishment. One of your clerks, a young man of excellent character and ability, is about to leave you for California. He desires a general letter of introduction. Write a letter

which shall be specific as to his qualifications, and general in its appeal.

2. Respond to the following advertisement, offering a choice of houses of which you have the agency :

WANTED.—To purchase or rent, for one year or more, a first-class dwelling-house, suitable for a family of five adults ; location between Fifth and Seventh Avenues and 22nd and 40th streets. Neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Price, for purchase, not to exceed \$40,000 ; for rent, not to exceed \$2,500. Address J. M., *N. Y. Sun* Office, for four days.

3. Write to a young friend who is desirous of acquiring a good commercial education, but who is undecided as to the institution which he will attend. State the several inducements of our commercial course which would be likely to influence him in favor of the Ottawa College.



THIRTY-NINTH  
**ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT,**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22ND,  
 1887.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

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

HON. EDWARD F. SULLIVAN,  
 Lawrence, Mass.

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

JAMES F. FARRELL,  
 Webster, Mass.

EUGENE A. DORGAN,  
 Lawrence, Mass.

The Degree of **BACHELOR OF LITERATURE** was  
 conferred on:

ALEXANDRE MOTARD,  
 Ottawa, Ont.

CHARLES F. KENNEDY,  
 Springfield, Mass.

# COMMERCIAL GRADUATES

---

Commercial Diplomas were Awarded to :

WILLIAM J. LEONARD,	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
PATRICK GRAHAM,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
BERNARD J. DUNN,	Nepean,	Ontario.
ARCHIBALD J. McDOUGALL,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
ALDEI GOSSELIN,	St. Alexandre,	Quebec.
LOUIS J. KEHOE,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
FRANK L. GRAVES,	Winooski,	Vermont.
JOHN M. McMAHON,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
ERNEST J. GAUDET,	St. Hyacinthe,	Quebec.
MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
JOSEPH A. CONNELLY,	Barrington,	New York.
ALPHONSE A. ROBERT,	Ottawa,	Ontario.
THOMAS J. MAHER,	Albany,	New York.

# MEDALS OF MERIT

FOR

EXCELLENCE IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

---

## ENGLISH COURSE.

---

SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED BY

*His Grace The Right Rev. J. C. Duhamel,*

ARCHBISHOP OF OTTAWA,

AWARDED TO

MICHAEL J. FALLON, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

---

## FRENCH COURSE.

---

SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED BY

*The Reverend A. Paillier, O.M.I.,*

AWARDED TO

ALEXANDRE MOTARD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

# MEDALS OF HONOUR

— FOR —

## CLASS STANDING.

---

These medals are awarded to those only who have followed all the branches taught in their class. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain eighty per cent. of the sum of the marks for all the branches and not less than sixty per cent. in any single branch.

---

## CLASSICAL COURSE

---

### SIXTH FORM.

---

## SILVER MEDAL.

PRESENTED BY

His Eminence Cardinal Zigliara.

AWARDED TO

THOMAS MURPHY, Marysville, Ont.



**FIFTH FORM.**

SILVER MEDAL, awarded to

**EUGENE GROULX, Ottawa, Ont.**

DONOR:

J. A. MACCABE, M.A., Principal of Normal School, Ottawa.

**FOURTH FORM.**

SILVER MEDAL, awarded to

**JAMES GRANT, Moncton, N.B.**

DONOR:

REV. O. BOUCHER, Diocese of Boston.

**SECOND FORM.**

SILVER MEDAL, awarded to

**JAMES COLLINS, Marlboro, Mass.**

DONOR:

REV. M. WHALEN, P.P., St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa.

**FIRST FORM.**

SILVER MEDAL, awarded to

**MICHAEL DOWD, Springfield Mass.**

DONOR:

REV. J. McGRATH, O.M.I., Lowell, Mass.

## COMMERCIAL COURSE.

---

### **FOURTH GRADE.**

SILVER MEDAL, awarded to

**JAMES HANLEY, Read, Ontario.**

DONOR:

P. A. EGLESON, Esq., Ottawa.

---

### **PRIZE MEDAL.**

---

#### **SILVER MEDAL.**

For Excellence in Elocution.

AWARDED TO

**FREDERICK M'DGETT, New York.**

DONOR:

THOMAS O'HAGAN, M.A.

---

#### **SILVER MEDAL.**

Presented to the Mineralogical Society of the College of Ottawa by

THE HON. P. S. POIRIER,

AWARDED TO

**JAMES GRANT, Moncton, N. B.**

# SILVER MEDAL.

For Mineralogy.

AWARDED TO

**JOBSON H. PARADIS, St. Jean, Quebec.**

DONOR:

REV. J. J. GRIFFIN, M.A.

Diocese of Boston.



# DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

## COLLEGIATE COURSE.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

#### 1ST ENGLISH COURSE.

*Medal.*— Michael Fallon.  
*2nd* " John Donovan.  
*1st Acc.*— William Hayes.  
*2nd* " Charles Kennedy.

#### 1ST FRENCH COURSE.

*Medal.*—Alexandre Motard.  
*2nd* " Eugene Groulx.  
*1st Acc.*— Lionel Dansereau.  
*2nd* " Joseph Gascon.

#### 2ND ENGLISH COURSE.

*1st Prize.*—Leo Dooley.  
*2nd* " Felix Devine.  
*1st Acc.*— James Collins.

#### 2ND FRENCH COURSE.

*1st Prize.*—Joseph Landry.  
*2nd* " Charles Gaudet.  
*1st Acc.*— Henri Carrier.  
*2nd* " Arthur Carrière.

#### 3RD ENGLISH COURSE.

*1st Prize.*—Dennis Murphy.  
*2nd* " David Fuhrer.  
*1st Acc.*— James Kelly.  
*2nd* " Michael Dowd.

#### 3RD FRENCH COURSE.

*1st Prize.*—Jules Phillion.  
*2nd* " Léon Raymond.  
*1st Acc.*— Aldéi Gosselin.  
*2nd* " Alphonse Robert.

### SIXTH FORM.

#### MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Prize.*— Thomas Murphy.  
*1st Acc.*—Ronald McEachen.  
*2nd* " Gerald Griffin.

#### PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS.

*Prize.*— Thomas Murphy.  
*1st Acc.*— Ronald McEachen.  
*2nd* " Gerald Griffin.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Prize.*— Thomas Murphy.  
*1st Acc.*— Ronald McEachen.  
*2nd " "* Gerald Griffin.

## PHYSICS.

*Prize.*— Ronald McEachen.  
*Acc.*— Thomas Murphy.

## ASTRONOMY.

*Prize.*— Ronald McEachen.  
*1st Acc.*— Thomas Murphy.  
*2nd " "* Ronald McDonald.

## FIFTH FORM.

## GREEK.

*1st Prize.*— John Donovan.  
*2nd " "* Eugène Groulx.  
*1st Acc.*— Michael Fallon.  
*2nd " "* Ernest Leonard.

## LATIN.

*1st Prize.*— Michael Fallon.  
*2nd " "* John Donovan.  
*1st Acc.*— Eugène Groulx.  
*2nd " "* Michael Dineen.

