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RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

FOR

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES OR DIPLOMAS,

AND FOR

The Establishment of New Boards of Examiners and
to define the Jurisdiction of Old Boards
in Lower Canada.

SECOND EDITION.



MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY EUSEBE SENECAI, No. 4 ST. VINCENT STREET.

1863.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
NEW BOARDS OF EXAMINERS,
AND TO DEFINE THE JURISDICTION OF OLD BOARDS
IN
LOWER CANADA.

Article First.—The present Boards of Examiners of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke shall retain the power to grant diplomas for Academies and Model and Elementary schools ; such diplomas to be valid within the following limits only :

Those granted by the Catholic and Protestant Boards of Examiners of Quebec, within the counties or parts of counties in the judiciary districts of Three Rivers, Arthabaska, Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Saguenay and Gaspé ; those granted by the Catholic and Protestant Boards of Examiners of Montreal, within the counties or parts of counties in the judiciary districts of Three Rivers, Arthabaska, Richelieu, Joliette, Terrebonne, St. Hyacinthe, Iberville, Beauharnois, St. Francis, Bedford, Montreal, and Ottawa ; those granted by the Boards of Examiners of Three Rivers, within the counties or parts of counties in the judiciary districts of Three Rivers and Arthabaska ; and those granted by the Board of Examiners of Sherbrooke, within the counties or parts of counties of the judiciary districts of Bedford and St. Francis.

Article Second.—The Boards of Examiners of Kamouraska, Stanstead, Gaspé and Aylmer shall in future have power to grant diplomas for elementary schools only. The diplomas granted by the Board of Kamouraska shall be valid within the counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski and Temiscouata only ; those granted by the Board of Gaspé, within the counties of Gaspé and Bona-

venture only; those granted by the Board of Stansstead, within the counties and parts of counties of the judiciary districts of Bedford and St. Francis only; and those granted by the Board of Aylmer, within the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac only.

Article Third.—Now Boards of Examiners, authorized to grant elementary school diplomas, shall be established at the following places:

One to meet at Portage-du-Fort, whose diplomas shall be valid within the County of Pontiac only;

One to meet at Richmond, whose diplomas shall be valid within the Counties of Richmond, Drummond and Wolfe, only;

One to meet at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, whose diplomas shall be valid within the County of Beauce only;

One at Chicoutimi, whose diplomas shall be valid within the Counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix and Saguenay, only;

One at Rimouski, whose diplomas shall be valid within the County of Rimouski only;

One to meet at New Carlisle, whose diplomas shall be valid within the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé only;

One to meet alternately at Waterloo, in the County of Shofford, and at Sweetsburgh, in the County of Missisquoi (the first meeting to be held at Sweetsburgh), whose diplomas shall be valid within the Counties of Shofford, Brome and Missisquoi only. This Board shall be divided into two sections, Catholic and Protestant.

The above Rules and Regulations, passed by the Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada, at the quarterly meetings of the Council held on the 11th November, 1861, and the 11th February, 1862, were approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 18th March, 1862, and shall take effect on and after the First day of July next.

LOUIS GIARD,
Recording Clerk.

Rules and Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas in Lower Canada.

Article First.—All Boards of Examiners shall meet on the first Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November, in each year, and not at any other time; except, however, in case there should be no quorum, when the members pre-

sent, or the Secretary, may adjourn the meeting to a time at least fifteen days later; and notice of such adjournment shall be given to each member at least eight days in advance. It shall not be necessary to give public notice in newspapers of meetings of the Boards of Examiners;—Provided, however, that whenever a new Board of Examiners shall be organized, it shall (unless the time herein above appointed be near at hand) hold a meeting for the examination of candidates as promptly as possible, giving public notice, in English and in French, eight days beforehand, in one of the newspapers of the place of meeting, or, if no newspaper be issued there, in one of those published in the nearest locality. Such notice must be given by the person whose name stands first in the Commission.

Article Second.—Each candidate must, at least, fifteen days before the appointed time, give notice to the Secretary, of his intention to present himself for examination; and the names of candidates shall be entered upon a list by the Secretary as their notices are received, and on the day of examination they shall be called in the order in which they are inscribed. The notices of candidates may be made according to form A.

Article Third.—No candidate shall be admitted to an examination without having previously deposited with the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, a testimonial of good morals and religious instruction, signed by the *curé* or the minister of his place of residence; and also, an extract from the register of baptisms or the civil register of births of his place of nativity, showing that he is at least fully eighteen years of age; in case, however, a candidate can show that it is not in his power to obtain a certificate of birth, it shall suffice if he produce a certificate proving that he is eighteen years of age. The candidate must also declare in writing that he has not undergone an examination before any other Board of Examiners to obtain a teacher's diploma for Lower Canada within the previous six months.

Article Fourth.—Each Board of Examiners shall cause to be kept a Record of Examinations, in which the Secretary shall enter the names of candidates, together with the other information specified in schedule B, which shall be the form of the Record. The Secretary shall also transmit to the Superintendent of Education in each month of January, a statistical synopsis of said Record for the year preceding, according to form C.

Article Fifth.—Candidates shall be examined separately and not in presence of each other, except when the tests shall be

dictation, arithmetical problems, or composition, which may be undergone simultaneously.

Article Sixth.—Candidates must first write from dictation at least half a page of printed text from the third Reader of the progressive series which shall have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction; or until such books shall have been so approved, in French from *le Devoir du Chrétien*, or *l'Abrégé de l'Histoire du Canada*, by Garneau, approved for schools, and in English from *Borthwick's British Canadian Reader*. This half page shall be drawn by lot at the time of the trial; and no other mode of indication shall be used in the dictation than simply reading. If the result of this test contain too many mistakes in orthography, or if the handwriting be not found good, the candidate may be rejected without further examination. The test shall be applied in the two languages when candidates are desirous of obtaining diplomas authorizing them to teach French and English.

Article Seventh.—Candidates must next read aloud one page, selected by lot, in the third Reader of the series approved by the Council of Public Instruction, or in one of the books designated in the preceding article, in a manner showing their capacity to teach reading, and they must also explain the matter read in a way to show they could make it intelligible to pupils. This test must be undergone in the two languages by candidates who desire to obtain diplomas authorizing them to teach in both.

Article Eighth.—The certificates or diplomas of each degree, to wit: for Elementary schools, Model schools, and Academies, shall be subdivided into certificates of a first and second class, and shall specify whether the holder is authorized to teach English and French. The wording shall be as in the form, schedule D.

Article Ninth.—When the candidate shall have undergone in a satisfactory manner the two first tests prescribed, the Secretary shall, by order of the Board, write down in the Record, folio and column destined for the purpose, the figures 1, 2 or 3: figure 1 shall indicate that the test was very satisfactory in its results, figure 2 that it was sustained sufficiently well, and figure 3 that the result was not satisfactory. It shall be necessary to take the handwriting into account in summing up the result of the dictation, independently of the orthography. The members of the Board shall then proceed to examine the candidate upon the different branches, in the manner indicated in the article following,

and the Secretary shall, as before, enter upon the Record, by order of the Board, the figures 1, 2 or 3 indicating the result of the examination on each subject. To be entitled to receive the second class certificate it shall be necessary to obtain at least the figure 2 in all tests and subjects of examination. To be entitled to the first class certificate, it shall be necessary to obtain the figure 1 in the two first tests, and in at least two thirds of the subjects of the examination. Candidates who may have failed in only *two* subjects of examination, shall, however, be permitted to demand another trial in each of these subjects; and if the result of this fresh trial be favorable, it shall be substituted for that of the first.

Article Tenth.—Candidates for the Elementary School Certificate must undergo an examination in each of the programmes of schedule F, to wit: French Grammar, English Grammar, Geography, Sacred History, History of Canada, and the Art of Teaching. The questions shall be drawn by lot from among those of the programmes, and not less than four in each programme shall be put. The candidate shall, moreover, as regards arithmetic, solve a problem in fractions and another in the rule of simple interest. Candidates for the Model school certificate, if they be not already in possession of an Elementary school diploma, shall undergo the tests above prescribed, and also answer at least four questions in each of the programmes of schedule G, to wit: French Grammar, English Grammar, Geography, Sacred History, History of Canada, Universal History or Histories of England and France, Literature, Book-keeping, Elements of Algebra and Geometry, the Art of Teaching and Agriculture, which questions shall be drawn by lot; and candidates shall, moreover, solve a problem in compound interest, a problem in algebra, and another in mensuration. They shall also be required to write a literary composition upon a subject indicated; for which exercise the maximum time allowed them shall be two hours, during which they must not receive the aid of any person, nor have any book at their disposal, except a dictionary. Candidates for diplomas to teach in Academies shall, if not possessed of the Model school certificate, undergo the same examination as that required for Model schools; and farther, shall answer four questions in each of the programmes of schedule H, to wit: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, Astronomy, Universal History, History of France and History of England, Moral and Mental Philosophy, which questions shall be drawn by lot; and the candidate shall also translate from the Latin about half a page of Cæsar's Com-

mentaries, and from the Greek; one of Æsop's fables, or a passage corresponding in length to one of Æsop's fables, from Xenophon's Anabasis or from the Greek New Testament, with grammatical analysis: the pages shall also be drawn by lot;—Provided, however, that this part of the tenth Article, having reference to the art of Teaching and Agriculture, shall not take effect until the Council of Public Instruction shall have approved of Text Books appropriated to the study of these two branches of instruction.

The Examiners shall word the questions in those parts of the programme in which the subject is merely indicated as they may judge proper; and there is nothing to prevent them from putting to the candidates other questions than those contained in the programmes, if they believe that it should be done; provided the required number of questions drawn by lot, in each programme, shall have been put. To the questions in the English and French grammars, shall be added the grammatical analysis of half a page taken from one of the books mentioned in the sixth Article; and the result of this analysis shall be appreciated jointly with that of the examination upon the subjects of the programmes.

Candidates for certificates to teach in one language only shall not be held to any of the tests or examinations in the other tongue.

Article Eleventh.—When a candidate shall not have obtained the diploma applied for, the Board may grant a delay, at the expiration of which he may again present himself; but the Board shall not be bound to examine a candidate thrice rejected.

Article Twelfth.—The Secretary shall preserve the dictation and composition written by the candidates. During the fifteen days following each session of the Board he shall transmit to the Superintendent of Education, a list in duplicate of the certificates granted, after the form schedule E.

Article Thirteenth.—Female candidates for diplomas to teach in Academies shall be exempt from examination in Greek and Latin. Candidates for Model school certificates and certificates for Academies may choose between an examination in universal history or the histories of England and France, the first exempting them from the two last.

Article Fourteenth.—The Superintendent of Education, or any person delegated by the Council of Public Instruction, may at all times inspect the Record and all documents of each Board of Examiners.

Article Fifteenth.—The Superintendent of Education shall furnish the divers Boards of Examiners with the diplomas, records, blank forms, books, maps and globes necessary to carry out the present Regulations. The expenses shall be charged to the account he is authorized to open, as casual expenses of the Department of Education incurred in carrying out the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

Article Sixteenth.—The Boards of Examiners authorized to grant certificates for academies and model schools may devote exclusively one or two of their quarterly sessions to the examination of candidates for these two kinds of diplomas, and only grant such during the sessions so set apart. They shall give notice of there having done so in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and the *Journal of Education* for Lower Canada. Two insertions shall suffice.

Article Seventeenth.—No Inspector of Schools shall, in future, be appointed Secretary to a Board of Examiners; and any Secretary of a Board of Examiners who may be appointed Inspector of Schools shall vacate his office of Secretary.

The above Rules and Regulations, passed by the Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada, at the quarterly meeting of the Council held on the 11th November, 1861, were approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 18th March 1862, and shall take effect on and after the First day of July next.

LOUIS GIARD,
Recording Clerk.

SCHEDULE A.

**FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE ADMITTED TO
AN EXAMINATION.**

To the Secretary of the Board of Examiners of

SIR,

This is to inform you that I
a native of _____
aged _____ residing _____
and belonging to the _____
Religion, [or Church,] intend to present myself for examination
before the Board of Examiners of _____
at its session in the month of _____
next, to obtain a diploma for _____
To this application I annex a certificate of birth [or of age], and
a testimonial of good morals and religious instruction; and farther,
I declare not to have undergone an examination by any Board
of Examiners in Lower Canada to obtain a teacher's diploma,
during the last six months.

(Signature of the Candidate.)

C

Form of Statistical synopsis to be transmitted annually to the Superintendent.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED TO MALE TEACHERS.	No. of diplomas for Elementary schools. 2nd class.		DIPLOMAS GRANTED TO FEMALE TEACHERS.	No. of diplomas for Elementary schools. 2nd. class.	
	No. of diplomas for Elementary schools. 1st. class.			No. of diplomas for Elementary schools. 1st. class.	
	No. of diplomas for Model schools. 2nd. class.			No. of diplomas for Model schools. 2nd. class.	
	No. of diplomas for Model schools. 1st. class.			No. of diplomas for Model schools. 1st. class.	
	No. of diplomas for Academies. 2nd class.			No. of diplomas for Academies. 2nd. class.	
	No. of diplomas for Academies. 1st. class.			No. of diplomas for Academies. 2nd. class.	
	No. of candidates examined.			No. of diplomas for Academies. 1st. class.	
	Number of days during which each session of the Board lasted.			No. of diplomas for Academies. 1st. class.	
Date of each session of the Board.		TOTAL.	TOTAL.		

