

ACADEMIC YEAR 1888-89

College of Ottawa

PROSPECTUS

AND

COURSE OF STUDIES.



OTTAWA :

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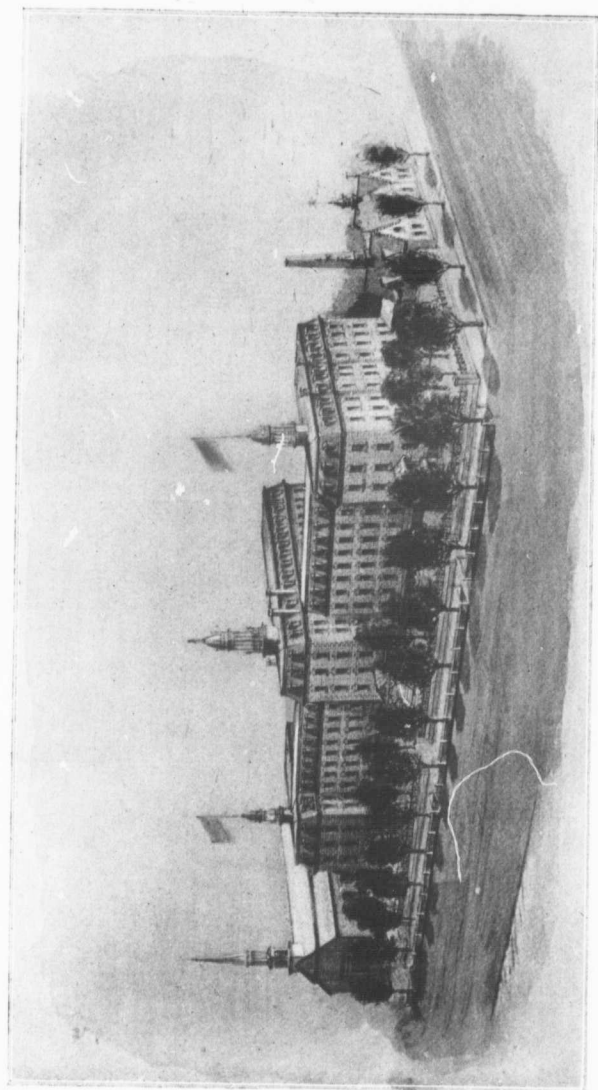
1888.

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

ACADEMIC YEAR 1888-89.



OTTAWA :
Citizen Printing and Publishing Co., 48 and 50 Queen Street.
1888.



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.
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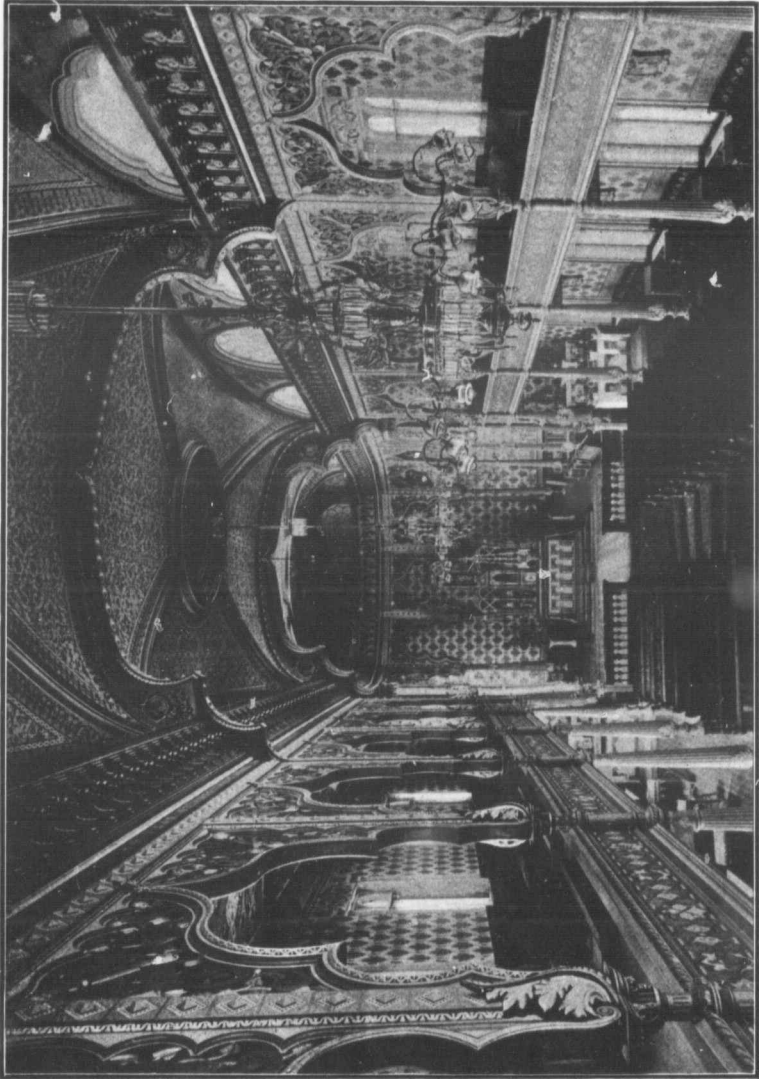
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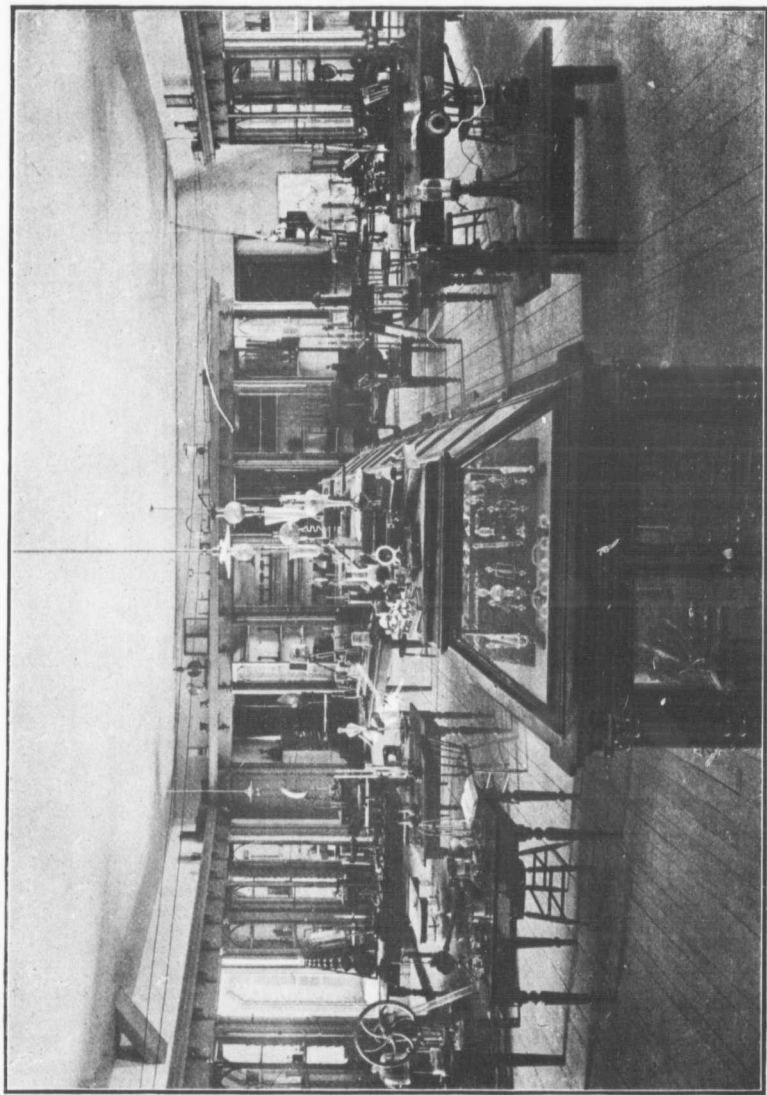


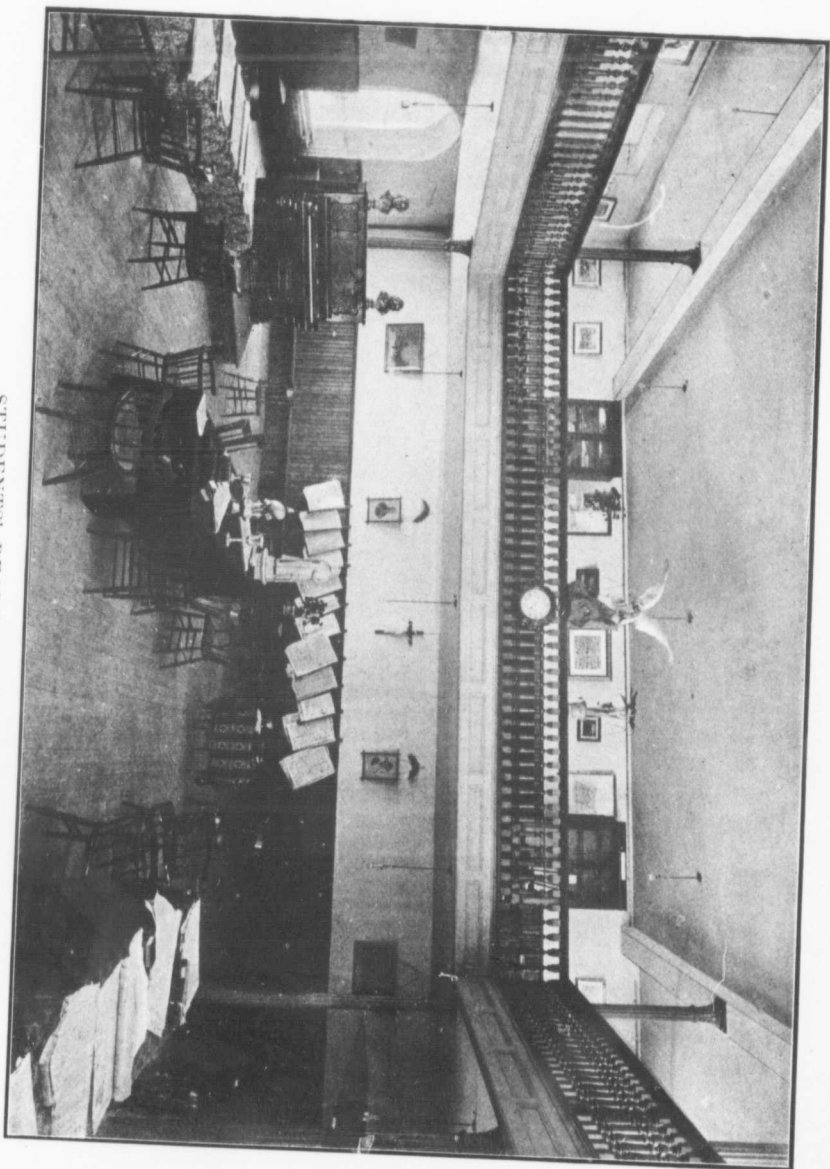
COLLEGE CHAPEL.

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STUDENTS' READING ROOM.

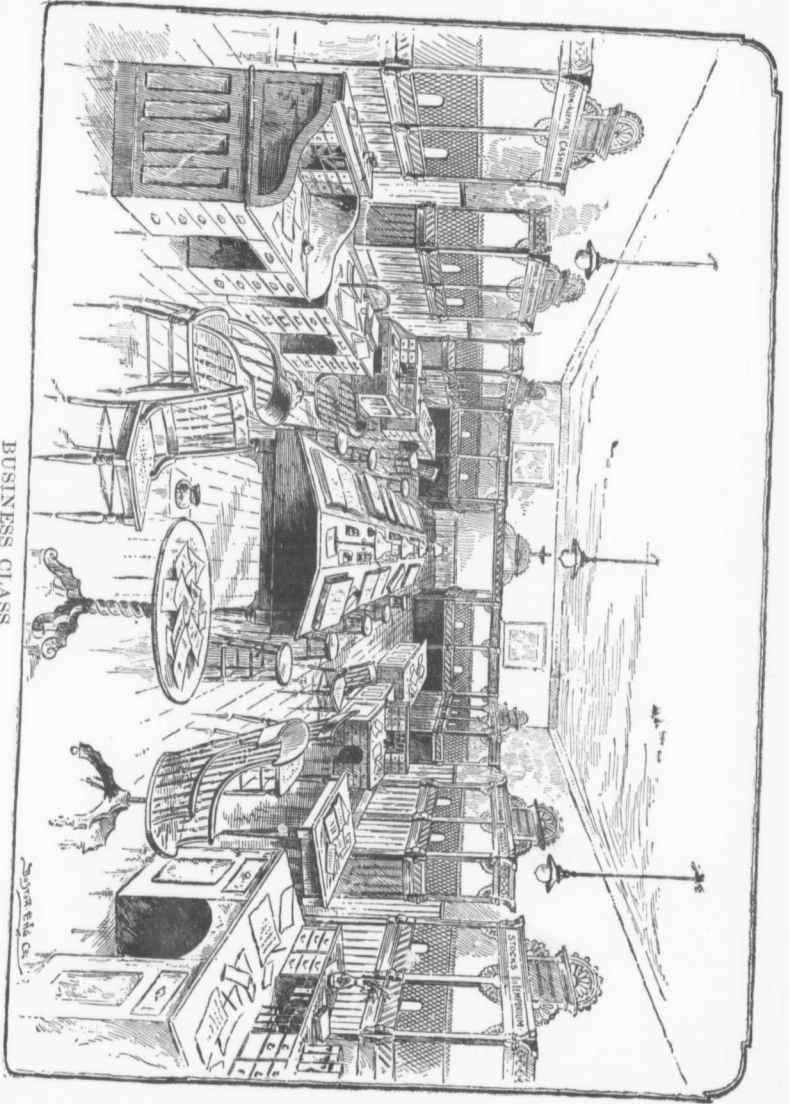
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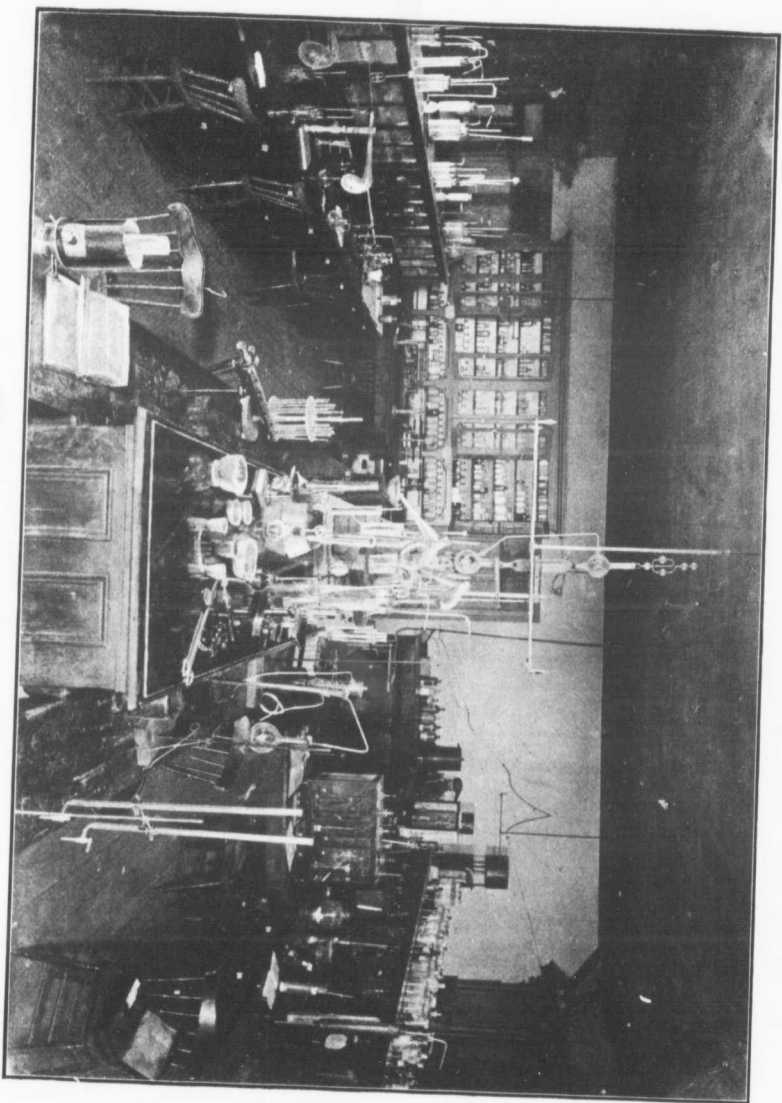


