A. W. Lawson.

University of Halifax.

THE

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

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UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

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

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1879.

JANUARY.

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

FEBRUARY.

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

MARCH.

1	Sa.	
2	SU.	1st Sunday in Lent.
3	M.	
4	Tu.	
5	W.	
6	Th.	
7	F.	
8	Sa.	
9	SU.	2nd Sunday in Lent.
10	M.	
11	Tu.	
12	W.	
13	Th.	
14	F.	
15	Sa.	
16	SU.	3rd Sunday in Lent.
17	M.	St. Patrick's Day.
18	Tu.	
19	W.	
20	Th.	
21	F.	
22	Sa.	
23	SU.	4th Sunday in Lent.
24	M.	
25	Tu.	
26	W.	
27	Th.	
28	F.	
29	Sa.	
30	SU.	5th Sunday in Lent.
31	M.	King's College—Terminal Examinations (Lent Term) begin.

APRIL.

1	Tu.	
2	W.	Last day for the reception of Certificates for First M. B., Second M. B., and M. D., Examinations.
3	Th.	Dalhousie College—Last day Class Lectures.
4	F.	
5	Sa.	King's College—Lent Terms ends.
6	SU.	Palm Sunday.
7	M.	
8	Tu.	
9	W.	Dalhousie College—Examinations begin.
10	Th.	
11	F.	Good Friday.
12	Sa.	
13	SU.	Easter Sunday.
14	M.	
15	Tu.	
16	W.	
17	Th.	
18	F.	St. Mary's College—Terminal Examinations begin.
19	Sa.	
20	SU.	1st Sunday after Easter.
21	M.	King's College—Easter Term begins.
22	Tu.	King's College—Responsions.
23	W.	St. George's Day. Dalhousie College Session closes. Meeting of D. C. Convocation.
24	Th.	
25	F.	
26	Sa.	
27	SU.	2nd Sunday after Easter.
28	M.	Dalhousie College—Summer Session opens.
29	Tu.	
30	W.	

MAY.

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

JUNE.

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

JULY.

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

AUGUST.

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

SEPTEMBER.

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

OCTOBER.

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

NOVEMBER.

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

DECEMBER.

1	M.	
2	Tu.	
3	W.	
4	Th.	
5	F.	
6	Sa.	
7	SU.	2nd Sunday in Advent.
8	M.	
9	Tu.	
10	W.	Mount Allison Wesleyan College—Terminal Examinations begin.
11	Th.	Acadia College—Terminal Examinations begin.
12	F.	
13	Sa.	
14	SU.	3rd Sunday in Advent.
15	M.	
16	Tu.	
17	W.	
18	Th.	Acadia College—First Term ends.
19	F.	
20	Sa.	
21	SU.	4th Sunday in Advent.
22	M.	King's College—Michaelmas Term ends. St. Mary's College—Terminal Examinations begin.
23	Tu.	
24	W.	
25	Th.	Christmas Day.
26	F.	
27	Sa.	Convocation Fees for 1880 fall due.
28	SU.	Sunday after Christmas.
29	M.	
30	Tu.	
31	W.	Annual meeting of Senate.

THE UNIVERSITY ACT, 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Passed 12th day of April, 1877.)

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

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

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

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

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

The University.

Visitor.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Chancellor.

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

Vice-Chancellor.

WILLIAM J. STAIRS, ESQ.

Fellows.

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

Registrar.

FREDERICK C. SUMICHRAST, ESQ.

Chairman of Convocation.

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

Clerk of Convocation.

BRENTON H. EATON, ESQ., M.A.

Examiners.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics.—The Venerable Archdeacon Gilpin, M.A., D.D., and Professor R. V. Jones, M.A.

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor J. E. Oram, B.E., M.A., and Professor R. C. Weldon, M.A., Ph. D.

English Language and Literature.—Professor J. De Mill, M.A., and Professor J. B. Currie, B.A.

The French and German Languages.—James Liechti, Esq., and Professor A. de Fourmentin, M.A.

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

Chemistry.—Professor H. How, D.C.L., and Rev. Professor John Burwash, M.A.

Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.—President J. R. Inch, M.A., LL. D., and Rev. R. Macdonald, B.A.

Constitutional History and Political Economy.—Hon. L. G. Power, LL. B., and Professor J. De Mill, M.A.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor J. E. Oram, B.E., M.A., and Professor R. C. Weldon, M.A., Ph. D.

Chemistry.—Professor H. How, D.C.L., and Rev. Professor John Burwash, M.A.

Botany.—Professor G. Lawson, Ph. D., LL. D., F.I.C., and J. Somers, Esq., M.D.

Zoology.—J. Matthew Jones, Esq.

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

The French and German Languages.—James Liechti, Esq., and Professor A. de Fourmentin, M.A.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

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

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

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

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

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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

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

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.—H. A. Bayne, Esq., M.A., Ph. D., and Professor G. Lawson, Ph. D., LL. D., F.I.C.

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

Botany.—Benjamin G. Page, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

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

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

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

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

RULES

FOR

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

(1.) The Registrar to call the roll of Members and to read Minutes of last meeting.

(2.) Notices of Reconsideration.

(3.) Letters received since last meeting to be read.

(4.) Notices of intended motions to be given.

(5.) Reports of Committees to be read.

(6.) Business remaining from last meeting to be disposed of.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OF THE CORPORATE SEAL.

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

OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

OF THE TIMES OF CONFERRING DEGREES.

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

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

OF FEES.

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

CONVOCATION.

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

INSTITUTIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

UNIVERSITY.

King's College, Windsor.

Acadia College, Wolfville.

Dalhousie College, Halifax.

St. Mary's College, Halifax.

St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish.

Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B.

The Halifax Medical College, Halifax.

Trinity Medical School, Toronto, Ont.

INSTITUTIONS

FROM WHICH THE UNIVERSITY RECEIVES CERTIFICATES FOR

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

CANADA.

Coburg.—Medical Faculty of Victoria College.

Halifax.—Halifax Medical College. Medical Department of Dalhousie College, formerly in operation.

Kingston.—Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Montreal.—McGill College. St. Lawrence School of Medicine. Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Quebec.—Laval University.

Toronto.—University College. Trinity Medical School.

UNITED STATES.

Boston.—Harvard Medical School.

New York.—University of the City of New York. College of Physicians and Surgeons. Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Philadelphia.—University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College.

ENGLAND.

Bath.—Bath United Hospital.

Bedford.—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.

Birmingham.—Queen's College. General Hospital. Queen's Hospital.

Bristol.—Medical School. Infirmary. St. Peter's Hospital. General Hospital.

Cambridge.—University Medical School and Addenbrook's Hospital.

Exeter—Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Haslar.—The Royal Naval Hospital.

Hull.—Hull and East Riding of York School of Medicine, &c.

Leeds.—School of Medicine. General Infirmary.

Leicester.—Leicester Infirmary.

Liverpool.—Royal Infirmary School of Medicine. Royal Infirmary, Fever Hospital. Northern Hospital. Royal Southern Hospital.

London.—University College. King's College. London Hospital. Middlesex Hospital. Charing Cross Hospital. St. Thomas's Hospital. St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Westminster Hospital. Guy's Hospital. The Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary. The Royal College of Chemistry. St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. Brompton Hospital for Consumption, *for three month's Medical Practice.* Royal South London Dispensary. Carey-Street Dispensary. St. Luke's Hospital and Bethlehem Royal Hospital, *for attendance at a Lunatic Asylum.*

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

Netley.—Royal Victoria Hospital.

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

Northampton.—The General Infirmary.

Norwich.—Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Nottingham.—The General Hospital.

Sheffield.—The Sheffield Medical Institution.

SCOTLAND.

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

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

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

IRELAND.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

Belfast.—Belfast General Hospital.

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

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

Maryborough.—Queen's County Infirmary.

INSTITUTIONS

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

DEGREES IN MEDICINE

King's College, Windsor.

Acadia College, Wolfville.

Dalhousie College, Halifax.

St. Mary's College, Halifax.

St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish.

Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N. B.

SUMMARY

OF THE MORE IMPORTANT

ADDITIONS TO THE REGULATIONS.