## ENGLISH.

*1st Prize.*— Michael Fallon.  
*2nd " "* John Donovan.  
*1st Acc.*— William Hayes.  
*2nd " "* Eugène Groulx.

## FRENCH.

*Prize.*— François Brunette.  
*1st Acc.*— John Donovan.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Paradis.

## GENERAL HISTORY.

*1st Prize.*— Eugène Groulx.  
*2nd " "* John Donovan.  
*1st Acc.*— Michael Fallon.  
*2nd " "* Michael Dineen.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*1st Prize.*— William Hayes.  
*2nd " "* Eugène Groulx.  
*1st Acc.*— John Chabot.  
*2nd " "* Michael Fallon.

## MATHEMATICS.

*1st Prize.*— Eugène Groulx.  
*2nd " "* Michael Fallon.  
*1st Acc.*— John Donovan.  
*2nd " "* Emile Lambert.

## GEOLOGY.

*1st Prize.*— Michael Fallon.  
*2nd " "* Eugène Groulx.  
*1st Acc.*— John Chabot.  
*2nd " "* Ernest Leonard.

## FOURTH FORM.

## GREEK.

*2nd Prize.*— James Grant.  
*1st Acc.*— Rodolphe Paradis.  
*2nd " "* François Brunette.

## LATIN.

*2nd Prize.*— Rodolphe Paradis.  
*1st Acc.*— James Grant.  
*2nd " "* François Brunette.

## ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—James Grant.  
 2nd " Frederick Mudgett.  
 1st Acc.— Simon McNally.  
 2nd " James Regan.

## FRENCH.

- Prize.— François Brunette.  
 1st Acc.— John Donovan.  
 2nd " Rodolphe Paradis.

## HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—James Grant.  
 2nd " Edgar Woisard.  
 1st Acc.— Frederick Mudgett.  
 2nd " François Brunette.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—James Grant.  
 2nd " Edgar Woisard.  
 1st Acc.— François Brunette.  
 2nd " Rodolphe Paradis.

## MATHEMATICS.

- 1st Prize.—James Grant.  
 2nd " Rodolphe Paradis.  
 1st Acc.— François Brunette.  
 2nd " Edgar Woisard.

## MINERALOGY.

- 1st Prize.—Jobson Paradis.  
 2nd " James Grant.  
 1st Acc.— Rodolphe Paradis.  
 2nd " Frederick Mudgett.

## THIRD FORM.

## GREEK.

- 1st Prize.—Damien Masson.  
 2nd " Joseph Landry.  
 1st Acc.— William Kavanagh.  
 2nd " John O'Connor.

## LATIN.

- 1st Prize.—Damien Masson.  
 2nd " Joseph Landry.  
 1st Acc.— William Kavanagh.  
 2nd " Francis French.

## ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize.—John O'Connor.  
 2nd " Félix Devine.  
 1st Acc.— Duncan McDonald.  
 2nd " Francis French.

## FRENCH (1st Division.)

- Prize.— Joseph Landry.  
 1st Acc.— Albert Brousseau.  
 2nd " Michael Fallon.

## FRENCH—(2nd Division.)

- Prize.— John Higgins.  
 1st Acc.— Frederick Owens.  
 2nd " John O'Connor.

## MODERN HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—William Kavanagh.  
 2nd " Félix Devine.  
 1st Acc.— John Higgins.  
 2nd " Francis French.

## GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize*—Félix Devine.  
*2nd " "* Francis French.  
*1st Acc.*—Patrick O'Brien.  
*2nd " "* Donald McDonald.

## TRIGONOMETRY.

- 1st Prize*—William Hayes.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Landry.  
*1st Acc.*—Daniel Sheehan.  
*2nd " "* Francis French.

## CHEMISTRY.

- 1st Prize*—Joseph Landry.  
*1st Acc.*—Félix Devine.  
*2nd " "* John Higgins.

## SECOND FORM.

## GREEK

- 1st Prize*—James Collins.  
*2nd " "* Leo Dooley.  
*1st Acc.*—John McKenna.  
*2nd " "* Thomas Troy.

## LATIN.

- 1st Prize*—Leo Dooley.  
*2nd " "* John Ryan.  
*1st Acc.*—James Collins.  
*2nd " "* John McKenna.

## ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize*—James Collins.  
*2nd " "* John Ryan.  
*1st Acc.*—Leo Dooley.  
*2nd " "* Thomas Troy.

## FRENCH—(1st Division.)

- 1st Prize*—Rodolphe Laferrière.  
*2nd " "* Charles Gaudet.  
*1st Acc.*—James Grant.  
*2nd " "* Henri Carrier.

## FRENCH—(2nd Division.)

- 1st Prize*—William Kavanagh.  
*2nd " "* Donald McMillan.  
*1st Acc.*—Leo Dooley.  
*2nd " "* Thomas Troy.

## ANCIENT HISTORY.

- 1st Prize*—James Collins.  
*2nd " "* Leo Dooley.  
*1st Acc.*—Charles Gaudet.  
*2nd " "* Charles McCarthy.

## GEOMETRY.

- 1st Prize*—Louis Weldon.  
*2nd " "* William McCarthy.  
*1st Acc.*—James Collins.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Laferrière.

## ZOOLOGY.

- 1st Prize*—Leo Dooley.  
*2nd " "* James Collins.  
*1st Acc.*—Charles Gaudet.  
*2nd " "* John McKenty.

## FIRST FORM.

## GREEK.

- 1st Prize*—Jules Phillion.  
*2nd " "* Michael Dowd.  
*1st Acc.*—Dennis Murphy.  
*2nd " "* Patrick O'Sullivan.

## LATIN.

- 1st Prize*—Michael Dowd.  
*2nd " "* Jules Phillion.  
*1st Acc.*—Francis McDougal.  
*2nd " "* Patrick O'Sullivan.

## ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize— Francis McDougall.  
 2nd " Michael Dowd.  
 1st Acc.— Patrick O'Sullivan.  
 2nd, " " Dennis Murphy.

FRENCH. (*1st Division.*)

- 1st Prize— Jules Phillion.  
 2nd " Léon Raymond.  
 1st Acc.— Duncan McDonald.  
 2nd " Francis French.

FRENCH—(*2nd Division.*)

- 1st Prize— Francis McDougall.  
 2nd " Michael Dowd.  
 1st Acc.— James Collins.  
 2nd " James Kelly.

## HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 1st Prize— Dennis Murphy.  
 2nd " Jules Phillion.  
 1st Acc.— William Proderick.  
 2nd " Michael Dowd.

## ALGEBRA.

- 1st Prize— Michael Dowd.  
 2nd " Jules Phillion.  
 1st Acc.— Francis McDougall.  
 2nd " Frederick Dowlin.

## BOTANY.

- 1st Prize— Michael Dowd.  
 2nd " Dennis Murphy.  
 1st Acc.— Francis McDougall.  
 2nd " James Kelly.

---

 COMMERCIAL COURSE.

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

## 1ST ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.— James Hanley.  
 2nd " Patrick Graham.  
 1st Acc.— Frank Graves.  
 2nd " Archibald J. McDougall.