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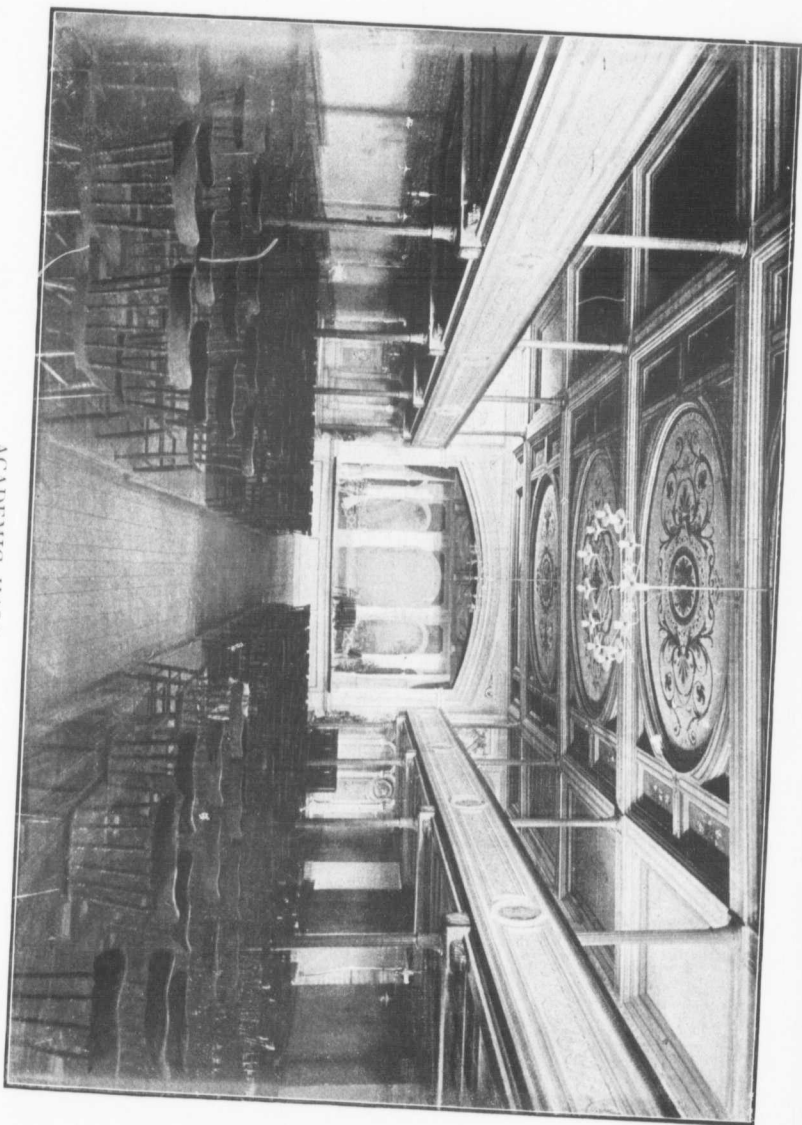


BUSINESS CLASS.



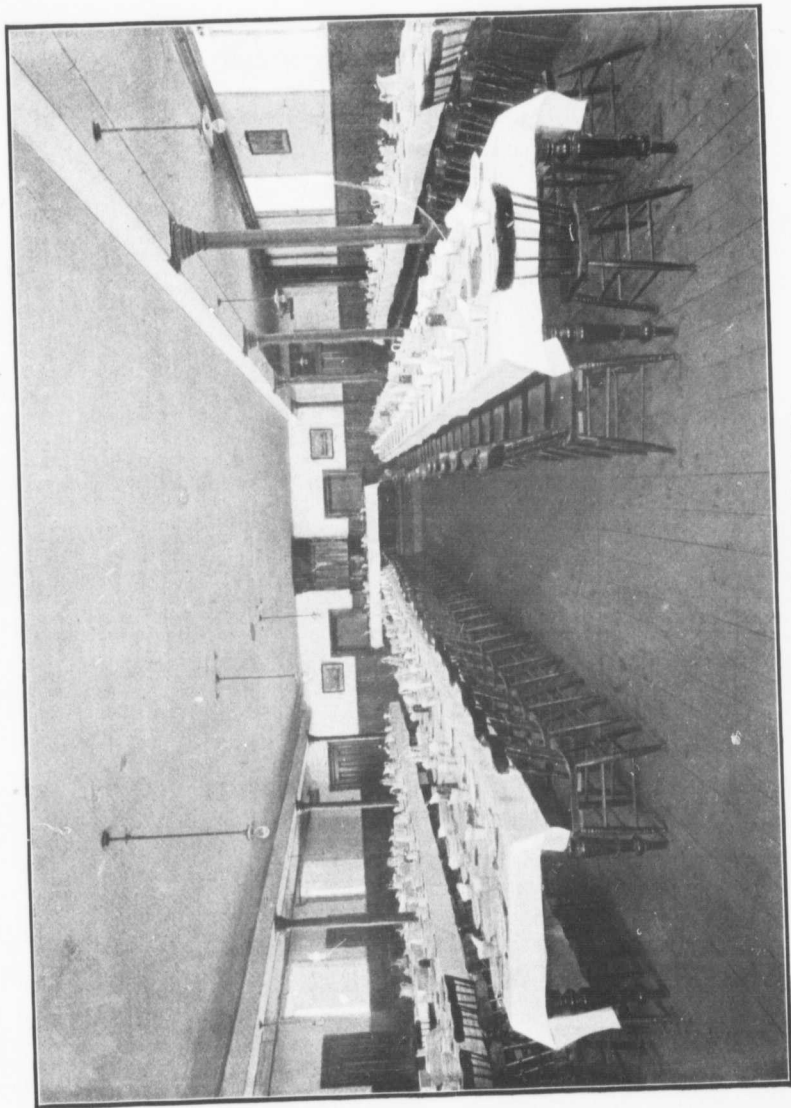
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

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ACADEMIC HALL.

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STUDENTS' REFECTORY.

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COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.



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

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

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

Either of the Degrees of B.A. or LL.B., which the College confers, in virtue of its *University Charter*, besides being honourable testimonials of high and varied attainments, entitles those who study law to exemption from preliminary examinations and to a reduction of two years from the ordinary course of five years; and the former Degree also entitles those who study medicine to a similar exemption and to a reduction of one year.

The Government Museum, lately transferred to Ottawa, and the Parliament Library, with its thousands of volumes, furnish professors

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

SANITARY CONDITION.

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

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

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

I.—ADMISSION, REPORTS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sum of the class *marks* of each day and of the *marks* of the monthly competitions are read once a month to the assembled students, in presence of their Professors. Thus the conduct, application, and standing of each student are made known in a way eminently calculated to encourage progress in virtue and knowledge, to reward the dutiful and studious, and to stimulate the remiss to praiseworthy emulation.

Reports are sent every month to parents, showing with similar

exactness, the conduct, application and regular standing of their sons, and giving information about their health and other matters of special interest.

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

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

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

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

II.—DISCIPLINE, REGULATIONS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III.—TERMS.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN ADVANCE.

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

SPECIAL CHARGES.

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

EXTRA CHARGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The outfit of each student must comprise at least—

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

Combs, Brushes, etc., for Toilet.

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

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

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

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

IV.—PROGRAMME.

The Programme of Studies embraces Three Distinct Courses:—

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

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

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

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

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

This course likewise includes the first year of Civil Engineering.

Mathematics.

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

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

Chemistry.

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

Mineralogy and Geology.

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

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

Physics.

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

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

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

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

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

Mechanics and Hydrostatics include also a good collection.

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

Religious Instruction.

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

To encourage habits of order and economy,—very important elements of success in business,—the students, both young and old, have to keep an account of the dealings they may have with the Bursar of the College. Each student has an account book, in which he enters, without delay and in due form, purchases and other business items,

with date, prices, etc. By this means, and by what they see and hear in the examination halls and elsewhere, even those who do not attend the Business Class, acquire a practical knowledge of commercial transactions.

V.—EXAMINATIONS.

1. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

2. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

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

VI.—DEGREES.

The Degrees conferred by the University are those of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Master of Science, Bachelor and Master of Literature, Bachelor and Doctor of Music, Bachelor and Doctor of Laws.

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

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



COURSES OF STUDIES

I. COMMERCIAL COURSE.

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

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

PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEE for the Commercial Diploma \$3.

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

ENGLISH—Reading.

Spelling.

Elementary Grammar.

Elementary Arithmetic.

General outlines of History and Geography.

Writing.

FIRST GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Butler's Catechism.

ENGLISH— Reading and Spelling.

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

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

Grammar, without its technicalities.

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

SECOND GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Commandments of God ; Sacraments.

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

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

THIRD GRADE.

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

GEOGRAPHY— Europe.
 Canada and United States.
 Geographical Tables.

ARITHMETIC— Practical and Mental Arithmetic.

BOOK-KEEPING.

PENMANSHIP— Ornamental Writing.

DRAWING.

FOURTH GRADE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—Rites and Ceremonies.

ENGLISH— Reading, Elocution.
 Revision of English Grammar.
 Analysis of Extracts.
 Principles of Style and Composition.

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

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

GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography.

ARITHMETIC—Commercial Arithmetic.

BOOK-KEEPING and ACTUAL BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMERCIAL LAW and BUSINESS PAPERS.

ALGEBRA—Elementary Algebra.

GEOMETRY—Elementary Geometry and Mensuration.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PENMANSHIP.

DRAWING.

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

EXAMINATION PAPERS

FOR THE

COMMERCIAL GRADUATING CLASS.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Define and give an example of the different classes of nouns. In how many ways may the distinction of gender be marked? Give the rules for the formation of plural of nouns.
2. Define the adjective. In how many ways may every true adjective be used? Give examples. To be an adjective, what force must the word have? Give two examples in which an adjective and a noun appear to be used, but which in reality are compound nouns. Explain why the first word in each example is not an adjective.
3. What is a relative pronoun? Give the rule for the agreement of the same. Prove the rule by three examples. What relative pronouns refer to persons, what to things? Give the rules for the use of the relative pronoun "that" instead of "who."
4. Clearly define the nature of the verb. Give the classifications of the the same. Explain, etymologically, the meaning of the words "transitive" and "intransitive," and show how these words are grammatically applied to the verb. Give four examples of the same verb used transitively and intransitively. Define voice, mood, tense, number and person.
5. Clearly explain the nature and parts of a sentence. Define the grammatical and logical subject and predicate. Give examples of each, underlining the grammatical subject and predicate with one line, the logical with two. Explain fully the complex, compound and elliptical sentence, giving an example of each.

6. Give a synopsis of the rules to be observed in the analysis of a sentence, and analyse the following sentences :—
- a. Coming home I saw an officer, with a drawn sword, riding along the street.
 - b. Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger, comes dancing from the east.
 - c. It is I who am to blame.

7. Write a composition, taking as the subject the story of "Evangeline."

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is meant by the *Solar System*? name the planets in the order of their distance from the sun.
2. Define *Latitude* and *Longitude*, what is the cause of unequal day and night?
3. What is an *Earthquake*? What is the cause, and what movements of the crust are noticed?
4. Name some coral islands. What is Darwin's theory of their formation?
5. What are the Predominant Mountain Systems of America and Asia? What are the culminating points of these systems?
6. What are the causes of *Monsoons* and *Waterspouts*.
7. Explain the *Rainbow* and the *Mirage*.
8. Explain the precipitation of *dew*, *rain* and *snow*.
9. How may *Volcanoes* be explained? What are *Volcanic Islands*? examples.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A merchant lost 20 % of his goods and sold the remainder for $33\frac{1}{3}$ % more than cost, thereby gaining \$250.75. What did the goods cost?

2. I have a flower-bed 16 ft. long 12 ft. 8 in. wide, around which I wish to make a sod border 8 in. wide. How many sods 1 ft. square will be required ?
3. Define :—Letter of credit, circular note, ad valorem duty, specific duty, Inverse ratio and mean proportional.
4. If the exchange between London and Hamburg is 14 marks per pound sterling ; between Hamburg and Amsterdam 20 marks = 18 florins ; between Amsterdam and Paris 28 florins = 60 francs between Paris and Toronto 4 francs = 72 cents ; what is the rate between London and Toronto.
5. I owe \$500 in 3 months, \$600 in 4 months, \$400 in 9 months, but procure an extension of time to one year and my creditor offers to take my note with interest at 6 % for the whole amount from equated time, or a note with interest from date for the true present worth of all the payments. Which will be the more profitable for me ?
6. What is the distance between the lower corner and upper opposite corner of a room 60 ft. long 32 ft. wide 51 ft. high.
7. Insert six arithmetical means between 3 and 24.
8. The premium on a perpetual policy is \$91. What was the amount insured if the rate charged was 21 % for 5 months, (21 % for 5 months. = 35 % for year. Table.)
9. I send \$3060 to my agent in Montreal to invest in tea at 75c. per pound. He deducts his commission at 2 % and buys the tea. How many pounds do I get and at what price per pound must I sell it so as to gain 40 % after paying \$30 freightage and insurance at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ % ?
10. A person invests \$16380 in the 3 per cents at 91 ; he sells \$1200 stock when they have risen to $93\frac{1}{2}$ and the remainder when they have fallen to 85. How much does he gain or lose ? If he invests the proceeds in $4\frac{1}{2}$ % at 102 what is the difference in his income ?

ALGEBRA.

1. Multiply $x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ by $2^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1$.
2. Divide $a^3 + 8b^3 + c^3 - 6abc$ by $a^2 + 4b^2 + c^2 - ac - 2ab - 2bc$.
3. Give the rule for finding the square of the sum of two numbers; the square of the difference of two numbers; and the product of the sum and difference of two numbers.
4. Apply the rule given above in the following:

$$(x - 3)^2(x^2 + 6x + 9)$$
5. Simplify $\frac{2b - a}{x - b} + \frac{b - 2a}{x + b} + \frac{3x(x - b)}{x^2 - b^2}$
6. A gentleman gave some children 10 cents each and had a dollar left. He found that he would have required one dollar more to enable him to give them 15 cents each. How many children were there?
7. A tank can be filled by two pipes in 24 minutes and 30 minutes, respectively; and emptied by a third in 20 minutes. In what time will it be filled if all three are running together?
8. A certain fraction becomes equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ when 7 is added to its denominator, and equal to 2 when 13 is added to its numerator. Determine the fraction.
9. Solve $x^2 - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{12} = 0$.

GEOMETRY.

1. What is Geometry? Define *Acute angle*, *Isosceles triangle*, *Axiom* and *Superposition*.
2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and the angle included by these two sides, equal in each, the triangles are equal in all respects.
3. Bisect a given finite straight line.

4. What is meant by indirect proof ? Examples.
5. If two straight lines cut one another the vertically opposite angles are equal.
6. Construct a triangle whose sides shall be equal to three given straight lines. (What condition is necessary in order that this proposition may be possible ?)
7. If one angle of a triangle be greater than a second, the side opposite the first is greater than the side opposite the second.
8. If two triangles have one side of the one equal to one side of the other, and the angles opposite these equal sides also equal, prove that the triangles are equal in all respect.

PHYSICS.

1. Describe all experiments you can think of which go to prove that matter exists in an invisible state.
2. Define density, simple and compound substances, physical and chemical changes.
3. Define capillarity ; give some common examples of it.
4. Describe the air-pump.
5. How is the barometer used in measuring heights.
6. A substance weighs 142 grams in air, and 96 grams in water ; determine its specific gravity.
7. Change a thermometer reading of 72° F. to C.
8. What is a calorie ? How many calories are given out in the reduction of steam at 100° C. to ice at 0° C ?
9. Describe the process of electro-plating.
10. What is meant by sympathetic vibration ?
11. Give the undulatory theory of light.
12. How is colour produced ?

BOOK KEEPING.

1. What is a transaction? Name and define the different kinds of accounts. What is journalizing? Give all the rules.
2. Explain in full and state in what kinds of business the following books should be employed: Cash Book, Sales Book, Bill Book, Commission Sales Book, Invoice Book and Ledger.
3. How would you proceed if called upon to open double entry books in a business where no systematic method has before existed?
4. What advantage is to be derived from the use of a Private Ledger? Explain in full how the books are kept and how closed.
5. Define and give the rules for journalizing; Shipment, Shipment in Co., Consignment, Merchandise Co.
6. *Journalize* :—

June 1st.—Sold Walter Banks 150 chests tea @ \$9.75. Received in payment his 10 days' sight draft on Robert Fox, accepted June 1st, 1888, which I immediately discount at bank @ 6%, leaving proceeds on deposit. I send my cheque to James Smith on account for full amount of proceeds.