D

FORM OF DIPLOMAS FOR ACADEMIES.

We hereby certify that _____ a native of _____ aged _____
residing _____ and belonging to the
Religion, [or Church,] having produced a testimonial
of good morals and religious instruction signed by _____
, and having in a very satisfactory manner
undergone an examination in _____, and
in a satisfactory manner in _____ has received a
diploma of the _____ class, authorizing him to teach French
and English [or one of the two as the case may be] in all the
Academies and Schools in [describe here the territorial jurisdic-
tion of the Board.]

In witness whereof, by order of the members of the Board
_____ we have hereunto affixed
our signatures and the seal of the said Board, this
day of _____ in the year

President.

Secretary.

**FORM OF DIPLOMAS FOR MODEL OR ELEMENTARY
SCHOOLS.**

We hereby certify that _____ a native of _____ aged _____
residing _____ and belonging to the
Religion, [or Church,] having produced a testimonial
of good morals signed by _____ and having
undergone an examination in a very satisfactory manner in
_____, and in a satisfactory manner in _____
has received a diploma of the _____ class
authorizing him to teach French and English [or one of the two
as the case may be] in all Model and Elementary Schools [or in
Elementary Schools only as the case may be] in [describe here
the territorial jurisdiction of the Board.]

In witness whereof, by order of the Board
_____ we have hereunto affixed our hands and the seal of
the said Board, this _____ day of _____ in the
year

President.

Secretary.

E

List of Diplomas granted by the Board of Examiners of
during its session in

DIPLOMAS FOR ACADEMIES.

FIRST CLASS.

A. B. , a native of aged
years, [*State of what Religion.*]

SECOND CLASS.

C. D. , a native of aged
years, [*State of what religion.*]

DIPLOMAS FOR MODEL SCHOOLS.

FIRST CLASS.

A. B. (widow of C. D. *as the case may be,*) a
native of aged years, [*State of what reli-*
gion.] E. F. (1)

SECOND CLASS.

C. D. a native of , aged
years, [*State of what religion.*] E.

DIPLOMAS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

FIRST CLASS.

A. B. (married to C. D. , *as the case may*
be), a native of aged years, [*State of what*
religion.] E.

SECOND CLASS.

C. D. a native of , aged
years, [*State of what religion.*] F.

SCHEDULE F.

PROGRAMME N° 1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

I.

1. What is Grammar ?
2. How many letters are contained in the English Alphabet ?

(1) E. F. shall signify that the diploma is for English and French.
[The names are to be arranged by alphabetical order.]

3. What is a syllable?
4. How are the sounds of syllables represented?
5. What is the series of letters called?
6. How many sorts of letters are there?
7. How many vowels are there?
8. How many sorts of words are there?

II.

9. What is an article?
10. How many articles? What are they?
11. In what sense is a noun taken without an article to limit it?
12. Is *a* used before nouns in both numbers?
13. How is *the* used?
14. In what case is *a* used instead of *an* when the word following begins with a vowel?

III.

15. What is a noun or substantive?
16. What is a proper noun?
17. What is a common noun?

IV.

18. What is number?
19. How many numbers have nouns?
20. How is the plural of nouns generally formed?
21. Are there any nouns used only in the singular?
22. Are there any which have but the plural?
23. Name some nouns which have no plural.
24. Name some nouns which have no singular.

V.

25. How do nouns ending in *s*, *o*, *x*, *ch*, and *sh* form the plural?
26. How would you form the plurals of nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, and in *y* preceded by a consonant?
27. What is meant by gender?
28. How many genders are there? Name them.
29. How many cases have nouns?
30. How is the possessive singular formed?
31. How is the possessive plural formed?

VI.

32. What is an adjective?
33. How many degrees of comparison have adjectives?

34. How do you form the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives of one syllable ?

35. How do you form the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives of many syllables ?

36. Name some adjectives which form the comparative and superlative irregularly.

37. Do all adjectives admit of comparison ?

38. When is the final consonant doubled before adding *er* and *est* ?

39. When is the adjective placed after the noun ?

VII.

40. What is a pronoun ?

41. How many kinds of pronouns are there ?

42. What are the personal pronouns ?

43. What are the three persons ?

44. Decline the personal pronouns ?

VIII.

45. What are the relative pronouns ?

46. How are *who*, *which*, and *that*, applied ?

47. What are the adjective pronouns ?

48. Name some of the possessive and demonstrative pronouns.

49. Name some of the indefinite pronouns.

50. When is *that* a relative pronoun ?

51. When is *that* a demonstrative pronoun ?

IX.

52. What is a verb ?

53. How many kinds of verbs are there ?

54. What does a verb active express ?

55. What does a verb neuter express ?

56. What is a passive verb ?

57. How many *persons* have verbs ?

58. What is meant by the tenses of verbs ?

X.

59. How many tenses have verbs ? Name them.

60. What is meant by mood ?

61. How many moods ? Name them.

62. How many tenses in the imperative ?

63. How is a passive verb formed ?

64. What is an auxiliary verb ?

65. What are the two principal auxiliary verbs ?
66. What is conjugation ?
67. Conjugate the verb *to be*.
68. Conjugate negatively the present and perfect indicative of the verb *to love*.

XII.

69. What is an irregular verb ?
70. How would you distinguish an irregular verb ?
71. Name some of the irregular verbs.
72. What is a defective verb ?

XIII.

73. How can you find the nominative of a verb ?
74. What must a verb agree with in number and person ?
75. How would you form the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs ending in *ss, sh, ch, x, or o* ?
76. How do verbs ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change before the terminations *es, est, eth, and ed* ?
77. What does *will* express in the first person ?

XIV.

78. What is an adverb ?
79. What is an adverb of manner ?
80. What are the adverbs of negation and affirmation ?
81. What are the adverbs of order ?
82. What are the adverbs of place ?
83. What are the adverbs of time ?
84. What are the adverbs of quantity ?

XV.

85. What is a preposition ?
86. Name the principal prepositions.
87. What case does a preposition require after it ?

XVI.

88. What is a conjunction ?
89. What is an interjection ?
90. Name some interjections.

XVII.

91. What are the signs used in punctuation ?
92. Where should the period be placed ?
93. Where is the point of interrogation placed ?

94. Where is the point of exclamation placed ?
95. Where is the colon placed ?
96. Where is the semicolon placed ?
97. For what purpose is the comma used ?

XVIII.

98. What are the signs used in orthography ?
99. For what purpose is the hyphen used ?
100. When is the dash used ?
101. What does the apostrophe denote ?

P R O G R A M M E N° 2.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

I.

1. How many letters are there in the French Alphabet ?
2. How many kinds of letters are there in the French Alphabet ?
3. How many kinds of the letter *h*.
4. Give some words in which *h* is mute.
5. Give some words in which *h* is aspirated ?
6. What is the article in French ?
7. What is called the elided article ? the contracted ?

II.

1. How many genders are there in French ?
2. What purpose do these two genders serve ?
3. How many numbers are there in French ?
4. What is the plural formed from ?
5. How do nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *z* form the plural ?
6. How do nouns ending in *au* and *eu* form the plural ?
7. What is to be said about the plural of the words *aïeul*, *ciel* and *cœur* ?

III.

1. What do you call an adjective which determines a noun ?
2. What do you understand by a demonstrative adjective ? Possessive adjective ? Numeral adjective ? Indefinite adjective ?
3. What do you call an adjective which denotes the quality of a noun ?
4. How many numbers have adjectives ?
5. Are adjectives declinable ?

IV.

1. How many genders have adjectives ?

2. What is the feminine formed from ?
3. How do you form the feminine of adjectives ending in *el*, *et*, *en*, *on*, *ot*, and *eil* ?
4. How do you form the feminine of adjectives ending in *eur* and *eux* ?
5. How do you form the feminine of adjectives ending in *f* ?
6. What is the feminine of adjectives ending in *e* mute ?

V.

1. How many degrees of signification have adjectives ?
2. How many comparatives ?
3. How many superlatives ?
4. Are there adjectives whose comparatives of superiority are formed without the word *plus* ?
5. How do adjectives agree with substantives ?
6. How do they agree if related to two or more singular nouns ?
7. How do they agree with two nouns of different genders ?

VI.

1. How many personal pronouns are there ?
2. What are the forms of the first personal pronoun ?
3. What are the forms of the second personal pronoun ?
4. What are the forms of the third personal pronoun ?
5. What are called demonstrative pronouns ? possessive pronouns ? relative pronouns ? indefinite pronouns ?
6. Give an example of each of these pronouns.

VII.

1. How many leading tenses are there ?
2. What are the other tenses called ?
3. What is the number of moods ?
4. How many tenses in the indicative mood ?
5. What are the tenses formed from the infinitive mood ? from the present participle ? from the past participle ? from the present indicative ? from the past indefinite ?
6. How many tenses in the conditional ?
7. How many tenses in the imperative ?
8. How many tenses in the subjunctive ?

VIII.

1. What are the principal auxiliaries in French ?
2. How is the verb *avoir* an auxiliary ?
3. How many conjugations are there ?
4. How are the conjugations distinguished ?
5. What is a directly transitive or active verb ?

6. What is an indirectly transitive or neuter verb ?
7. What is an intransitive or neuter verb ?

IX.

1. What is a reflexive or pronominal verb ?
2. What is an impersonal verb ?
3. How is the past participle of passive verbs written ?
4. How do verbs agree with their subject ?
5. What is the rule for the participle when accompanied by the auxiliary *avoir* ?
6. What is the rule for the past participle when accompanied by the auxiliary *être* ?
7. What is the rule applicable to the past participle of a reflected verb ?
8. What is the rule for the past participle when a verb is applied impersonally ?
9. What is called a conjunctive form of speech ?

X.

1. For what purpose are dots of suspension used ?
2. What does the cedilla indicate ?
3. When is the acute accent used ?
4. When is the grave accent used ?
5. When is the circumflex accent used ?

PROGRAMME N° 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

I.

1. What is geography ?
2. What is the form of the earth ?
3. What are the cardinal points, and how are they placed on maps ?
4. What is a *sea, river, gulf, lake, spring, mouth of a river, confluent* ?
5. What is an *island, peninsula, isthmus, cape, promontory, mountain, volcano* ?

II.

1. How is America bounded ?
2. Why is America called the New World ?
3. Name the six countries of North America, with their capitals.
4. Name the principal bays of North America.

5. What are the chief rivers of North America, and in what seas do they fall ?

III.

1. What are the principal peninsulas of America ?
2. What are the principal affluents of the Mississippi ?
3. Name the countries of South America, with their capitals.
4. What is the most extensive country in South America ?
5. Name the Great Antilles and their capitals ?

IV.

1. What are the boundaries of Canada ?
2. Name the principal towns of Canada, and say on what river or lake each is situated.
3. What are the principal lakes of Canada ?
4. Name the principal affluents of the St. Lawrence.
5. What are the principal canals and railroads in Canada ?

V.

1. How many districts is Lower Canada divided into ?
2. How is Upper Canada divided ?
3. What are the most important islands of Lower Canada ?
4. What are the staple exports of Lower Canada ?
5. Which is the oldest town in Lower Canada, and which the most populous ?
6. What is the population of Lower Canada ? and of Upper Canada ?

VI.

1. What are the boundaries of Europe ?
2. What are the three great divisions of Europe, and what countries do they contain ?
3. What is the most extensive country in Europe ?
4. What great sea washes the western shores of Europe ?
5. What are the principal straits of Europe ?

VII.

1. What are the chief towns of the British Isles ?
2. What are the principal rivers in the British Islands ?
3. What are the most important rivers and mountains of France ?
4. What are the principal towns of France ?
5. What mountains divide Sweden from Norway ?

VIII.

1. What are the boundaries of Asia ?

2. Name the capitals of China, Japan and Siberia.
3. Name the principal towns of Hindostan.
4. Where is the Bay of Bengal situated?
5. Name the principal mountains of Asia.

IX.

1. What are the boundaries of Africa?
2. Name the principal rivers of Africa.
3. Where is Egypt situated, and what is the name of its capital?
4. What are the states of Barbary?
5. Which is the largest island of Africa?

X.

1. How is Oceania divided?
2. What are the principal islands of the Malay Archipelago?
3. What are the chief towns of Australia?
4. How do you divide Polynesia?
5. To what European Power does Australia belong?

PROGRAMME N° 4.

SACRED HISTORY.

I.

1. Give an account of the creation of the World.
2. Relate the downfall of the first of mankind.
3. What befell the first-born children of Adam and Eve?
4. What were the causes of the Deluge?
5. Give an account of the Deluge to the time when Noah left the Ark.
6. How did Noah's children conduct themselves towards their father?
7. For what purpose was the Tower of Babel commenced, and what resulted from that enterprise?

II.

8. What is said in Scripture about the calling of Abraham and his covenant with God?
9. Give an account of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.
10. How was the fidelity of Abraham tried by the Almighty?
11. Who was the wife, and who were the children of Isaac?
12. How did Esau's hatred of Jacob originate?
13. Relate some details in the life of Jacob from the time of his flight until his return to his brother.

14. Relate the history of Joseph.
15. Relate the history of Job.
16. What befell the Hebrews in Egypt after the death of Joseph ?
17. Relate the history of Moses from his birth till he was sent by the Almighty to deliver his people.

III.