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

REGULATIONS FOR MATRICULATION.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto, are admitted *ad eundem statum* on presentation of their Certificate of Matriculation. The same privilege is extended by the University of Toronto to Matriculants in this University.

Candidates who have obtained the License for Grade A., issued by the Council of Public Instruction of Nova Scotia, are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination.

The First Prize at the Matriculation Examination, this year, will be the CHANCELLOR'S GOLD MEDAL, presented by Rev. G. W. HILL, M. A., D. C. L., Chancellor of the University.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING DEGREES IN ARTS AND IN SCIENCE.

Undergraduates in the University of Toronto, will be admitted to the FIRST B. A., and FIRST B. Sc. Examinations, on presentation of their University of Toronto Matriculation Certificate.

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

EXAMINATIONS IN 1879.

The following are the dates at which the several Examinations for the year 1879 will commence :—

MATRICULATION—Tuesday, September 2.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—First B. A., Tuesday, July 22. Second B. A., Tuesday, August 5. Second B. A. Honours, Monday, August 25.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—First B. Sc., Tuesday, July 22. Second B. Sc., Tuesday, August 5.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—First LL. B., and Second LL. B., Tuesday, July 22. Second LL. B. Honours, Thursday, July 31.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—First M. B., and Second M. B., Tuesday, May 6.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Tuesday May 6.

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

MATRICULATION.—Saturday, August 16.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—First B. A., Monday, June 23. Second B. A., Saturday, July 5.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—First B. Sc., Monday, June 23. Second B. Sc., Saturday, July 5.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—First LL. B., and Second LL. B., Monday, June 23.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—First M. B., and Second M. B., Wednesday, April 2.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Wednesday, April 2.

REGULATION

RESPECTING

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

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

REGULATION RESPECTING TEXT-BOOKS.

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

Where several Text-Books are in any subject SUGGESTED, Candidates may use any one of them, or any group of them, as the case may be.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

FOR

MATRICULATION AND DEGREES IN ARTS.

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

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

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

REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION.

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

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

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws who have graduated in any of the Universities in the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada, or who shall have passed the Preliminary Examination required from students at law or articled clerks in this Province or in any other province of the Dominion, and shall have *bona fide* begun their law studies or been regularly articled, previous to the holding of the first MATRICULATION EXAMINATION [1] of this University, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of these facts, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws without having matriculated as aforesaid.

During the years 1879 and 1880, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or of Bachelor of Science, who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of this fact, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or of Bachelor of Science without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

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

There shall be one Examination for MATRICULATION in each year, commencing on the first Tuesday of September.[2]

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1. The First Matriculation Examination was held on the 4th September, 1877.
2. This Examination may be held not only in the City of Halifax, but also, under special arrangement (see page 38), in other parts of the Province.

No Candidate shall be admitted to the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION unless he have produced a Certificate[1] showing that he has completed his Sixteenth year, and a Certificate of Good Conduct. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *fourteen* days before the commencement of the Examination.

A Fee of Two Dollars shall be paid at Matriculation. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[2] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

CLASSICS.

LATIN.

Two Latin subjects to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously from the undermentioned works:[3]

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

Grammar.

Simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin. (Text-Book *suggested*:[4] Smith's Principia Latina, Part I.)

Questions will be set in History and Geography, arising out of the Books prescribed.

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

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

3. The LATIN Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
For 1879:—*Cicero*, First Oration against Catiline; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book II.
For 1880:—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book I.; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book III.
For 1881:—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book VI; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book VI.

4. See Regulation on page 37.

GREEK.[1]

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

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of Square Root.
Proportion. Interest.
(Text-Books *suggested* [2]: Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. Colenso's Arithmetic.)

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities, including Fractions.
Simple Equations and Surds.
(Text-Books *suggested* [2]: Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. Colenso's Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra.)

GEOMETRY.

First and Second Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.
(Text-Books *suggested* [2]: Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Todhunter's Geometry. Pott's Elements of Euclid.)

ENGLISH.

Grammar and Analysis.
(Text-Book *suggested* [2]: Smith's School Manual of English Grammar.)
Outlines of English History. Outlines of Canadian History.
General Geography.
(Text-Book *suggested* [2]:—Calkin's General Geography.)

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

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

FRENCH;

GERMAN.

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

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1. The GREEK Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
For 1879:—*Xenophon*, Cyropædia, Book I.
For 1880:—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book I.
For 1881:—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book IV.

2. See Regulation on page 37.

subject in which they propose to offer themselves for examination.

A. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, and Optics.

(Text-Books *suggested* [2]: Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy. Wormell's Natural Philosophy.)

B. FRENCH.

Two Books of Voltaire's Charles XII., or of Fénelon's Télémaque, or Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's Paul et Virginie, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously. [1]

Grammar: the Accidence.

(Text-Books *suggested* [2]: Pujol, De Fivas, Fasquelle, Caron, Brachet's Elementary French Grammar, Part I.)

Translation of simple and easy sentences from English into French.

(Text-Book *suggested* [2]: Smith's French Principia, Part I.)

C. GERMAN.

Portions of Adler's Reader, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously. [3]

Grammar: the Accidence.

(Text-Book *suggested* [2]: Otto. Ahn.)

Translation of simple and easy sentences of English into German.

(Text-Book *suggested* [2]: Smith's German Principia, Part I.)

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

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1. The FRENCH Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
For 1879:—*Fénelon*, Télémaque, Books III., and IV.
For 1880:—*Bernardin de Saint-Pierre*, Paul et Virginie.
For 1881:—Voltaire, Charles XII., Books III., and IV.
2. See Regulation on page 37.
3. The GERMAN Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
For 1879:—Adler's Reader, Part III., and Nos. 1 to 10, Part IV.
For 1880:—Adler's Reader, Part III., Nos. 4 and 8, and Part IV.
For 1881:—Adler's Reader, Parts I. and IV.

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

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

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

THE CHANCELLOR'S GOLD MEDAL

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

ARTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

CANDIDATES for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS shall be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION and to pass Two subsequent Examinations.[1] Nevertheless Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination in King's College, Windsor; Acadia College, Wolfville; Dalhousie College, Halifax; St. Mary's College, Halifax; St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish; Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, New Brunswick; the Halifax Medical College; or the University of Toronto, are admitted to the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

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

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

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

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within One Academical year[2] of the time of his passing the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION; nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

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

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

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

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

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[1] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST B. A. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:

CLASSICS.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Two Latin subjects, the one in prose, the other in verse, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of the undermentioned authors[2]:—

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

HISTORY.

Roman History to the Battle of Actium.
(Text-Book *suggested*[3]: Liddell's History of Rome.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Ancient Geography of Italy, Sicily, Gaul and Spain.

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1. Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.
2. The LATIN Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
For 1879:—*Cicero*, De Senectute; *Horace*, Odes, Books III., and IV.
For 1880:—*Cicero*, Pro Milone; *Virgil*, The Eclogues.
For 1881:—*Cicero*, Pro Milone; *Horace*, The Satires.
3. See Regulation on page 37.

Latin Prose Composition.

Short Passages of English to be translated into Latin.
(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Smith's Principia Latina, Part IV. Arnold's Prose Composition, Practical Introduction, Part I.)

Grammar.

A more extended knowledge than required at Matriculation.

The Greek Language.

Two Books, one of Homer, and one of Xenophon, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously.[2]
Questions in History and Geography arising out of Books prescribed.
Grammar.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.

To end of Quadratic Equations.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions.
Proportion and Variation.
Permutation and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem for the Positive integral exponent.
Nature and use of Logarithms.
Interest and Annuities.
(Text-Books *suggested*:[1] Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. Colenso's Algebra. Olney's Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra for Colleges.)

Geometry.

Euclid, Books 3, 4 and 6, and Books 11 and 12.
(Text-Books *suggested*:[1] Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Todhunter's Geometry. Potts' Elements of Euclid. Davies Legendre's Geometry.)

Analytical Geometry.

The Straight Line and the Circle, referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
(Text-Books *suggested*:[1] Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's General Geometry.)

Plane Trigonometry.

To the end of the solution of Triangles.
(Text-Books *suggested*:[1] Hamblin Smith's Plane Trigonometry Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. Colenso's Plane Trigonometry.)