## 1ST FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.— Joseph Vincent.  
 2nd " Albert Laroque.  
 1st Acc.— Rodolphe Lajoie.  
 2nd " Arthur Sabourin.

## 2ND ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.— John O'Donnell.  
 2nd " Joseph McCabe.  
 1st Acc.— William Tierney.  
 2nd " Edward Baskerville.

## 2ND FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.— Léon Ratty.  
 2nd " Delphis St. Pierre.  
 1st Acc.— Arthur Paradis.  
 2nd " George Perrault.

## 3RD ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.— Victor Bissonette.  
 2nd " Robert McCauley.  
 1st Acc.— Aloysius Plunkett.  
 2nd " Daniel O'Connor.

## 3RD FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize.— Wilfrid Labelle.  
 2nd " Louis Gavard.  
 1st Acc.— Emile Guérin.  
 2nd " Oscar Malo.



## FOURTH GRADE.

## READING.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Joseph A. Connelly.  
 1st Acc.— Thomas Maher.  
 2nd " James Murphy.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Joseph A. Connelly.  
 1st Acc.— Louis Kehoe.  
 2nd " Archibald McDougal.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Joseph A. Connelly.  
 1st Acc.— William J. Leonard.  
 2nd " John P. Logne.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Patrick Graham.  
 1st Acc.— Frank L. Graves.  
 2nd " Bernard J. Dunn.

## COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Bernard J. Dunn.  
 1st Acc.— Archibald McDougal.  
 2nd " Patrick Graham.

## ALGEBRA.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Patrick Graham.  
 1st Acc.— William J. Leonard.  
 2nd " John M. McMahon.

## GEOMETRY.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Patrick Graham.  
 2nd Acc.—William J. Leonard.

## PHYSICS.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Michael J. O'Farrell.  
 1st Acc.— Patrick Graham.  
 2nd " Joseph A. Connelly.

## BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " William J. Leonard.  
 1st Acc.— Bernard J. Dunn.  
 2nd " Patrick Graham.

## PRACTICAL BUSINESS.

- 1st Prize.—William J. Leonard.  
 2nd " James Hanley.  
 1st Acc.— Michael O'Farrell.  
 2nd " Aldéi L. Gosselin.

## COMMERCIAL LAW.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Michael J. O'Farrell.  
 1st Acc.— Bernard J. Dunn.  
 2nd " Joseph A. Connelly.

## COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " William J. Leonard.  
 1st Acc.— Michael J. O'Farrell.  
 2nd " Joseph A. Connelly.

## NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.—James Hanley.  
 2nd " Aldéi L. Gosselin.  
 1st Acc.— Michael J. O'Farrell.  
 2nd " Louis G. Caron.

## THIRD GRADE (SECTION A.)

## READING.

- 1st Prize.—John Kennedy.  
 2nd “ Edward H. Murphy.  
 1st Acc.—William Tierney.  
 2nd “ Connell Higgins.

## SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.—William Tierney.  
 2nd “ John O'Donnell.  
 1st Acc.—Edward H. Murphy.  
 2nd “ Albert Larocque.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Larocque.  
 2nd “ William Tierney.  
 1st Acc.—Edward Murphy.  
 2nd “ Connell Higgins.

## ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.—Edward Murphy.  
 2nd “ Albert Larocque.  
 1st Acc.—William Tierney.  
 2nd “ John O'Donnell.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION

- 1st Prize.—William Tierney.  
 2nd “ Edward Murphy.  
 1st Acc.—John O'Donnell.  
 2nd “ John Kennedy.

## HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—Alfred Rochon.  
 2nd “ Albert Larocque.  
 1st Acc.—John O'Donnell.  
 2nd “ William Tierney.

## GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—Alfred Rochon.  
 2nd “ Albert Larocque.  
 1st Acc.—Albert Bédard.  
 2nd “ Arthur Sabourin.

## ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Edward Murphy.  
 2nd “ Albert Larocque.  
 1st Acc.—John O'Donnell.  
 2nd “ William Davis.

## MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Edward Murphy.  
 2nd “ Albert Larocque.  
 1st Acc.—Edward H. Murphy.  
 2nd “ William Davis.

## BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.—Albert Bédard.  
 2nd “ Wilfrid Langlois.  
 1st Acc.—George J. Constantineau.  
 2nd “ Henri Pinard.

## NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.—Wilfrid Langlois.  
 2nd “ George J. Constantineau.  
 1st Acc.—John Lynch.  
 2nd “ Albert Bédard.

## THIRD GRADE (SECTION B).

## READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Edward Baskerville.  
*2nd " "* Gerald O'Keefe.  
*1st Acc.*— John Woolsey.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Vincent.

## SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—Gerald O'Keefe.  
*2nd " "* Edward Baskerville.  
*1st Acc.*— Lawrence Nevins.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Lajoie.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Vincent.  
*1st Acc.*— Paul Paradis.  
*2nd " "* Edward Baskerville.

## ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Vincent.  
*1st Acc.*— Paul Paradis.  
*2nd " "* Edward Baskerville.

## COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.*—Gerald O'Keefe.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*1st Acc.*— Lawrence Nevins.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Pinard.

## HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.*—Joseph Vincent.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*1st Acc.*— Gerald O'Keefe.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Pinard.

## GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.*—Joseph Vincent.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*1st Acc.*— Arthur Pinard.  
*2nd " "* Alfred Beauchemin.

## ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Paul Paradis.  
*1st Acc.*— Alfred Beauchemin.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Vincent.

## MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Joseph Vincent.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*1st Acc.*— Lawrence Nevins.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Pinard.

## BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.*—Horace Beauchemin.  
*2nd " "* Homère Fautaux.  
*1st Acc.*— Joseph Berthiaume.  
*2nd " "* Alfred Beauchemin.

## NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Paul Paradis.  
*1st Acc.*— Arthur Pinard.  
*2nd " "* Homère Fautaux.

## SECOND GRADE.

## READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Aloysius Plunkett.  
*2nd " "* Anthony Ryan.  
*1st Acc.*— Edward O'Neil.  
*2nd " "* James Bonner.

## SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—Edward O'Neil.  
*2nd " "* Anthony Ryan.  
*1st Acc.*— Aloysius Plunkett.  
*2nd " "* James Bonner.

## GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—Aloysius Plunkett.  
*2nd* “ Edward O’Neil.  
*1st Acc.*— Anthony Ryan.  
*2nd* “ Edward O’Neil.

## ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize*—Aloysius Plunkett.  
*2nd* “ John Gleason.  
*1st Acc.*— Anthony Ryan.  
*2nd* “ Edward O’Neil.

## HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 1st Prize*—Aloysius Plunkett.  
*2nd* “ Edward Pérusse.  
*1st Acc.*— Léon Rattey.  
*2nd* “ James Bonner.

## GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize*—Edward Pérusse.  
*2nd* “ Aloysius Plunkett.  
*1st Acc.*— Edward O’Neil.  
*2nd* “ Eugène Thibert.

## ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Aloysius Plunkett.  
*2nd* “ Edward O’Neil.  
*1st Acc.*— John Gleason.  
*2nd* “ Anthony Ryan.

## MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Aloysius Plunkett.  
*2nd* “ Anthony Ryan.  
*1st Acc.*— Edward O’Neil.  
*2nd* “ John Gleason.

## FIRST GRADE.

## READING.

- 1st Prize.*—James Weldon.  
*2nd* “ D’Arcy McGee.  
*1st Acc.* Daniel O’Connor.  
*2nd* “ William Egleson.

## SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—James Weldon.  
*2nd* “ William Egleson.  
*1st Acc.*— D’Arcy McGee.  
*2nd* “ Frank O’Doherty.

## GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—D’Arcy McGee.  
*2nd* “ Wilfrid Labelle.  
*1st Acc.*— Joseph Tassé.  
*2nd* “ James Weldon.

## ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—D’Arcy McGee.  
*2nd* “ Joseph Copping.  
*1st Acc.*— Wilfrid Labelle.  
*2nd* “ Joseph Tassé.

## SACRED HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Gingras.  
*2nd* “ Wilfrid Labelle.  
*1st Acc.*— Joseph Tassé.  
*2nd* “ Oscar Malo.

## GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.*—Wilfrid Labelle.  
*2nd* “ James Weldon.  
*1st Acc.*— Joseph Tassé.  
*2nd* “ Louis Gavard.

## ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Wilfrid Labelle.  
*2nd* “ D’Arcy McGee.  
*1st Acc.*— Oscar Malo.  
*2nd* “ Louis Gavard.

## MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Oscar Malo.  
*2nd* “ James Weldon.  
*1st Acc.*— D’Arcy McGee.  
*2nd* “ Louis Gavard.

## FRENCH SECTION.

## THIRD GRADE.

## READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Larocque.  
*2nd " "* Ernest Capbert.  
*1st Acc.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Albert Bédard.

## FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Larocque.  
*2nd " "* Thomas Brulé  
*1st Acc.*—Albert Bédard.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Vincent.

## ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Larocque.  
*2nd " "* Thomas Brulé.  
*1st Acc.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Sabourin.

## COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Albert Larocque.  
*1st Acc.*—Thomas Brulé.  
*2nd " "* Edouard Perrault.

## PARSING.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Larocque.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Vincent.  
*1st Acc.*—Arthur Sabourin.  
*2nd " "* Rodolphe Lajoie.

## TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Larocque.  
*2nd " "* Henri Pinard.  
*1st Acc.*—Rodolphe Lajoie.  
*2nd " "* Thomas Brulé.

## PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize.*—Edouard Perrault.  
*2nd " "* Henri Pinard.  
*1st Acc.*—Joseph Berthiaume.  
*2nd " "* Homère Fauteux.

## SECOND GRADE.

## READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Emile Guérin.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Paradis.  
*1st Acc.*—Edmond Bance.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Gervais.

## FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Emile Guérin.  
*2nd " "* George Perrault.  
*1st Acc.*—John Gleason.  
*2nd " "* Edmond Bance.

## ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—Emile Guérin.  
*2nd " "* Edmond Bance.  
*1st Acc.*—George Perrault.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Paradis.

## TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize.*—John Gleason.  
*2nd " "* Edmond Bance.  
*1st Acc.*—George Perrault.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Paradis.

## PARSING.

*1st Prize*.—Emile Guérin.  
*2nd* " George Perrault.  
*1st Acc.*— Edmond Bance.  
*2nd* " Maxime Béland.

## PENMANSHIP.

*1st Prize*.—George Perrault.  
*2nd* " Henri Taché.  
*1st Acc.*— Cecil Sparrow.  
*2nd* " Ernest Valin.

## FIRST GRADE.

## READING.

*1st Prize*.—Wilfrid Labelle.  
*2nd* " Joseph Tassé.  
*1st Acc.*— Alexandre Spénard.  
*2nd* " Ernest Filion.

## FRENCH GRAMMAR.

*1st Prize*.—Wilfrid Labelle.  
*2nd* " Oscar Malo.  
*1st Acc.*— Joseph Tassé  
*2nd* " Léopold Laporte.

## EXERCISES.

*1st Prize*.—Léopold Laporte.  
*2nd* " Wilfrid Labelle.  
*1st Acc.*— Charles Marineau.  
*2nd* " Amable Spénard.

## TRANSLATION.

*1st Acc.*— Joseph Tassé.  
*2nd* " Wilfrid Labelle.  
*1st Prize*.—Geo. J. Constantineau.  
*2nd* " Ernest Paradis.

## PENMANSHIP.

*1st Prize*.—Alexandre Spénard.  
*2nd* " Amable Spénard.  
*1st Acc.*— Wilfrid Labelle  
*2nd* " Victor Bissonette.

## PREPARATORY FRENCH CLASS.

## READING.

*1st Prize*.—J. J. Davezac.  
*2nd* " John MacCabe.  
*1st Acc.*— Patrick Clancy.  
*2nd* " Connell Higgins.

## GRAMMAR.

*1st Prize*.—J. J. Davezac.  
*2nd* " Joseph MacCabe.  
*1st Acc.*— John O'Donnell.  
*2nd* " Gerald O'Keefe.

## TRANSLATION.

*1st Prize*.—J. J. Davezac.  
*2nd* " Joseph MacCabe.  
*1st Acc.*— Patrick Clancy.  
*2nd* " Gerald O'Keefe.

## PENMANSHIP.

*1st Prize*.—John O'Keefe.  
*2nd* " William Gleason.  
*1st Acc.*— Gerald O'Keefe.  
*2nd* " William Molloy.

## DRAWING.

## 1ST DIVISION.

- 1st Prize.*—Edward O'Neil.  
*2nd " "* Patrick Clancy.  
*1st Acc.*— Daniel O'Connor.  
*2nd " "* Arthur Filion.

## 2ND DIVISION.

- 1st Prize.*—Geo. J. Constantineau.  
*2nd " "* Oscar Paradis.  
*1st Acc.*— Omer Lavallée.  
*2nd " "* Joseph Tassé.

## MUSIC.

PIANO. (*1st Division.*)

- 1st Prize.*—Aldéi L'Gosselin.  
*1st Acc.*— Harvey King.  
*2nd " "* Wilfrid Langlois.

PIANO. (*2nd Division.*)

- 1st Prize.*—Arthur Paradis.  
*1st Acc.*— Omer Lavallée.  
*2nd " "* Robert McCauley.

## VIOLIN.

- 1st Prize.*—Narcisse Cormier.  
*1st Acc.*— William Molloy.  
*2nd " "* James Hanley.



# † COLLEGE SOCIETIES. †

## RELIGIOUS.

### *SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.*

#### OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. J. J. Fillatre, O.M.I., D.D.
PREFECT	- - - -	Mr. James J. Farrell.
FIRST ASSISTANT	- - - -	Mr. Eugene Dorgan.
SECOND ASSISTANT	- - - -	Mr. Gerald A. Griffin.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. John Donovan.
TREASURER	- - - -	Mr. Daniel Sheehan.
COUNCILLORS	- - - -	Mr. Joseph Gascon.
		Mr. James Foley.
		Mr. Lionel Dansereau.
		Mr. Thomas Murphy.
SACRISTANS	- - - -	Mr. Michael Fallon.
		Mr. Rodolphe Paradis.