18. How did Moses compel Pharaoh to permit the Israelites to depart from Egypt ?
19. How was the Passover ordained ?
20. Give an account of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt ?
21. What were the most important miracles which the Almighty wrought in the wilderness for the Israelites ?
22. When and in what manner did God give laws to the Israelites ?
23. What tribe were the priests and sacrificers chosen from ?
24. Why were the Israelites condemned to wander 40 years in the wilderness ?
25. Give an account of the revolt of Korah, Dathan, and Abiron.
26. What was the brazen serpent ?
27. Relate the circumstances which attended the death of Moses.

IV.

28. Who was appointed to succeed Moses as leader of the chosen people ?
29. What were the principal miracles which attended the entrance of the Israelites into the Promised Land ?
30. How did Joshua divide the Promised Land ?
31. What was the condition of the Israelites after the death of Joshua ?
32. How did Gideon free the Israelites from their enemies ?
33. What imprudent vow did Jephthah make ?
34. Relate the history of Ruth.
35. Relate the leading circumstances of Samson's life.
36. Relate the leading circumstances in the life of the Prophet Samuel.

V.

37. How was royalty instituted among the Israelites ?
38. What was the behaviour of Saul on the throne, and why was he spurned by the Almighty ?

39. Who was Goliath and how was he killed by David?
40. Give an account of the principal actions of David when king of Israel.
41. How did Solomon distinguish himself when he became king of Israel?
42. Give some details of the construction and consecration of the Temple of Jerusalem.
43. What was the conduct of Solomon towards the close of his reign?
44. What was the reign of Rehoboam, the successor of Solomon, remarkable for?
45. What was the general character of the kings of Israel, and how was the kingdom destroyed?
46. Relate the history of Tobias.
47. Who were the most noted kings of Judea and in what manner did they distinguished themselves?
48. How did Judith save the people of Judea?
49. How did the destruction of the Kingdom of Judea take place?

VI.

50. What was the fate of the Israelites after the destruction of the Kingdom of Judea?
51. What were the principal circumstances in the life of Daniel before the fall of the Assyrian Kingdom?
52. What was the end of the Babylonish captivity?
53. In what manner did God make use of Esther to save the Jews who were left in Persia?
54. Give an account of the circumstances attending the voyage of Alexander the Great to Jerusalem.
55. Under whose dominion did the Jews fall after the death of Alexander the Great?

VII.

56. Give an account of the martyrdom of the old man Eleazar and of the Machabees.
57. What was the end of Antiochus?
58. Relate the chief exploits of Judas Machabæus.
59. What was the condition of Judea from the death of Judas till the accession of Herod?
60. Who was Herod and how came he to be king of Judea?
61. What was the epoch predicted by the prophets for the advent of the Messiah?

PROGRAMME N° 5.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

I.

1. Give an account of the discovery of Canada.
2. What were the principal tribes inhabiting Canada ?
3. Give an account of the first attempts made to colonize Canada before the founding of Quebec in 1608.
4. Give an account of Champlain's expeditions against the Iroquois, and name the place discovered in these expeditions.
5. What was the company called the *Cent Associés* ? What were its privileges and obligations ?
6. Give an account of the capture of Quebec by the English, in 1629.

II.

7. How long did the English remain masters of Canada after taking Quebec in 1629 ?
8. At what time were the Huron missions and the town of Three Rivers founded ?
9. At what time did Champlain die ? Give a sketch of his qualities.
10. When and by whom was Montreal founded ?
11. Relate the manner in which the Hurons were dispersed by the Iroquois.
12. Give an account of the gallant defence of Dollard against the Iroquois.

III.

13. Who was the first bishop of Canada ?
14. What contest had Mgr. Laval with M. d'Avangour ?
15. In what year was the Sovereign Council established, and how was it composed ?
16. What remarkable events occurred in Canada during the year 1665 ?
17. What *Intendant* contributed most to stimulate the progress of the colony ? State the principal facts connected with his administration ?

IV.

18. Give an account of the discovery of the Mississippi.
19. Give some account of M. De Frontenac's administration.
20. Give some account of M. de la Barre's administration.
21. What success attended M. Denonville's expedition against the Iroquois ?

22. Give an account of the Lachine massacre.
23. What was the success of the three expeditions undertaken against New England to avenge the Lachine massacre?
24. Give an account of the siege of Quebec by Phipps in 1690.
25. Relate the chief exploits of d'Iberville.

V.

26. When was the first great treaty of peace with the Iroquois concluded?
27. What were the attempts made by the British colonies to invade Canada in the interval from 1690 to 1711, and what was their success?
28. How far did Britain extend the boundaries of her colonies in 1713?
29. Give an account of the death of Junonville and the defeat of Washington.
30. Give an account of the battle of the Monongahela.
31. Give an account of the defeat of Baron Dieskau.

VI.

32. What were Montcalm's first exploits in Canada?
33. What preparations did England make for the campaign of 1757?
34. What were the successes obtained by the French in 1757?
35. Describe the battle of Carillon.
36. How many men did Britain equip against Canada, and what was the plan of attack for 1757?
37. What was the number of men capable of bearing arms in Canada?
38. What were the exploits of Wolfe previous to the battle of the Plains of Abraham?
39. Give an account of the first battle of the Plains of Abraham.
40. What were the consequences of this battle?
41. Describe the second battle of the Plains of Abraham, in 1760.
42. Relate the circumstances under which the surrender of Montreal took place.
43. Upon what terms was the capitulation signed?

VII.

44. At what period was the possession of Canada guaranteed to Britain?
45. What were the principal stipulations of the capitulation of Quebec?

46. Upon what occasion was Canada invaded by the Americans ?

47. Give an account of the capture of Montreal and Three Rivers by the Americans.

48. Give an account of the siege of Quebec by the Americans.

VIII.

49. At what time did the first Legislative Council meet, and what were the most important laws passed ?

50. Give a sketch of the administration of Haldimand.

51. What were the principal provisions of the constitution granted to Canada in 1791 ?

IX.

52. What circumstances led to the war between Britain and the United States in 1812 ?

53. What was the result of the first military operations of 1812 ?

54. What part of Canada was the theatre of war in 1813 ?

55. What was the result of this campaign ?

56. Give an account of the defeat of the Americans at Chateauguay.

57. What were the consequences of the victory of Chateauguay ?

58. What do you understand by the question of *supplies* ?

X.

59. When was the episcopal seat of Quebec erected into an archbishopric, and who was the first archbishop ?

60. At what time was the project of the Union of the Canadas first presented ?

61. What were the causes of agitation in Lower Canada from 1827 to 1837 ?

62. At what place did violence first break out in 1837 ?

63. What took place at Chambly, St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Eustache ?

64. What events occurred during the same period in Upper Canada ?

65. At what time were the Canadas united ?

66. What are the principal provisions of the Union Act ?

PROGRAMME N° 6.

ART OF TEACHING.

I.

1. What is education ?

2. What is teaching ?

3. What natural talents should a teacher possess ?
4. What should the moral qualities of a teacher be ?
5. What is the end aimed at in teaching ?
6. Explain how education should be at once physical, intellectual and moral.
7. What is the true basis upon which to rest school discipline ?
8. In what manner can a teacher succeed in gaining a knowledge of his pupils' dispositions ?
9. What is the best way to teach children obedience ?

II.

10. What is the *individual* system of teaching ?
11. What is the *simultaneous* system of teaching ?
12. What is the *mutual* system of teaching ?
13. What is the *mixed* or simultaneous-mutual system of teaching ?
14. What are the advantages of the simultaneous and simultaneous-mutual systems over others ?
15. How can a teacher render his lessons attractive to children ?
16. Why is it necessary to arrange the matter taught systematically, even when it is of the most elementary character ?
17. Why must the teacher advance from the *known* to the *unknown* ?
18. In what manner should questions be put to children ?

III.

19. What is the best method to teach children the letters ?
20. What is the best method to teach children how to spell ?
21. What is the best method to teach children to read well ?
22. What is the best method to teach children how to write ?
23. What is the best method to teach children how to cipher ?
24. What is the best method to teach children orthography ?
25. What is the best method to teach children geography ?

IV.

26. What should be the aim of the teacher in distributing rewards and punishments ?
27. What faults deserve most to be punished ?
28. What is most deserving of reward ?
29. What is the duty of a teacher towards parents ?
30. What should be the bearing of teachers towards the civil and religious authorities ?
31. What are the responsibilities of teachers towards the public ?

SCHEDULE G.

PROGRAMME N° 1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

I.

1. What is the etymology of the word *syntax* ?
2. What is *syntax* ?
3. What is a sentence ?
4. What is a simple sentence ?
5. What is a compound sentence ?
6. What are the essential parts of a simple sentence ?
7. What is an *explicative sentence* ? What an *interrogative sentence* ? What an *imperative sentence* ?
8. What is an incidental clause in a sentence ?

II.

1. How many parts is *syntax* divided into ? Name them.
2. What is *concord* ? What is *government* ? What is *position* ?
3. What must a verb agree with in number and person ?
4. When two or more nominatives are connected by *and*, in what number should the verb be ?
5. When two or more singular nominatives are connected by the conjunctions *or* or *nor*, in what number should the verb be ?
6. What must pronouns agree with in number, gender and person ?

III.

1. What must the relative agree with ?
2. Where is the present participle placed when used as an adjective ?
3. Do neuter verbs admit of an objective ?
4. After what kind of verbs is the past participle used ?
5. Is it proper to place a clause of a sentence between the possessive case and the word following ?
6. What do adverbs qualify ?
7. When are two negatives proper in the same sentence ?

IV.

1. What case is governed by prepositions ?
2. Name some conjunctions, or adverbs, which have corresponding conjunctions.
3. When is an ellipsis proper ?
4. How is the definite article used before adverbs ?
5. How are the words *much* and *many* applied ?

V.

1. How are *conversant with* and *conversant in* applied?
2. What is the difference between *reduce under* and *reduce to*?
3. What is the possessive of the pronoun *which*?
4. When should *hither*, *thither* and *whither* be used instead of *here*, *there* and *where*?
5. When a noun stands before the present participle, in what case should it usually be?

VI.

1. Is it proper to use both a noun and pronoun as a nominative to the same verb?
2. Is it proper to use adjectives as adverbs, or adverbs as adjectives?
3. When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, with which should it agree?
4. Has the pronoun *you* always a plural verb when applied to single individuals?
5. When is *who* applied to inferior animals?

VII.

1. What is a defective verb? Name the principal verbs of this class.
2. When should *may* and *might* be used instead of *can* and *could*?
3. Where should the auxiliary generally be placed in a sentence?
4. What is the difference between *into* and *in*?

VIII.

1. What is the difference between *so* and *such*?
2. What is the difference between *taste of* and *taste for*?
3. What is the difference between *disappointed of* and *disappointed in*?
4. What do *that* and *this* refer to when two things are contrasted.

IX.

1. What is the difference between *will* and *shall*?
2. Is it proper to use *from* before *hence*, *thence* and *whence*? Give the exception.
2. Is the infinitive ever used as the nominative to a verb?
4. Name some words and the appropriate prepositions by which they should be followed.
5. What is construction?

X.

1. What is prosody?
2. What is accent?
3. What is quantity?
4. What is emphasis?
5. What is pause in prosody?
6. What is tone in prosody?

PROGRAMME N° 2.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

I.

1. When are the following substantives masculine and when feminine—*aide, aigle, amour, couleur, couple, délice, orgue, foudre*, and *gens*?
2. What is to be remarked with regard to nouns derived from other languages?
3. When are proper nouns declinable and when undeclinable?
4. What are collective nouns? How many kinds?
5. What are compound substantives?

II.

1. How should you form the plural, 1st, when a noun is composed of two nouns; 2ndly, when a noun is composed of two nouns joined by a preposition; 3rdly, when a noun is composed of a noun joined to a verb, adverb, or a preposition?
2. How should you write the plurals of the words *coupe-gorge, crève-cœur, porte-drapeau*, and *casse-cou*? And why should they be so written?
3. When are *du, de, la, and des* employed?
4. When an adjective precedes a noun in what way is the article supplied? Are there any exceptions to this rule?
5. When does the complement of a collective noun (or of an adverb of quantity) require a preposition, and when an article?

III.

1. When is the adjective related to *nous* and *vous* singular?
2. When does an adjective related to several nouns agree with the last only?
3. What is to be remarked with regard to the adjectives *un, demi, excepté*, &c.?
4. Give an example in which *demi* is written in the feminine plural.

IV.

1. What are the numeral adjectives which sometimes take the sign of the plural?
2. When is *même* an adjective, and when an adverb?
3. What rules is *quelque* subject to?
4. When is *tout* an adjective and when an adverb?

V.

1. When are personal pronouns standing for the subject placed after the verb?
2. Is the pronoun *le* declinable when it stands for a noun?
3. Is the same pronoun varied when it represents an adjective or a verb?
4. When *qui* is preceded by a preposition can it be applied to things?

VI.

1. In how many cases is *chacun* followed by *son, sa, ses*?
2. In how many cases is it followed by *leur, leurs*?
3. What is the difference between *l'un l'autre* and *l'un et l'autre*?
4. Are there cases in which *on* may be followed by an attribute feminine or plural? Give an example.

VII.

1. When the subjects are connected by *ni* in what number is the verb?
2. Can a noun or pronoun be governed by several verbs?
3. Are there exceptions to this rule?
4. When is the present used instead of the past?
5. Can a truth belonging to all time be expressed by the imperfect?

VIII.