1, See Regulation on page 37.
2. The Greek Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881, are:—
For 1879:—*Homer*, Iliad, Book VI.; *Xenophon*, Cyropædia, Book III.
For 1880:—*Homer*, Odyssey, Book VI.; *Xenophon*, Memorabilia, Book III.
For 1881:—*Homer*, Iliad, Book V.; *Xenophon*, Memorabilia, Book III.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The Grammatical Structure of the Language.
(Text-Books *suggested*:[1] Angus' Handbook of the English tongue. Adams' Elements of the English Language. Mason's English Grammar.)

One Play of Shakspeare, and other special subjects to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate.[2]

CHEMISTRY.

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

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1. See Regulation on page 37.
2. The English Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881, are :—
For 1879 :—*Smith*, Student's English Language, Lectures V.-VII., and XXIV.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
Macaulay, Essay on Addison.
For 1880 :—*Shakespeare*, Macbeth.
Bacon, Essays, I.-XXVIII.
For 1881 :—*Shakespeare*, Hamlet.
Macaulay, Essay on Sir Wm. Temple.

Copper. Mercury. Amalgams. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony.
Silver. Gold. Platinum.
Principal Compounds of the Metals with the non-Metallic Elements. Metallic Salts. Theory of Salts.
Theory of Spectrum Analysis.
Principles of Organic Chemistry. Classification of Organic compounds based upon the atomicity of Carbon.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: Fowne's Manual of Elementary Chemistry. Elliott and Storar's Chemistry. Roscoe's Chemistry. Wilson's Chemistry. Thorpe's Chemistry.)

LOGIC.

Logic, as far as Syllogisms inclusive.
The Elements of Induction.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: W. S. Jevon's Elementary Lessons in Logic. Fowler's Elements of Logic, Vol. I., Deductive; Vol. II., Inductive. Whately's Logic (except for Induction.) Treatise on Logic in Tongiorgi's Philosophy.)

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Logic.

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

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

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate in the

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

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

SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION.

The SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the Tuesday in the second week after the commencement of the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical year[1] of the time of his passing the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION, nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[2] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND B. A. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

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

1. See Note 2, page 44.
2. Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.

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

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

CLASSICS.

The Latin and the Greek Languages.

Two Latin and two Greek subjects, the one in prose, the other in verse, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of the undermentioned authors:[1]

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

History.

History of Greece to the death of Alexander.
(Text-Books *suggested*:[2] Smith's Student's Greece. Cox's General History of Greece.)

Geography.

Ancient Geography of Greece and Asia.

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

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1. The Classical Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—

For 1879:—*Tacitus*, The Germania and Agricola; *Virgil*, the Georgics; *Demosthenes*, De Corona; *Euripides*, Alcestis.

For 1880:—*Livy*, Book I.; *Plautus*, The Captives; *Herodotus*, Book II.; *Sophocles*, Antigone.

For 1881:—*Tacitus*, Histories, Book II; *Plautus*, The Captives; *Plato*, Apology of Socrates and Crito; *Sophocles*, Antigone.

2. See Regulation on page 37.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

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

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Resolution of Triangles.
(Text-Book *suggested* [1]: Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry.)

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

The Equations of the Conic Sections referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's General Geometry.)

STATICS.

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

DYNAMICS.

Elementary Dynamics, including the Laws of Motion, and Propositions required for determining the Rectilinear Motion of a body whether free or along inclined planes.
Direct Impact of Spheres.
Motion of Projectiles, and the simpler cases of motion round Centres of Force.
Elementary Propositions relating to Mechanical Work.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Elementary Propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of Fluid Pressure; and the Conditions of Equilibrium of Floating bodies.
Nature and simple properties of Elastic Fluids; and the Pressures produced by them.
Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.
The Common Pump and Forcing-Pump.
The Hydrostatic Press.
The Barometer.
The Air-Pump.
The Steam-Engine.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics, and Hydrostatics Parkinson's Mechanics. Newth's Elements of Mechanics.)

OPTICS (Geometrical).

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Reflection at plane mirrors; Reflection at spherical mirrors, and Refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct.
Separation of Solar Light into rays of different colours; De-

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

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

OPTICS (Physical).

Fundamental Hypothesis of the Undulatory Theory respecting the Origin and Propagation of Light.
General explanation of Interferences; formation of Newton's Rings, with descriptions of simple experiments which elucidate the effects of Interference.
Polarized Light, with the description of simple experimental modes of producing it.
(Text-Book *suggested*[1]: Galbraith and Haughton's Optics.)

ACOUSTICS.

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

HEAT.

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

ELECTRICITY.

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

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets.
Induction.
Terrestrial Magnetism.
(Text-Book *suggested*:[1] Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics.
Text-Books *suggested*[1] for the *whole course:* Goldingbird and Brooke's Natural Philosophy. Snell's Ormsdale's Mechanics. Goodwin's course of Mathematics.)

FRENCH, OR GERMAN, OR HEBREW.

FRENCH.

Two Books, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors.[2]

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1. See Regulation on page 37.
2. The FRENCH Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
For 1879:—*Guizot*, Histoire de la Civilization en Europe.
Molière, Le Tartuffe, and Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
For 1880:—*Lamartine*, Voyage en Orient.
Corneille, Le Cid, and Horace.
For 1881:—*Saintine*, Picciola.
Racine, Esther, and Iphigénie.

Grammar.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: Roche's Grammaire Française à l'usage des Anglais. Jules Bué's Class-Book of Comparative Idioms.)
Translation of ordinary Prose English into French.
The Papers in French shall contain passages of the specified Authors, with passages from Books not previously named, to be translated into English.

GERMAN.

One Book, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors. [2]
Grammar.
(Text-Book *suggested* [1]: Otto's German Conversation Grammar.)
Translation of easy Prose English into German.

HEBREW.

Genesis, Chapter XX., to the end, or first twenty Psalms. [3]
Grammar.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: Green's Hebrew Grammar. Arnold's Hebrew Grammar.)

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will; including the theory of Moral Obligation.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: Mansell's Metaphysics. Porter's Human Intellect. Lyall's The Intellect, the Emotions, and the Moral Nature.
Dugald Stewart's Active and Moral Powers of Man. Liberatori's Philosophy. Tongiorgi's Philosophy.
Fleming's Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy. Whewell's Elements of Morality. La Forêt's Philosophie Morale.)

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Constitutional History of England.
(Text-Books *suggested* [1]. Chapter on English History in Hallam's Middle Ages. or Stubb's Constitutional History; Hallam's Constitutional History and May's Constitutional History.)
Political Economy.
(Text-Book *suggested* [1]: Fawcett's Political Economy.)

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1. See Regulation on page 37.
2. The GERMAN Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
   For 1879:—*Gœthe*, Iphigenie auf Tauris.
   For 1880:—*Schiller*, Die Jungfrau von Orleans.
   For 1881:—*Schiller*, Wilhelm Tell.
3. The HEBREW Subjects for 1879, 1880, and 1881 are:—
   For 1879:—First Twenty Psalms.
   For 1880:—Genesis, Chapter XX., to end.
   For 1881:—Genesis, Chapter XX., to end.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mental Philosophy ; or Constitutional History.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Ethics ; or Political Economy.

FRIDAY.

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

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

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

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

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

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

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

Candidates for Honours in CLASSICS shall be examined in

LATIN.

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

GREEK.

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

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

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

Candidates for Honours in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS shall be examined in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates for Honours in CHEMISTRY shall be examined in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates for Honours in MODERN LANGUAGES shall be examined in

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

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

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

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

SCIENCE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

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

During the years 1879, and 1880, Candidates for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

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

FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION.

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

No Candidate (except as hereinafter otherwise provided) shall be admitted to this Examination until the expiration of one Academical year[1] from the time of his having passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

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

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

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.[1] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:

MATHEMATICS.[2]

ALGEBRA.

To end of Quadratic Equations.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions.
Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem for the positive integral exponent.
Nature and use of Logarithms.
Interest and Annuities.
(Text-Books *recommended*[3]: Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. Colenso's Algebra. Olney's Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra for Colleges.)

GEOMETRY.

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

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1. Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.
2. The requirements in MATHEMATICS are the same as at the FIRST B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.
3. See Regulation on Page 37.

Analytical Geometry.