### *SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.*

#### OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. N. D. Forget, O.M.I.
PREFECT	- - - -	Mr. Raoul Bélanger.
FIRST ASSISTANT	- - - -	Mr. Wilfrid Bourgeau.
SECOND ASSISTANT	- - - -	Mr. Paul Paradis.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. William Davis.
TREASURER	- - - -	Mr. Gustave Massue.
SACRISTANS	- - - -	Mr. Alfred Rochon.
		Mr. John Woolsey.



## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

### ST. THOMAS' ACADEMY.

#### OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. N. Nilles, O.M.I., D.D.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. James Farrell.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. Joseph Gascon.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. James P. Foley.

### MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.

#### OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. C. F. Marsan, O.M.I., M.A.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. M. Fallon.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. J. Reynolds.
TREASURER	- - - -	Mr. E. Leonard.
RECORDING-SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. D. McDonald.
SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY	- - - -	Rev. G. Gauvreau, O.M.I.
CHEMIST	- - - -	Mr. A. Tourchot.
LIBRARIAN	- - - -	Mr. R. Paradis.
EXAMINING COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Mr. F. Mudget.
		{ Mr. T. Smith.

Rev. J. J. Griffin, M.A., has kindly presented a Silver Medal for the best work read before the Society during the year by a student of the College.

### DEBATING SOCIETIES.

#### OFFICERS:

##### SENIOR.

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. A. Nolin, O.M.I., M.A.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Mr. Michael Fallon.
		{ Mr. David Phalen.
SECRETARY	- - - -	{ Mr. James P. Foley.
		{ Mr. Ronald McEachen.

## JUNIOR.

DIRECTOR—Rev. J. J. Gallagher, O.M.I., Ph. D.

COMMITTEE—1st Term:

PRES.—Francis French.  
 VICE-PRES.—David Fuhrer.  
 SECRETARY—James Hanley.  
 ASST.-SEC.—John Ryan.

COMMITTEE—2nd Term:

PRES.—John Higgins.  
 VICE-PRES.—William McCarthy.  
 SECRETARY—David Moore.  
 ASST.-SEC.—John Doyle.

**DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.**

## OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. J. B. Balland, O.M.I., D.D.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. J. P. Foley.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. M. F. Fallon.
STAGE MANAGER	- - - -	Mr. H. A. Wall.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Mr. M. Dineen. Mr. C. J. Mahoney. Mr. J. Ryan.

**READING ROOM.**

## OFFICERS:

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE	- -	D. Sheehan.
SECRETARY-TREASURER	- -	M. Fallon.
LIBRARIANS	- - - -	{ R. Paradis. R. McEachen.
CURATORS	- - - -	{ E. Leonard. F. Mudgett. H. Wall.

# ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

DIRECTORS	- - -	{ Rev. D. Guillet, O.M.I. Rev. D. N. Forget, O.M.I. Rev. A. Paquette, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	- - -	P. J. O'Malley.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT	- - -	J. Gascon.
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT	- - -	M. Fallon.
RECORDING SECRETARY	- - -	J. J. Farrell.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	- - -	E. A. Dorgan.
TREASURER	- - -	G. A. Griffin.
		L. Dansereau. D. Sheehan.

## COMMITTEES:

FOOTBALL	- - -	{ J. Gascon. G. A. Griffin. P. J. O'Malley. E. A. Dorgan.
BASEBALL	- - -	{ Chas. Kennedy. D. Sheehan. L. Weldon. C. Mahoney.
LACROSSE	- - -	{ D. R. McDonald. M. Fallon. F. Devine. T. Murphy.
SNOW-SHOE	- - -	{ J. Gascon. J. Masson. F. French. L. Dansereau.

## MANAGERS AND CAPTAINS:

FOOTBALL	- - - -	{ G. A. Griffin, manager 1st team. P. J. O'Malley, captain 1st team. E. A. Dorgan, man. & cap. 2nd team. E. Leonard, man. & cap. 3rd team.
LACROSSE	- - - -	{ D. R. McDonald, manager. T. Murphy, captain.
BASEBALL	- - - -	{ D. Sheehan, manager. L. Weldon, captain.
SNOW-SHOE	- - - -	J. Gascon, manager.

The Ontario Rugby Union Challenge Cup has been won by the First fifteen.

## JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

## FOOT-BALL AND BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT	- - - -	Albert Bedard.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Arthur Sabourin.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Rodolphe Lajoie.
TREASURER	- - - -	Thomas Dever.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ O. Carrier. A. Ryan. A. Lajeunesse. G. Constantineau. W. Davis. A. Paradis.
GENERAL MANAGERS,		{ W. Bourgeau. G. O'Keefe.



# CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

From September, 1886, to July, 1887.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Alain, Edouard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Archambault, Alphonse	Vaudreuil,	Quebec.
Baker, Joseph	Wolf Island,	Ontario.
Bance, Edmond	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bance, Lucien	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bannon, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Barrie, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Baskerville, George E.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beauchamp, Jean Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beauchemin, Alfred	Sorel,	Quebec.
Beauchemin, Horace	Sorel,	Quebec.
Beaudry, Louis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaulieu, Jean Baptiste	Cacouna,	Quebec
Béchar, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bédard, Albert	St. Remi,	Quebec.
Béland, Maxime	Templeton,	Quebec.
Bélangier, Henri	Paincourt,	Ontario.
Bélangier, Louis	Maiden,	Montana.
Bélangier, Raoul	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Benbow, Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Berthiaume, Joseph	Montreal,	Quebec.
Bérubé, Earnest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bérubé, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bissonnette, Victor	Kingston,	Ontario.
Bonner, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bourgeau, Wilfrid	Aylmer,	Quebec.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Bourque, Ulric	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bradley, William	Perth,	Ontario.
Brady, Daniel	Fall River,	Massachusetts.
Branigan, Edmond	Kingston,	Ontario.
Branigan, Joseph	Kingston,	Ontario.
Brault, Adrien	Lacadie,	Quebec.
Brophy, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brophy, Patrick	Gananoque,	Ontario.
Brousseau, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brulé, Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brunet, François X.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Burns, Francis J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Burns, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Burns, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Campbell, Bernard	South Finch,	Ontario.
Campbell, Duncan A.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
Capbert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cardinal, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Caron, George L.	St. Leon,	Quebec.
Carrière, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carrière, Telesphore	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carrier, Henri	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrier, Omer	Levis,	Quebec.
Chabot, Jean A.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charlebois, Alphonse	Laprarie,	Quebec.
Charlebois, Charles	L'Assomption,	Quebec.
Charlebois, Ephrem	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charron, Alphonse	Temploton,	Quebec.
Chevrier, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Chevrier, Oscar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Choquette, Jean Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clancy, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clarke, Owen	Pantucket,	Rhode Island.
Clinton, John	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Coleman, James	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Collins, James	Marlboro,	Massachusetts.
Conley, Joseph	Buffalo,	New York.
Connelly, Joseph	Barrington,	Rhode Island.
Constantineau, George	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Copping, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cormier, Edward R.	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Cosgrove, James Henri	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Coyne, Thomas	Troy,	New York.
Craig, John	Pittson,	Pennsylvania.
Crevier, Duncan	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Culbert, Robert	Boston,	Massachusetts.
Curry, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Danseau, Lionel	Montreal,	Quebec.
Davesac, Jean Joseph	Caracas,	Venezuela.
Davignon, Cyrille	Suncook,	N. Hampshire.
Davis, William P.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Desgan, Edward J.	New York,	New York.
Delaney, Anthony	Burlington,	Vermont.
Delaney, Cornelius	Burlington,	Vermont.
Delaney, Thomas	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Deroche, Samuel	Renfrew,	Ontario.
Déry, Ernest	Trois Pistoles,	Quebec.
Desjardins, Phileas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Despatie, François	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Desrosiers, René	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dever, Thomas	St. John,	N. Brunswick.
Devine, Felix	Renfrew,	Ontario.
Devlin, Frank	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.
Devlin, Joseph	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Dineen, Michael	Eatonville,	New York.
Donovan, John P.	Eganville,	Ontario.
Dooley, Thomas L.	Stanford,	New York.
Dorgan, Eugene	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Dowd, Michael	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Dowlin, Frederick	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Doyle, Frank	Belleville,	Ontario.
Doyle, Joseph	Belleville,	Ontario.
Doyle, Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dubeau, Louis	Quebec.	Quebec.
Dufresne, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dunn, Bernard	Nepean,	Ontario.
Dunn, Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Durocher, Zéphirin	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Egleson, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Emery, James	Ashton,	Rhode Island.
Enright, William F.	Chicopee Falls,	Massachusetts.
Fallon, Michael F.	Kingston,	Ontario.
Farrell, James J.	Webster,	Massachusetts.
Fauteux, George	Montreal,	Quebec.
Fauteux, Omer	Montreal,	Quebec.
Filion, Arthur	Grenville,	Ontario.
Fitzgerald, James	Concord,	N. Hampshire.
Foisy, Firmin	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ford, George	Yenmouth,	Massachusetts.
Fraser, Rodolphe	Ottawa,	Ontario.
French, Francis	Renfrew,	Ontario.
Fuhrer, David	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.
Garneau, Hector	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Garneau, Gustave	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Garret, Louis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gascon, Joseph	St. Thomas D'Alfred,	Ontario.
Gaudet, Charles D.	St. Hyacinthe,	Quebec.
Gaudet, Ernest J.	St. Hyacinthe,	Quebec.
Gavard, Louis	Burleigh Falls,	Ontario.
Germain, Alphonse	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gervais, Arthur	St. Jean,	Quebec.



Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Gibney, Charles	Brooklyn,	New York.
Gingros, Albert	Buffalo,	New York.
Giroux, Narcisse	Pembroke,	Ontario.
Gleason, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gleason, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Godbout, Edward	Hull,	Quebec.
Godbout, Victor	Hull,	Quebec.
Gosselin, Aldei	St. Alexandre,	Quebec.
Goulet, Albert	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Goyette, Omer	Beauharnois,	Quebec.
Graham, Denys	Little Falls,	New York.
Graham, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Grant, James	Moncton,	N. Brunswick.
Graves, Frank	Winouski,	Vermont.
Griffin, Gerald	Port Hope,	Ontario.
Guay, Omer	Quebec,	Quebec.
Groulx, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Guerin, Emile	Embrun,	Ontario.
Guillet, Phileas	L'Assumption,	Quebec.
Hamilton, Henri	Montreal,	Quebec.
Hanley, James	Read,	Ontario.
Harvey, John	Arnprior,	Ontario.
Hayes, William P.	Toronto,	Ontario.
Higgins, John J.	Syracuse,	New York.
Higgins, Connell	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Haulihan, Patrick J.	Chicopee Falls,	Massachusetts.
Kavanagh, Michael	Munster,	Ontario.
Kavanagh, Walter	Munster,	Ontario.
Kavanagh, William V.	Glennevis,	Ontario.
Kavanaugh, Simon	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Kearns, John	Gloucester,	Ontario.
Kearns, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Keenan, Frank	Lindsay,	Ontario.
Kehoe, Lewis	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Kehoe, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kelly, Alexander	Ogdensburg,	New York.
Kennedy, Charles	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Kelly James,	Marcellus,	New York.
Kempt, George	Lindsay,	Ontario.
Kenefic, Robert	Trenton,	Ontario.
King, Harvey A.	Forge Village,	Massachusetts.
Labelle, Antoine	L'Orignal,	Ontario.
Labelle, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Labelle, Wilfrid	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Laberge, Gilbert	Hull,	Quebec.
Labrec, Omer	Suncook,	N. Hampshire.
Lacoste, Isidore	St. Andre Avellin,	Quebec.
Laferrriere, Rodolphe	Hull,	Quebec.
Lajeunesse, Alexandre	St. Marguerite,	Quebec.
Lajeunesse, Achille,	St. Marguerite,	Quebec.
Lajoie, Hector	Montreal,	Quebec.
Lajoie, Rodolphe	Montreal,	Quebec.
Lalonde, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lalonde, Joseph	Embrun,	Ontario.
Lamarche, George	St. Henri de Mas- couche,	Quebec.
Lamarche, Phillipe	St. Henri de Mas- couche,	Quebec.
Lambert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lambert, Emile	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lany, Edouard	St. Leon,	Quebec.
Landriau, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Landry, Joseph	Villa Mastai,	Quebec.
Langlois, Léon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Langlois, Wilfrid	Beauharnois,	Quebec.
Lapierre, Horace	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Laporte, Leopold	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larocque, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Lauzon, Elie	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lauzon, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lavallée, Omer	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Laviolette, Louis	Astoria,	New York.
Léonard, Ernest	Sweetzburg,	Quebec.
Leonard, William J.	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Logue, John	Maniwaki,	Quebec.
Lynch, John	L'Epiphanie,	Quebec.
McAuley, Albert	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
McAuley, Alexander	St. Peter's Bay.	P. E. I.
McCauley, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
MacCabe, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McCabe, Thomas	N. D. DuLaus,	Quebec.
McCall, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McCarthy, Henry	Syracuse,	New York.
McCarthy, William C.	Prescott,	Ontario.
McCarthy, Charles	Prescott,	Ontario.
McCarthy, William	Haverhill,	Massachusetts.
McDonald, Alexander	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Donald R.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Ronald R.	Glennevis,	Ontario.
McDonald, John K.	Dunkirk,	New York.
McDonald, Duncan	Lochiel,	Ontario.
McDonald, Joseph	Sidney Mines,	Cape Breton.
McDonnell, Henry	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
McDonough, Leonard	Marlboro,	Massachusetts.
McDougall, Archibald	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougall, Frank	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McEachen, Ronald	Douglass,	Ontario.
McGannon, Frederick	Prescott,	Ontario.
McGauran, George	Sherbrooke,	Quebec.
McGee, D'Arcy Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGoey, John	Aylmer,	Quebec.
McGrath, George	Sturgeon Falls,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
McGuire, Philip	Quebec,	Quebec.
McKenna, Anthony	Barrié's Rapids,	Ontario.
McKenna, John J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McKenty, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McLaughlin, James	Pantuckett,	Rhode Island.
McLaughlin, James S.	Clinton,	Massachusetts.
McLeod, William	Sommertown,	Ontario.
McMahon, John M.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McMaster, Donald J.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McMillan, Collin J.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McMillan, Duncan	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McNally, Simon	Calumet,	Quebec.
McNally, William	Calumet,	Quebec.
McTiernan, Thomas	Port Henry,	New York.
Macauley, Herbert	Trenton,	Ontario.
Macauley, Robert	Trenton,	Ontario.
Mack, Patrick	Syracuse,	New York.
Maher, Thomas	Albany,	New York.
Mahoney, Cornelius	Boston,	Massachusetts.
Malo, Oscar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Marineau, Charles	St Eustache,	Quebec.
Martin, James	Arnprior,	Ontario.
Masson, Damien	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Masson, Joseph	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Massue, Gustave	Varennes,	Quebec.
Meagher, John	Reade,	Ontario.
Mitchell, Charles	Jersey City,	New York.
Molloy, William	New York,	New York.
Moore, Edward	New York,	New York.
Moore, Denis	Lafayette,	New York.
Morel, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Moriarty, Jeremiah	Almyra,	New York.
Motard, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Mudget, Frederick	New York,	New York.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Mulcahey, William	Chicopee,	Massachusetts.
Mulhearn, Eugene	Woburn,	Massachusetts.
Murphy, Denys		B. Columbia.
Murphy, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, Edward H.	New York,	New York.
Murphy, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, James J	Ogdensburg,	New York.
Murphy, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, Thomas	Marysville,	Ontario.
Myers, Percy	Syracuse,	New York.
Naubert, Eugene	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Naubert, Richard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Nevins, Lawrence	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Brien, Patrick	Railton,	Ontario.
O'Connell, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, John J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, Daniel	Papineauville,	Quebec.
O'Farrell, Michael J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Hara, Charles	Brooklyn,	Massachusetts.
O'Keefe, Gerald	Charlestown,	New York.
O'Keefe, John	New Haven,	Connecticut.
O'Neil, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Reilly, Robert H.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Sullivan, Patrick	Boston,	Massachusetts.
Ouellette, Emery	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ouellette, Felixe	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ouimet, Adelard J.	Montreal,	Quebec.
Owens, George	North Adams	Massachusetts.
Owens, Frederic	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Panet, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Panet, Henri A.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Paradis, Arthur	Montreal,	Quebec.
Paradis, Jobson H.	St. Jean,	Quebec.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Paradis, Oscar	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Paradis, Paul	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Paradis, Rodolphe	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Pelletier, Edgar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Perrault, Edward	Levis,	Quebec.
Perrault, George	Levis,	Quebec.
Perusse, Edward	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Phillion, Eugene	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Phillion, Jules	Embrun.	Ontario.
Pinard, Arthur A.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Pinard, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Plunkett, Aloysius	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Poirter, Rodolphe	Templeton,	Quebec.
Proderick, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Quinn, Charles	Marcellus,	New York.
Rathey, Leonidas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Rathey, Sigefroi	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Raymond, Léon	San Francisco,	California.
Regan, Thomas	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
Renaud, Louis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Reynolds, John	New York,	New York.
Riendeau, Eugene	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Robert, Alphonse	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Robillard, Eugene	Rockvillage,	Ontario.
Roche, Charles	Columbus,	Ohio.
Rochon, Alfred	Hull,	Quebec.
Rocque, Napoleon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Roger, William	New Edinburgh,	Ontario.
Ryan, Anthony J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ryan, John	Syracuse,	New York.
Ryan, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sabourin, Arthur	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Samson, Adjutor	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Sandford, Edward	Concord,	N. Hampshire.
Scott, Richard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sharkey, James	Chatham,	New York.
Sheehan, Daniel	Ware,	Massachusetts.
Shirley, Alfred	Providence,	Rhode Island.
Short, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Smith, James	Buffalo,	New York.
Smith, Thomas H.	North Sydney,	Cape Breton.
Sparrow, Cecil	Alexandria,	Ontario.
Spénard, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Spénard, Amable	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Stewart, Thomas	Alfred,	Ontario.
St. Julien, Louis	Aylmer,	Quebec.
St. Pierre, Delphis	Ripon,	Ontario.
Sullivan, Francis	Kingston,	Ontario.
Sullivan, James	Florence,	New York.
Taché, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Tassé, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Telley, Alexander	Summerstown,	New York.
Teskey, Stephen	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Thibaudeau, De Blois	Montreal,	Quebec.
Thibert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Tierney, William	Nepean,	Ontario.
Tremblay, Joseph	Baie St. Paul,	Quebec.
Tremblay, Lucien	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Troy, Thomas	Fallowfield,	Ontario,
Vadnais, Charles	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Valin, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Vincent, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Wall, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Wall, Henry A.	Vancouver,	Washington Territory.
Weir, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Weldon, Louis	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.
Wheeler, James	Wolfe Island,	Ontario.
White, Thomas A.	Arnprior,	Ontario.
Wilson, C. H.	Valleyfield,	Quebec.
Wilson, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Wilson, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Woisard, Edgard	Baltic,	Connecticut.
Woolsey, Edgard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Woolsey, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.





# LIST OF GRADUATES.

(Graduates are requested to intimate to the Secretary change of Residence or any omission in the list.)

## MASTERS OF ARTS.

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

## BACHELORS OF ARTS.

ANGLIN, ARTHUR,	Toronto, Ont.,	1887
ANGLIN, FRANCIS,	Toronto, Ont.,	1885
BARRY, WILLIAM H.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1879
BAUSET, EDOUARD,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1874
BOUCHER, GEORGE,	St. Edouard, P.Q.,	1885
BRUNET, ALEXANDRE,	Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.,	1880
BURNS, JAMES,	(Deceased),	1878

COFFEY, J. F.,	London, Ont.,	1873
COLE, THOMAS,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1878
CONSTANTINEAU, H. A., O.M.I.,	Lowell, Mass.,	1885
DOHERTY, ANDREW P.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
DONAGHEY, JAMES,	Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.,	1881
DONTENVILLE, AUGUSTIN, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1881
DORGAN, EUGENE A.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1887
EVANS, CHRISTOPHER, A.,	Pittsburg Pa.,	1883
FARRELL, JAMES F.,	Webster, Mass.,	1887
FITZPATRICK, THOMAS J.,	Ashton, R. I.,	1883
GAUVREAU, GERMAIN, O.M.I.	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
GERIN LAJOIE, HENRI,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1878
GRIFFIN, JOHN J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
HAGGERTY, WILLIAM,	Sidney Mines, N. S.,	1884
HAMILTON, CHARLES F.	North Sidney, C. B.	1886
IVERS, JOHN C.	Springfield, Mass.	1886
KELLY, JAMES P.F.,	East Boston, Mass.,	1879
LATCHFORD, FRANCIS,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1882
LAWLER, WILLIAM P.,	Lowell, Mass.,	1880
LEPEVRE, JULES,	(Deceased)	1872
LEYDEN, ALPHONSUS,	Toronto, Ohio,	1880
LUSSIER, ALFRED,	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
MARSAN, CELESTIN, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1880
MOLONEY, JAMES A., O.M.I.	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
MCGOVERN, FARRELL J.,	Almonte, Ont.,	1883
MCKENNA, MICHAEL,	Portland, N.B.,	1885
MULLEN, HENRI J.,	Palgrave, Ont.,	1884
MURPHY, CHARLES,	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
NELSON, FRANK,	Toronto, Ont.,	1880
O'HAGAN, Thomas,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1882
O'MEARA, John,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1879
PARADIS, CHARLES, O.M.I.,	(Deceased)	1883
PHELAN, LEOPOLD,	North Gower, Ont.	1886
ROBERT, John B.,	(Deceased)	1881
RYAN, PATRICK,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1884
SCOTT, WILLIAM L.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1884