June 2nd.—Bought of Joseph Sparks 250 bbls. flour @ \$5.25, 50 bbls. sugar, 19,762 lbs., @ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Paid on account my sight draft on J. S. Winters for \$1,000, my 10 days' note for \$500.

J. S. Winters dishonors the above draft and it is returned to me. I remit bank cheque for half, balance on account.

June 20th.—I allowed my note of 2nd inst. to go to protest. Re-deemed it to-day, paying protest fees, \$1.75, and interest in cash, face of note per cheque.

7. *Make a Commission Sales Book and Journalize* :—

- July 1st.—Received of Frank Page, Toronto, to be sold on joint account and risk of Frank Page, P. White, G. Fox and myself, $\frac{1}{2}$ for F. Page, and others each $\frac{1}{3}$ of balance :— 5,000 doz. Shaw-knit half hose @ \$2.12. Paid cash for freight \$13, for duty, per cheque, \$795.50.
- July 3rd.—Sold to Canadian Wholesale Hosiery Co., Montreal, 5,000 doz. S. K. half hose @ \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$. Received in payment their note at six months for \$5,000, which I immediately discount at bank, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ proceeds on deposit; a sight draft on the Bank of Montreal for \$5,000; cash for balance.
- July 7th.—Closed Mdse Co. A. : After deducting 2% commission and \$25 for advertising, I remit to Frank Page, P. White and G. Fox cash for their net proceeds.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS.

Transact the following business : *Journalize, Post and Balance Ledger.*

- June 1st.—Commence business with cash \$300, one half of which you borrowed from W. Fox—Rent a store and pay cash for 1 month in advance \$25. Purchase for cash *Store Fixtures, etc.*—\$175.—Engage a clerk at a salary of \$12 per week.
- June 6th.—Buy from Ottawa College Real Estate Agency, a house and land for \$2500. Pay cash \$100, and your note @ 1 year for balance.
Buy from Merchants Emporium Mdse. \$1113.50.
Pay cash for $\frac{1}{2}$, balance on account.—Deposit in Ottawa College Bank, cash \$900.
- June 13th.—Sell mdse. to P. A. Courtney \$725.75.—Receive in payment his note at 30 days for \$500, which you immediately discount at Bank paying discount @ 6%.

Received proceeds in cash ; his check for balance. Sell mdse. \$400 to W. J. Tierney. Receive on account cash \$150.

June 24th.—Remit to W. Fox on account, your 3 days sight draft on W. J. Tierney for \$250 ; your check for \$500.

July 5th.—Dishonor Merchants Emporium's sight draft on you and remit in full of account a bill of exchange purchased at bank for cash @ $\frac{1}{4}\%$ premium.

July 16th.—Sell at public auction House and Land for \$2700.—Receive cash in full. Pay auctioneer commission 2% per check.—Deposit in Bank cash \$2500.

July 27th.—Redeem your note of June 6th per check. You are allowed discount @ 5% for time yet to run.

August 1st.—Paid cash for salaries \$96. Rent \$50. Gas \$8 and Office Expenses \$25.25.

August 5th.—Sell balance of mdse. on hand for cash \$125.

You have as per Inventory book :—Store Fixtures \$175.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

1. What is the fundamental rule of contracts ? Mention the exceptions to this rule. What persons are unable to contract ? Explain.
2. What is agency ? Name and state the responsibilities of the two parties.
3. What is partnership ? How does it differ from a stock company ? What is the authority of partners before and after dissolution of partnership ?
4. What is a sale ? When is it complete ? State the rule as to the sale of stolen property. How do commission merchants differ from brokers ?

5. Define: Commercial Paper, Negotiability. What five things are necessary in the form of commercial paper to make it negotiable? Give examples of the different kinds of indorsements.
6. State the law as to forged paper. What is money? Legal tender? How does the responsibility of a carrier by sea, for loss or injury to goods, differ from that of a carrier by land?
7. What losses are covered by life, fire and marine insurance companies? Mention different ways of insuring one's life. How does interest differ from usury?
8. How does a deed differ from a mortgage? When is a sale of real estate complete? What is recording a deed? Which party should see that it is done?

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. You have been engaged in a wholesale dry goods business, under the firm style of Smith, Fox & Co. Mr. Fox has retired from the concern, and in his place you have taken in two clerks named James McDonald and Thomas Sparks; the style of the new firm to be Smith, McDonald & Sparks. Prepare a circular to be sent to your customers and correspondents, notifying them of the change and soliciting a continuance of favor to the new firm.
 2. You are in want of a situation as accountant or general clerk in a wholesale establishment. Prepare an advertisement for the papers, setting forth your desires.
 3. Write out a telegraphic message, containing ten words or less, instructing your friend at New York to procure for you a first-class passage ticket for Europe, and to notify you when the steamer is to leave port.
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II. COLLEGIATE COURSE.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST FORM.

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

*The study of Greek begins with the second term.

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

SECOND FORM.

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

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—Ancient History and Geography.

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

GEOMETRY— Plane Geometry (Wentworth).

NATURAL HISTORY—Zoology.

THIRD FORM.

- GREEK— Greek Grammar.
 Prosody.
 Prose Composition.
 Arnold's Exercises.
 HOMER—*Iliad* (B. i.)
 PLUTARCH—Moral Writings.
 ST. JOHN. CHRYSOSTOM—Extracts.
- LATIN— Latin Grammar.
 Prosody.
 Prose Composition,
 VIRGIL—*Æneid*, (B. v.)
 HORACE—*Odes* (B. ii.). Epodes.
 CICERO—*Pro lege Maniliâ*.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH— Theme Writing.
 Versification and Poetical Composition.
 History of English Literature from 1672 to the present time.
 PELLE's Philology.
 JOHNSON's *Rasselas*.
 MILTON—*Il Penseroso*; *L'Allegro*.
 Elocution.

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

 FOURTH FORM.

- GREEK— DEMOSTHENES :—Phil. I.
 EURIPIDES :—"Electra."
 ST. GREGORY :—(Extracts.)
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN— Prose Composition.
 Exercises in Latin Verse.
 CICERO :—Pro Milone.
 HORATIUS :—Ars Poetica.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
- ENGLISH— Theme Writing—Principles and Practice.
 History of American Literature.
 Rhetoric (Blair).
 POPE :—Essay on Criticism.
 Elocution.

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

- GREEK— ESCHINES :—Contra Ctesiphonem.
 SOPHOCLES :—Antigona.
 ST. BASIL :—Contra Fœneratores.
 Greek Composition.
- LATIN— TACITUS :—Ann., B. I.
 PLINY :—Hist. Nat., B. VII, VIII.
 JUVENAL :—Satires.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).
 Latin Composition.
- ENGLISH— Rhetoric (Blair).
 Analysis of Orations.
 Original Discourses.
 History of Oratory, Sacred and Profane.
 Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

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

 SIXTH FORM.

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

SEVENTH FORM.

MORALIS PHILOPHIA--

Ethica.

Jus naturæ.

HISTORIA PHILOSOPHIÆ—

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

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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

PHYSICS— Optics.
Magnetism.
Electricity.
Meteorology.

MATHEMATICS—Descriptive and Physical Astronomy.

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MUSIC.

FIRST COURSE.—Vocal Music.

SECOND COURSE.—Plain Chant.

THIRD COURSE.—Harmony.

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III. SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

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

FIRST YEAR.

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

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

DRAWING— Linear and Architectural Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN— TACITUS—Ann. B. I.

PLINY—Hist. Nat.

JUVENAL—Satires.

HOLY FATHERS—Extracts.

Latin composition.

ENGLISH— Rhetoric (Blair.)

Original discourses.

History of oratory, sacred and profane.

Analysis of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

FRENCH— Rhetoric.

Composition.

Review of Literary Works.

RACINE—Britannicus.

CORNELLE—Polyeucte.

HISTORY— Philosophy of History.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MATHEMATICS—Differential and Integral calculus.

NATURAL HISTORY—Geology and Paleontology.

MECHANICS— Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

PHYSICS— Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.

Acoustics.

HEAT—Thermometry, Hygrometry, Calorimetry,

Thermo dynamics.

DRAWING— Shades and shadows ; mechanical drawing.

THIRD YEAR.

- ENGLISH— Essays.
History of the formation of the English language.
Lectures on the contemporary Writers.
- ELOCUTION— Principles and practice of elocution.
- PHILOSOPHY—Logic and Metaphysics.
Ethics.
Lectures by the Professor.
- POLITICAL ECONOMY—
History of Economic Theories.
Discussion of Practical Economic Questions.
Financial Systems. †
- MATHEMATICS—
Descriptive and Practical Astronomy.
- EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS —
Optics.
Magnetism.
Electricity.
Metereology.
Principles and methods of Physical Measurements.
- PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—
Analysis of the most important Organic substances.
The Carbon Compounds—Lectures and Laboratory
work.
- DRAWING — Free hand drawing.
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CIVIL ENGINEERING.

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

ADMISSION TO THE COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING WILL BE GRANTED
AFTER A SATISFACTORY EXAMINATION ON THE FOLLOWING

SUBJECTS, VIZ:—

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

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

FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS

- Algebra—(Complete.)
- Geometry—plain and solid.
- Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

MECHANICS

- Statics and Dynamics.

SURVEYING

- Theory and Practice.
- Chain, Compass and Theodolite Surveying.
- Plotting, Mensuration.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Geometrical Optics.

CHEMISTRY

General Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

ENGLISH and FRENCH

DRAWING

Linear and Architectural Drawing.

Geometrical Model Drawing.

Colouring and Lettering.

EXAMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR GRADUATION.

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

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

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

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

The subjects of examinations are mentioned hereafter.

GRADUATION IN ARTS.

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

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

I.—Matriculation Examination.

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

I. CLASSICS.

Greek—

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

Latin—

LATIN GRAMMAR, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.
 Translation from English into Latin Prose.
 VIRGIL—*Æneid*, B. V.
 HORACE—Odes and Epodes.
 CICERO—*Pro lege Maniliâ*.
 HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

English—

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

French—

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

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Ancient History—

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

Modern History—

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

Geography—

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

IV. MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

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

SURVEYING.

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

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

ZOOLOGY*—Elements of general and comparative Physiology.

CHEMISTRY—Inorganic Chemistry.

2.—Intermediate Examination.

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK—

ESCHINES—Contra Ctesipionem.

SOPHOCLES—Antigona.

ST. BASIL—Contra Feneratores.

Greek Composition.

LATIN—

TACITUS—Ann. B. I.

PLINY—Hist. Nat.

JUVENAL—Satires.

HOLY FATHERS (Extracts).

Latin Composition.

*Only for Candidates for Honors.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH—

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

FRENCH—

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

III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY—Review of Ancient and Modern History.

GEOGRAPHY—Physical Geography *

IV. MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA—General theory of equations.

TRIGONOMETRY—Analytical, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

V. NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY—Lithology—Dynamical Geology and Historical Geology.

Rudiments of Paleontology.

3.—Final Examinations.

I. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Logic and Metaphysics.
 Moral Philosophy.
 History of Ancient, Modern and Contemporary Philosophy.
 Essay on a Philosophic Subject.
 Political Economy.

II. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

ASTRONOMY—Descriptive and Physical Astronomy.
 MECHANICS—Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
 EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

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

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

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

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

DEGREE OF BA., WITH HONOURS.

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

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

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

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

LATIN.

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

II. ENGLISH OR FRENCH LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

ENGLISH.

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

ETHNOLOGY—Succession of races in different countries of Europe.

FRENCH.

Historical development of the Language (Brachot).
 History of the Literature of the XVIII. Century (Villemain).
 Critical analysis of the following works :

Montaigne—Extracts.
Corneille—Le Cid.
Racine—Iphigénie.
Molière—L'Avare.
Boileau—L'Art poétique.
Bossuet—Oraisons funébres.
Voltaire—Siècle de Louis XIV.

Bossuet—Discours sur l'histoire Universelle.
 History of Europe from 1610 to 1871.
 History of France.
 History of Canada.

III. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ST. THOMAS—Summa Philosophica.
 BALMES—Fundamental Philosophy.
 DE MAISTRE—Bacon's Philosophy.
 BOSSUET—Traité de la Connaissance de Dieu et de soi-même.
 HAMILTON—Lectures on Metaphysic and Logic.
 ARISTOTLE—Ethics, B. I., II.
 Nicomachean Ethics.
 CICERO—De officiis B. I., II.
 De Legibus, B. I.
 L. SAY—Economie Politique.
 F. BASTIAT—Essays on Political Economy.
 SMITH—Wealth of Nations.

IV. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

MATHEMATICS.

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

PHYSICS.

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

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.

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

GRADUATION IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGULATIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These papers are examined by the aforesaid Board of Examiners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEES.

The graduation fees are as follows :

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

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SESSION 1887-88.

Matriculation Examination.

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

I. Translate into English :

Πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐν εὐθυμίᾳ τήμενον, ἐγὼ δὲ ἐν ὀδύῃ μόνος, ὅταν γὰρ εἰς τὸ πέλαγος ἀπίδω τοῦτο τὸ πνευματικόν, καὶ τὸν ἄπειρον τῆς Ἐκκλησίας θειάσωμαι πλοῦτον, εἶτα λογίσωμαι ὅτι τῆς ἐορτῆς παρελθούσης, καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἡμῶν τοῦτο πάλιν ἀποπηδήσαν οὐχίσειται, ἀάκνομαι καὶ ὀδυνώμεν τὴν φυγὴν, ὅτι τσαῦτα τεκοῦσα τέκνα ἢ Ἐκκλησία, οὐ καθ' ἑκάστην σὺναξιν ἀπολαύειν αὐτῶν δύναται, ἀλλ' ἐν ἐορτῇ μόνον. Πόσον ἦν ἀγαλλίαμα πνευματικόν, πόση χαρὰ, πόση δόξα Θεοῦ, πόση ψυχῶν ἀφέλεια, εἰ καθ' ἑκάστην σὺναξιν οὕτω πεπληρωμένους ἐωρῶμεν τοὺς περιθόλους τῆς ἐκκλησίας; Νῦν δὲ ναῦται μὲν καὶ κυβερνῆται πάντα ποιῶσιν, ὅπως τὸ πέλαγος διαδράμωσι καὶ πρὸς τὸν λιμένα καταστήσωσιν ἡμεῖς δὲ θεῶ παντὸς πειλάγου σαλεύειν φιλονεικούμεν, ἐν ταῖς τῶν βιωτικῶν πραγμάτων τραχυμίας συνεχῶς ποικιλούμενοι, καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀγυραῖς καὶ ἐν ταῖς δικαστηρίοις στρεφόμενοι, ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἅπασι ἢ δεύτερον μὲν τὸ παντὸς ἀπαντῶντες ἐναυτοῦ. Ἡ ἀρνοεῖτε ὅτι καθάπερ λιμένας ἐν πειλάγει, οὕτω τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἐν πόλειαν ἐπηξεν ὁ Θεός, ἵνα ἀπὸ τῆς ζάλης τῶν βιωτικῶν θορυβῶν ἐνταῦθα καταφεύγοντες, γαλήνης ἀπολαύωμεν.—St. John Chrysostom.

2. What case do verbs of time and of place govern ?

When conditional propositions depend on another verb, in what mood will the condition and the consequent clause stand ?

When do you use the article with proper names ? When not ?

What does the middle voice denote ?

In what case does the agent after a passive verb stand ?

3. Translate into Greek :

A trumpeter, being taken prisoner in a battle, begged hard for quarter. "Spare me, good sirs, I beseech you," said he, "and put me not to death without cause, for I have killed no one myself, nor have I any arms but this trumpet only." "For that very reason," said they who had seized him, "shall you the sooner die, for, without the spirit of fight yourself, you stir up others to warfare and bloodshed."

He who incites to strife is worse than he who takes part in it.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English :

Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat, præter hanc laudis et gloriæ ; qua quidem detracta, judices, quid est quod in hoc tam exiguo vitæ curriculo et tam brevi, tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus ? Certe, si nihil animus præsentiret in postorum, et si, quibus regionibus vitæ spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, nec tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur, neque toties de vita ipsa dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quæ noctes et dies animum gloriæ stimulis concitat, atque admonet non cum vitæ tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adacquandam.

CICERO PRO ARCHIA, CH. II.