The Straight Line, and the Circle, referred to rectangular co-ordinates.

(Text-Books *recommended*:[1] Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's General Geometry.)

Plane Trigonometry.

To the end of the solution of Triangles.

(Text-Books *recommended*:[1] Hamblin Smith's Plane Trigonometry. Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. Colenso's Plane Trigonometry.)

PHYSICS.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces acting at a point, and of parallel forces in one plane. Moments.

The Simple Machines and Combinations of them.

Centres of Gravity and Inertia and Methods of determining them.

Stable, Unstable, and Neutral Equilibrium. Conditions of Equilibrium of a body or system, acted on by any forces in one plane. Friction as affecting Equilibrium.

Kinetics.

Motion of Translation. Newton's Laws. Composition and Resolution of Velocities and Accelerations.

Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion; Laws of falling bodies; Projectiles.

Motion in a curve; the Mathematical Pendulum; Acceleration of a body moving in a curved path.

Centrifugal Force. Momentum.

Direct Impact of Spheres.

Energy, (Kinetic and Potential.)

Properties of Matter.

Solids; Elasticity; Tension and Torsion. Cohesion and Adhesion.

Liquids, (Hydrostatics and Hydraulics); Nature, transmission and intensity of liquid pressure. Specific Gravity and methods of determining it. Capillarity. Efflux of Liquids; Torricelli's Theorem.

Gases, (Pneumatics); Pressure of Elastic Fluids; Boyle's Law; Principle of the Barometer; Pumps.

Various Forms of Energy.

Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, as forms of Energy.

(Text-Books *recommended*:[1] Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Physics. Newth's Elements of Mechanics. Parkinson's Elements of Mechanics, (selected parts). Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics. Bottomley's Dynamics. Orme's Heat. Garnet's Treatise on Heat. Ganot's or Deschanel's Physics).

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

CHEMISTRY.[1]

General Principles.
Matter, simple and compound. Elements and their classification.
Chemical affinity. Chemical combinations and mechanical mixture. Solution. Laws of Combination by weight and volume. Equivalent and Atomic Numbers. Atomic Theory.
Chemical Notation and Nomenclature. Use of Formulæ and Equations.
Outlines of Crystallography. Isomorphism. Dimorphism.
Chemical action of Light, Heat and Electricity, including Quantitative Relations. Theory of Photographic Process.
The Metalloids. Occurrence in Nature. Modes of Preparation.
Oxygen. Ozone.
Hydrogen. Water.
Nitrogen. Atmosphere. Diffusion of Gases. Oxide of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid. Ammonia.
Chlorine. Bromine and Iodine. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of Bleaching.
Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid.
Sulphur. Sulphurous Acid. Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. Other Oxygen compounds of Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Bisulphide of Carbon.
Phosphorus. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen.
Theory of Acids. Monobasic, Dibasic, and Tribasic Acids.
Carbon. Carbon Monoxide, and Carbon Dioxide. Principal Hydrogen compounds of Carbon. Manufacture of Coal Gas. Nature of Combustion. Structure of Flame. Oxydizing, reducing, and illuminating effects.
Silicon and Boron. Compounds with Metalloids. Silicic Acid.
Metals. General characters. Occurrence in Nature. Metallurgical processes. Alloys. Classification.
General properties of Oxides, Hydrates, Sulphides, Chlorides, Carbonates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Silicates.
Potassium. Nitre. Gunpowder. Theory of the action of Gunpowder.
Sodium. Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda.
Barium. Strontium. Calcium. Mortars. Cements. Gypsum.
Magnesium. Aluminium. Clay. Porcelain. Glass.
Iron. Cast Iron. Wrought Iron. Steel.
Manganese. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Zinc. Cadmium. Lead. Manufacture of White Lead.
Copper. Mercury. Amalgams. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony.
Silver. Gold. Platinum.
Principal Compounds of the Metals with the non-Metallic Elements. Metallic Salts. Theory of Salts.
Theory of Spectrum Analysis.
Principles of Organic Chemistry. Classification of Organic compounds based upon the atomicity of Carbon.
(Text-Books *recommended*[2]: Fowne's Manual of Elementary Chemistry. Elliott and Storar's Chemistry. Roscoe's Chemistry. Wilson's Chemistry. Thorpe's Chemistry.)

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1. The requirements in CHEMISTRY are the same as at the FIRST B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.
2. See Regulation on page 37.

BOTANY, OR ZOOLOGY, OR GEOLOGY.

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

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

Botany.

Elementary Tissues of Plants. Cells and Cell Contents. Cell Development. Ascending and Descending Axes.
Structure and mode of development of Stems.
Leaf Arrangement. Anatomy and principal forms of Leaves and Leaf Appendages. Transformations.
The Flower; its several parts, and their modifications of form in the principal orders of Plants.
Æstivation. Impregnation, formation and development of embryo.
The principal forms of Fruits.
Derivation and meaning of the following terms: Hypogynous; Perigynous; Epigynous.
Classification of Plants into Dicotyledones, Monocotyledones, and Acotyledones; Phænogams and Cryptogams; Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ, Monochlamydeæ.
Meaning of Terms: Natural Order, Genus, Species, Variety.
Distinctive Characters of Natural Orders: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Violaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminæ, Filices, Musci, Lichenes, Algæ, Fungi.
Fresh specimens of conspicuous plants belonging to any of these orders may be placed before the Candidate for identification.
(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Gray's Text-Book. Balfour's Outlines.)

Zoology.

Difference between Animals and Plants, in general structure, functions, and chemical constitution.
Characters by which the following groups of animals are distinguished from each other:
Brachyopoda. Polyzoa. Tunicata.
Mammalia. Aves. Reptilia. Amphibia. Pisces.
Cephalopoda. Gasteropoda. Pteropoda. Lamellibranchiata.
Insecta. Myriapoda. Arachnida. Crustacea. Annelida. Vermes. Rotifera.
Echinodermata. Anthozoa. Hydrozoa. Infusoria.
Reference of fresh or Museum specimens to any of the groups named.
Embryology of the five groups of Vertebrata.
Movements of the more common Food Fishes, in relation to Depth, Temperature, Food, Reproduction.
(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Nicholson's Zoology. Agassiz's and Gould's Comparative Physiology.)

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

GEOLOGY, including MINERALOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY.

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

Lithological Geology; rock material of the Globe. Constituent Minerals of Rocks. Mineral Classification. Structure in rocks. Arrangement of Strata.

Historical Geology: Rocks in order of formation and contemporaneous events in Geological history. Principal Rock Formations of British America and the United States. Characteristic Minerals.

Floras, Faunas. Rhizopods or Foraminifers; their characters and distribution in time and space.

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

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

(Text-Books *recommended*[1]: Dana's Manual of Geology. How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia. Dawson's Acadian Geology. Chapman's Outlines of Geology of Canada. Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and papers on Nova Scotian Geology and Mineralogy in the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.)

FRENCH, OR GERMAN.

FRENCH.

Two Books, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors.[2]

Grammar.

(Text-Books *recommended*[1]: Roche's Grammaire Française à l'usage des Anglais. Jules Bué's Class-Book of Comparative Idioms.)

Translation of ordinary Prose English into French.

The Papers in French shall contain passages of the specified Authors, with passages from Books not previously named, to be translated into English.

GERMAN.

One Book to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors.[3]

Grammar.

(Text-Book *recommended*[1]: Otto's German Conversation Grammar.)

Translation of easy prose English into German.

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1. See Regulation on page 37.
2. The FRENCH Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:—
   For 1879:—*Guizot*, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
   Molière, Le Tartuffe, and Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
   For 1880:—*Lamartine*, Voyage en Orient.
   Corneille, Le Cid, and Horace.
   For 1881:—*Saintine*, Picciola.
   Racine, Esther, and Iphigénie.
3. The GERMAN Subjects for 1879, 1880 and 1881 are:
   For 1879:—*Goethe*, Iphigenie auf Tauris.
   For 1880:—*Schiller*, Die Jungfrau von Orleans.
   For 1881:—*Schiller*, Wilhelm Tell.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

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

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

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

SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

The SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the Tuesday in the second week after the commencement of the FIRST B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical year[1] of the time of his passing the FIRST B. Sc. EXAMINATION, nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *one calendar month* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[2] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND B.. Sc. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION I.