SLOAN, JOHN,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1878
SMITH, ARTHUR, M.D.,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1872
SULLIVAN, CHARLES,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1879

### BACHELORS OF LITERATURE.

BERTRAND, JOSEPH T.,	Isle Verte, P.Q.,	1885
CONSTANTINO, ANTHIME,	St. Philippe d'Argenteuil,	1882
COUSINEAU, OSCAR,	Gatineau Point, P. Q.,	1882
DUNN, DANIEL J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1884
FREY, HENRI M.,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	1885
GUILLAUME, ADRIEN,	Embrun, Ont.,	1884
KENNEDY, CHARLES F.,	Springfield, Mass.,	1887
LEMOINE, GEORGE, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1884
MARS, PETER,	(Deceased),	1882
MCKECHNIE, JAMES A.,	Springfield, Mass.,	1885
MOTARD, ALEXANDRE,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
MCKINNON, WILLIAM D.,	Melrose, P. E. I.,	1884
SULLIVAN, EDWARD F.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1882
QUINN, JOSEPH,	Salem, Mass.,	1881

### BENEFACTORS.

The Right Reverend J. T. Duhamel, Scholarship.....	\$170
Rev. M. Byrne, P.P., Eganville, Ont., Scholarship.....	170
Rev. O. Boucher, Boston, Scholarship.....	170
Rev. M. J. Michel, P.P., Buckingham, P.Q., Scholarship.....	170
Rev. M. Mackey, P.P., Marysville, Ont., Scholarship.....	170

# ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

## OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

### Honorary President :

The Right Rev. J. T. DUHAMEL, Archbishop of Ottawa.

### President :

J. A. MACCABE, M. A., Ottawa, Ont.

### Vice-Presidents :

Rev. J. Keough, Dundas, Ont.      Hon. Ed. F. O'Sullivan, Lawrence, Mass.  
Rev. J. P. F. Kelly, Somerville, Mass.      Rev. J. Lyons, Ogdensburg, N.Y.  
George Collins, Ottawa.      Rev. F. J. McGovern, Ottawa, Ont.  
Eugene Dorgan, B.A., Lawrence, Mass.      D. Phalen, M.D., M.A., Kingston.  
Rev. C. Marsan, O.M.I., Ottawa, Ont.      M. J. Gorman, LL.B., Chicago, Ill.  
Rev. P. Foley, Almonte.      Rev. D. McCarthy, Wakefield, Que.  
L. Duhamel, M.D., Hull, Que.      Rev. A. Dontenville, Ottawa.  
Rev. J. F. Coffey, *Catholic Record*, Lon- J. S. Concannon, B.A., Boston, Mass.  
don, Ontario.      L. Danserau, Montreal, Que.  
J. A. Pinard, Ottawa.      Rev. J. Quinn, O.M.I., Ottawa Ont.

G. J. O'Doherty, Moncton, N.B.

### Treasurer :

W. H. Barry, B A., LLB., Ottawa.

### Corresponding Secretaries :

F. R. Latchford, LLB., Ottawa, Ont.      C. E. Perrault, C.E., Ottawa, Ont.

### Recording Secretaries :

J. A. Nolin, L.D.S., Ottawa, Ont.      W. J. Lynch, Ottawa, Ont.

### Executive Committee :

F. X. Desloges, D. Hurteau, E. T. Smith, J. L. Olivier, Richard Devlin  
and W. L. Scott, all of Ottawa.

## SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

---

The School of Theology here established has been under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate since its foundation in 1848. Its several courses are attended by the Ecclesiastical students of the Diocese of Ottawa, and by Students from the United States.

---

## SCHOLA THEOLOGICÆ.

---

### PRIMO ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Revelationis Christianae Apologia—De  
Divinæ Revelationis fontibus—De Ecclesia Christi.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De actibus humanis—De Conscientia—De  
legibus—De peccatis—De virtutibus—De decalogo.

SCRIPTURA SACRA.—Introductio—Principia generalia hermeneuticæ et  
interpretationis.

JUS CANONICUM.—Prænotiones in jus ecclesiasticum—De jure canonico  
in genere—De Statu Ecclesiæ.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A Nativitate Christi usque ad finem Im-  
perii Occidentalis.

SACRA ELOQUENTIA.—Introductio : principia generalia eloquentiæ—De  
Catechismo : Principia et exercitia.

## SECUNDO ANNO.

**THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.**—De genesi et regula fidei—De Deo uno—De Sanctissimæ Trinitatis mysterio—De Deo Creatore.

**THEOLOGIA MORALIS.**—De Decalogo—De præceptis Ecclesiæ—De justitia et restitutione.

**SCRIPTURA SACRA.**—Jesus Christus præcognitus e figuris et prophetiis—De Creatione juxta Moysen—De Prophetiis.

**JUS CANONICUM.**—De rectoribus Ecclesiæ eorumque juribus et officiis—De Personis (prima pars).

**HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.**—A fine Imperii Occidentalis usque ad pontificatum Innocentis III.

**SACRA ELOQUENTIA.**—De Homilia—apud SS. Patres—Ejus principia et usus.

## TERTIO ANNO.

**THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.**—De Verbo Incarnato—De Gratia.

**THEOLOGIA MORALIS.**—De Sacramentis—De Baptismo—De Confirmatione—De Eucharistia—De Pœnitentia.

**SCRIPTURA SACRA.**—Jesus Christus notus ex Exangelis—Psalmi.

**JUS CANONICUM.**—De Personis (altera pars).

**HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.**—A pontificatu Innocentii III usque ad Jan senisimum.

**SACRA ELOQUENTIA.**—De Sacris Concionibus—Principia et exercitia ; de dogmaticis et moralibus ad populum orationibus habendis.

## QUARTO ANNO.

**THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.**—De Sacramentis in genere—De Baptismo—De Confirmatione—De Eucharistia—De Pœnitentia—De Extrema Unctione—De Ordine—De Matrimonio—De Deo Consummatore.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De Extrema Unctione—De Ordine—De Matrimonio—De Censuris—De Indulgentiis—De Statibus particularibus.

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

JUS CANONICUM.—De Rebus—De Judiciis.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A Jansenismo usque ad præsentem ætatem.

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

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