1. After what kinds of verbs are the tenses of the subjunctive used?
2. When the first verb is in the present or future, in what tense of the subjunctive should the second verb be? Give the exceptions.
3. When the first verb is in the imperfect in what tense of the subjunctive should the second verb be?
4. Give conjunctions which require the indicative, and conjunctions which require the subjunctive.

IX.

1. Is the present participle ever declinable ?
2. How can you distinguish the present participle from the verbal adjective ?
3. Are all active participles varied when preceded by the direct objective ?
4. In what manner do all passive participles agree ?
5. How do all neuter participles agree ?
6. How do all pronominal participles agree ?
7. What is to be said about participles having the pronoun *en* for their objective,—participles followed immediately by the infinitive,—and participles which have *l'* or the adverb *peu* for their objective ?

X.

1. When should the words *avant*, *autour*, and *plus* be used instead of *auparavant*, *alentour*, and *davantage* ?
2. In how many ways is *plutôt* written ?
3. What is the difference between *avant* and *devant* ?
4. What is the difference between *quand* and *quant* ?
5. Can *voici* and *voilà* be used indifferently ?
6. What is the difference between *quoique* and *quoi que* ?
7. Name the signs of punctuation and explain their use.

PROGRAMME N° 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

I.

1. What are the *equator*, *meridians*, *tropics*, and *polar circles* ?
2. How many zones are there, and how are they called ?
3. What are degrees of latitude and longitude ?
4. What is the number of degrees contained between the poles ?
5. What distance from the poles are the polar circles ?
6. How can you find—1st, the latitude and longitude of a place; and 2ndly, a place, the latitude and longitude of which is given ?
7. How can you find the difference of latitude, longitude, and time, between two places ?

II.

1. How many parts is the globe divided into ?
2. How many principal races of men are there ?
3. What are the principal religions ?

4. How many open seas are there? What are their names?
5. What are the seas formed by the Great Ocean?
6. Name the four largest towns of the globe and their respective populations.
7. What is the approximate population of the globe?

III.

1. Point out the limits, extent and principal divisions of America.
2. What are the principal straits of America?
3. What are the gulfs and principal bays of America?
4. What are the principal rivers of America and where do they fall?
5. Point out the principal lakes of America.
6. What are the principal mountain chains of America?
7. What are the most important islands of America?

IV.

1. How many countries is North America divided into?
2. Give some particulars of the climate and productions of North America.
3. What are the boundaries and principal divisions of Canada?
4. What are the most elevated points in Canada?
5. Name the principal canals of Canada.
6. What are the rivers and most important islands of Canada?
7. Give particulars of the productions and commerce of Canada.

V.

1. What are the chief towns of Canada?
2. What is the population of Upper Canada? What of Lower Canada?
3. Give the boundaries, the names of the capitals, and the population of New Brunswick, and of Nova Scotia.
4. Give the boundaries of the American Union.
5. What is the population of the American Union? Give the names of the States, with their capitals.
6. What are the chief towns of the United States?
7. Define the system of Government in the United States.
8. Give some particulars respecting the commerce of the United States.
9. What are the boundaries of Mexico?—its capital?—its population?
10. Define the position of Russian America, New Britain and Central America.

VI.

1. How is South America bounded ?
2. Name the chief states of South America.
3. How is Columbia divided ?
4. Name the chief countries of South America and their capitals.
5. Where is Chili situated ?
6. Give particulars of the climate and productions of South America.
7. What is the more common form of government in South America ?

VII.

1. What are the boundaries of Europe ?
2. Name the chief islands and peninsulas of Europe.
3. What are the inland seas of Europe ?
4. What are the principal rivers of Europe, and what countries do they drain ?
5. Point out the principal mountain ranges and their directions.
6. How are most of the states of Europe governed ?
7. Give the boundaries, capitals, and population of the states of Northern Europe.
8. Give the boundaries, capitals, and population of the states of Central Europe.
9. Give the boundaries, capitals, and population of the states of Southern Europe.

VIII.

1. What are the British Isles ?
2. Give some particulars of the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain.
3. Name the chief towns of the British Islands.
4. Describe the climate and productions of France.
5. What are the chief towns of France ?
6. What is the most mountainous country of Europe ?

IX.

1. Give the boundaries and divisions of Asia.
2. Where are the principal volcanoes situated ?
3. What are the principal mountain ranges of Asia ?
4. Name the chief rivers of Asia. What countries do they drain ?
5. Name the most populous empire of Asia, its boundaries, and its capital.
6. Point out the British possessions in Asia.

X.

1. What are the boundaries and divisions of Africa ?
2. Name the principal mountains.
3. What strait separates Europe from Africa ?
4. Where does the Nile empty itself ?
5. What is the physical aspect of Africa ?

XI

1. What is Oceania ?
2. Give the principal divisions of Oceania.
3. Give some particulars of the climate and productions of Oceania.
4. What are the principal European possessions in Oceania ?
5. Name the chief towns of Australia.

P R O G R A M M E N° 4.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I.

1. By what people were the British Isles originally occupied ?
2. Why did the Romans give the name of Albion to Britain ?
3. How long was Britain under the dominion of the Romans ?
4. What people ruled Britain immediately after the Romans ?
5. What country did the Anglo-Saxons originally come from ?

II.

1. What were the kingdoms founded by the Saxons ?
2. What were the kingdoms founded by the Angles ?
3. What is called the Heptarchy ?
4. Who was the king that established his authority over the entire Heptarchy ?
5. Give a sketch of the reign of Alfred the Great.

III.

1. Name some of the kings of the Saxon dynasty.
2. Where was the battle of Hastings fought and who was the victor ?
3. Give a sketch of the life of William the Conqueror.
4. Who were the Norman kings ?
5. How and when did William Rufus die ?
6. What were the results of the battle of Tinchebrai ?

IV.

1. Name the principal Plantagenet kings, properly so called.

2. Who was Henry II?
3. How did the dispute between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket end?
4. Give some particulars of the life and exploits of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.
5. What was the occasion of the quarrel between John and the Pope?

V.

1. What are the Statutes of the University of Oxford?
2. What is the origin of the title of PRINCE OF WALES given to the eldest son of the Sovereign?
3. How and in what year did Edward II. die?
4. Upon what did Edward III. rest his claim to the Crown of France?
5. Where and by whom was John II., king of France, made prisoner?

VI.

1. What was the name of the Welsh chieftan who for a time successfully opposed Henry IV?
2. In whose reign, and in what year, was the battle of Agincourt fought, and who were the victors?
3. What were the terms of the treaty of Troyes?
4. What contest is known as the War of the Roses? What were the principal events of the war?

VII.

1. Name the kings of the house of Tudor.
2. What did Ireland become under Henry VII.?
3. In what year did Henry VIII. ascend the throne?
4. Relate the principal incidents of the reign of Henry VIII.
5. In what reign was Calais restored to France?

VIII.

1. By whom and in what reign was the Protestant faith established in Scotland?
2. What treatment did Mary Stuart receive at the hands of Elizabeth?
3. What was the Armada,—and what became of it?
4. Why was Essex beheaded?
5. In what year did the death of Elizabeth take place?

IX.

1. Name the kings of the dynasty of the Stuarts.

2. What was James I. before his accession to the throne of England?
3. How and in what year did Charles I. die?
4. How did Cromwell treat the Irish?
5. By whom was James II. dethroned?

X.

1. In whose reign and in what year was the peace of Ryswick concluded?
2. What general was entrusted with the conduct of the war under Queen Anne?
3. In what year was the treaty of Utrecht signed?
4. What advantages were secured to Britain by this treaty?
5. What was the most important event of the reign of Anne with regard to Scotland?

XI.

1. Name the British sovereigns of the house of Brunswick.
2. What was the conduct of George I. towards Ireland?
3. Name the two statesmen who contended for power under George II.
4. In what reign was Canada ceded to Britain?
5. Give a sketch of the American Revolutionary War.

XII.

1. Why was the Prince of Wales appointed Regent?
2. What were the terms of the peace of Amiens?
3. In what struggle was Great Britain engaged against France during the reign of George III?
4. Under what monarch, and in what year, was the battle of Navarino fought, and who were the victors?
5. Under whose administration and in what year were the R. Catholics emancipated?
6. At what age and in what year did Queen Victoria ascend the throne?
7. What principal wars have been waged by Great Britain during Queen Victoria's reign? What were the theatres of these wars?

PROGRAMME N° 5.

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

I.

1. Who were the first inhabitants of Gaul, and from what country did they come?

2. What was the religion of the Gauls ?
3. By whom were the Gauls subdued ?
4. Who were the first apostles of the Gauls ?
5. How many different tribes were there among the Gauls after the great invasions ?

II.

1. By what Prince was the first dynasty founded ?
2. In what reign and year, and against whom, was the battle of Châlons, on the Marne, fought ?
3. In what year did Clodwig or Clovis, ascend the throne ?
4. What were the most remarkable events in the reign of Clovis ?
5. How did Clovis divide his kingdom ?

III.

1. What was the fate of the children of Clodomir ?
2. In what manner did Clotaire I. punish Chramne, his eldest son ?
3. What was the origin of the contest between Brunehild and Fredegonda ?
4. Who were called Mayors of the Palace ?
5. In what year was the battle of Testry fought, and what were its results ?

IV.

1. Who was the first king of the Carolingian line ?
2. In what year did Charlemagne begin his reign ?
3. Against what nations were the principal wars of Charlemagne waged ?
4. By what Pope, and in what year, was Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West ?
5. What is meant by *Capitularies* ?

V.

1. During what reign did the Normans ascend the Loire and Seine the first time ?
2. Who were the defenders of Paris when that city was besieged by the Normans ?
3. What is meant by the *feudal system* ?
4. When and in what year did the death of Charles the Simple take place ?
5. Who was the last king of the Carolingian dynasty ?

VI.

1. What is known as the *Truce of God* ?

2. Give an account of the first Crusade.
3. What were the consequences of the repudiation of Elconor by Louis VII?
4. Who were the Albigenses?
5. What results had the battle of Bouvines?

VII.

1. How was France ruled during the minority of St. Louis?
2. Against what English monarch did St. Louis wage war?
3. Give an account of the crusades undertaken by St. Louis.
4. In what reign did the massacre known as the *Sicilian Vespers* take place?
5. Who were the Templars, and to what punishment were they condemned?

VIII.

1. By virtue of what law did Philip VI. ascend the throne?
2. When, and by whom, were the battles of Sluys and Cressy won?
3. Where did the death of John the Good occur?
4. When, and by whom, was the battle of Agincourt won?
5. Give some account of Joan of Arc and of her career.

IX.

1. What was the *Ligue du bien public*?
2. What monarch deserved the name of *Father of the People*?
3. How and when did Henry IV. die?
4. What was the *Edict of Nantes*?
5. In what reign was Richelieu minister? Give an account of his administration.

X.

1. At what age, and in what year, did Louis XIV. ascend the throne?
2. Who was prime minister during the Regency?
3. What were the causes of the dissensions of the Fronde?
4. In what year was the treaty of Nimeguen signed, and what conquests did it secure to France?
5. What was the League of Augsburg, and on what occasion was it formed?
6. Give an account of the war of the Spanish succession.
7. Who was intrusted with the government after the death of Louis the Fourteenth?
8. What authors have rendered this reign illustrious?

XI.

1. What were the principal events of the Seven Years' War?
2. Who was the successor of Louis XV?
3. What part did France take in the American War of Independence?
4. In what year were the States-General convoked?
5. What were the most important acts passed by the Constituent Assembly?
6. When and how did Louis XVI. die?
7. What was the Reign of Terror?
8. In what year and where was Napoleon Bonaparte born?

XII.

1. What treaty was signed after the first Italian campaign?
2. What remarkable battle terminated the second Italian campaign?
3. What pope crowned Napoleon?
4. What were the limits of the empire under Napoleon?
5. In what year did the death of Napoleon take place?
6. Who were the two last kings of the elder branch of the house of Bourbon?
7. How was Louis-Philippe called to the throne, and in what manner was he deposed?
8. How many years did the second Republic continue?
9. What success attended the wars undertaken by Louis-Napoleon?

PROGRAMME N° 6.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

I.

Fabulous and uncertain ages.

1. What is known about the history of the Egyptians from the foundation of their empire to the conquests of Sesostris?
2. By whom was the Assyrian Empire founded?
3. How long did the Assyrian Empire continue and what was its extent?
4. What were the most noted cities of the Assyrian Empire?
5. How was the Assyrian Empire destroyed?
6. What kingdoms sprung out of the ruins of the Assyrian Empire?
7. What is known of the history of Greece before the siege of Troy?

II.

Historical times.—From 800 to 600 B. C.

8. Give a sketch of the history of Egypt from the time of Sesostries to that of Necho.
9. What is the reign of Necho remarkable for ?
10. Under whom were the empires of Babylon and Nineveh united ?
11. Relate the history of Nabuchadnezzar II.
12. How did Balthazar perish ?
13. What were the four great republics of Greece, and by whom were they founded ?
14. What was the form of government of each of the Greek Republics ?
15. Who were the most celebrated lawgivers of Greece ?
16. Give an account of the founding of Rome.

III.

From 600 to 400 B. C.