2. Explain the use of the subjunctive in "*praesentiret*" and "*frangeret*." Write out the rules that relate to the construction of conditional propositions and give an example to each.
3. How is the last sentence rendered emphatic? Give the rules for emphatic construction.
4. Why does "*admonet*" govern the accusative with infinitive? In what signification does it govern *ut* with the subjunctive? Explain the general principle involved in its construction.

1. Translate into English :

Delicta majorum immeritus lues,
Romane, donec templa refeceris,
Ædesque labentes Deorum et
Foeda nigro simulacra fumo.

Dīs te minorem quod geris, imperas ;
Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.
Dī multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperiae mala luctuosae.

Jam bis Monæses et Pacori manus
Non auspicatos contudit impetus
Nostros, et adjecisse praelam
Torquibus exiguis renidet.

HORACE LIB. III. O. VI.

Scan the first stanza and explain its metre.

1. Translate into Latin :

Marcus Livius, after returning from the Illyrian war, was accused of dividing the spoils unjustly, and was condemned by a sentence of the whole people ;—a disgrace which he took so much amiss that he not only retired into the country, but also, for eight years, avoided all intercourse with men. At

length he was prevailed upon to return to the city and was offered the consulship. When all urged him to accept this office, he is said to have spoken thus: If I am worthy of being raised to this honor, why did you so unjustly condemn me. If, on the other hand, I was deservedly punished, do you think I ought to be again intrusted with power. The senators bade him to remember that it was the duty of a good citizen to forget the injuries inflicted by a fickle people and Livius was at length persuaded to accept the consulship.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.

1. Show how nature, art and fortune conspired to make Alexander Pope a poet.
2. Give an epitome of Gray's *Elegy*. What constitutes the peculiar charm of the poem? Give from memory the six stanzas you think most beautiful. Give the principal figures of speech used in the *Elegy*. Illustrate by examples from memory.

Explain:—*Elegy*—*Curfew*—*lowly bed*—*boast of heraldry*—*trophies*—*fretted vault*—*storied urn*—*shapeless sculpture*—*warm precincts*—*pious drops*—*wonted fires*—*dirges*.
3. What are the qualities of the Junius' style as shown in his "letter to the Duke of Bedford?" Give an analysis of the letter. Are his assertions historically true? Give from memory examples from this letter examples of: Irony—Climax—Antithesis.
4. Give your appreciation of Edmund Burke's faculties of style.

ESSAY—Literary style.

- a. Utility and Necessity of a good style.
- b. Means of acquiring a good style.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Quel est le but de la littérature ? Quel est dans une composition littéraire le rôle des deux principales facultés de l'homme ?
2. Qu'est ce que la narration ? En combien de parties se divise la narration ? Comment doit-on s'y prendre pour développer un sujet ?
3. Qu'appelle-t-on généralement *goût* ? Est-cé une faculté spéciale ? Quelles sont les qualités constitutives du beau ?
4. Qu'est-ce que l'élegie ? Où trouve-t-on dans la poésie sacrée des modèles du genre élégiaque ?
5. Racontez et expliquez la légende du Saint Graal.
6. Quels sont les traits distinctifs de Commines historien, et du héros dont il écrit l'histoire ?

DESCRIPTION.—Un vaisseau marchand luttant contre des pirates.

FRENCH.

SECOND PAPER.

(For English speaking students.)

1. Traduisez en Français :

A dove was sipping from the banks of a rivulet, when an ant, who was at the same time trailing a grain of corn along the edge of a brook, inadvertently fell in. The dove, observing the helpless insect struggling in vain to reach the shore, was touched with compassion, and plucking a blade of grass, dropped it into the stream ; by means of which the poor ant, like a shipwrecked sailor on a plank, got safe to land. She had scarcely arrived there, when she perceived a fowler just going to discharge his piece at her deliverer, upon which she

instantly crept up his foot, and stung him on the ankle. The sportsman, starting, occasioned a rustling among the boughs, which alarmed the dove, who immediately sprang up, and by that means escaped the danger with which she was threatened.

2. Traduisez en Anglais :

Voyez ce cheval ardent et impétueux, pendant que son écuyer le conduit et le dompte : que de mouvements irréguliers ? C'est un effet de son ardeur, et son ardeur vient de sa force, mais d'une force mal réglée. Il se compose, il devient plus obéissant sous l'éperon, sous le frein, sous la main qui le manie à droite et à gauche, le pousse, le retient, comme elle veut. A la fin il est dompté : il ne fait que ce qu'on lui demande : il sait aller le pas, il sait courir, non plus avec cette activité qui l'épuisait, par laquelle son obéissance était encore désolésante.

3. Donnez les temps primitifs des verbes : *voyez, conduit, vient, retient, veut, fait, sait, aller.*
4. Donnez le futur simple et l'imparfait du subjonctif de ces mêmes verbes.
5. Quels sont les pronoms personnels employés comme régime direct ou comme régime indirect d'un verbe après une préposition ?
6. Quelles sont les classes d'adjectifs qui suivent toujours le substantif ?
7. Quand emploie-t-on l'article en français ?
8. A quel genre se mettent les adjectifs, pronoms, participes qui modifient le mot *gens* ?
9. A quel nombre se met le verbe qui a un collectif pour sujet ?
10. Quand faut-il employer la préposition *en* ; quand la préposition *dans* ?

III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. Give a sketch on the history of the Kingdom of Juda, from the reign of Roboam to that of Joram.
2. What was, in the plan of Divine Providence, the mission on the Persian Empire? State briefly how it was fulfilled.
3. State the causes of strife between the Patricians and Plebeians. What measures were taken to put an end to these dissensions during the first centuries of the Roman Republic?
4. Give an account of the war between the Greeks and Persians during the reign of Xerxes.
5. Point out the causes of the striking decline and fall of the Grecian States.
6. Give the history of Sparta under Kings Agis and Cleomenes.
7. Give an account of the reign of Philip II, King of Macedon.
8. Point out the causes of the wars between Rome and Carthage, and of the superiority of the former over the latter.
9. Sketch the history of Rome from the death of Julius Cæsar up to the partition of the Roman Empire between Octavius and Anthony.

MODERN HISTORY.

1. Give your appreciation of the reign of Augustus; what did he do for the benefit of his country?
2. Give a brief sketch of the reign of Julian the Apostate.
3. Who was Attila, and what does history tell us about him?
4. Give your appreciation of the Orders of Chivalry in the middle ages.

5. Give the history of the 1st Crusade, with its particular results.
6. Give a short account of the 7th and 8th Crusades, and state the final results.
7. What are the different charges made against the Crusades? Answer them.
8. State what you know about the fall of Constantinople.
9. State the causes, struggles and results of the War of the Two Roses.
10. What is meant by the "Magna Charta," and to what difficulties did it give rise?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give and explain the proof of the spherical form of the earth.
2. Define and explain the circles, great and small, drawn upon the maps for geographical purposes.
3. Give the boundaries, rivers, gulfs, lakes and straits of North America.
4. Give the political divisions of the Dominion of Canada; name the Capital and principal resources of each Province.
5. What are the United States noted for? Give the boundaries of each of the New England States and their resources.
6. Which are the five great powers of Europe; name their Capitals, principal cities and form of government.
7. Describe the course of the four largest rivers in Europe, naming the countries through which they flow.
8. Give the general description and principal political divisions of Asia.
9. Describe and compare the forms of Government of Canada and of the United States.

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA.

1. Simplify : $(a-b)x - (b-c)a - \{ (b-x)(b-a) - (b=c)(b-c) \}$.
2. Resolve into prime factors : $a^6 - 64$.
Also : $a^2 + 2ad + d^2 - 4b^2 + 12bc - 9c^2$.
3. Simplify : $\left(\frac{x}{1+x} + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \div \left(\frac{x}{1-x} - x - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$
4. Two couriers start from the same place in opposite directions. The rate of one of them per hour is 2 miles less than half the rate of the other, and in 5 hours they are 65 miles apart. What is the rate of each one per hour ?

$$5. \text{ Solve : } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{y} = \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{3}{y} + \frac{1}{2z} = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

6. Solve : $(a^2 + 1)x = ax^2 + a$.
7. A colonel forms his regiment of 1,025 men into two squares, one of which has 5 men more in a side than the other ; required the number of men in a side of each.
8. Multiply : $7\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{8} \times 4\sqrt{20}$ by $3\sqrt{2}$
9. A certain number of cannon balls have been disposed on a plane surface so as to form distinct square having respectively 1, 3, 5, 7 balls in a side. Find the triangular pile which will contain all the projectiles.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

1. Prove that two equal oblique lines, drawn from the same point in a perpendicular, cut off equal distances from the foot of the perpendicular.

2. Prove that of two sides of a triangle, that is the greater, which is opposite the greater angle.
3. Prove that the radius perpendicular to a chord bisects the chord and the arc subtended by it.
4. Prove that if two secants be drawn from a point without a circle, the whole secants and the parts without the circle are reciprocally proportional.
5. Prove that two rectangles are to each other as the products of their bases by their altitudes.
6. Prove that two triangles, having an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, are to each other as the products of the sides including the equal angles.
7. Construct a parallelogram equivalent to a given square, and having the sum of its base and altitude equal to a given line.
8. Prove that a circle may be circumscribed about a regular polygon.
9. Prove that the homologous sides of similar regular polygons have the same ratio as the radii of their circumscribed circles.
10. Inscribe an equilateral triangle in a given circle.

TRIGONOMETRY AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

1. Find value of functions of A , if a , b , and c have the values of 5, 12, and 13 respectively.
2. Show that $\csc x$ is greater than $\cot x$.
3. Construct the functions of angle in the third Quadrant and give their signs.
4. Give the values of the functions of A , when $A = 45^\circ$.
5. Prove that $\text{Sin } (x - y) = \text{Sin } x \cdot \text{Cos } y - \text{Cos } x \cdot \text{Sin } y$.
6. State the laws of *Sine*, *Cosine*, and *Tangent*.

7. Of three towns A , B , and C , A is 200 miles from B , and 184 miles from C , B is 150 miles due north from C ; how far is A north of C ?
8. Two trihedral angles are equal or symmetrical when the three face angles of the one are respectively equal to the three face angles of the other.
9. Required the entire surface and volume of a cylinder of revolution whose altitude is 36 inches, and whose base is a circle of which the diameter is 20 inches.
10. The base of a triangle is 600 feet, and the angles at the base are 30° and 120° . Find the other side and the altitude (without using logarithms).
11. Express the following functions in terms of the functions of angles less than 45° : $\tan 125^\circ$, $\csc 157^\circ$, $\sin 204^\circ$, $\sec 244^\circ$, $\cos 359^\circ$.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

1. State and explain the laws of definite and multiple proportion, and of constant combining weights, and show how the atomic theory accounts for them.
2. What is meant by a *binary* and a *ternary* molecule? Show the difference in their formulae. Illustrate by a few examples.
3. Explain the rules of the nomenclature in reference to the naming acids and salts. Give examples of all the cases.
4. A physician wants to fill a cylinder of the capacity of 50 liters with Nitrogen Monoxide, so as to have it under a pressure of 10 atmospheres. How much Ammonium Nitrate does he require. Specific gravity of $N_2O = 1.527$.

5. A student expects by using 30 c.c. of Hydrochloric Acid, of density 0.83, and 20 grs. of Manganese Dioxide to collect 3 liters of Chlorine Gas, but fails to remark that the temperature of the room is 22° C, that the barometer reads 756 mm., and that $\frac{1}{2}$ liter of gas must be allowed for the absorption by the water of the trough. By how much will his reckoning fail as to the volume of gas he will collect. Will any H.Cl. or MnO_2 remain combined, and how much?
6. Describe the properties of Nitrogen, and the various ways of obtaining it, and give the name and formulæ of its compounds with O, with H, and with both O and H.
7. How is H.Cl. prepared? What are its properties and uses? Describe experiment, and illustrate. How can it be recognized or detected in its salts.
8. Give a full description of the two Oxydes of Carbon. Give the formulæ of Carbonic Acids. How are the oxacides commonly derived from the oxydes.
9. How can you discover that a single substance is a salt of one of the acids of S? How can you find which of the acids of Sulphur is present.
10. A beginner, testing a solution for its acid, remarks that it gives no precipitate with A_2NO_3 or B_nCl_2 , and concludes immediately that it must be a Nitrate. What do you think of his conclusion? What other acids might he find?

LABORATORY WORK.

11. Analysis of an unknown simple salt to find the acid. Describe your tests, explain all the reactions, and write the equation.
12. Analysis of an unknown solution, to determine the single base it contains. Same work required as in the preceding.

Intermediate Examination.

I. CLASSICS.

GREEK.

1. Translate into English :

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

Μέλει φόβῳ δ' οὐχ ὑπνώσσει κέαρ,
Γείτονας δὲ καρδίας
μέμεναι ζωπυροῦσαι τάρβος,
τὸν ἀμειψιγῆ λειών
δράκοντα δ' ὡς τις τέκνων
ὑπερδεδούκει λεχέ-
ων ὄυσενήτειρα
πάντρομος πελειάς.
Τοὶ μὲν γὰρ ποτὶ πύργους
πανδημί, πανομιλί
στεύχουσαν. Τί γένωμαι ;
Τοὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμειψιλόγουσαν
ἐδάπτουσι πολίτας
χερσὶ δ' ὀκρῶσσαν.
Παντί τρόπῳ διογενεῖς
θεοὶ, πάλιν καὶ στρατῶν
Καθ' ἑμὸν γῆ ῥύεσθε.

Ποῖον δ' ἀμειψεσθε γαίης πέδον
τῆς δ' ἄρεον, ἐχθροῖς
ἀφέντες τῶν βαθύχθον' αἰῶν,
Ἔδωρ τε Δερκαῖον, εὐ-

τραφέστον ποιμάτων,
 ὅσων ἔχων Ποσειᾶν ὁ γαμάχος,
 Τηθύος τε παῖδες ;
 Πρὸς τὰδ', ὦ πολιοῦχοι
 θεοί, τοῖσι μὲν ἕξ' ὦ
 πύργων, ἀνδρολέτειραν
 καὶ τὰν ῥίψοπλον ἄταν
 ἐμβυάλοντες, ἄρισθε
 κῆδος· τοῖς δὲ πολίταις
 καὶ πόλεως ῥυτῆρες
 εὐεῆροί τε στάθης·
 ὀξυγόοις λιταῖαν.

Οἰκτρὸν γάρ, πόλεμ' ὠδυγίαν
 Ἰδὼν προιάφαι, δορὸς ἄγραν,
 δουλίαν ψαφαρή· σποδιῆ
 ὅπ' ἀνδρὸς Ἀχαιοῦ θεόθεν
 περρομέναν ἀτίμως,
 τὰς δὲ χειρωμένους ἄγεσθαι,
 ἔξ, νέας τε καὶ παλαιάς
 ἱππυδὸν πλοκάμων,
 περιφύργωνμένων φαρῆων.

—Eschyles, The Seven Kings.

2. What are the Latin terms corresponding to τοῖχος and τεῖχος ?

Describe the πύργος. Give the names of its various parts.

Into how many and what groups were the Gods of the Greeks distributed ?

Who first introduced the alphabet into Greece? What letters were subsequently added ?

What difference is there between ἕξ' ὦ, as used in line 291 and the future of εἶχω ?—What philological remark applies to this latter word? To what other Greek terms can the same remark be extended ?

Locate Achaia, and say in what figurative meaning the word *Aχαιοί* is here used.

What were the various parts of the spear called both in Greek and Latin?

3. Translate into Greek :

A disconsolate mother, with a child in her hand has frequently drawn compassion from the audience. A modern writer, being resolved to double the distress, and melt his audience twice as much as those before him had done, brought a princess upon the stage with a little boy in one hand and a girl in the other. This too had a very good effect. A third poet being resolved to outwrite all his predecessors, a few years ago introduced three children, with great success; and, as I am informed, a young gentleman, who is fully determined to break the most obdurate hearts, has a tragedy by him, where the first person that appear upon the stage is an afflicted widow in her mourning weeds, with half a dozen fatherless children attending her, like those that usually hang about the figure of charity. Thus several incidents that are beautiful in a good writer, become ridiculous by falling into the hands of a bad one.—*Addison*.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English :

Liberalis noster nunc tristis est nuntiato incendio quo Lugdunensis colonia exusta est. Omnibus fortuna quos publice afflixit quod passuri erant timere permisit; nulla res magna non aliquid habuit ruinae suae spatium: in hac, una nox interfuit inter urbem maximam, et nullam iustus illam timere periisse quam perit narro. Hoc et liberalis nostri affectum inclinavit, adversus sua tam firmum. Nec sine causa concussus est: inexpectata plus aggravant; novitas adjicit calamitatis pondus: nec quisquam mortalium non magis, quod etiam miratus est, doluit.