Department of Mathematical Science.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

PURE MATHEMATICS.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

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

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

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

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

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

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

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

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

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

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

STATICS.

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

KINETICS.

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

SOUND.

OPTICS.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

MECHANICAL THEORY OF HEAT.

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

ASTRONOMY.

General Description of the Solar System.
Solar and Lunar Eclipses.
Measurement of Time.
Methods of Determination of the Positions of the Heavenly Bodies. Their apparent motions.
Universal Gravitation. Newton's and Kepler's Laws.
Precession of Equinoxes. Nutation. Tides.
Determination of Distances, Dimensions and Masses of Heavenly Bodies.
(Text-Books *recommended*:[1] Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry. Todhunter's and Hymer's Conic Sections. Todhunter's Differential and Integral Calculus. Todhunter's Mechanics. Todhunter's Analytical Statics. Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle.
Airy on Sound and Atmospheric Vibrations. Airy's Wave Theory of Light. Parkinson's Optics. Verdet's Théorie Mécanique de la Chaleur.
Cumming's Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Galbraith and Haughton's Astronomy.)

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

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

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

SECTION II.

Department of Experimental Physical Science.

(INCLUDING PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.)

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

PHYSICS.[1]

STATICS.

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

KINETICS.

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

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

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

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

VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY.

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

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

(Text-Books *recommended*[1]: Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Physics. Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philoso-

1. See Regulation on page 37.

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

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

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry.

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

Organic Chemistry.

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

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

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

Fatty Hydrocarbons. Paraffins. Oleins.

Amylaceous and Saccharine substances. Fermentation.

Ethyl, Alcohol.

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

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

Principal Vegetable Acids.

Vegetable Alkaloids. General mode of occurrence, with examples.

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

Chief Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Phenol. Aniline.

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

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

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

Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive Distillation.

Chemistry of Nutrition and Respiration in plants and animals.

(Text-Books *recommended:*[1] Fowne's Manual of Chemistry. Dewar's Organic Chemistry.)

Practical Chemistry.

Principles of Inorganic Analysis. Qualitative. Quantitative.

Detection and separation of Bases and Acids.

Detection of the principal Organic Acids and Alkaloids.

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

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

(Text-Books *recommended* :[1] Fresenius's Qualitative Analysis, or Macadam's Practical Chemistry. Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis. Prescott's Proximate Organic Analysis, or Elliott and Storer's Manual.)

GEOLOGY, OR BOTANY.

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

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

Geology.

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

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

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

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

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

(Text-Books *recommended* :[1] Dana's Manual of Geology. How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia. Dawson's Acadian Geology. Chapman's Outlines of Geology of Canada. Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Papers on Nova Scotian Geology and Mineralogy in the Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science.)

Botany.

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

Structure and mode of development of Stems.

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

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

Æstivation. Impregnation, formation and development of embryo.

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

The Principal forms of Fruits.
Derivation and meaning of the following terms: Hypogynous; Perigynous; Epigynous.
Classification of Plants into Dicotyledones, Monocotyledones, and Acotyledones; Phænogams and Cryptogams; Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ, Monochlamydeæ.
Meaning of Terms: Natural Order, Genus, Species, Variety.
Distinctive characters of Natural Orders: Ranunculacæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Violaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ. Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ,. Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, Filices, Musci, Lichenes, Algæ, Fungi.
Fresh specimens of conspicuous plants belonging to any of these orders may be placed before the Candidate for identification.
(Text-Books *recommended:*[1] Gray's Text-Book. Balfour's Outlines.)

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

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Practical Chemistry.

SECTION III.

Department of Geological Science.

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

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

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2. See Regulation on page 37.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

GEOLOGY.

The Subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Geology.

MINERALOGY.

The Subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

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

(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Fresenius's Qualitative Analysis. Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis. Plattner on the Blowpipe.)

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

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

Morning 10 *to* 1. Analytical Chemistry.

SECTION IV.

Department of Biological Science.

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

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

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

BOTANY.

Vegetable Histology Vegetable Morphology. Vegetable Physiology (including Development.)
Systematic Botany (including the structural and physiological characters of the principal Natural Orders of Plants indigenous to Canada.)
(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Balfour's Class-Book, or Sach's Botany. Gray's Manual, or Abbé Provancher's Flore Canadienne.)

ZOOLOGY.

The Typical Structure, and mode of development, with the chief deviations from each, of every class in the Animal Kingdom.
(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Nicholson's Zoology. Aggassiz's and Gould's Comparative Physiology.)

CHEMISTRY.

Fatty Hydrocarbons. Paraffines. Oleins.
Amylaceous and Saccharine Substances. Fermentation.
Ethyl. Alcohol.
Monatomic Alcohols. Ethers, simple, mixed, and compound. Oxidation of Alcohol. Aldehyde and Acetic Acid, and their homologues. Ketones. Anhydrides.
Principal Vegetable Acids.
Vegetable Alkaloids. General mode of occurrence, with examples.
Ammonia and its derivatives. Ammonium and Ammoniacal Salts. Amides and Amines. Chief artificial Organic bases.
Colouring matters. Litmus and Turmeric. Indigo and its derivatives. Principles of Dyeing.
Chief constituents of the Vegetable organism. Cellulose. Lignin. Albumin. Casein. Gluten.
Chief constituents of the Animal organism. Animal Fibrin. Albumen. Casein. Gelatin. Blood. Milk. Bile. Urine. Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive Distillation.
Chemistry of Nutrition and Respiration in Plants and Animals.
(Text-Book *recommended*: [1] Dewar's Organic Chemistry.)

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

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

1. See Regulation on page 37.

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

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

SECTION V.

Department of Civil Engineering.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

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

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

Hydraulics. Flow of water in uniform channels. Mean velocity. Hydraulic mean depth. Hydraulic inclination. The relative discharging powers of pipes of different lengths and diameters. Effects of friction in short and long tubes.

The pressure of water in pounds under different heads. The discharge of water over weirs and notches. The thickness of cast-iron pipes to resist given pressures. The means of testing water-pipes. Centre of pressure. Sluice-gates.

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

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

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

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

Composition, manufacture, testing, and uses of cements.

Methods of testing bricks and mortar for different engineering operations.

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

Attention to neat lettering and figuring must not be neglected.

(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Butler Williams's Practical Geodesy. Rankine's Engineering. Stoney on Strains in Girders and similar structures. Twisden's Mechanics. Willis's principles of Mechanism. Downey's Hydraulics and Neville's Hydraulic Tables. Galbraith and Haughton's Steam Engine. Donaldson's Hand-Book of Specifications. In Drawing, Davidson's Manuals, [Hassel's Technical Series].)

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

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

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

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

SECTION VI.

Department of Mining.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

Practical Chemistry.

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

(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis. Fresenius's Qualitative Analysis. Plattner on the Blowpipe.)

Mineralogy.

Classification of Crystalline forms, and their combinations considered with reference to the forms actually met with.

The Physical properties which aid in discriminating the various species of minerals.

The blowpipe tests of practical service to the miner.

Practical knowledge of the more important species and varieties, of their modes of occurrence, and of their associations.

(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.—How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia.)

Applied Mechanics.

The transmission of motion and force in Simple Machines.

Mechanism, theoretical and constructive.

The relation between Heat and Work.

The Laws governing the motion of bodies.

The Steam-Engine and its applications.

Water Pressure Machinery; Pumps, Water Wheels and Turbines.

The strength of materials, roofs, arches, girders and bridges.

(Text-Book *recommended* [1]: Goodeve's Elements of Mechanics.)

Mechanical Drawing.

Besides representing simple solids by plans, and elevations, and sections, both in orthographic and isometric projection, Candidates will be expected to be able also to delineate machinery and prepare working drawings.

(Text-Book *recommended* [1]: H. Angel's Plane and Solid Geometry.)

Geology.

The Subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Geology.

Mining.