17. By whom was the Persian Empire founded ?
18. What was the extent of the Persian Empire ?
19. What were the chief cities of the Persian Empire ?
20. How long did the Persian Empire last ?
21. What was the condition of Egypt under the Persians ?
22. Give an account of the expedition undertaken by Darius against the Greeks.
23. Give an account of Xerxes' expedition against the Greeks.
24. Who among the Greeks won imperishable laurels in the Persian war ?
25. What was the origin of the Peloponnesian war ?
26. What were the most important events of that war, and who fought with the greatest distinction ?
27. How would you characterize each reign of the Kings of Rome ?
28. When and how was Rome formed into a republic ?
29. Give an outline of the history of Rome to the invasion of the Gauls.

IV.

From 400 to 200 B. C.

30. Describe the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks.
31. What relations existed between the Greek Republics after the Peloponnesian war ?
32. Who subjected Greece to his dominion ?
33. By what orator were the plans of Philip long thwarted ?

34. By whom was the Macedonian Kingdom founded, and how long did it exist?
35. What was the extent of that empire?
36. What great victories did Alexander achieve?
37. What faults is he reproached with?
38. At what age did he die?
39. What were the quarrels between Alexander's lieutenants?
40. Name the principal kingdoms which succeeded to the Macedonian monarchy.
41. Give an account of the taking of Rome by the Gauls.
42. How long did the war against the Samnites last, and by what great events was it marked?
43. How long did the first Punic war last, and by what great events was it marked?

V.

From 200 B. C. to A. D.

44. What victories did Hannibal win over the Romans at the commencement of the second Punic war?
45. What success attended the Romans after the battle of Cannæ, and how did the second war terminate?
46. About what epoch may the Romans be considered to have made themselves complete masters of Italy?
47. How did the Romans succeed in making themselves masters of the known world?
48. What were the causes of the third Punic war, and how did it end?
49. Give a sketch of the history of Rome from the third Punic war to the first civil war.
50. What were the principal events of the first and second civil wars, and by what results were they attended?
51. Give some particulars of the life of Julius Cæsar.
52. What were the events that brought about the downfall of the Roman Republic?
53. By whom was the Roman Empire founded?

VI.

From 1 to 400 A. D.

54. When did the Redeemer come into the world?
55. What characterized the reigns of the emperors during the first and second centuries?
56. What persecutions distracted the Church?
57. By what means did the emperors generally succeed to the throne?

58. What great event marks the history of the empire in the fourth century ?
59. How long did the Roman Empire continue in existence ?
60. What two empires succeeded the old Empire of Rome ?
61. When and how was the Western Empire destroyed ?
62. What were the limits of the Eastern Empire, and how long did it last ?

VII.

From 400 to 500 A. D.

63. What is meant by the invasion of the barbarians, and at what time did it commence ?
64. Of what tribes or nations did the barbarians principally consist, and what were their origins, physical traits and morals ?
65. Give an account of the invasion of the Goths, Visigoths, and Ostrogoths.
66. Give an account of the invasion of the Huns.
67. Give an account of the invasion of the Vandals, Sueves, and Burgundians.
68. Give an account of the invasion of the Saracens.
69. Who were the barbarians that invaded Gaul and founded the French monarchy ?
70. Who was the founder of the Merovingian dynasty ? From whom does it derive its name ? Who was the greatest warrior of this line ?
71. What were the most remarkable events in the reign of Clovis ?

VIII.

From 500 to 900 A. D.

72. What is meant by the Heptarchy, and how long did it last ?
73. Who was the founder of the Carolingian dynasty, and how long did it last ? Who was the hero of this line ?
74. Give a condensed account of the government of Charlemagne, and point out the peoples against whom he waged war.
75. What was the extent of the second Western Empire, and by what states was it succeeded ?
76. In what condition were learning and the sciences in the interval between the fifth and tenth centuries ?

IX.

From 900 to 1300 A. D.

77. Give an account of the invasion of the Danes and Normans.

78. Give a summary of the history of England from the end of the Heptarchy to the battle of Hastings.

79. Give a summary of the history of Germany to the end of the reign of Otho the Great.

80. What were the quarrels of the *investitures*, and by what events were they marked?

81. What states began to appear in the North of Europe in the eleventh century?

82. What did the feudal system consist in, and how long did it continue?

83. Who were the most prominent princes of the Capetian line?

84. What were the Crusades?—Their cause and consequences?

85. What was the number of Crusades? Give some account of each.

X.

From 1300 to 1600 A. D.

86. What were the wars between France and England under the Valois? What their causes, chief events and consequences?

87. What great inventions and discoveries mark the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

88. Give a synopsis of the history of the kingdom of Spain from its foundation to the middle of the fifteenth century.

89. To what condition were Italy and Germany brought by the quarrels about the right of investiture?

90. Give an account of the religious contentions which agitated Europe from the Lutheran Reformation to the Reformation under Henry VIII. inclusive.

91. What were the leading events in the contest between Francis I. and Charles V?

92. What were the main incidents attending the religious wars in France, and by whom was peace restored?

93. What families occupied the throne of England till the close of the reign of James II?

94. How did royal authority struggle against the tide of Reformation in England?

95. What was the Thirty Years' War? What were its main incidents?

XI.

From 1600 to 1800 A. D.

96. What was the condition of Europe, and what were the limits of the different states, in 1661? (Decline of Spain, of Italy, and of the Empire. Dissensions in England. The power of Holland.)

97. What was the extent of the French monarchy in 1668?
98. What wars had Louis XIV. to sustain against the rest of Europe from 1672 to 1713?
99. Is there anything remarkable in the history of Sweden from the final separation of Norway to the death of Charles XII?
100. Who were the most distinguished sovereigns of Russia?
101. What was the naval and colonial power of England in the eighteenth century?
102. What were England's conquests and losses in America?
103. What brought about the French Revolution?
104. What were the principal events of the French Revolution?
105. How was order restored in France?
106. Give a sketch of the reign of Napoleon I.

PROGRAMME N° 7.

COMPOSITION.

I.

1. What is *composition*?
2. Of what utility is the cultivation of belles-lettres?
3. What is style?
4. What is the first requisite in the art of writing?
5. How many different properties belong to style?

II.

1. What constitutes the common properties of style, and how are these common properties called?
2. What is *clearness*, and what causes tend to obscurity in the expression of thought?
3. What is essential to *purity* of style? What are *barbarisms* and *solecisms*?
4. What is *propriety* in style? Can a synonyme, in the strict sense of the word, be said to exist?
5. What is a *concise* style? What is *prolixity*?

III.

1. What is a *plain* style? What is *affectation*?
2. Define *taste*. — What are its elements and characteristics?
3. What is an *elegant* style?
4. What is a *florid* style?
5. What is *harmony*?

IV.

1. What are the *particular properties* of style?

2. How many *kinds* of style can you distinguish ?
3. What is a *simple* style, and to what subjects is it most suited ?
4. What properties should a simple style possess ?

V.

1. What is *artlessness* ? Is an artless style ever feigned in the authors ?
2. In whose works have you found the most natural imitation of artlessness ?
3. What is *ingenuity* ?
4. What is called the *neat* style, and to what subjects is it suited ?
5. What are the *essential* properties of the neat style ?

VI.

1. What is *sublimity* of style, and to what class of composition is it suited ?
2. What are the properties necessary to constitute a sublime style ?

VII.

1. How many kinds of the sublime do you distinguish ?
2. What is *sublime imagery* ?
3. What difference is there between *sublimity* in the abstract and *sublimity of style* ? Give an example.
4. When is sublimity in the sentiment ?

VIII.

1. What is a *neologism* ?
2. What is an *epithet*, and what effect must all epithets have ?
3. How many acceptations can words have ?
4. What is called a *figure* ?
5. How many kinds of *figures* are there ?
6. What figures of speech are termed *grammatical figures* ?
7. What are the *figures of rhetoric* ?
8. What is understood by *tropes* ?

IX.

1. What is *exposition*, and what attainments are necessary to success ?
2. What is *description* ? How many *kinds* of *description* do you distinguish ?
3. What is *narration* ? What are the properties of *narration* ?
4. What does *narration* comprise ?

5. How many *kinds of narration* can you enumerate?

X.

1. What is the *epistolary* style?
2. What is a *letter*, and what are its essential characteristics?
3. Would you write a letter as if you were speaking?
4. What are the properties of the epistolary style?
5. Name some of the writers who have left the best models of this style.

PROGRAMME N° 8.

GEOMETRY.

I.

1. Define Geometry,—a line, point, and the different kinds of lines.
2. Define the circumference, superficies and divisions of a circle.
3. Radius, diameter, chord, arc, secant and tangent.
4. Angles, in general; right, acute, and obtuse angles; bisection of an angle.
5. Adjacent angles; complement and supplement of an angle.
6. The sum of two adjacent angles; of all angles contained within a right angle.
7. Contiguous angles, inscribed angles, angles of segments.
8. Measurement of contiguous angles, inscribed angles and angles of segments, with demonstrations.
9. Define perpendicular, oblique, vertical and horizontal lines.
10. Erect a perpendicular.
11. Define parallel lines and secants. Draw a parallel line.
12. Divide a given finite right line into any proposed number of equal parts.
13. Define superficies in general; curved, concave and convex superficies.

II.

14. Define a triangle; sides of a triangle; different kinds of triangles; altitude and base of a triangle.
15. Demonstrate that the three sides of every triangle taken together are equal to two right angles.
16. Demonstrate that the sides of a triangle opposed to equal angles are also equal.

17. Define a quadrangle ; different kinds of quadrangles ; altitude and diagonal of a quadrangle.

18. Define a polygon ; regular polygon ; inscribed and described regular polygon ; centre, radius, apotome and angles of a regular polygon.

19. Give the sum of the sides of an inscribed hexagon, with demonstration.

20. Define proportional quantities ; mean, first and third proportionals of these quantities.

21. Demonstrate that two parallel right lines will cut an angle proportionally.

22. Define similar triangles.

23. Define homologous sides,—homologous vertices.

III.

24. Find a mean proportional between two given right lines.

25. Find a third proportional to two given right lines.

26. Find a fourth proportional to three given right lines.

27. Divide a right line in extreme and mean ratio.

28. Prove that the circumferences of circles are in proportion to each other as their diameters.

29. Demonstrate that parallelograms and triangles, having two equal angles, are to each other as the rectangles of the sides which are about those angles.

30. Show that in a right-angled triangle, a perpendicular from the right angle is a mean proportional between the segments of the hypotenuse.

31. Demonstrate that the right angle of a rectangular triangle is equal to the two other angles of the same triangle.

32. Find the superficies of a rectangle, square, parallelogram, and of a lozenge.

33. Find the superficies of a triangle, trapezium, and of a regular and irregular polygon ; with demonstrations.

34. Define the terms *sector*, *segment*, and *arc of a circle*.

35. Find the superficies of a circle.

36. Find the superficies of a sector and segment.

37. Demonstrate that similar polygons are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides.

IV.

38. Define a solid ; polyhedron ; planes and edges of a polyhedron ; regular and irregular polyhedron ; solid angle. Name the regular polyhedrons.

39. Define a prism ; right and oblique prisms, altitude of a

prism ; parallelepiped ; regular and irregular pyramids ; frustum of a pyramid.

40. Define a right and an oblique cylinder ; axis of a cylinder.

41. Define a right and an oblique cone ; axis of a cone ; frustum of a cone.

42. Define a sphere ; radius and diameter of a sphere ; great and small circles of a sphere.

43. Define a zone ; segment of a sphere ; sector of a sphere, and spherical angle.

44. Method of finding the superficies of cubes, of right and oblique prisms, and of right and oblique cylinders.

45. Method of finding the superficies of the sides of regular and irregular pyramids and of right and oblique cones.

46. Method of finding the superficies of the sides of the frustum of a regular pyramid, and of the frustum of a right cone.

47. Method of finding the superficies of a sphere, and segment of a sphere.

48. Method of finding the superficies of a spherical ungula.

49. Method of finding the contents of rectangular and other parallelepipeds, of right and oblique cubes and prisms.

50. Method of finding the contents of right and oblique cylinders.

51. To find the contents of any pyramid, knowing the proportions of two homologous sides of its frustum.

52. Method of finding the contents of the frustum of a rectangular pyramid, and of the frustum of a triangular prism.

53. Method of finding the contents of right and oblique cones, and of the frustum of a cone.

54. Method of finding the contents of a sphere, and spherical zone.

PROGRAMME N° 9 .

ALGEBRA.

I.

1. What is algebra ?
2. Why are figures and quantities represented by letters ?
3. What are algebraic signs and what do they express ?
4. What is a *coefficient* ? What is an *exponent* ?
5. Show the difference or similarity existing between the quantities a , $2a$, a^2 , \sqrt{a} ,—giving to a a known value.
6. What are *rational quantities* ? What are *irrational quantities* ?

7. What are *positive quantities*? What are *negative quantities*?
8. What is a *monomial*? What is a *binomial*? What are *multinomials*?
9. How is addition performed in algebra?
10. How is subtraction performed in algebra?
11. How would you multiply monomials?
12. How would you multiply polynomials?
13. What is the rule for the signs in multiplication?
14. How is the division of monomials performed?
15. What is the value of a^0 and a^2 ?
16. How is the division of multinomials performed?
17. What is the rule for the signs in division?
18. Do algebraic fractions offer particular cases?

III.

19. How is any required power obtained from a whole or fractional monomial?
20. What is the rule for the signs?
21. How is the square of binomial and multinomial quantities obtained?
22. Raise a given quantity to its square by means of the formula $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.
23. How is the square root of a monomial extracted?
24. How is the square root of a multinomial extracted?
25. How would you obtain the cube of monomial and multinomial quantities?