Ideo nihil nobis improvisum esse debet. In omnia praemittendus est animus, cogitandumque non quidquid solet, sed quidquid potest fieri. Quid enim est quod non fortuna, quum voluit, ex florentissimo detrahat; quod non eo magis aggrediatur et quatiat quo speciosius fulget? Non unâ viâ semper, ne totâ quidem, incurrit. Modo nostras in nos manus advocat; modo, suis contenta viribus, invenit pericula sine auctore. Nullum tempus exceptum est; in ipsis voluptatibus causae doloris oriuntur. Bellum in mediâ pace consurgit, et auxilia securitatis in metum transeunt; ex amico inimicus, hostis ex socio. In subitas tempestates, hibernisque majores, agitur aestiva tranquillitas. Sine hoste patimur hostilia; et cladis causas, si alia deficiunt, nimia sibi felicitas invenit. Enumerare omnes fatorum vias longum est. Hoc unum scio: omnia mortalium opera mortalitate damnata sunt; inter peritura vivimus.—*Seneca, Ep. 91.*

2. Mention and locate the principal divisions of Gaul under the Empire?

Name the chief Roman Provinces.

What was meant by a *Colonia*?

Compare Seneca, Juvenal and St. Augustine, (in his "Confessions") as moralists.

3. Translate into Latin:

In all my wanderings round this world of care,
 In all my griefs—and God has given my share—
 I still had hopes, my latest hours to crown.
 Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down
 I still had hopes, my long vexations past
 There to return—and die at home at last.
 O blest retirement, friend to life's decline,
 Retreats from care, that never must be mine,
 How happy he who crowns in shades like these!

A youth of labour with an age of ease ;
 Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
 And, since 't is hard to combat, learns to fly !
 For him no wretches, born to work and weep,
 Explore the mine, or tempt the dangerous deep
 But on he moves to meet his latter end,
 Angels around befriending Virtue's friend ;
 Bends to the grave with unperceived decay,
 While resignation gently slopes the way ;
 And, all his prospects brightening to the last,
 This heaven commences ere the world is past.

GOLDSMITH.

II—MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.

1. In what respect does the eloquence of popular assemblies differ from that of the bar ?
2. Draw a parallel between the oratory of Cicero and Demosthenes.
3. In what species of oratory have the French excelled all other modern nations ? Point out the characteristics of their three chief orators in that field.
4. What is meant by the machinery of an Epic Poem ? What is its importance, and with what success has it been applied by Tasso, Voltaire and Milton ?
5. Point out the advantages and disadvantages of the chorus in Greek Tragedy. How has its omission in the modern drama affected the doctrine of the unities ?

ESSAY.

To Ancient Greece, modern art is indebted for its forms and its models, but from Christianity it has received its nobler ideals and inspirations.

FRENCH.

1. Faites voir l'importance des précautions oratoires, et l'habileté avec laquelle *Q. Capitolinus* en fit usage pour apaiser le peuple Romain, et le persuader de ses torts envers le Sénat.
2. De quel principe d'ordre se sert Démosthène dans sa première philippique? Qu'est ce qui le détermine à adopter ce principe? Donnez une analyse succincte de ce discours.
3. L'orateur doit-il quelquefois improviser? Quelles précautions et quelles règles générales doit-il observer dans l'improvisation?
4. Quelle est l'idée-mère de l'orateur dans l'Oraison funèbre de Henriette de France? Quelles grandes considérations Bossuet rattache-t'il à cette idée? Ne donne-t'il pas trop d'étendue à ses réflexions sur la révolution anglaise?
5. Quels sont les caractères généraux de l'élocution historique? Dans quelle mesure faut-il adopter le langage parlé aux époques dont on écrit l'histoire?
6. Sur quoi doit s'appuyer la philosophie de l'histoire? Quel part doit avoir l'étude des faits dans un travail de ce genre?
7. Sujet de discours :
Efficacité de l'étude des classiques grecs et latins dans l'oeuvre de l'éducation.

III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. Sketch and compare the parts which Philip and Alexander played in the political history of Greece.
2. In what consisted the superiority of Hannibal as a general? What were his failings as a statesman?
3. Point out the causes and effects of the battle of Actium.

4. Why did the upper classes of Rome so bitterly oppose Christianity?
5. What barbarian nations attacked the Roman Empire? In what order? And which of them founded kingdoms within its boundaries?
6. Describe the Mahomedan civilization.
7. Narrate Cromwell's deeds in Ireland.
8. State the leading causes of the decadence of France after the reign of Louis XIV.
9. Are the English justifiable in their treatment of the Acadians?
10. What are, at the present time, the mutual relations of the leading States of Europe?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give a general history of the formation of the earth.
2. Describe earthquakes both in their causes and in their effects.
3. Explain intermittent springs. Give Herschel's and Lyell's explanations of geysers.
4. What are ocean currents? Expose the different theories which have reference to their origin.
5. Name and describe briefly the ocean currents of the Atlantic.
6. What are cyclones? Where do they originate? What is their size, maximum and minimum? What is their motion in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?
7. How is electricity produced? What is Arago's division of the lightning?
8. Is the aurora a cause or an effect of electricity?

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER ALGEBRA.

1. Determine whether -5 is a root of the equation :

$$x^5 + 6x^4 - 10x^3 - 112x^2 - 207x - 110 = 0, \text{ and demonstrate the general principle which governs this case.}$$

2. Find the equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\pm\sqrt{-1}$.
3. Prove De-Cartes' rule of signs, and deduce its practical applications.
4. Show that an equation of the form :

$$x^n + Ax^{n-1} + Bx^{n-2} + Cx^{n-3} + \dots + K = 0, \text{ in which the coefficients are integer, cannot have a rational fraction for one of its roots.}$$

5. Find whether the equation $x^3 - 8x^2 + 21x - 18 = 0$ has any equal roots.
6. Determine the first significant figure of each root of the equation : $x^3 - 5x^2 + 7 = 0$.

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Prove that a plane perpendicular to a radius at its extremity is tangent to the sphere.
2. Find the diameter of a material sphere.
3. Through any three points on the surface of a sphere pass the circumference of a small circle.
4. Show between what limits must the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle stand.
5. Find the surface and volume of a sphere whose radius is 10 inches.
6. Prove that in a spherical right-angled triangle whose hypotenuse is c , $\cos c = \cos a \cos b$, also that $\cos A = \tan b \cot c$.
- And show that these formulas agree with Napier's Rules.

7. Being given in a spherical right-angled triangle, $a = 51^{\circ} 30'$, find the remaining parts.
8. Being given the position of Georgetown College, D. C. U. S. Lat. $38^{\circ} 54'$ Long. W. 5 hrs. 8 min. 18 sec. ; and that of Ottawa College. Lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ N. Long. W. $75^{\circ} 43'$, find the shortest distance between the two places.
9. Find the latitude and longitude of a star, when its declination, and right ascension, and the obliquity of the ecliptic are given.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Find the equation to the Parabola referred to rectangular axes as co-ordinates.
2. Determine the area of a segment included between an arc of a Parabola and a chord perpendicular to the axis.
3. Find the equation of a tangent line to the Ellipse in terms of the tangent of the angle it makes with the major axis.
4. What are conjugate diameters in an Ellipse, and what is their property.
5. Find the polar equation to the Hyperbola, the pole being at one of the foci.
6. Find the equation to the Hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes.
7. The general equation of the second degree is :

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0.$$
 Discuss the results which are deduced from its first transformation.
8. What are the different curves represented according as $b^2 - 4ac$ is positive, negative, or zero ?

9. What is a Cycloid? Find its equation.
10. What is a Spiral? Construct Archimedes' Spiral, and find its equation.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY.

1. Describe the formative, protective, and destructive effects of life.
2. What is the nature of metamorphism? What are its effects? How is it divided? By what process is it brought about?
3. What are the principal kinds of Archean rocks? Locate their position on the globe. How does Dawson endeavor to prove the presence of life, both vegetable and animal, in the Archean time?
4. Describe briefly the life of the Mesozoic time.
5. What were the principal phenomena and the leading characteristics of the Quaternary Age?
6. Show how Geology teaches clearly the action of a benevolent Providence in the earth's formation.



FINAL EXAMINATION.

I.—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Quæ est differentia inter judicia analytica et judicia synthetica ?
Num Kantii judicia synthetica à priori admitti possunt ?
2. An conscientia intrâ limites proprii objecti est criterium veritatis ?
3. Utrum realitas essentialium nobis est omninò ignota ?
4. Utrum accidens aliquod potest esse in alio quàm in suo connaturali subjecto ?
5. *Difficultas solvenda.* Creatio est productio rei ex nihilo ; atqui ex nihilo nihil fit ; Ergò creatio repugnat.
6. Physiologia demonstrat principium vitæ esse essentialiter diversum à principiis chemicis, mechanicis et physicochemicis.
7. Utrum in Deo est providentia omnium rerum mundanarum ?
8. Utrum, actibus suis, potest homo mereri vel demereri tum apud alios homines, tum apud societatem ?
9. Utrum mendacium est per se et intrinsicè malum ?
10. Utrum populus potest esse origo vel subjectum auctoritatis civilis ?

SECOND PAPER.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

1. Is Hegel's view " that the succession of the systems of philosophy which have appeared in history, corresponds to the succession of logical categories in a system of logic," consistent with truth ?

2. Is there any connection between the history of philosophy and the history of civilization ?
3. How is the origin and spread of Skepticism in Greece and in the Roman Empire to be accounted for ?
4. What is the leading idea of the *Civitas Dei* of St. Augustine and how, later on, was it understood and developed by Vico and Bossuet ?
5. Is it true, as Lord Bacon says, that the Scholastic Doctors deserve to be accused " of hair-splitting, of the multiplication of useless discussions noisy and monstrous, to the neglect of those practical questions that are of advantage to human life ? "
6. Explain the two laws upon which Herbert Spencer has built his comprehensive system and prove their falsity.
7. Do all the followers of Darwin agree upon the starting point and the practical conclusions of his system ? Could a Christian admit this system as true ?
8. To what school of philosophy did Brownson adhere ? Could not his influence become dangerous ?

THIRD PAPER.

DISSERTATION.

Plato says : " *All ideas are but reminiscences ;*" Mallebranche says : " *Man sees God's ideas ;*" according to Descartes " *All ideas are innate ;*" according to Locke, " *All ideas come from the senses alone ;*" according to Scholastic Philosophers, " *Nihil est in intellectu quin prius fuerit in sensu.*"

Explain those various systems ; refute those which are false, and prove the truth of the one which you accept.

II.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Division of Labor is beneficial to Society. How can its evil effects upon workmen be prevented?
 2. Gold and silver are the best materials used as money. Discuss briefly the question of a bi-metallic standard.
 3. "Merchants and Manufacturers are the people who derive the greatest advantage from the monopoly of the home market." (Smith.) Examine this statement.
 4. Write a short essay on "International Trade."
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III.—PHYSICS.

1. Give the theory of the molecular constitution of bodies, and explain by it the three states of matter.
2. A mass of copper is suspected of being hollow. Its weight in air is 523 grammes, in water 447.5 grammes. Find the volume of the interior cavity. Specific gravity of copper being 8.9.
3. Describe Toricelli's experiment, Pascal's confirmation of it, and mention all the corrections necessary to render the ordinary reading of the barometer correct.
4. In what three ways may sound differ, and what are the causes of these differences?
5. State and explain Doppler's principle.
6. What is meant by "thermal unit?" How many thermal units become latent in the changing of ice at 0° ? In changing water at 100° to steam at 100° ?
7. What is meant by the absolute zero of temperature?

8. Give the relative index of two media whose junction is a plane surface, and the angle of the incident ray passing from the lesser to the more refractive medium. Construct the path of the ray.
 9. Give a general idea of the manners in which light serves as a means of investigation.
 10. When two Nicol's prisms are crossed so as to extinguish the beam of light falling upon them, how do you account for the reappearance of the light when a double refracting film is interposed between the prisms? When and why does the beam appear colored?
 11. Explain according to Ampere's principle the deflection of the magnetic needle by a current of electricity, as in Oersted's experiment.
 12. Give the theory of the dynamo, and show the difference between a Gramme's ring and a Siemen's armature.
 13. Define Volt, Ampere, Watt, Electrical horse-power.
 14. A battery consisting of a series of 15 equal cells, each of which had an electromotive force of 1.038 volts, and an internal resistance of 1.25 ohms, was joined up with another battery consisting of a series of 12 cells, each of which had an electromotive force of 1.12 volt and an internal resistance of 7 ohms, so that the like poles were connected. Find the strength of the current flowing in this circuit.
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IV.—MATHEMATICS.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Name all the circles of the celestial sphere.
2. What is meant by sun-time and clock-time?

3. Explain all the phenomena produced by atmospheric refraction.
 4. What is the parallax? Which are its different kinds? Show how to determine the parallax of the moon by observation.
 5. What are the chief things to be considered in the physical constitution of the sun?
 6. What is understood by the procession of the equinoxes? In what length of time will the north pole make one complete revolution around the ecliptic pole, and why?
 7. What force keeps the moon in her orbit? Explain.
 8. Define eclipses. Show how to compute the beginning, the middle, and the end of an eclipse of the moon.
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HONOUR PAPERS IN PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

First, second and third papers same as for final examination.

FOURTH PAPER.

1. Can it be held, as says Plato, "That our knowledge of nature bears not the character of science (*επιστήμη*) or of the knowledge of truth (*ἀληθεία*), but those of belief (*πίστις*)?"
2. "All influence is from particulars to particulars; general propositions are merely registers of such influences already made." Examine this statement of John Stuart Mill, and give an estimate of its value.
3. What reason does Balmes give for rejecting the principle of Descartes, according to which: "Whatever is contained in clear and distinct idea of anything, may be affirmed of it with all certainty?"

4. Is extension inseparable from the idea of body? And if so, does it necessarily follow, as Descartes says, that the essence of bodies consist in extension?
5. What, according to Balmes, are the relations between the idea of time and the idea of space?
6. "We know no infinite line, but we know a longer and a longer. A line is lengthened, as number is increased, by continual additions. In the process, then, by which we conceive the increase of a line, the idea of a portion more, is continually associated with the preceding length, and to whatsoever extent it is carried, the association of one portion more is equally close and irresistible. This is what we call the idea of infinite extension." In what does this opinion of James Mill differ from Balmes' idea of infinite extension?
7. What is, according to Balmes, the difference between the principle of causality and the principle of precedence?

FIFTH PAPER.

1. Explain Aristotle's doctrine of ethical virtue: "A permanent direction of the will, which guards the mean proper forms, as determined for us by reason," and show its relation to the peripatetic doctrine of the faculties of man.
2. Examine into Cicero's opinion that "Multae res exstiterunt urbanae majores clarioresque quam bellicae."
3. Num se adstrinxit scelere si quis tyrannorum occidit quamvis familiarem? Answer this question of Cicero.
4. Does Cicero show himself a Stoic in his book *de Officiis*, and, on what leading moral principle was he lead astray by his pagan prejudices?

SIXTH PAPER.

1. How does F. Bastiat prove the lawfulness of interest on money? Compare his opinion with the teaching of mediæval philosophers, and give the estimate of the value of these conflicting ideas.
2. "It is the superfluity of the rich which makes bread for the poor." Rectify this popular view of the subject.
3. "I maintain," says Bastiat, "that universal suffrage is not one of those sacred dogmas with respect to which examination and doubt are crimes" Examine and give an estimate of the value of the proofs whereby he endeavours to substantiate his statement.



FORTIETH
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT,

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH,
1888.

—:—

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

—:—

The Degree of **DOCTOR OF LAWS** was conferred on:

THE HON. L. ADOLPHE OLIVIER,

Ottawa, Ont.

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

RONALD J. McEACHEN,

Dundas, Ont.

THOMAS P. MURPHY,

Lonsdale, Ont.

JAMES P. FOLEY,

Lindsay, Ont.

PATRICK J. O'MALLEY,

Clinton, Mass.

WILLIAM J. MURPHY, O.M.I.

New Westminster, B.C.

WALTER A. HERCKENRATH, O.M.I.,

Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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

DIOSCORE HURTEAU,

St. Lin, P.Q.

HONOUR LIST.