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

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

Dislocations and rules for searching for lost portions of deposits.
Boring, with rods, rope, diamond drills.
Tools used in hard and soft ground, in collieries and metallic mines.
Blasting.
Employment of labor.
Lighting mines, with open and safety lamps.
Sinking shafts, and driving levels.
Securing excavations, by timbering, masonry, and tubbing, and constructing dams.
Exploitation, the working away of veins and strata.
Carriage of minerals underground.
Raising minerals in shafts, and machinery required.
Pumping and draining.
Ventilation, its principles and practice.
Dressing ores.
(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Haswell's Colliery Management. Carron's Lectures.)
Books of Reference: J. Greenwood's Manual of Mineralogy, 2 vols. Percy's Metallurgy. Bloxam's Metals; their properties and treatment. Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology. Lyell's Principles of Geology. Dana's Manual of Geology. Von Cotta's Treatise on Ore Deposits. Von Cotta's Rocks classified and described. W. W. Smyth's Coal and Coal Mining. Collin's Principles of Mining, Coal and Iron, 2 vols. Collin's Metal Mining. Greenwell's Mine Engineering. Burat's Géologie Appliquée, 2 vols. Brush's Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis. Elderhorst's Blowpipe Analysis. André's Coal Mining. Dawson's Geology. W. W. Smyth's Lectures on Mining, published in the London "Mining Journal," and in the American "Engineering and Mining Journal."

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

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

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

SATURDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mining.

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

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

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

SATURDAY.

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

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

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

LAWS.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

CANDIDATES for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS shall, (except as hereinafter otherwise provided) be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University, and to pass Two subsequent Examinations. Provided, however, that Graduates of Universities in the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada shall not be required to pass the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and that Candidates who shall have passed the Preliminary Examination required from students at Law or Articled Clerks in this Province or in any other Province of the Dominion, and shall have *bonâ fide* begun their Law studies or been regularly articled previous to the holding of the first MATRICULATION EXAMINATION[1] of this University, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of these facts, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS without having matriculated or graduated as aforesaid.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, within the last sixteen days of July.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within Two Academical years[2] of the time of his passing the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION (or other Examination accepted in lieu thereof as hereinbefore provided), unless he has taken a Degree in this University or in one of the Universities above referred to, in which case he may proceed to the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION, at the expiration of One Academical Year from his taking such Degree.

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1. The First Matriculation Examination was held on the 4th September, 1877.
2. By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year.

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

The Fee for this Examination shall be Six Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[1] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. JURISPRUDENCE.

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

2. INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

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

3. ROMAN LAW.

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

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

4. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(Text-Books *suggested.*[1]—The Chapter on English History from Hallam's Middle Ages, or Stubbs's Constitutional History of England; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, and Erskine May's Constitutional History:
Or Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History of England.)

5. ENGLISH LAW.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. English Law.

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

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

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

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1. See Regulation on page 37.

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The Second LL. B. Examination shall take place once in each year, within the last sixteen days of July.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within Two Academical Years[1] of the time of his passing the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION of this University or of the University of London; provided, however, that any person, otherwise duly qualified, who shall have been admitted to the Bar before the first holding of the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION[2] shall be admissible to the SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION without passing any prior Examination, and that any Candidate who at the time of the first holding of the FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION shall have been *bonâ fide* engaged in the study of law under articles for not less than two years shall be allowed to proceed from the FIRST to the SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION without the interval between these Examinations hereinbefore prescribed.

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

The Fee for this Examination shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[3] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

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1. See Note 2 on page 8.
2. The first FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION was held on the 17th July, 1877.
3. See Note 1 on page 82.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :

1. COMMON LAW.

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

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

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

(Text-Books *suggested.*[1]—Powell's Principles and Practice of the Law of Evidence ; Stephen on Pleading ; Addison on Torts[2] (the Abridged American Edition) ; Williams on Personal Property ; Smith's Mercantile Law.)

2. EQUITY.

(Text-Book *suggested.*[1]—Snell's Principles of Equity.)

3. REAL PROPERTY LAW.

(Text-Book *suggested.*[1]—Williams on Real Property.)

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

As applicable to the various preceding subjects.

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

(The text only.)

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

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

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

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

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

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1. See Regulation on page 37.
2. After 1879 Bigelow's "Elements of the Law of Torts" will be substituted for Addison.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

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

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

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

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEDICINE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

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

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

1.—Of having completed his Twentieth year.

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

N. B.—During the years 1879. and 1880, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of this fact, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

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

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

3.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, been a Student during Three Years at one or more of the Medical Institutions or Schools recognized by this University,[1] and of having attended two Winter Courses of Lectures on each of the subjects in the following list:—

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

4.—Of having dissected for two Winter Sessions.

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1. See List on pages 32 and 33.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fee for this Examination shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[1] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

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

(Text-Books *recommended*:[2] *Anatomy*—Sharpey and Quain's. Grey's. *Physiology*—Dalton's. Flint's. *Materia Medica*—Pereira's by Farre. Nelligan's U. S. Dispensatory, latest edition.

1. Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificates is acknowledged by the Registrar.
2. See Regulation on page 37.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

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

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

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

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

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

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

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within One Academical year[1] of the time of his passing the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, nor unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

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

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

3.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, attended a Winter Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects, at one or more of the Medical Institutions recognized by this University:[2]

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

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

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

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

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

2. See List on pages 32 and 33.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fee for this Examination shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[1] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent SECOND M. B. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, (Pathology, Therapeutics and Hygiene.)
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
FORENSIC MEDICINE IN ITS RELATION TO MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY.
The Examinations shall include questions in Surgical and Medical Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy and Pathological Chemistry.
(Text-Books *recommended*:[2] *Medicine*—Watson's. Flint's. Niemeyer's. *Surgery*—Erickson's. Holme's. *Midwifery*—Leishman's. *Diseases of Women*—Thomas'. *Diseases of Children*—West's. *Forensic Medicine*—Taylor's.)

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:

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1. See Note 1, page 89.
2. See Regulation on page 37.

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

FRIDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

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

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

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

DEGREE OF M D.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fee for the Degree of M. D. shall be Ten Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[1] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any *one* subsequent M. D. EXAMINATION without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *thirty days* before the commencement of the Examination ; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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1. See Note 1, Page. 89

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

By Printed Papers.

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

Viva Voce Interrogation.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

WEDNESDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

THURSDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

FRIDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

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

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

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

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Candidates who commenced their Professional Studies before January 1st, 1877, shall be required to pass the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and shall be admitted to the FIRST EXAMINATION for the Degree of M. B. on producing the Certificates required for that Examination, as detailed in pages 88–89. Regulation 2nd being omitted. (Three Years study after MATRICULATION EXAMINATION not being compulsory.)

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

Candidates who have commenced their Professional Studies before January 1st, 1877, shall be admitted to the SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION on producing Certificates of having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, and all other requirements for that Examination, as detailed in pages 91–92, except in the time which has elapsed since the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION; but there will be no reduction in the number of Certificates necessary as to the Lectures, etc., required; and proof must be furnished that the attendance on Medical Courses has extended over not less than Four Years of time.

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

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

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

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

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

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

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

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

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

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

GRADUATES.

M. D.

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

M. A.

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

LL. B.

Cogswell, Edwin J.....1877.....Harvard, *ad eundem.*
Maclean, James.....1878.....Dalhousie College.

UNDERGRADUATES.

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

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

*Blanchard, Charles W.....1877.....Truro Public School.
*Cameron, Arthur H.....1878.....Liverpool High School.
Campbell, George Murray.....1878.....Truro High School.
*Creighton, Henry Spurr.....1877.....Dartmouth Public School.
Frame, Samuel.....1878.....Pictou High School.
Humphrey, Charles Ashley.....1878.....Private Study.
Lay, Edward J.....1878.....Private Study.
MacKenzie, Charles E.....1878.....Private Study.
*McKercher, John.....1878.....Private Study.
Ross, James.....1878.....Self-tuition.
Rowell, Seneca Page.....1878.....Private Study.

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

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

UNDERGRADUATE WHO HAS PASSED THE

FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION.

§ McKay, Alexander H.....1878.....*B. A.*, Dalhousie College.

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

Clark, Howard.....1878.....Private study.
Gisborne, Francis Hernaman 1878.....Private study.
§ MacLellan, W. E.....1878.....Dalhousie College.
§ Oxley, James M.....1878.....*B. A.*, Dalhousie College.
Ross, William B.....1877.....*B. A.*, Dalhousie College.
§ Sinclair, John H.....1878.....Dalhousie College.