IV.

26. What is equality? What is an identical proposition? What is an equation?
27. What is the *unknown quantity* of an equation? What is a *simple* equation? What is a *quadratic* equation?
28. Prove that the *members* of an equation may be augmented or diminished by a like quantity without altering the value of the unknown quantities.
29. What rule is to be observed in *transposing* terms?
30. Prove that without altering the value of the unknown quantities, the two members of an equation may be divided, or multiplied, by a like quantity, provided that this is independent of the unknown quantities.
31. How would you clear an equation of fractions?
32. What is the rule to solve a simple equation containing one unknown quantity?

33. What is the rule to solve two simple equations containing two unknown quantities ?

34. What is the difference between the methods of *elimination by comparison, substitution, and reduction* ?

35. What is the rule for solving any number of simple equations with an equal number of unknown quantities ?

PROGRAMME N° 10.

SACRED HISTORY.

[This Programme is the same as that contained in Schedule F.]

PROGRAMME N° 11.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

I.

1. Into how many tribes would you class the Indians inhabiting Canada at the time of its discovery ?

2. In what part of Canada did the Algonquins dwell ?

3. How many tribes were the Algonquins divided into, and where did each of these tribes dwell ?

4. What territory did the Iroquois occupy, and how many tribes were they divided into ?

5. What was the country of the Hurons ?

6. What were the moral endowments of the aborigines ?

7. What were their physical characteristics ?

8. What were their chief occupations ?

9. How did the Indians make war ?

10. What were the ceremonies gone through when peace was concluded ?

11. What form of government prevailed among the Indians ?

12. What was their religion ?

13. What were the funeral rites of the Hurons ?

14. Did the Indians possess any knowledge of written language or characters ?

II.

15. How far into the interior did Cartier penetrate during his first voyage ?

16. How was Cartier received at Stadacona on his second voyage ?

17. Give an account of Cartier's visit to Hochelaga ?

18. What accident occurred to Cartier during the winter ?

19. In what year did he return to France ?
20. What fault did Cartier commit on leaving the St. Lawrence ?
21. When and by whom were the first attempts made at colonization, and what was their success ?
22. What was the issue of the enterprise of M. de LaRoche ?
23. Was any attempt made by France to colonize the country in the interval between 1578 and 1608 ?

III.

24. Give an account of the founding of Port Royal.
25. When did Champlain lay the foundation of Quebec ?
26. What part did Champlain take in the war between the Indians ?
27. What places did Champlain discover in his first expedition against the Iroquois ?
28. What success attended the first expedition against the Iroquois ?
29. What success attended the second expedition against the Iroquois ?
30. What place did Champlain reach in 1613 ?

IV.

31. What were the viceroys of Canada ? Name some of the more prominent.
32. When did the first missionaries arrive in Canada ?
33. What was the first Indian mission established by the Recollets ?
34. What tracts of country did Champlain march through when on his third expedition against the Iroquois ?
35. What success attended the third expedition against the Iroquois ?
36. What progress did the colony of Quebec make previous to 1627 ?
37. In what did the views of Champlain differ from those entertained by the Society of Merchants ?
38. When was the society of the Hundred Partners formed ? What were its privileges and obligations ?
39. What events followed the declaration of war between England and France in 1628 ?
40. Give an account of the surrender of Quebec to the British in 1629.

V.

41. How long did the British keep possession of Canada ?

42. What important events occurred from 1632 to the death of Champlain ?

43. What qualities did Champlain possess ?

44. Give a short account of the missions founded by the Jesuits among the Hurons before the beginning of the war with the Iroquois.

45. Name the most important events that occurred from the death of Champlain until the founding of Montreal.

46. Give an account of the founding of Montreal.

47. What was the population of Canada about the year 1645 ?

48. What was the commercial freedom granted the inhabitants in 1645 ?

49. What were the functions of the Council of Quebec, and how was it composed ?

50. Were the French exposed to the attacks of the Iroquois previous to 1653 ?

VI.

51. Who was the first missionary that fell a victim to the hatred of the Iroquois ?

52. Give an account of the dispersion of the Hurons by the Iroquois.

53. What did the Iroquois do after vanquishing the Hurons ?

54. What was the duration of the peace concluded with the Iroquois in 1653 ?

55. Give an account of the gallant defence made by Dolard and his companions against the Iroquois.

56. What was the condition of the colony in 1662 ?

57. Give an outline of the most important events that occurred in Acadia from 1608 to 1613.

VII.

58. Who was the first bishop of the colony, and when did his arrival take place ?

59. What were the difficulties between the bishop and M. d'Avangour ?

60. What was the system adopted for the maintenance of the clergy ?

61. When was the Seminary of Quebec founded ?

62. At what time and by whom were the principal religious communities founded ?

63. When was the *Conseil Souverain* established, and what were its functions ?

64. What was the first municipal organization ?

65. Give a short account of the administration of M. de Mésy.

66. By whom was M. de Mésy succeeded?

VIII.

67. Who were the functionaries that accompanied M. de Courcelle to Canada?

68. What did M. de Tracy on his arrival in the colony?

69. What was the order of the Court with regard to the Iroquois?

70. Give an account of Tracy's expedition against the Iroquois.

71. What were the efforts of M. Talon to insure the progress of the colony?

72. To what extreme northern and southern points did the missionaries and French *voyageurs* penetrate in 1672?

73. What were the nations unknown to Champlain that the missionaries and *voyageurs* discovered in the West?

74. Give an account of the discovery of the Mississippi.

75. When and by whom was Cataraqui (now Kingston) founded?

76. By whom was M. de Courcelle succeeded?

IX.

77. Give a short account of the first administrations of M. de Frontenac.

78. By whom was de Frontenac succeeded in 1682?

79. Give a short account of the administration of M. de la Barre.

80. Why was de la Barre destituted, and who replaced him?

81. Give an account of de Denonville's expedition against the Iroquois.

82. How did *Le Rat* succeed in preventing the French and Iroquois from making peace?

83. Give an account of the massacre at Lachine.

84. By whom was M. de Denonville replaced?

85. What was M. de Callière's scheme to put a stop to the incursions of the Iroquois, and what was its success?

86. What contest took place between the English and French in Hudson's Bay?

87. Give an account of Troye's expedition to Hudson's Bay in 1686.

88. Give an account of Iberville's exploits in Hudson's Bay.

X.

89. What success attended the three expeditions directed by Frontenac?

90. What course did the British Colonies determine to adopt

when they found their territory laid waste by the incursions of the French ?

91. What were the first military operations of Sir William Phipps ?

92. Give an account of the siege of Quebec by Phipps.

93. What happened the fleet under Phipps in his retreat from Quebec ?

94. How were Canada and the British Colonies affected by the results of this war ?

95. What success attended the second attempt to conquer Canada ?

96. What success did the Iroquois meet with in the incursions they made between 1689 and 1693 ?

97. What success attended Frontenac's expedition against the Iroquois ?

98. Give an account of Iberville's exploits in Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland.

99. When did the death of de Frontenac take place ? Give a sketch of his character.

100. What were the ceremonies performed upon the occasion of signing the great treaty of peace with the Iroquois ?

XI.

101. Give a short account of the settlement of Louisiana before the death of Iberville.

102. How was the settlement of Detroit commenced ?

103. What was the third plan of attack against Canada, and with what success was it attended ? (War of the Spanish succession.)

104. What was the fourth plan of attack against Canada ? (1711)—What success did it meet with ?

105. How did France seek to repair the loss of Acadia, ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht ?

106. Give a short account of the administration of M. de Vaudreuil.

107. When did the death of Vaudreuil take place, and by whom was he succeeded ?

108. What were the claims of Great Britain with regard to the valley of the St. Lawrence and of the Mississippi ?

109. What events of importance transpired between 1725 and 1744 ?

110. Give an account of the discovery of the Rocky Mountains.

XII.

111. What was the cause that led to the war of 1744 ?

112. What steps did the Government of the colony take for its defence ?
113. What led to the fall of Louisburg, and by what consequences was this event followed ?
114. What disasters awaited d'Anville's expedition ?
115. What warlike preparations did M. de la Jonquiere make ?
116. Give an account of the death of Junonville and the surrender of Washington to Villiers.
117. What was the fifth plan for the attack on Canada (1755) ?
118. What was the relative strength in fighting men of the British and the French ?
119. Give particulars of the dispersion of the Acadians.
120. Give an account of the fight on the Monongahela.
121. Give particulars of the defeat of general Dieskau.
122. What were the results of the campaign of 1755 ?
123. How many men had Britain and France under arms in 1756 ?
125. Give an account of the capture of Fort William Henry.
126. Give an account of the battle at Carillon.
127. What was the condition of the country after 1755 ?

XIII.

128. What plan did the English adopt for the campaign of 1759 ?
129. How many fighting men had the British ? What was the population, and what the number of armed men in Canada ?
130. What were the first achievements of Wolfe at Quebec ?
131. To what side did victory incline at Montmorency ?

XIV.

132. Give particulars of the first battle on the Heights of Abraham.
133. What were the consequences of the first battle on the Heights of Abraham ?
134. How was the news of the conquest of Canada received in England ?
135. Whither did the French withdraw after the capitulation of Quebec ?
136. Give an account of the second battle on the Plains of Abraham.
137. What was the result of this battle ?
138. Give particulars of the surrender of Montreal.
139. What were the principal conditions of the capitulation ?

XV.

140. What was the aspect of the country when peace was restored ?

141. When was the possession of Canada finally assured to Britain ?

142. What civil and political changes did Great Britain make in her new possessions ?

143. Give a view of the administration of the colony till 1775.

144. What were the principal conditions of the capitulation of Quebec ?

145. What were the causes that led to the war between the British Colonies and the mother country ?

146. What was the behavior of the British and Canadians in the war of 1775 ?

147. Give an account of the invasion of Canada by the Americans.

148. When did the first meeting of the Legislative Council take place, and what were the principal laws passed ?

149. What governor succeeded Carleton ?

150. Give a short account of Haldimand's administration.

XVI.

151. Give a sketch of the Constitution granted Canada in 1791.

152. When did the first meeting of Parliament take place ?

153. Did anything worthy of remark occur, besides Parliamentary proceedings, in the interval between 1791 and 1807 ?

154. What difficulties arose between the House of Assembly and the Council, and afterwards with Governor Craig ?

155. Give a sketch of the administration of Sir George Prevost.

156. What was the result of the first military operations of 1812 ?

157. What was the result of the campaign of 1813 ?

158. In what parts of the country did the events of the campaign of 1813 transpire, and what was the success of this campaign ?

159. Give particulars of the defeat of the Americans at Chateauguay.

160. What consequences followed the victory at Chateauguay ?

XVII.

161. What were the most remarkable events that occurred between 1814 and 1816 ?

162. What question created fresh difficulties between the

Governor and the House of Assembly, and how long did these difficulties last ?

163. When was the bishopric of Quebec erected into an archbishopric, and who was the first archbishop ?

164. When was the first project of the Union of the Canadas presented ?

165. What were the most remarkable events that occurred between 1822 and 1835 ?

166. What causes led to the insurrection, and where did the first outbreak take place ?

167. What events transpired at Chambly, St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Eustache ?

168. What took place in Western Canada at the same time ?

169. When were the Canadas united, and what led to this event ?

170. What are the principal provisions of the Act of Union.

PROGRAMME N° 12.

ART OF TEACHING.

I.

1. What is the Art of Teaching ?

2. Upon what basis does this science rest, and what are its principles ?

3. What particular qualifications should a teacher possess ?

4. What is Education ?

5. What is Instruction ?

6. What relation does instruction bear to education ?

7. Why should education be at once physical, moral and intellectual ?

8. What is physical education ?

9. In how far should a teacher look to the physical education of his pupils ?

10. What means should be employed to develop the understanding of children ?

11. To what degree should a teacher develop the feeling of *sensitiveness* in his pupils ?

12. How should the power of *volition* be strengthened in children ?

13. What is the groundwork of moral education ?

II.

14. What should be the aim of the teacher in imparting instruction ?

15. Show the utility of a fixed system of study in the school.
16. What essential advantages ought this system to have?
17. How should the teacher prepare himself for his class?
18. What are the faults which a teacher should not tolerate in his school?
19. Upon what principles is true discipline founded?
20. What duties devolve upon the teacher when in presence of his class?
21. How can a teacher secure obedience, order and silence? How can he impart habits of cleanliness? How should politeness and purity of manners be taught?
22. How can pupils be made attentive in school?

III.

23. What should the bearing of the teacher be towards the weak and the strong of the same class?
24. What is the *explanatory* method of teaching?
25. What is the *exhibitory* method of teaching?
26. What peculiarities does each of these offer?
27. How should the subjects be arranged?
28. What are the advantages obtained by proceeding from the *known* to the *unknown*,—from the *simple* to the *compound*?
29. What are the qualifications requisite to become a successful expositor?
30. What is the best method of questioning?
31. How should children be taught to remember *things*, and how should they be taught to remember *words*?

IV.

32. What does the *individual* system of instruction consist in?
33. What does the *simultaneous* system of instruction consist in?
34. What does the *mutual* system of instruction consist in?
35. What are the advantages and defects of each system?
36. What are the essential characteristics of a good system?
37. What system is the most advantageous for the greatest number of schools?
38. What method may be adopted in teaching children the alphabet?
39. What method should be adopted to teach spelling?
40. What method should be followed to teach calligraphy?
41. How should children be taught the elements of orthography?
42. According to what method can grammar and arithmetic be taught?