JAMES P. FOLEY, Lindsay, Ont.,
First-class in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

RONALD J. McEACHEN, Douglas, Ont.,
Second-class in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

THOMAS. P. MURPHY, Lonsdale, Ont.,
Second-class in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

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Commercial Diplomas were Awarded to:

PATRICK A. COURTNEY,	Florence,	New York.
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FOR EXCELLENCE IN ELOCUTION.

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T. O'HAGAN, M.A., of Toronto, Ont.,

AWARDED TO

ERNEST LEONARD, of Sweetburg, Quebec.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1ST ENGLISH COURSE.

Medal.— John Donovan.
2nd " Donald McDonald.
1st Acc.— Thomas Murphy.
2nd " Jeremiah Moriarty.

1ST FRENCH COURSE.

Medal.— Eugène Groulx.
2nd " Joseph Landry.
1st Acc.— John Chabot.
2nd " Ernest Leonard.

2ND ENGLISH COURSE.

1st Prize.— Leo Dooley.
2nd " Thomas Troy.
1st Acc.— William Cleary.
2nd " William Mulcahy.

2ND FRENCH COURSE.

1st Prize.— Léon Raymond.
2nd " Arthur Carrière.
1st Acc.— Charles Gaudet.
2nd " François Laberge.

3RD ENGLISH COURSE.

1st Prize.— Dennis Murphy.
2nd " Frank McDougall.
1st Acc.— James Kelly.
2nd " John McGrath.

3RD FRENCH COURSE.

1st Prize.— Paul Paradis.
2nd " Joseph Vincent.
1st Acc.— Albert Bédard.
2nd " Arthur Sabourin.

4TH ENGLISH COURSE.

1st Prize.— Joseph McDougall.
2nd " Louis Kehoe.
1st Acc.— Patrick Courtney.
2nd " Michael Shea.

SIXTH FORM.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Prize.— Eugène Groulx.
1st Acc.— John Donovan.
2nd " Ernest Léonard.

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS.

Prize.— Eugène Groulx.
1st Acc.— John Donovan.
2nd " Ernest Léonard.

PHYSICS.

Prize— Eugène Groulx.
1st Acc.— John Donovan.
2nd " Donald McDonald.

CALCULUS.

Prize— Eugène Groulx.
1st Acc.— John Donovan.

FIFTH FORM.

GREEK.

Prize— Duncan A. Campbell.
1st Acc.— François Brunette.
2nd "

LATIN.

Prize— Duncan A. Campbell.
1st Acc.— François Brunette.
2nd " Rodolphe Paradis.

ENGLISH.

Prize— Duncan A. Campbell.
1st Acc.— François Brunette.
2nd " Timotay Donovan.

FRENCH.

Prize— François Brunette.
1st Acc.— Rodolphe Paradis.
2nd " Jobson Paradis.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Prize— Duncan A. Campbell.
1st Acc.— Rodolphe Paradis.
2nd " François Brunette.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Prize— Timothy Donovan.
1st Acc.— William McCauley.
2nd " François Brunette.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Prize— Duncan A. Campbell.
1st Acc.— Rodolphe Paradis.
2nd " François Brunette.

GEOLOGY.

Prize— Timothy Donovan.
1st Acc.— Duncan A. Campbell.
2nd " François Brunette.

FOURTH FORM.

GREEK.

1st Prize— Damien Masson.
2nd " Jeremiah Moriarty.
1st Acc.— Joseph Landry.
2nd " Duncan McDonald.

LATIN.

1st Prize— Damien Masson.
2nd " Joseph Landry.
1st Acc.— Jeremiah Moriarty.
2nd " Félix Devine.

ENGLISH.

1st Prize— Jeremiah Moriarty.
2nd " Duncan McMillan.
1st Acc.— Duncan McDonald.
2nd " Francis French.

FRENCH.

Prize— Albert Brousseau.
1st Acc.— Joseph Landry.
2nd " Duncan A. Campbell.

HISTORY.

1st Prize— Jeremiah Moriarty.
2nd " Joseph Landry.
1st Acc.— Donald McMillan.
2nd " Félix Devine.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Prize— Jeremiah Moriarty.
1st Acc.— Joseph Landry.
2nd " Duncan McDonald.

MATHEMATICS.

- Prize*.— Jeremiah Moriarty.
1st Acc.— Francis French.
2nd " Donald McMillan.

MINERALOGY.

- 1st Prize*.— Joseph Landry.
2nd " Félix Devine.
1st Acc.— Jeremiah Moriarty.
2nd " Francis French.

THIRD FORM.

GREEK.

- 1st Prize*— Leo Dooley.
2nd " James Collins.
1st Acc.— William Mulcahy.
2nd " William Cleary.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize*— William Cleary.
2nd " Leo Dooley.
1st Acc.— Anthony McKenna.
2nd " James Collins.

ENGLISH.

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

FRENCH (*1st Division*.)

- Prize*— Alphonse Charron.
1st Acc.— Charles Gaudet.
2nd " Arthur Carrier.

FRENCH—(*2nd Division*.)

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

MODERN HISTORY.

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

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize*— Leo Dooley.
2nd " William Cleary.
1st Acc.— James Collins.
2nd " Daniel Cabalan.

MATHEMATICS.

- 1st Prize*— Timothy Donovan.
2nd " Daniel Cabalan.
1st Acc.— William Cleary.
2nd " Lewis Weldon.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1st Prize*.— Alphonse Charron.
2nd " Leo Dooley.
1st Acc.— William Cleary.
2nd " James Collins.

SECOND FORM.

GREEK

- 1st Prize*— Dennis Murphy.
2nd " Leon Raymond.
1st Acc.— James Kelly.
2nd " Frank McDougall.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize*— Dennis Murphy.
2nd " Frank McDougall.
1st Acc.— John McGrath.
2nd " James Kelly.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize*—Dennis Murphy.
2nd “ Frank McDougall.
1st Acc.—Walter Kavanagh.
2nd “ James Kelly.

FRENCH—(2nd Division.)

- 1st Prize*—Dennis Murphy.
2nd “ Timothy Donovan.
1st Acc.—Frank McDougall.
2nd “ William Cleary.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize*—Dennis Murphy.
2nd “ Frank McDougall.
1st Acc.—James Kelly.
2nd “ John Meagher.

FRENCH—(1st Division.)

- Prize*—Léon Raymond.
1st Acc.—Alphonse Archambeault.
2nd “ Charles Vadnais.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

- 1st Prize*—Dennis Murphy.
2nd “ Frank McDougall.
1st Acc.—John McGrath.
2nd “ James Kelly.

GEOMETRY.

- 1st Prize*—Dennis Murphy.
2nd “ Thomas Lyons.
1st Acc.—Isaiah French.
2nd “ Frank McDougall.

ZOOLOGY.

- 1st Prize*—Dennis Murphy.
2nd “ Frank Kelly.
1st Acc.—Frank McDougall.
2nd “ John Craig.

FIRST FORM.

GREEK.

- 1st Prize*—Joseph McDougall.
2nd “ Lewis Kehoe.
1st Acc.—Albert Bédard.
2nd “ Albert Chabot.

LATIN.

- 1st Prize*—Joseph McDougall.
2nd “ Lewis Kehoe.
1st Acc.—Albert Bédard.
2nd “ Albert Chabot.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Prize*—Joseph McDougall.
2nd “ Lewis Kehoe.
1st Acc.—Albert Chabot.
2nd “ Timothy Rigney.

FRENCH. (1st Division.)

- 1st Prize*—Albert Bédard.
2nd “ Albert Larocque.
1st Acc.—Albert Chabot.
2nd “ Arthur Sabourin.

FRENCH—(2nd Division.)

- 1st Prize*—John McGrath.
2nd “ Archibald McDougall.
1st Acc.—Peter Dervin.
2nd “ Timothy Rigney.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 1st Prize*—Albert Chabot.
2nd “ Lewis Kehoe.
1st Acc.—Joseph McDougall.
2nd “ Arthur Pinard.

ALGEBRA.

- 1st Prize*— Joseph McDougall.
2nd " " Paul Paradis.
1st Acc.— Albert Bédard.
2nd " " Lewis Kehoe.

BOTANY.

- 1st Prize*— Joseph McDougall.
2nd " " Albert Chabot.
1st Acc.— Albert Larocque.
2nd " " Lewis Kehoe.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

ALGEBRA.

- Prize*— Francois Laberge.
1st Acc.— Archibald McDougall.
2nd " " Edwin Hedekin.

GEOMETRY.

- Prize*— Archibald McDougall.
1st Acc.— Edwin Hedekin.
2nd " " George McCrea.

TRIGONOMETRY.

- Prize*— Archibald McDougall.
1st Acc.— Charles Laberge.
2nd " " Edwin Hedekin.

SURVEYING.

- Prize*— Francois Laberge.
1st Acc.— Archibald McDougall.
2nd " " George McCrea.

PHYSICS.

- Prize*— Edwin Hedekin.
1st Acc.— George McCrea.
2nd " " William Pound.

CHEMISTRY.

- Prize*— Francois Laberge.
1st Acc.— Archibald McDougall.
2nd " " George McCrea.

DRAWING.

- Prize*— Joseph Laferrrière.
1st Acc.— Edwin Hedekin.
2nd " " George McCrea.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1ST ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize*— Albert Gingras.
2nd " " Luke Davey.
1st Acc.— D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " " John Costigan.

1ST FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize*— Ludger Archambault.
2nd " " Adelard Charron.
1st Acc.— Hector L'Evêque.
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque.

2ND ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize*— Lawrence Nevins.
2nd " " Hugh Doyle.
1st Acc.— Gerald Lonergan.
2nd " " William Hawson.

2ND FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize*— Achille Guyette.
2nd " " Arthur Barrette.
1st Acc.— Camille Cayonette.
2nd " " Jean-Baptiste Beaulieu.

3RD ENGLISH COURSE.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick Courtney.
2nd " Michael Shea.
1st Acc.—Joseph Murphy.
2nd " Patrick Connor.

3RD FRENCH COURSE.

- 1st Prize*.—Gustave Massue.
2nd " Wilfrid Labelle.
1st Acc.—Delphis St. Pierre.
2nd " Arcade Bessette.

FOURTH GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " William Buckley.
1st Acc.—William J. Tierney.
2nd " Christopher Boland.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " Michael Shea.
1st Acc.—William J. Tierney.
2nd " William Buckley.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " William Buckley.
1st Acc.—Michael Shea.
2nd " Joseph Murphy.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " Joseph F. Murphy.
1st Acc.—John J. O'Connell.
2nd " James Connor.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " Edward F. Toolhill.
1st Acc.—Michael Shea.
2nd " John J. O'Connell.

ALGEBRA.

- 1st Prize*.—Edward F. Toolhill.
2nd " John J. O'Connell.
1st Acc.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " Michael Shea.

GEOMETRY.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " John J. O'Connell.
1st Acc.—Joseph F. Murphy.
2nd " Michael Shea.

PHYSICS.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " Michael Shea.
1st Acc.—Edward F. Toolhill.
2nd " Joseph F. Murphy.

BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " William J. Tierney.
1st Acc.—Cecil J. Sparrow.
2nd " James Connor.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " William J. Tierney.
1st Acc.—Albert J. Morel.
2nd " James Connor.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

- 1st Prize*.—Patrick A. Courtney.
2nd " Albert Morel.
1st Acc.—William J. Tierney.
2nd " Hugh Dunn.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

- 1st Prize*.—William Buckley.
2nd " James Connor.
1st Acc.—Thomas Nihan.
2nd " William J. Tierney.

NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.—William J. Tierney.
 2nd " Cecil J. Sparrow.
 1st Acc.—James Conner.
 2nd " Thomas Nihan.

THIRD GRADE (1ST DIVISION.)

READING.

- 1st Prize.—Aloysius Plunkett.
 2nd " William Hawson.
 1st Acc.—Lawrence Nevins.
 2nd " John Woolsey.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.—Lawrence Nevins.
 2nd " William Hawson.
 1st Acc.—Aloysius Plunkett.
 2nd " Edward Gleason.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.—Lawrence Nevins.
 2nd " Aloysius Plunkett.
 1st Acc.—Napoléon Rocque.
 2nd " Léonidas Rattey.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.—Lawrence Nevins.
 2nd " Aloysius Plunkett.
 1st Acc.—Edward Gleason.
 2nd " Alexander McDonell.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

- 1st Prize.—Robert McCauley.
 2nd " Aloysius Plunkett.
 1st Acc.—Alexander McDonell.
 2nd " Lawrence Nevins.

HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.—William Hawson.
 2nd " Delphis St. Pierre.
 1st Acc.—Alexander McDonell.
 2nd " Aloysius Plunkett.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.—William Hawson.
 2nd " Delphis St. Pierre.
 1st Acc.—Aloysius Plunkett.
 2nd " Alexander McDonell.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Lawrence Nevins.
 2nd " Aloysius Plunkett.
 1st Acc.—Napoléon Rocque.
 2nd " Léonidas Rattey.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.—Lawrence Nevins.
 2nd " Aloysius Plunkett.
 1st Acc.—Léonidas Rattey.
 2nd " Napoléon Rocque.

BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.—George Constantineau.
 2nd " Lawrence Nevins.
 1st Acc.—Alexander McDonell.
 2nd " Aloysius Plunkett.

NEATEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.—Hombert Fauteux.
 2nd " George Constantineau.
 1st Acc.—Lawrence Nevins.
 2nd " Ernest Valin.

THIRD GRADE (2ND. DIVISION).

READING.

- 1st Prize.*—Hugh Doyle.
2nd " "—Lawrence Burpee.
1st Acc.—Patrick Clancy.
2nd " "—Edward Baskerville.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—Lawrence Burpee.
2nd " "—Hugh Doyle.
1st Acc.—Edward O'Neil.
2nd " "—Patrick Clancy.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize.*—Edward O'Neil.
2nd " "—Patrick Clancy.
1st Acc.—Hugh Doyle.
2nd " "—Lawrence Burpee.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Gagnon.
2nd " "—Edward O'Neil.
1st Acc.—Edward Perusse.
2nd " "—Patrick Clancy.

COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize.*—Lawrence Burpee.
2nd " "—Edward Perusse.
1st Acc.—Edward O'Neil.
2nd " "—Hugh Doyle.

HISTORY.

- 1st Prize.*—Edward Perusse.
2nd " "—Hugh Doyle.
1st Acc.—Polydore Lacoste.
2nd " "—Félicier Léonard.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize.*—Edward Perusse.
2nd " "—Lawrence Burpee.
1st Acc.—Edward O'Neil.
2nd " "—Gerald Lonergan.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Gagnon.
2nd " "—Lawrence Burpee.
1st Acc.—Edward Baskerville.
2nd " "—Edward O'Neil.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize.*—Albert Gagnon.
2nd " "—Gerald Lonergan.
1st Acc.—Hugh Doyle.
2nd " "—Edward Woolsey.

BOOK-KEEPING.

- 1st Prize.*—Lawrence Burpee.
2nd " "—Albert Gagnon.
1st Acc.—Omer Lavallée.
2nd " "—Félicier Léonard.

FINEST SET OF BOOKS.

- 1st Prize.*—Arcade Bessette.
2nd " "—Albert Gagnon.
1st Acc.—Lawrence Burpee.
2nd " "—Omer Lavallée.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize.*—D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " "—Michael Brennan.
1st Acc.—Joseph Copping.
2nd " "—Joseph Tassé.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize.*—D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " "—Alfred Shirley.
1st Acc.—Joseph Copping.
2nd " "—George McGuire.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " " Michael Brennan.
1st Acc.— Joseph Copping.
2nd " " Joseph Tassé.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 1st Prize*—D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " " Joseph Tassé.
1st Acc.— Arthur Barrette.
2nd " " Camille Cayouette.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize*—D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " " Joseph Copping.
1st Acc.— Michael Brennan.
2nd " " Damien Perreault.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize*—Louis Hawson.
2nd " " Alfred Brunette.
1st Acc.— Michael McKenna.
2nd " " Arthur Beaulieu.

GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—Eugène Larocque.
2nd " " Arthur Séguin.
1st Acc.— Alphonse Larocque.
2nd " " Arthur Beaulieu.

SACRED HISTORY.

- 1st Prize*—Alphonse Larocque.
2nd " " Henri Quesnel.
1st Acc.— Alfred Brunette.
2nd " " Alfred Beaulieu.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize*—Adélarid Charron.
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque.
1st Acc.— Oscar Racine.
2nd " " Ludger Archangeault.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize*—Joseph Tassé.
2nd " " George McGuire.
1st Acc.— D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " " Michael Brennan.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize*—D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " " Joseph Tassé.
1st Acc.— Arthur Barrette.
2nd " " Camille Cayouette.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize*—D'Arcy McGee.
2nd " " Joseph Copping.
1st Acc.— Thomas Riley.
2nd " " Luke Davey.