UNDERGRADUATE WHO HAS PASSED THE

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

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

PRIZES

AT THE

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

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

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

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

1878. McKercher, John.....Private Study.
1878. Cameron, Arthur H.....Liverpool High School.

AT FIRST B. A.

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

1878.—Prestwood, John W. Mt. Allison Wesleyan College.
1878.—Goodwin, Frederick W. Mt. Allison Wesleyan College.

HONOURS, FIRST M. B.

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

REGULATIONS FOR CONVOCATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

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

FEES.

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

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

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

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

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

BYE-LAWS OF CONVOCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Voting Papers shall be in the following form;—

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

Voting Paper.

ELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE, 18—.

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

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

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

This.....day of .....18—.

.. ..

CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONVOCATION.

The asterisk (*) prefixed to a name indicates Life Members.

LL. D.

College.

*Almon, *Rev.* Henry Pryor.....1873...*D. C. L.*, King's.
Curren, Benjamin.....1864...*D. C. L.*, King's.
Honeyman, *Rev.* David.....1864...*D. C. L*, King's.
Pryor, Henry.....1858...*D. C. L.*, King's.
Shannon, *Hon.* Samuel Leonard.....1875...*D. C. L.*, King's.

M. D.

Reid, Alexander P.....1877...Halifax Medical.

M. A.

Barss, Andrew DeWolf, *M.D*.....1862...Acadia.
Bayne, Herbert A, *Ph. D*.....1872...Dalhousie.
*Boyd, *Rev.* Stanley.....1874...King's.
Brecken, *Rev.* Ralph.....1875...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Burbidge, David Henry.....1871...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Burbidge, George W.....1870...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Chesley, Samuel A.....1876...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Covey, Rev. James Francis.....1878...Acadia.
Daly, *Rev.* Thomas J.....1860...St. Mary's.
Dimock, *Rev.* D. W. C.....1872...Acadia.
*Eaton, Brenton Haliburton.....1862...Acadia.
*Fitch, Simon, *M.D*.....1862...Acadia.
Flint, Thomas Barnard, *B. C. L*....1872...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Forrest, James.....1872...Dalhousie.
Gilpin, *Ven.* Edwin, *D. D*.....1850...King's.
Heard, Charles DeWolf.....1875...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Higgins, Daniel Francis.....1862...Acadia.
Hill, Albert J.....1869...Acadia.
Hill, *Rev.* Geo. W., *D.C.L., Chanc'l'r*.1853...King's.
Hodgson, *Rev.* George W.....1864...King's.
Hodgson, Thaddeus.....1869...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Inch, James R., *LL. D*.....1867...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Jarvis, *Rev.* George Seymour, *D. D*.1829...King's.
*Jones, Robert Von Cluré.....1863...Acadia.
*Jordan, Louis H.....1875...Dalhousie.
*Kempton, *Rev.* Saml. Bradford....1865...Acadia.
*King, Edwin David.....1866...Acadia.
*McKinnon, Michael.....1872...St. Francis Xavier's.
*McLatchy, Harris O., *M..D*.....1851...Acadia.
*McLeod, Neil.....1872...Acadia.
*Morton, *Rev.* Arthur D.....1870...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Parker, *Hon.* Danl. McN., *M.D*....1862...Acadia.
Payzant, John Young.....1863...Acadia.
*Poole, Henry Skeffington.....1874...King's.

College.

*Ritchie, J. Norman.....1858...King's.
Rodgers, Thomas.....1870...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Russell, Benjamin.....1871...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Saunders, *Rev.* Edwd. Manning...1861...Acadia.
Shreve, *Rev.* Richmond.....1873...King's.
Smith, Alfred D.....1871...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Sprague, *Rev.* Howard.....1866...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Stockton, Alfred A.....1867...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Temple, William H. G.....1871...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Weldon, Richard C., *Ph. D*.....1870...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Wickwire, William Nathan, *M. D*..1863..Acadia.
*Wood, Josiah.....1866...Mount Allison Wesleyan.

LL. B.

*Cogswell, Edwin J.....1877...Harvard.

B. A.

Baker, Hibert B.....1873...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Barss, William Lawson.....1872...Acadia.
Bayne, *Rev.* Ernest S.....1871...Dalhousie.
Black, John F., *M. D*.....1866...King's.
Borden, Robert A.....1866...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
*Corning, Thomas E.....1865...Acadia.
Croucher, *Rev.* C.....1865...King's.
*Daly, Malachy Bowes.....1864...St. Mary's.
Dimock, Wilbert Delaney.....1867...Acadia.
Fraser, Duncan C.....1872..Dalhousie.
*Graham, Wallace.....1867...Acadia.
Gray, Benjamin Gerrish.....1850...King's.
*Hunt, John Johnston.....1869...Acadia.
*Kenny, Jeremiah F.....1856...St. Mary's.
Longley, J. Wilberforce.....1871...Acadia.
*Manning, *Rev.* James William....1867...Acadia.
*McKay, Alexander H.....1873...Dalhousie.
*McKeen, *Rev.* James A.....1873...Dalhousie.
Mellish, John T.....1869...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Millar, *Rev.* Ebenezer D.....1869...Dalhousie.
*Munroe, Robert G.....1872...Acadia.
*Oakes, Ingram B.....1871...Acadia.
*Parsons, Jonathan F.....1867...Acadia.
Penny, William F.....1872...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Power, *Hon.* Lawrence Geof. *LL.B*.1858...St. Mary's.
*Sanderson, George G.....1858...Acadia.
Scott, Hamilton Percy.....1876...King's.
Smith, George.....1874...Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Smith, Lewis Mortimer.....1872...Acadia.
Taylor, William.....1847...King's.
Trueman, Arthur J.....1872...Dalhousie.
Weddall, Richard W.....1868...Mount Allison Wesleyan.

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

EX

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1878.

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EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1878.

MATRICULATION.

Tuesday, September 3.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LATIN.

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

I.

CÆSAR: GALLIC WAR, BOOK II.

Translate into English :—

A. Loci natura erat hæc, quem locum nostri castris delegerant. Collis, ab summo æqualiter declivis, ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, adversus huic et contrarius, passus circiter ducentos, infimâ apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto sese continebant; in aperto loco secundum flumen paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.

B. Aduatuci, de quibus supra scripsimus, quum omnibus copiis auxilio Nerviis venirent, hâc pugnâ nunciatâ, ex itinere domum reverterunt: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, sua omnia in unum oppidum egregie naturâ munitum contulerant. Quod quum ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, unâ ex parte leniter acclivis aditus in latitudinem non amplius CC pedum relinquebatur; quem locum duplici altissimo muro muniêrant: tum magni ponderis saxa et præacutas trabes in muro collocârant. Ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati; qui quum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam facerent, iis impedimentis quæ secum agere ac portare non poterant citra flumen Rhenum depositis, custodiæ ex suis ac præsidio sex millia hominum una reliquerunt. Hi post eorum obitum multos annos a

finitimis exagitati, quum alias bellum inferrent, alias illatum defenderent, consensu eorum omnium pace factâ, hunc sibi domicilio locum delegerunt.

1. Parse *locum, castris, summo, adversus, passus, infimâ,* and *pedum*, of Extract A; *auxilio Nervii, egregie naturâ munitum, ponderis, amnes,* and *sibi domicilio*, of Extract B.

2. Compare *acer, malus, multus,* and *dives;* write down the meanings, in singular and plural, of *castrum, copia,* and *impedimentum;* decline *ager, deus, rupes,* and *domus;* what are the *stems* of *lex, ars, oratio, hostis,* and *animal;* give the genitives of *senex, nix, caro,* and *iter;* conjugate through the tenses of the indicative *nolo* and *memini.*

Turn into Latin: The same things do good to some, injure others. They had adorned the city with most splendid buildings. Who does not fight that he may preserve his country? Immense forces has been raised by the enemy. When these things were done, Cæsar ordered his soldiers to embark. We know that the body perishes, but that the soul is immortal.

4. (*a*) *Sabis:* modern name and course. (*b*) *Cimbri et Teutones:* give a short account of their invasion of Gaul and the Roman dominions. (*c*) Give the principal divisions of Gaul, as described by Cæsar. (*d*) State the number, dates and results of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul. (*e*) The date, extent and result of Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.