43. What importance do you attach to mental arithmetic ?
44. In teaching geography and history should it be your aim to exercise the memory or the intellect of pupils ?
45. What are *object lessons*, and to what subjects may these lessons extend ?
46. How should a teacher impart instruction about common things ?

V.

47. What should the object of all rewards and punishments be ?
48. In what manner should a teacher have recourse to rewards and punishments ?
49. What do you understand by *positive* punishment and *natural* punishment ?
50. In awarding punishment should the intention of the outward action be considered ?
51. Should any fault be left unpunished ?
52. How and when should punishment be awarded ?
53. What is deserving of reward ?
54. What should be the nature of rewards ?
55. How and when should rewards be given ?

VI.

56. What objects should a schoolhouse be provided with ?
57. What are the duties of the teacher towards the school commissioners ?
58. What are the obligations of the teacher towards the minister of religion ?
59. What are the responsibilities of the teacher towards the parents of his pupils ?
60. What are the responsibilities of the teacher towards the public ?

PROGRAMME N° 13.

AGRICULTURE.

I.

1. What is Agriculture ?
2. What advantages does agriculture offer ?
3. What knowledge is necessary to become a good agriculturist ?
4. Why is a knowledge of the different kinds of soil necessary ?
5. Point out the qualities of the different kinds of soil, and the plants they are best adapted to produce.

II.

6. What are the most advantageous means of improving the soil?
7. What are the different fertilizers used to enrich the soil?
8. Why is it necessary to note the difference between fresh and old manure?
9. What care should be taken to prevent the deterioration of manure?
10. Of what utility is *plaster*?
11. What is *rotation of crops*, and what are the advantages secured by this system?
12. What is the best system of *rotation of crops*?
13. What is the utility of *drainage*, and how can it be effected?

III.

14. What are the principal varieties of seeds?
15. Why is it necessary to select the seed carefully?
16. What means are usually employed to clean grain?
17. Name the principal agricultural implements?
18. Of what importance are good implements to the agriculturist?
19. What are the principal agricultural labors?
20. Name the months in which each of these agricultural labors should be performed.
21. Point out the best method of ploughing.
22. Point out the advantages resulting from good ploughing.
23. Point out the best manner of cultivating plants.

IV.

24. Name the most common weeds, and point out the best means to be employed for their destruction.
25. Point out the necessity for the cultivation of grasses.
26. What are the grasses generally sown in Canada?
27. Name the principal domestic animals.
28. What should be the relative numbers of a farmer's live stock?
29. What is the object of the improvement of stock?
30. In what case may cross breeding be advantageous?
31. What precautions is it necessary to take in making good butter?
32. What are the fruits commonly cultivated in Canada?
33. What care is it necessary to bestow on fruit trees in general?

PROGRAMME N° 14.

BOOK-KEEPING.

I.

1. What is Bookkeeping ?
2. What is learned in bookkeeping ?
3. How many parts is it divided into ?
4. How many books are required in single entry ?

II.

5. What is a Blotter ?
6. How are transactions entered in the Blotter or Day Book ?
7. How should entries be worded ?
8. Where is the name, surname and place of residence of persons written ? Where are the dates, and amounts due and received written ?
9. What is the Journal ?
10. Are entries made in the same form in the Journal as in the Blotter ?
11. Why is it necessary to simplify the entries of the Blotter when transferred to the Journal ?
12. Is it necessary to add up each page of the Blotter and Journal ?
13. When an account is transferred from the Blotter to the Journal, what are the means employed to indicate the folio from which it has been taken, and the folio to which it has been carried ?
14. What is the Ledger ?
15. How do the entries in the Ledger differ from those in the Journal and Blotter ?
16. Are the entries carried to the Ledger daily, weekly or monthly ?
17. On what side of the Ledger would you enter amounts due, and on what side would you enter amounts received ?
18. How could you find the folio of the Journal from which an account had been posted ?
19. How would you render a detailed account from the Books ?

III.

20. What is an Index and why is it used ?
21. What is a Bill Book ?
22. Is it very useful to the merchant ?
23. What is a Sales Book ?
24. What entries does it contain ?
25. Is an Invoice Book required, and what is its use ?

26. What is a Cash Book ?
27. What transactions are entered in the Cash Book ?
28. How can a merchant inquire into the state of his affairs ?
29. What is an Inventory ?
30. What knowledge may be obtained with the assistance of an Inventory ?

SCHEDULE H.

PROGRAMME N° 1.

PHILOSOPHY.

I.

1. Object of Philosophy ; its utility and importance.
2. Being ; matter and form ; cause and effect.

II.

Logic.

3. Ideas in general, and their origin.
4. Character and kinds of ideas.
5. Language and its origin.
6. Judgment.
7. Different modes of reasoning.
8. Method in general ; analysis, synthesis.
9. Doctrine of syllogisms ; its rules and figures.
10. Proof ; different kinds of proof.
11. Consciousness.—Moral sens.
12. Evidence.
13. Testimony of men and monuments ; traditional and historical testimony.

III.

Metaphysics.

1. Existence of God proved by the principal metaphysical arguments.
2. Existence of God proved by the principal physical arguments.
3. Existence of God proved by the principal moral arguments.
4. Eternal being of God ; definition and proof.
5. Simplicity of God ; definition and proof.
6. Immensity of God ; definition and proof.
7. Independence of God ; definition and proof.
8. Immutability of God ; definition and proof.

9. Knowledge of God ; definition and proof.
10. Power and freedom of God ; definition and proof.
11. Providence of God ; definition and proof.
12. Evil ; moral evil, physical evil.

IV.

Morals.

1. Motives which prompt our actions.
2. Fundamental principles of morals.
3. Difference between moral good and evil.
4. Moral obligations.
5. Laws.
6. Rewards and penalties.
7. Moral sanction.
8. Destiny of man.
9. Proofs of the immortality of the soul.
10. Necessity of religion.
11. Necessity of internal, external and public worship.
12. Religion the basis of society.
13. Important duties which man owes to himself.
14. Active and passive duties to society.
15. Right of property and civil rights.
16. Origin of political organization.
17. Divers forms of political authority.
18. Principles of sovereign power.
19. Duty to the State.

PROGRAMME N° 2.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

I.

1. Object of Natural Philosophy ; its relation to chemistry.
2. General properties of matter ; definitions.
3. Weight ; its direction ; laws affecting falling bodies.
4. The balance and its principle ; description ; conditions necessary to its efficiency.
5. Principle of Archimedes ; equilibrium of bodies immersed and floating on the surface.
6. Principles which cause liquids to rise to their levels ; description ; Artesian wells.

II.

7. Density; different modes of increasing it.
8. Description of areometer and its use.
9. Capillary attraction; endosmose; ascent of the sap in trees.

III.

10. Experiments illustrating atmospheric pressure; cause.
11. Principle and description of pneumatic engine.
12. Principle and use of the barometer; conditions necessary to insure its efficiency.
13. Weight of atmospheric pressure in pounds.
14. Law of Mariotte; description and manner of using the manometer.
15. Principle of the balloon; how to produce an ascensional force.
16. Principle of the syphon and the pump.
17. Description of the principal kinds of pumps.

IV.

18. Sound; its production and the manner in which it is communicated.
19. Laws of the variation of the intensity of sound; principle of the reflection of sound; echo and vibration.

V.

20. Principle and use of the thermometer; manner of construction and liquids employed.
21. Conditions necessary to ensure good qualities; scale of the principal kinds of thermometers.
22. Manner of comparing the degrees of the scales of the Fahrenheit, Réaumur and Centigrade.
23. Unequal expansion of different liquids; maximum density of water.
24. Conductors; name the principal conductors in their order.
25. Point out the most advantageous means of securing warmth within habitations, according to the laws which influence conductors of heat;—utility of double-windows.

VI.

26. Radiation of heat; examples.
27. Intensity of radiation;—capacity for heat;—name the bodies possessing the greatest power of radiating heat.
28. Reflection of heat;—its relation to radiation.

29. Application of the principles of radiation and reflection to heating and preservation of heat.

30. Fusion ;—refractory bodies ;—law of fusion.

31. Congelation ;—law of congelation.

32. Account for the equality of temperature maintained during the fusion and solidification of bodies.

33. Expansion of water during the process of solidification ;—cause of the floating of ice in water.

VII.

34. Ebullition and vaporization ;—causes which increase vaporization.

35. Phenomena of vaporization ;—cold produced by vaporization.

36. Freezing mixtures ; their use ; preparation and parts composing some of these mixtures.

37. Elastic force of vapor ; influence of temperature on this force.

VIII.

38. Principle of the steam engine, and description of boilers for generating steam.

39. Principal parts of the steam engine and their functions.

40. Single and double acting steam engines ;—condensing engine ;—high and low pressure principles ;—expansion engine.

41. Peculiar noise heard before ebullition takes place ;—nature of ebullition ;—tension of vapor.

42. Influence of pressure on ebullition :—influence of matter held in solution ;—distillation of liquids.

43. Principal sources of heat ;—means generally employed to produce artificial heat.

44. Necessary conditions to obtain a good draught in constructing the flue of a chimney.

45. Different modes of heating buildings, and their relative advantages.

IX.

46. Light ;—shade ;—penumbra.

47. Reflection of light and the laws which govern it.

48. Refraction ;—its laws ;—phenomena caused by refraction.

49. Cause of the *mirage*.

X.

50. Lenses ;—different kinds of lenses ;—properties of the lenses more commonly used.

51. White light; names of colors of the spectrum and the order in which they occur.
52. Cause of color in bodies.
53. Microscope;—principle of the compound microscope.
54. Principle of the astronomical telescope;—terrestrial telescopes.
55. Myopy;—presbyopy;—glasses used to correct these defects.

XI.

56. Magnetism;—natural magnets; artificial magnets.
57. Direction of the magnetic needle;—cause;—description of the mariner's compass and its use.
58. Electricity;—principal means employed for producing it;—bodies best adapted for producing it.
59. Influence of one electrified body upon another; good and bad conductors;—principal bodies which possess the property of conducting electricity.

XII.

60. Attraction of points;—lightning-rods and their proper construction.
61. Electrical machine and its proper construction.
62. Disguised electricity;—principle of the Leyden Jar, and the effects it may be made to produce.
63. Cause of lightning and of the noise produced by thunder;—returning stroke.

XIII.

64. Voltaic Pile;—Grove and Bunsen's batteries.
65. Physical, chemical, calorific and luminous effects of electric currents.
66. Electro-plating in gold, silver and copper.
67. Electro-magnets and their principle.
68. Electric telegraph;—description of Morse's Telegraph.

XIV.

69. Fogs;—clouds; names of different formations of clouds and descriptions.
70. Dew;—rime frost;—snow;—hoar-frost;—sleet;—hail.
71. Hygrometers;—hair hygrometers;—Daniel's hygrometer.
72. Cause of the rainbow.

PROGRAMME N° 3.

CHEMISTRY.

I.

1. Definition of the science of chemistry;—matter and the divers states in which it exists.
2. Cohesion;—affinity;—difference of these two properties.
3. Crystallization of bodies;—different processes of chrySTALLIZATION.
4. Difference between adhesion and chemical attraction, and modifying causes.
5. Elementary bodies; their number;—metalloids and metals, —principal substances of this class.
6. Principle of the nomenclature;—acids, bases, salts and neutral salts.
7. Equivalentents; examples.

II.

8. Oxygen; its preparation and its properties.
9. Combustion; examples of slow and quick combustion.
10. Azote; its preparation and its properties.
11. Air; its composition and its properties.
12. Hydrogen; its preparation and its properties.
13. Water; analysis and synthesis.

III.

14. Carbon; diamond; plumbago; coal lignites and peat.
15. Preparation of charcoal, bone-black and lamp-black.
16. Properties of carbon;—its discoloring and disinfecting power.
17. Preparation of oxide of carbon and carbonic acid, and their properties.

IV.

18. Formation of carbonic acid by animals; its decomposition by plants.
19. Preparation of carbonetted hydrogen; its properties.
20. Preparation and purification of gas used for illumination.
21. Flame, and its cause.

V.

22. Nitrous acid; its properties.
23. Ammonia; its properties and its use.

24. Properties of sulphur ; mode of purifying sulphur.
25. Sulphuric acid ; its properties, use, and preparation.
26. Phosphorus ; its properties, use, and preparation.
27. Properties of arsenic ; its antidotes.
28. Chlorine ; its properties and preparation.
29. Decoloring and disinfecting properties of chlorine.
30. Chlorohydric acid ; its properties, use and preparation.

VI.

31. Classification of metalloids.
32. General properties of each class of metalloids.
33. Properties of iron ;—principal sorts of iron.
34. Smelting from the ore.
35. Preparation of cast-iron, steel and malleable iron.

VII.

36. Tin ; its physical and chemical properties ; its use ;—salts of tin.
37. Zinc ; its properties and use ; its salts.
38. Lead ; properties and use ; its salts.
39. Mercury ; properties and use : its salts.

VIII.

40. Properties of gold and silver.
41. Chemical principles of the Daguerreotype and photograph.
42. Preparation of potash and caustic soda ;—their properties.
43. Preparation of carbonate of potash and carbonate of soda ;—their use.
44. Preparation of baborate of soda ;—its properties and use.
45. Chlorid of sodium ; its preparation, properties, and use.