SPELLING.

- 1st Prize*—Alfred Brunette.
2nd " " George Dunnais.
1st Acc.— Alphonse Larocque.
2nd " " Eugène Larocque.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize*—Eugène Larocque.
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque.
1st Acc.— Alfred Brunette.
2nd " " Léopold Danduraud.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1st Prize*—Alfred Brunette.
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque.
1st Acc.— Arthur Beaulieu.
2nd " " Arthur Séguin.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

- 1st Prize*—Oscar Racine.
2nd " " Adélarid Charron.
1st Acc.— Alphonse Larocque.
2nd " " Arthur Beaulieu.

FRENCH SECTION.

THIRD GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize*—Lorenzo Leduc.
2nd " " Polydore Lacoste.
1st Acc.— Napoléon Roëque.
2nd " " Wilfrid Labelle.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize*—Arcade Bessette.
2nd " " Arthur Gervais.
1st Acc.— Polydore Lacoste.
2nd " " Albert Gagnon.

ANALYSIS.

- 1st Prize*—Albert Gagnon.
2nd " " Arcade Bessette.
1st Acc.— Polydore Lacoste.
2nd " " Frederick Leonard.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize*—Ernest Valin.
2nd " " Homer Fauteux.
1st Acc.— Louis Bélanger.
2nd " " Arcade Bessette.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—Albert Gagnon.
2nd " " Wilfrid Labelle.
1st Acc.— Polydore Lacoste.
2nd " " Arcade Bessette.

COMPOSITION.

- 1st Prize*—Albert Gagnon.
2nd " " Wilfrid Labelle.
1st Acc.— Arcade Bessette.
2nd " " Polydore Lacoste.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize*—Delphis St. Pierre.
2nd " " Polydore Lacoste.
1st Acc.— Albert Gagnon.
2nd " " Wilfrid Labelle.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize*—Joseph Tassé.
2nd " " Arthur Barrette.
1st Acc.— Camille Cayouette.
2nd " " Henri Quesnel.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize*—Camille Cayouette.
2nd " " Léopold Laporte.
1st Acc.— Achille Goyette.
2nd " " Henri Quesnel.

PARSING.

- 1st Prize*—Camille Cayouette.
2nd " " Achille Goyette.
1st Acc.— Oscar Malo.
2nd " " Avila Ledoux.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—Oscar Malo.
2nd " " Achille Goyette.
1st Acc.— Camille Cayouette.
2nd " " Arthur Barrette.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize*—Joseph Tassé.
2nd " " Camille Cayouette.
1st Acc.— Léopold Laporte.
2nd " " Achille Goyette.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize*—Edward Perusse.
2nd " " George Constantineau.
1st Acc.— Joseph Charlebois.
2nd " " Joseph Tassé.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.

- 1st Prize*—Adélaré Charron.
2nd " " Eugène Philion.
1st Acc.—Alphonse Larocque.
2nd " " Rodolphe Robidoux.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—Adélaré Charron.
2nd " " Alphonse Larocque.
1st Acc.—Ludger Archambeault.
2nd " " Eugène Larocque.

ORTHOGRAPHIC EXERCISES.

- 1st Prize*—Alphonse Larocque.
2nd " " Adélaré Charron.
1st Acc.—Eugène Larocque.
2nd " " Roméo Beaulieu.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize*—George Dumais.
2nd " " Arthur Beaulieu.
1st Acc.—Alphonse Larocque.
2nd " " Eugène Larocque.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize*—Arthur Beaulieu.
2nd " " Roméo Beaulieu.
1st Acc.—Ludger Archambeault.
2nd " " Eugène Philion.

PREPARATORY FRENCH CLASS.

1ST DIVISION.

READING.

- 1st Prize*—Edward O'Neil.
2nd " " Patrick Clancy.
1st Acc.—Lawrence Nevins.
2nd " " Lawrence Burpee.

GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—Lawrence Burpee.
2nd " " Edward O'Neil.
1st Acc.—Lawrence Nevins.
2nd " " Patrick Clancy.

TRANSLATION.

- 1st Prize*—Lawrence Nevins.
2nd " " Edward O'Neil.
1st Acc.—Patrick Clancy.
2nd " " Lawrence Burpee.

PENMANSHIP.

- 1st Prize*—James Moran.
2nd " " Lawrence Nevins.
1st Acc.—John O'Donnell.
2nd " " Edward O'Neil.

2ND DIVISION.

READING.

- 1st Prize*—Louis Hawson.
2nd " " Charles Robillard.
1st Acc.—Michael Brennan.
2nd " " Alfred Shirley.
 h

GRAMMAR.

- 1st Prize*—Michael Brennan.
2nd " " Edward Gleason.
1st Acc.—Louis Hawson.
2nd " " Charles O'Connor.

TRANSLATION.

1st Prize—Michael Brennan.
2nd “ Louis Hawson
1st Acc.— Alfred Shirley.
2nd “ Charles Robillard.

PENMANSHIP.

1st Prize—Edward Gleason.
2nd “ Alfred Shirley.
1st Acc.— James Brophy.
2nd “ Edward Sandford.

MUSIC.

PIANO.

1st Prize—William Robinson.
2nd “ Omer Lavallée.
1st Acc.— Robert McCauley.
2nd “ John McKenty.

VIOLIN.

Prize —Narcisse Cormier.
Acc. —Joseph McDougall.

VOCAL MUSIC.

1st Prize—Omer Carrier.
2nd “ Delphis St. Pierre.
1st Acc.— Damien Perreault.
2nd “ Omer Lavallée.



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DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. J. J. Fillatre, O.M.I., D.D.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. James P. Foley.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. David V. Phalen.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. John Donovan.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. C. F. Marsan, O.M.I., M.A.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. Michael Fallon.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. Rodolphe Paradis.
TREASURER	- - - -	Mr. Joseph Landry.
RECORDING-SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. Cornelius Delaney.
SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. Jobson Paradis.
COUNCILLORS	- - - -	{ Mr. Duncan A. Campbell. Mr. Ernest Leonard.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.**ENGLISH.**

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. A. Nolin, O.M.I., M.A.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Mr. R. J. McEachen. Mr. David Phalen. Mr. C. Kennedy.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. F. French.

FRENCH.

OFFICERS:

DIRECTOR	- - - -	Rev. A. Langevin, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. A. Ouimet.
VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	Mr. J. Chabot.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Mr. J. Masson. Mr. E. Groulx. Mr. F. Brunette. Mr. J. Landry.
SECRETARY	- - - -	Mr. E. Leonard.

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

	OFFICERS:
DIRECTOR	Rev. J. B. Bolland, O.M.I., D.D.
PRESIDENT	Mr. J. P. Foley.
VICE-PRESIDENT	Mr. R. Paradis.
SECRETARY	Mr. M. J. Fallon.
STAGE MANAGERS	{ Mr. J. J. Ryan. Mr. J. Paradis.

READING ROOM.

	OFFICERS:
DIRECTOR	Rev. J. Dacey, O.M.I.
PRESIDENT	Mr. R. McEachen.
SECRETARY	Mr. J. C. Moriarty.
TREASURER	Mr. R. Paradis.
LIBRARIANS	{ Mr. A. Ouimet. Mr. J. J. Ryan.
CURATORS	{ Mr. T. Murphy. Mr. W. McCarthy. Mr. E. Leonard. Mr. J. P. Donovan.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

PRESIDENT	-	-	-	P. J. O'Malley.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT	-	-	-	J. Masson.
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT	-	-	-	J. T. Foley.
RECORDING SECRETARY	-	-	-	W. J. Kehoe.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	-	-	-	D. R. MacDonald.
TREASURER	-	-	-	J. P. Donovan.
				Rev. D. Guillet, O.M.I.
				R. Paradis.
				F. C. French.

COMMITTEES:

FOOTBALL	-	-	-	Rev. D. Guillet, O.M.I. P. J. O'Malley. J. Masson. W. J. Kehoe. C. Mahoney.
LACROSSE	-	-	-	Rev. D. Guillet, O.M.I. D. R. McDonald. D. D. Campbell. F. Devine. T. Murphy.
BASEBALL	-	-	-	Rev. A. Gratton, O.M.I. L. Weldon. R. Paradis. J. J. Ryan. T. P. Murphy.
SNOW-SHOE	-	-	-	Rev. F. Jacob, O.M.I. J. Masson. F. A. French. E. Leonard. A. Ouimet.

MANAGERS AND CAPTAINS:

FOOTBALL	- - - -	{ P. J. O'Malley, man. & cap. 1st team. L. Weldon, man. & cap. 2nd team. D. A. Campbell, man. & cap. 3rd team.
LACROSSE	- - - -	{ D. R. McDonald, manager. D. A. Campbell, captain.
BASEBALL	- - - -	{ J. J. Ryan, manager. L. Weldon, captain.
SNOW-SHOE	- - - -	J. Masson, manager.

The First Foot-ball Team won the championship of Canada.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT	- - - -	A. N. Sabourin.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	F. Burns.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT	- - - -	P. J. Maguire.
SECRETARY	- - - -	G. A. Constantineau.
TREASURER	- - - -	L. A. Bédard.
COMMITTEE	- - - -	{ Rev. D. N. Forget, O.M.I.
		{ A. Rochon.
		{ W. P. Davis.
		{ E. Paradis.
		{ A. Ryan.
GENERAL MANAGERS	- - - -	{ A. Provençal.
		{ L. Rattey.
		{ D. E. St. Pierre.
		{ J. A. Charlebois.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

From September, 1887, to July, 1888.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Alain, Edouard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Archambault, Alphonse	Vaudreuil,	Quebec.
Archambault, Ludger	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Abele, Thomas	Syracuse,	New York.
Baker, Joseph	Wolf Island,	Ontario.
Baker, George	Wolf Island,	Ontario.
Barrette, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Barrette, Zéphirin	Hull,	Quebec.
Barrie, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Baskerville, George E.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bateman, William	Concord,	New York.
Batterton, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaudin, Oswald	Maniwaki,	Quebec.
Beaulieu, Jean Baptiste	Cacouna,	Quebec.
Beaulieu, Raoul	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beaulieu, Romeo	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Beauvais, Maxime	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bédard, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Béland, Maxime	St. Remi,	Quebec.
Bélangier, Louis	Templeton,	Quebec.
Bélangier, Raoul	Maiden,	Montana.
Bélangier, Samuel	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Bergman, Joseph	Templeton,	Quebec.
Berthiaume, Joseph	Clinton,	Mass.
Bérubé, Ernest	Montreal,	Quebec.
Bérubé, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Bessette, Arcade	Iberville,	Quebec.
Bissonnette, Victor	Kingston,	Ontario.
Black, Thomas	Ashton,	Rhode Island.
Boland, Christopher	Hull,	Quebec.
Bourgeau, Wilfrid	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Branigan, Edmond	Kingston,	Ontario.
Braut, Adrien	Lacadie,	Quebec.
Bray, Ulysse	Hull,	Quebec.
Brennan, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brophy, James	Gananoque,	Ontario.
Brousseau, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Brunet, François X.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Buckley, James	Gananoque,	Ontario.
Burns, Francis J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Burns, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Burns, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Burpee, Laurence	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Caballan, Daniel	Sommerville,	Mass.
Campbell, Bernard	South Finch,	Ontario.
Calwell, Thomas	Alexandria,	Ireland.
Campbell, Duncan	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Capbert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carisse, Napoléon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carrière, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carrière, Téséphore	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Carrier, Henri	Levis,	Quebec.
Carrier, Omer	Levis,	Quebec.
Cavanagh, Walter	Munster,	Ontario.
Cayouette, Camille	Temiscouata,	Quebec.
Chabot, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Chabot, Jean A.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charbonneau, David	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charlebois, Alphonse	Laprarie,	Quebec.
Charlebois, Charles	L'Assomption,	Quebec.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Charlebois, Joseph	Quebec,	Quebec.
Charron, Adelard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Charron, Alphonse	Rockland,	Ontario.
Charron, Philéas	South Adam,	Massachusetts.
Chevrier, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Chevrier, Oscar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Choquette, Jean Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clancy, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Clark, Owen	Pantucket,	Rhode Island.
Cleary, William	Cambridgeport,	Massachusetts.
Clinton, John	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.
Coleman, James	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Collins, James	Marlboro,	Massachusetts.
Connor, James	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
Constantineau, George	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Copping, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Cormier, Edward N.	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Cosgrove, James Henri	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Costigan, Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Couture, Napoléon	St. Romuald,	Quebec.
Craig, John	Pittson,	Pennsylvania.
Crevier, Duncan	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Courtney, Patrick	Florence,	New York.
Courtney, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Culbert, Robert	Boston,	Massachusetts.
Curry, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Daigneault, Ernest	Hull,	Quebec.
Dandurand, Léopold	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Davey, Luke	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Davis, William P.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Delaney, Anthony	Burlington,	Vermont.
Delaney, Cornelius	Burlington,	Vermont.
Desormeau, Hormisdas,	Hull,	Quebec.
Deroche, Samuel	Renfrew,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Dervine, Patrick	Clinton,	Massachusetts.
Devine, Felix	Renfrew,	Ontario.
Devlin, Joseph	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Devlin, Napoleon	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Dodd, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Donovan, John P.	Eganville,	Ontario.
Donovan, Timothy	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Donnelly, James F.	Nashua,	N. Hampshire.
Dooley, Thomas L.	Stanford,	New York.
D'Orsonnens, George	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Dowl, Michael	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
Doyle, Frank	Belleville,	Ontario.
Doyle, Hugh	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dubé, Achille	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dubé, Patrick	Hull,	Quebec.
Dufresne, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Duhamel, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dumais, George	Hull,	Quebec.
Dunn, Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Durocher, Zéphirin	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Duffy, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Dussault, Edouard	Bogard,	Ontario.
Dyer, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Egleson, William	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Fauteux, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Fauteux, Omer	Montreal,	Quebec.
Finlay, William	Montreal,	Quebec.
Ford, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Foster, William	Yenmouth,	Massachusetts
Fraser, Rodolphe	Pittston,	Pensylvania.
Fraser, Wilbrod	Ottawa,	Ontario.
French, Francis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
French, Isaiah	Renfrew,	Ontario.
	Renfrew,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Gagnon, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gannon, James	Cadyville,	New York.
Garneau, Hector	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gately, Martin	Boston,	Mass.
Gaudet, Charles D.	St. Hyacinthe,	Quebec.
Gaujot, Claude	Belleville,	Ontario.
Gaudry, Albert	Hull,	Quebec.
Gervais, Arthur	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Gingras, Albert	Buffalo,	New York.
Glassmacher, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gleason, John	Montreal,	Quebec.
Gleason, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Gleason, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Glöbenski, Leopold	St. Eustache,	Quebec.
Goulet, Albert	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Goyette, Achille	Iberville,	Quebec.
Grady, Henri	Clinton,	Massachusetts.
Graves, Frank	Winouski,	Vermont.
Groulx, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Guillet, Phileas	L'Assumption,	Quebec.
Harvey, John	Arnprior,	Ontario.
Hawson, Louis	Montreal,	Quebec.
Hawson, William	Montreal,	Quebec.
Hart, William	Syracuse,	New York.
Hedekin, Edwin	Fort Wayne,	Indiana.
Heney, Philip	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Higgins, Connell	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Hughes, Gaston	Montreal,	Quebec.
Johnson, Thomas	Oswego,	New York.
Kavanagh, William	St. Paul,	Minnesota.
Kavanaugh, Simon	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Kearne, John	Gloucester,	Ontario.
Kearns, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Keenan, Frank	Lindsay,	Ontario.
Kehoe, Lewis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kehoe, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Kelly, Alexander	Ogdensburg,	New York.
Kennedy, James A.	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.
Kelly James,	Marcellus,	New York.
Kempt, George	Lindsay,	Ontario.
King, Harvey A.	Forge Village,	Massachusetts.
Kirkpatrick, John	South Hadley Falls,	Massachusetts.
Labelle, Alfred	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Labelle, Wilfrid	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Laberge, Gilbert	Hull,	Quebec.
Laberge, Francois	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Labrec, Omer	Suncook,	N. Hampshire.
Lacoste, Polydore	Billing's Bridge,	Ontario.
Laferrière, Joseph	New Carlisle,	Quebec.
Laferriere, Rodolphe	Hull,	Quebec.
Laferriere, Alban	Hull,	Quebec.
Lafortune, Joseph	Templeton,	Quebec.
Lajeunesse, Achille,	St. Marguerite,	Quebec.
Lalonde, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lalonde, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Lambert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Landry, Joseph	Villa Mastāi,	Quebec.
Laporte, Leopold	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larocque, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larocque, Alphonse	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Larocque, Eugène	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Laroche, Albert	Hull,	Quebec.
Lavallée, Omer	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Lavoilette, Louis	Astoria,	New York.
Ledoux, Avila	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Leduc, Lorenzo	Hull,	Quebec.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Lee, Richard	Buffalo,	New York.
Lefebvre, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Legault, Napoléon	Angers,	Quebec.
Lemire, Charles	North Adam,	Massachusetts.
Levéque, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Levéque, Hector	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Langelier, François	Montreal,	Quebec.
Léonard, Ernest	Sweetzburg,	Quebec.
Léonard, Frédéric	Sweetzburg,	Quebec.
Leonard, William J.	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Liney, John	Oroca,	Pennsylvania.
Logue, John	Maniwaki,	Quebec.
Lonergan, Gerald	Buckingham,	Quebec.
Lyons, Thomas	Walla Walla,	Washington T.
Lyons, Frank	Walla Walla,	Washington T.
Lyons, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McAuley, Albert	Springfield,	Massachusetts.
McCauley, William	Dundee	Quebec.
McCarthy, Joseph	Peterboro,	Ontario.
McCarthy, Charles	Prescott,	Ontario.
McCarthy, William	Haverhill,	Massachusetts.
McCrea, George	Prescott,	Ontario.
McCrea, George	Brockville,	Ontario.
McCrahan, Alexander	Syracuse,	New York.
McDermott, John	Eganville,	Ontario.
McDonald, Alexander	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Donald R.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonald, Ronald R.	Glennevis,	Ontario.
McDonald, A.	Dominionville,	Ontario.
McDonald, John K.	Dunkirk,	New York.
McDonald, Duncan	Lochiel,	Ontario.
McDonnell, Alexander	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McDonough, Leonard	Marlboro,	Massachusetts.
McDougall, Archibald	Ottawa,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
McDougall, Frank	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougall, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McDougall, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McEachen, Ronald	Douglas,	Ontario.
McGee, D'Arey Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGrady, Henri,	Templeton,	Quebec.
McGrath, John	Syracuse,	New York.
McGlone, Bernard	New York,	New York.
McGuire, George	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McGuire, Edward	St. Catherine	Ontario.
McKenna, Anthony	Burrit's Rapids,	Ontario.
McKenna, Edward J.	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.
McKenna, Edward T.	Woburn,	Massachusetts.
McKenna, John J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McKenna, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McKenty, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McLaughlin, James S.	Clinton,	Massachusetts.
McLean, James	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McLeod, William	Sommertown,	Ontario.
McMaster, Donald J.	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McMillan, Duncan	Alexandria,	Ontario.
McNally, Simon	Calumet,	Quebec.
McNally, William	Calumet,	Quebec.
McTiernan, Thomas	Port Henry,	New York.
Macauley, Robert	Trenton,	Ontario.
Maguire, Philip	Quebec,	Quebec.
Maher, Thomas	Albany,	New York.
Major, Charles	Montebello,	Quebec.
Malo, Oscar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Malo, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Martin, Euclide	Casselman,	Ontario.
Masson, Damien	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Masson, Joseph	St. Anicet,	Quebec.
Massue, Gustave	Varenes,	Quebec.