IX.

46. Lime ; its preparation, properties, and use ;—hypochlorid of lime.
47. Carbonate of lime ;—different varieties, and their use.
48. Sulphate of lime ;—its use.

X.

49. Properties of aluminum.
50. Alum ; its preparation and use ;—alumina.
51. Porcelain, and pottery ;—their manufacture.
52. Glass ; its composition and manufacture.

XI.

53. Organic and inorganic bodies.
54. Starch ;—its preparation, properties and use.
55. Gluten ;—manufacture of bread ;—illustration.
56. Lignin ;—preservation of wood.
57. Paper ;—its manufacture.

XII.

58. Fibrin ;—albumin, gelatine ; preparation and use.
59. Tanning.
60. Gums.
61. Properties of sugar ;—extraction of sugar from the cane and from beets.
62. Refining sugar.
63. Glucose.

XIII.

64. Fermentation.
65. Alcohol ;—its properties and use.
66. Manufacture of cider and beer.
67. Ether ; its preparation and use.
68. Manufacture of vinegar.

XIV.

69. Turpentine ; its preparation and use ;—varnish.
70. Caoutchouc ;—vulcanized gum-elastic.
71. Manufacture of soap, stearine candles and tallow candles.
72. Dye stuffs ; bleaching ; mordants.
73. Cotton printing.
74. Oxalic, tartaric and tannic acids.

PROGRAMME N° 4.

NATURAL HISTORY.

I.

1. Definition of Natural History.
2. Division of natural history into three kingdoms.
3. Characteristics of organized and unorganized forms.
4. Characteristics of animals and plants.

II.

Zoology.

5. Animals ; their organic tissue.
6. Brief description of digestive organs.

7. Structure and development of teeth.
8. Mastication ;—digestion :—absorption.
9. Blood ; its composition ;—arterial and venous blood.
10. Heart ;—arteries, veins.
11. Circulation of the blood.
12. System of circulation in different animals.
13. Respiration ;—respiratory apparatus of man.
14. Branchial and tracheal respiration.
15. Animal heat ;—warm and cold blood.
16. Secretions.

III.

17. Essential parts of the nervous system.
18. Sense of touch, taste, and of smell.
19. Organs of hearing and of sight.
20. Power of motion.
21. Power of walking, flying, swimming, and of creeping.

IV.

22. Classification of the animal kingdom.
23. Mammals ; their general structure.
24. Division into orders.
25. Principal orders of mammalia.
26. Structure of birds.
27. Migration of birds.
28. Principal orders of birds ; characteristic peculiarities of each order.
29. Reptiles ; their general structure, and principal orders.
30. Fishes ; their general structure, and principal divisions.
31. Annulated animals.
32. General structure of insects.
33. General structure of the *arachnida*.
34. General structure of the *crustacea*.
35. General structure of the *annelides*.
36. General structure of the *mollusca*.

V.

37. In what orders would you place the monkey, rat, elephant, woodpecker and adder ?
38. In what classes and orders would you place the cat, lobster, snipe, duck, and squirrel ?
39. In what classes and orders would you place the hare, horse, dog, bear and fox ?
40. In what classes and orders would you place the weasel, whale, crow, domestic cock, and the wolf ?

41. In what classes and orders would you place the mackerel, goose, grasshopper, and beaver ?

42. In what classes and orders would you place the owl, sheep, midge, and the ox ?

43. In what classes and orders would you place the lion, snail, and polype ?

VI.

Botany.

44. General structure of plants.

45. Stem and root ; functions of roots.

46. Leaves ; their divers forms.

47. Buds.

48. Circulation of sap.

49. Functions of leaves.

50. Influence of the respiration of plants on the atmosphere.

VII.

51. Growth of stems and leaves.

52. Grafting.

53. Flowers and their different parts.

54. Fruit and seed.

55. Dissemination and germination of seed.

VIII.

56. Natural and artificial classification of plants.

57. Acotyledons ;—principal families.

58. Monocotyledons ;—principal families.

59. Dicotyledons ;—principal families.

IX.

60. In what families and classes would you place wheat, the mushroom, beech-tree, and onion ?

61. In what families and classes would you place the marigold, mint, and sorrel ?

62. In what families and classes would you place the sugar-cane, buck-wheat, and the potatoe ?

63. In what families and classes would you place the tobacco plant, dahlia, coffee-tree and carrot ?

64. In what families and classes would you place celery, the cabbage, pea, melon, and hemp ?

65. In what families and classes would you place the oak, poplar, walnut-tree, and the strawberry ?

X.

Geology.

66. Geology and its object.
67. General structure of the solid surface of the earth.
68. Degradation of rocks.
69. Sedimentary deposits and crystalline matter in rocks;—mode of deposition.
70. Presence or absence of fossils of organic life.
71. Phenomena of geology.
72. Successive sedimentary deposits.

XI.

73. Geological classification.
74. Primary strata and subdivisions;—principal rocks; whether fossiliferous or not.
75. Transitory strata;—rocks and fossils.
76. Older secondary strata;—carboniferous system; its origin, order and principal fossils.
77. Red sandstone systems;—rocks and fossils.
78. Middle secondary strata;—oolite system; rocks and fossils.
79. Newer secondary strata;—cretaceous system, rocks and fossils.
80. Tertiary strata;—its divisions.
81. First fresh-water formation;—its rocks and fossils.
82. First marine formation;—its rocks and fossils.
83. Second fresh-water formation;—its rocks and fossils.
84. Second marine formation;—its rocks and fossils.
85. Alluvial deposits; erratic blocks.
86. Caverns and fossil bones.

XII.

87. Formation of superficial crust or soil.
 88. Unstratified rocks;—their relation to sedimentary rocks.
 89. Granite, and porphyry.
 90. Extinct volcanoes; their relation to those in activity.—Basalt;—lava.
 91. Veins;—upheavals;—relative epochs of the upheaval of the principal chains of mountains.
 92. Situations which the useful minerals usually occupy in the different strata.
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PROGRAMME N° 5.

ALGEBRA.

I.

1. The multiplication or division of an inequation by a positive quantity results in an inequation in the same sense.
2. Application of this theorem.
3. Interpretation of negative quantities in problems.
4. Negative quantities may indicate the measures and places of magnitudes.
5. Cases of impossibility.

II.

6. Quadratic equations ; pure quadratics ; affected quadratics.
7. Form in which the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, may be expressed.
8. Formula employed in solving the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$.
9. Rule drawn from the preceding formula for the solution of quadratic equations.

III.

10. Arithmetical progression ; — increasing and decreasing ratio.
11. To find a general expression for any term of an arithmetical progression.
12. To find a general expression for the sum of all the terms of an arithmetical progression.

IV.

13. Geometrical progression ; — increasing and decreasing ratio.
14. To find an expression for the n th term of a geometrical progression.
15. To find an expression for the sum of all the terms of a geometrical progression.
16. To find an expression for the sum of the terms of a decreasing geometrical progression when the number of terms is infinite.

V.

17. Summation of series.
18. To find the scale of relation in a recurring series of the first order.
19. To find the sum of an infinite recurring series of the second order.

20. Definition of logarithms.
21. Show that every number cannot be taken as the base of a logarithm.
22. Powers of logarithms.
23. System of logarithms most usually employed.
24. Characteristics; — change produced by multiplying or dividing with a power of 10.
25. Negative characteristics.
26. Application of logarithms to a problem in compound interest.

PROGRAMME N° 6.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY

I.

1. Definition of an ellipse;—tracing the curve.
2. Axes, foci, and radius-vector of an ellipse.
3. Definition of a parabola;—tracing the curve.
4. Axis, directrix and vertex of the diameter of a parabola.
5. Definition of a helicoid.

II.

6. Plane and spherical trigonometry.
7. Expression of the magnitude of an angle.
8. Relation between spherical lines of the same angle.
9. Relation between the sines and cosines of the angles and sides of a spherical triangle.

III.

10. Solution of rectangular triangles.
11. Solution of an oblique triangle, of which one side and two angles are given.
12. Solution of an oblique triangle, of which two sides and the included angles are given.
13. Solution of an oblique triangle of which the three sides are given.

IV.

14. Surveying; instruments required.
15. To find the distance from an accessible point to an inaccessible object.
16. To find the distance between two inaccessible points.
17. To prolong a right line beyond an obstacle.
18. Taking levels; mode of operation.

PROGRAMME N° 7.

ASTRONOMY.

I.

1. Definition of astronomy.
2. Celestial sphere.—Axis of the sphere.—Poles.
3. Parallels.—Equator.—Meridians.
4. Vertical circle.—Zenith.—Nadir.—Horizon.

II.

5. Fixed stars; their distance from the earth.
6. Rising and setting of the stars;—Polar Star.
7. Stars of different magnitudes visible to the naked eye.
8. Periodical, temporary and colored stars.
9. Double stars; Milky Way; nebulae.
10. Cause for the disappearance of the stars during the day.
11. Circle of perpetual apparition and of perpetual occultation.
12. Classification of stars; principal constellations.

III.

13. Form of the earth, and phenomena which indicate it.
14. Apparent horizon.—Real horizon.
15. Axis of the earth.—Terrestrial Poles.—Meridian.—Equator.
16. Geographical longitudes. First meridian.
17. Determination of longitude and of latitude.
18. Parallel, oblique and right spheres.
19. Rotatory motion of the earth; principal facts which prove it.

IV.

20. The sun's annual change of position.
21. Ecliptic; its obliquity.
22. Equinoxes and soltices; change of the equinoxes.
23. Polar circles.—Colure.
24. Signs of the Zodiac.
25. Radius, size, mass and density of the sun.
26. Distance of the sun from the earth.
27. Spots in the sun;—revolution of the sun on his axis.
28. Physical constitution of the sun.

V.

29. True solar day; mean day;—true solar time; mean time.
30. Commencement of civil day and solar day.
31. Length of civil year.

32. Calendar ;—Gregorian Calendar.
33. Cause of inequality in the duration of day and night.
34. Duration of day in arctic regions.
35. Seasons ; cause ; unequal length.

VI.

36. Moon ; its light ; motion round the earth.
37. Lunar month ; lunar day.
38. Distance of the moon from the earth.
39. Radius and size of the moon.
40. Mass and density of the moon.
41. Phases of the moon.
42. Rotatory motion of the moon.
43. Mountains and valleys of the moon.
44. Atmosphere and climate of the moon.
45. Tides and their cause.

VII.

46. Eclipses of the sun and moon ;—cause.
47. Difference in these eclipses.
48. Umbra and penumbra.
49. Conditions necessary to produce an eclipse.
50. Partial, total and annular eclipse.

VIII.

51. Planets ; difference between planets and fixed stars.
 52. *Inferior* and *superior* planets.
 53. Names of the principal planets.
 54. Universal principle of gravitation.
 55. Particulars about Mercury.
 56. Particulars about Venus.
 57. Particulars about Mars.
 58. Particulars about Jupiter.
 59. Particulars about Saturn.
 60. Particulars about Uranus.
 61. Particulars about Neptune.
 62. Asteroids.
 63. Comets.—Nucleus.—Envelope.—Tail.
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PROGRAMME N° 8.

AGRICULTURE.

I.

1. Object and utility of lessons in agriculture.
2. Conditions necessary to successful germination.
3. Names of the different kinds of soil.
4. Substances of which different soils are composed ; define those that impart valuable properties to the soil.
5. Influences of sub-soil on the quality of land ;—sloping land.

II.

6. Modes of improving the soil.
7. Distribution of crops ; its principle.
8. Organic fertilizers ; principal fertilizers of this class.
9. Particulars about the relative properties of fertilizers, and methods of application to the soil.
10. Fermentation of manures ; method of obtaining the best results.
11. Mineral fertilizers ;—kinds of soils which derive benefit from the application of lime ;—utility of plaster.
12. Object to be kept in view in the improvement of stock, and the best methods to insure success.
13. Choice of breeding stock ;—care which should be bestowed on the sanitary condition of animals.

III.

14. Care which should be taken in selecting a farm ;—what its size should be.
15. Buildings necessary to a farm ;—their arrangement.
16. Principal agricultural implements, and description of their essential parts.
17. Drainage ; its utility ;—best method to be employed.
18. What constitutes good ploughing ; size and depth of the furrow, and size of the beds.
19. Best time for ploughing, and the reasons which should induce a farmer to avail himself of it ;—object of harrowing.
20. Rotation of crops ;—the most common system employed.
21. Fallow land ; benefits to be derived from fallow, and the method usually employed.

IV.

22. Care which should be taken in selecting seed, and the benefits to be derived from an occasional change.

23. Names of the plants most generally cultivated in Canada ; —advantages of mowing before grasses have attained their full maturity.

24. Land most suited for the cultivation of wheat ; time of sowing.

25. Cultivation of rye and barley ;—land best adapted to these crops ;—practical culture of barley.

26. Cultivation of oats, and their use.

27. Cultivation of Indian corn, and its use.

28. Soil best adapted to the culture of peas ; mode of culture.

29. Cultivation of the potatoe ;—soil best adapted.

30. Method of cultivating carrots and turnips ; their use.

31. Method of sowing and mowing clover ; its use.

32. Particulars about the cultivation of hay ; its use.

33. Live stock necessary to the farmer, and its care.

34. Description of a model dairy ; method of making butter.

35. Method of making cheese.

THE END