Name.	Residence	Province or State
Meagher, John	Reade,	Ontario.
Moore, Thomas	Ottawa,	Ontario.
McCore, Dennis	Lafayette,	New York.
Moran, James	Emelton,	Pennsylvania.
Morel, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Moriarty, Jeremiah	Almyra,	New York.
Mulcahy, William	Chicopee,	Massachusetts.
Mulroney, Albert	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, Dennis	Lake La Hache,	B. Columbia.
Murphy, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Murphy, Thomas	Marysville,	Ontario.
Myers, Percy	Syracuse,	New York.
Myers, Ambrose	Forfer,	Ontario.
Nihan, Thomas	St. Catharine,	Ontario.
Naubert, Richard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Nevins, Lawrence	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Brien, Patrick	Railton,	Ontario.
O'Connell, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, John J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Connor, Daniel	Papineauville,	Quebec.
O'Doherty, Francis	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Donnell, John	Salem,	Massachusetts.
O'Flaherty, Frederic	Skaneateles,	New York.
O'Gara, James	Archville,	Ontario.
O'Gara, Frank	Archville,	Ontario.
O'Hara, Charles	Brooklyn,	Massachusetts.
O'Keefe, Gerald	Charlestown,	New York.
O'Kee'e, John	New Haven,	Connecticut.
O'Keefe, Thomas	Worcester,	Massachusetts.
O'Neil, Edward	Ottawa,	Ontario.
O'Neil, John	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
O'Reilly, Joachim	Quio,	Quebec.
O'Sullivan, Patrick	Boston,	Massachusetts.
Ouimet, Adelard J.	Montreal,	Quebec.
Owens, George	North Adams	Massachusetts.
Owens, Frederic	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Panet, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Paradis, Ernest	Montreal,	Quebec.
Paradis, Jobson H.	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Paradis, Oscar	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Paradis, Paul	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Paradis, Rodolphe	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Pelletier, Edgar	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Perrault, Damien	Suncook,	N. Hampshire.
Perrault, George	Levis,	Quebec.
Perusse, Edward	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Phillion, Eugene	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Pilon, Vital	Clarence Creek,	Ontario.
Pinard, Arthur A.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Pinard, Henri	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Pinard, Napoléon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Plunkett, Aloysius	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Proderick, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Provençal, Alfred	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Pound, Nicholas	Suncook,	N. Hampshire.
Pound, William	Fairfield,	New York.
Quesnel, Henri	Fairfield,	New York.
Quinn, Charles	St. André Avellin,	Quebec.
Racine, Oscar	Marcellus,	New York.
Rainboth, Francois	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Rathey, Leonidas	Aylmer,	Quebec.
Raymond, Léon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Redner, John	San Francisco,	California.
Regan, Thomas	Belleville,	Ontario.
	Lawrence,	Massachusetts.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Reynolds, Frank	St. John,	N. B.
Riendeau, Eugene	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Rigney, Timothy	Kingston,	Ontario.
Riley, Thomas	Boston,	Massachusetts.
Riley, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Robillard, Charles	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Robidoux, Rodolphe	Montreal,	Quebec.
Robinson, William,	Charlestown,	Massachusetts.
Rochon, Alfred	Hull,	Quebec.
Rocque, Napoleon	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ryan, Anthony J.	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Ryan, John	Syracuse,	New York.
Ryan, Patrick	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sabourin, Arthur	St. Jean,	Quebec.
Samson, Adjutor	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sandford, Edward	Concord,	N. Hampshire.
Saucier, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Saucier, Hector	Vankleek Hill,	Ontario.
Scott, Richard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Seguin, Arthur	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Shea, Michael	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Shirley, Alfred	Providence,	Rhode Island.
Smith, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Sparrow, Cecil	Alexandria,	Ontario.
Spénard, Alexandre	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Spénard, Amable	Ottawa,	Ontario.
St. Jean, François	Ottawa,	Ontario.
St. Pierre, Delphis	Ripon,	Ontario.
Sullivan, Francis	Kingston,	Ontario.
Sullivan, James	Valleyfield,	Quebec.
Tassé, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Thibert, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Tierney, William	Nepan,	Ontario.

Name.	Residence.	Province or State
Toohill, Edward	Waple,	Illinois.
Tremblay, Lucien	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Trottier, Henri	Laprairie,	Quebec.
Trottier, Paul	Laprairie,	Quebec.
Troy, Thomas	Fallowfield,	Ontario,
Turgeon, Adelard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Vadnais, Charles	North Adams,	Massachusetts.
Valin, Ernest	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Vallerand, Arthur	Lowell,	Massachusetts.
Vincent, Joseph	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Wali, Aloysius	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Weir, William	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Weldon, Louis	Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania.
Wheeler, James	Wolfe Island,	Ontario.
White, Thomas A.	Arnprior,	Ontario.
Wilson, William	Valleyfield,	Quebec.
Woolsey, Edgard	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Woolsey, John	Ottawa,	Ontario.
Young, Levi	Ottawa,	Ontario.



LIST OF GRADUATES.

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

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

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

MASTERS OF ARTS.

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

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

ANGLIN, ARTHUR, Toronto, Ont., . . . 1887
 ANGLIN, FRANCIS, Toronto, Ont., . . . 1885
 BARRY, WILLIAM H., Ottawa, Ont., . . . 1879
 BAUSET, EDOUARD, Montreal, P. Q., . . . 1874

BOUCHER, GEORGE,	St. Edouard, P. Q.,	1885
BRUNET, ALEXANDRE,	Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.,	1880
BURNS, JAMES,	(Deceased),	1878
COFFEY, J. F.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1873
COLE, THOMAS,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1878
CONSTANTINEAU, H. A., O.M.I.,	Lowell, Mass.,	1885
DOHERTY, ANDREW P.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
DONAGHEY, JAMES,	Portage-du-Fort, P. Q.,	1881
DONTENVILLE, AUGUSTIN, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1881
DORGAN, EUGENE A.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1887
EVANS, CHRISTOPHER, A.,	Pittsburg Pa.,	1883
FARRELL, JAMES F.,	Webster, Mass.,	1887
FITZPATRICK, THOMAS J.,	Ashton, R. I.,	1883
FOLEY, JAMES P.,	Lindsay, Ont.,	1888
GAUVREAU, GERMAIN, O.M.I.	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
GERIN LAJOIE, HENRI,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1878
GRIFFIN, JOHN J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1881
HAGGERTY, WILLIAM,	Sidney Mines, N. S.,	1884
HAMILTON, CHARLES F.	North Sidney, C. B.,	1886
HERCKENRATH, WALTER A., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1888
IVERS, JOHN C.	Springfield, Mass.	1886
KELLY, JAMES P. F.,	East Boston, Mass.,	1879
LATCHFORD, FRANCIS,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1882
LAWLER, WILLIAM P.,	Lowell, Mass.,	1880
LEFEBVRE, JULES,	(Deceased)	1872
LEYDEN, ALPHONSUS,	Toronto, Ohio,	1880
LUSSIER, ALFRED,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
MARSAN, CELESTIN, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1880
MALONEY, JAMES A., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.	1886
MCEACHEN, RONALD J.,	Douglas, Ont.,	1888
MCGOVERN, FARRELL J.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1883
MCKENNA, MICHAEL,	Portland, N.B.,	1885
MULLEN, HENRI J.,	Palgrave, Ont.,	1884
MURPHY, CHARLES,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
MURPHY, WILLIAM J., O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1888

NELSON, FRANK,	Toronto, Ont.,	1880
O'HAGAN, THOMAS,	Toronto, Ont.,	1882
O'MALLEY, PATRICK J.,	Clinton, Mass.,	1888
O'MEARA JOHN,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1879
PARADIS, CHARLES, O.M.L.,	(Deceased)	1883
PHELAN, LEOPOLD,	North Gower, Ont.	1888
ROBERT, JOHN B.,	(Deceased)	1881
RYAN, PATRICK,	Pembroke, Ont.,	1884
SCOTT, WILLIAM L.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1884
SLOAN, JOHN,	Fallowfield, Ont.,	1878
SMITH, ARTHUR, M.D.,	Montreal, P. Q.,	1872
SULLIVAN, CHARLES,	(Deceased)	1879

BACHELORS OF LITERATURE. *

BERTRAND, JOSEPH T.,	Isle Verte, P.Q.,	1885
CONSTANTINO, ANTHIME,	St. Philippe d'Argenteuil,	1882
COUSINEAU, OSCAR,	Sarsfield, Ont.,	1882
DUNN, DANIEL J.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1884
FREY, HENRI M.,	Buffalo, N.Y.,	1885
GUILLAUME, ADRIEN,	Embrun, Ont.,	1884
HURTEAU, DIOSCORE,	St. Lin, P.Q.,	1888
KENNEDY, CHARLES F.,	Springfield, Mass.,	1837
LEMOINE, GEORGE, O.M.I.,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1884
MARS, PETER,	(Deceased),	1882
McKECHNIE, JAMES A.,	Springfield, Mass.,	1885
MOTARD, ALEXANDRE,	Ottawa, Ont.,	1886
MCKINNON, WILLIAM D.,	Melrose, P. E. I.,	1884
SULLIVAN, EDWARD F.,	Lawrence, Mass.,	1882
QUINN, JOSEPH,	Salem, Mass.,	1881

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The following are the requisites for obtaining the Degree of LL.B., in the ordinary course :—

1. Having produced satisfactory certificates of good conduct.
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3. Being of three years standing in the Faculty of Law.
4. Having passed in each year the examinations prescribed.
5. Being of the full age of twenty one years.

The degree of LL.B., may also be conferred after one special examination, if the candidate be a Master of Arts of seven years standing or a member of the Bar of any Province of Canada of seven years standing.

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Each student who proposes to present himself, at any law examination, is required to send to the Prefect of studies, at least one month before the date mentioned, a written notice stating his standing and the examination for which he intends to present himself, such notice must be accompanied by the examination fee, and also, in the case of the first examination, by his diploma or other certificate of compliance with requisite No. 2.

All the regulations for the University Examinations, not inconsistent with the above, shall apply to the law examinations.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—Bourinot's Constitutional History of Canada.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

LAW OF CONTRACTS—Anson's Law of Contracts.

LAW OF TORTS—Underhill's Law of Torts.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY—Leith's Williams on Real Property.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

SECOND YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—O'Sullivan's Manual of Government in Canada (2nd Ed.)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Todd's Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies.

ROMAN LAW—Justinian, Sandar's Edition.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—Von Savigny's Private International Law

COMMERCIAL LAW—Smith's Mercantile Law.

LAW OF SALES—Benjamin on sales of personal property.

THIRD YEAR (LL.B.)

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—May's Constitutional History of England.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Broom's Constitutional Law.

ROMAN LAW—Tomkins' and Jeneken's Compendium of Modern Roman Law.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—Hall's International Law.

CRIMINAL LAW—Taschereau's Criminal Law.

JURISPRUDENCE—Maine's Ancient Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR LL.B.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—O'Sullivan's Manual of Government in Canada (2nd Edition).

Bourinot's Constitutional History of Canada.

May's Constitutional History.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Todd's Parliamentary Government in British Colonies.

Broom's Constitutional Law.

ROMAN LAW—Justinian, Sendar's Edition.

Tomkins' and Jeneken's compendium.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—Von Savigny's Private International Law.

Hall's International Law.

CRIMINAL LAW—Taschereau's Criminal Law.

COMMERCIAL LAW—Smith's Mercantile Law.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

LAW OF SALES—Benjamin on Sales.

JURISPRUDENCE—Maine's Ancient Law.

FEES.

Fee for each Law Examination.....	\$ 5 00
Fee for the Degree of LL.B.....	10 00
Fee for the Degree of LL.B. after Special Examination.....	20 00
Fee for the Degree of LL.B. (<i>ad eundem</i> <i>gradum</i>).....	10 00

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Rev. M. J. Michel, P.P., Buckingham, P.Q., Scholarship.....	175
Rev. M. Mackey, P.P., Marysville, Ont., Scholarship.....	175

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

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

SCHOLA THEOLOGICÆ.

PRIMO ANNO.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.—De Revelationis Christianæ Apologia—De Divine Revelationis fontibus—De Ecclesia Christi.

THEOLOGIA MORALIS.—De Actibus Humanis—De Conscientia—De legibus—De Peccatis—De Virtutibus—De Decalogo.

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

JUS CANONICUM.—Prænotiones in jus ecclesiasticum—De Jure Canonico in genere—De Statu Ecclesiæ.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A Nativitate Christi usque ad finem Imperii Occidentalis.

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

SECUNDO ANNO.

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

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

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

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

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

TERTIO ANNO.

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

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

JUS CANONICUM.—De Personis (altera pars).

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A pontificatu Innocentii III usque ad Janensium.

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

QUARTO ANNO.

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

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

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

• JUS CANONICUM.—De Rebus—De Judiciis.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA.—A Jansenismo usque ad præsentem ætatem.

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

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

Studies will be resumed in the school of Theology on Thursday, September 13th, 1888.