II.

VIRGIL: ÆNEID, BOOK IV.

Translate into English:

Talibus orantem dictis, arasque tenentem,
Audiit omnipotens; oculosque ad mœnia torsit
Regia, et oblitos famæ melioris amantes.
Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur, ac talia mandat:
"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis;
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyriâ Carthagine qui nunc
Expectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genitrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit, Graiûmque ideo bis vindicat armis:
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
Italiam régeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse suâ molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
Quid struit, aut quâ spe inimicâ in gente moratur?
Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget.—Hæc summa est, hic nostri nuntius esto."

1. Explain *arasque tenentem, bis,* and *prolem Ausoniam.*
2. *Torsit, labere, fore:* Parse, giving principal parts.
3. Classify *regeret* and the other subjunctives of this excerpt.
4. Designate the positions of Tyre and Carthage.
5. Scan

Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?

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

GREEK.

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

XENOPHON: ANABASIS, Book II.

Translate:—

A.

Μετὰ ταῦτα περιέμενον Τισσαφέρνην οἵ τε Ἕλληνες καὶ Ἀριαῖος ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδευμένοι ἡμέρας πλείους ἢ εἴκοσιν. Ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἀφικνοῦνται πρὸς Ἀριαῖον καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀναγκαῖοι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σὺν ἐκείνῳ Περσῶν τινες, παρεθάρρυνόν τε καὶ δεξιᾶς ἔνιοι παρὰ βασιλέως ἔφερον μὴ μνησικακήσειν βασιλέα αὐτοῖς τῆς σὺν Κύρῳ ἐπιστρατείας μηδὲ ἄλλου μηδενὸς τῶν παρῳχημένων. Τούτων δὲ γιγνομένων ἔνδηλοι ἦσαν οἱ περὶ Ἀριαῖον ἧττον προσέχοντες τοῖς Ἕλλησι τὸν νοῦν· ὥστε καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τοῖς μὲν πολλοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐκ ἤρεσκον, ἀλλὰ προσιόντες τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἔλεγον καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρατηγοῖς.

B.

Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν Ζαβάτον ποταμόν, τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. Καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν δὲ ταύταις ὑποψίαι μὲν ἦσαν, φανερὰ δὲ οὐδεμία ἐφαίνετο ἐπιβουλή. Ἔδοξεν οὖν τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ξυγγενέσθαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει καὶ εἴ πως δύναιτο παῦσαι τὰς ὑποψίας, πρὶν ἐξ αὐτῶν πόλεμον γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔπεμψέ τινα ἐροῦντα ὅτι ξυγγενέσθαι αὐτῷ χρήζει. Ὁ δὲ ἑτοίμως ἐκέλευεν ἥκειν.

1. Divide the Greek consonants into Gutturals, Linguals, and Labials.

2. Distinguish *Crasis* and *Elision*.

3. Decline *μοῦσᾰ*, *θεός*, *πλόος*, *λεώς*, *πλείων*, *σαφής*, *ἄστυ*, *αὐτός*, *σύ*, and *μηδείς*.

4. Take the verb *λύω*, and exhibit the component parts of tenses, stem, augment, tense-characteristic, tense-stem, mood-vowel, and personal ending.

5. Form the imperfects of *ἐκτείνω* and *ἐμβάλλω*; the aorist of *συλλέγω*.

6. Write the Latin equivalent of *ἀναγκαῖοι*, and analyze *μνησικακήσειν* in extract A; parse *καὶ ἔπεμψέ τινα ἐροῦντα ὅτι συγγενέσθαι αὐτῷ χρήζοι (ει)*, in extract B.

7. (*a*) Give, with dates, the principal events in the life of Xenophon. (*b*) A brief account of the retreat of the "Ten Thousand," naming the places through which they passed.

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

FRENCH.

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

VOLTAIRE: CHARLES XII, Book II.

Translate:—

Tout le monde criait pour la liberté et la justice, mais on ne savait point ce que c'était que d'être libre et juste; le temps se perdait à cabaler en secret et à haranguer en public. La diète ne savait ni ce qu'elle voulait ni ce qu'elle devait faire: les grandes compagnies n'ont presque jamais pris de bons conseils dans les troubles civils, parce que les factieux y sont hardis, et que les gens de bien y sont timides pour l'ordinaire. La diète se sépara en tumulte le 17 février de l'année 1702, après trois mois de cabales et d'irrésolution. Les sénateurs, qui sont les palatins et les évêques, restèrent dans Varsovie. Le sénat de Pologne a le droit de faire provisionnellement des lois, que rarement les diètes infirment; ce corps moins nombreux, accoutumé aux affaires, fut bien moins tumultueux, et décida plus vite.

Ils arrêtèrent qu'on enverrait au roi de Suède l'ambassade proposée dans la diète, que la pospolite monterait à cheval, et se tiendrait prête à tout événement.

1. Write the whole of the Present Indicative and Present Subjunctive of *savait, voulait, faire, tenir, monter, devait, sont*

2. Write out, in letters, 1702, and explain the rule affecting *vingt, cent, mille,* as regards their plural. Correct or justify the following: *Quatre cent hommes. Cent milles écus. Mil huit cents quatre-vingts dix.*

3. *Quelques personnes.—La diète même.* Illustrate by examples the different ways of spelling *quelque,* and state when *même* is an adjective, and when an adverb.

4. Give the rules governing the agreement of the past participle, and account for its inflection, or non-inflection, in the following sentences: *Des hommes que j'ai longtemps servis. Je me suis fixé dans cette île.*

5. Give the feminine of the following adjectives: *Meilleur, misérable, négatif, lointain, malheureux, vieux, dispos, malin.*

6. Name those adjectives which do not admit of inflection; mention some that are invariable *before,* but variable *after* the noun. The adverb *tout* admits of an inflection in a certain case—write an example.

7. Show by examples when *more than* is to be expressed by *plus de, plus que,* and by *plus que.....ne.* Form a sentence with *davantage.*

8. Exemplify the difference between: *parce que* and *par ce que; quoi que* and *quoique; quelque* and *quel que; loin de* and *de loin.*

9. Write the equivalents of: *it is*, denoting temperature, time and distance. Translate: It wants five minutes to twelve o'clock.—The patient wants fresh air.—His wants are few.—What do you want?—Many things are wanting.

10. Does the noun, following the relative pronoun *whose*, occupy the same place in French? Explain and translate: The man whose life is without blemish. The author whose works we study.

II.—Translate into French:

The most wonderful, and at the same time the most useful, inventions of the present age are steamboats, railroads, and the electric telegraph.—All the wars of the second half of the nineteenth century have cost millions of pounds and hundreds of thousands of lives.—What a blessing is peace, and how insignificant sometimes the cause that deprives us of it.—In the West Indies fruit may be gathered all the year round.—One cannot succeed unless he studies.—It is not to be thought of; it cannot be done.—Tell me, if you please, what time it is.—I have read this book three times.—Will you write to me as soon as you have time?—You arrive in good time; we are always behind time.—In the meantime let us take a walk.—You play out of time. At that time I did not know you.—Beat time.

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

GERMAN.

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

Translate into English: —

I.

Die Muttersprache.

Muttersprache, Mutterlaut,
Wie so wonnesam, so traut!
Erstes Wort, das mir erschallet,
Süßes, erstes Liebeswort;
Erster Ton, den ich gelallet,
Klingest ewig in mir fort!

Ach, wie trüb' ist meinem Sinn,
Wann ich in der Fremde bin;
Wann ich fremde Zungen üben,
Fremde Worte brauchen muß,
Die ich nimmermehr kann lieben,
Die nicht klingen, wie ein Gruß!

Überall weht Gottes Hauch,
Heilig ist wohl mancher Brauch;
Aber soll ich beten, danken,
Geb' ich meine Liebe kund;
Meine seligsten Gedanken
Sprech' ich, wie der Mutter Mund.

Max v. Schenkendorf.

II.

Jetzt, nach vollendetem Geschäfte, legte sich dieser wohlthätige Genius wieder zu seinem ernsteren Bruder hin. „Wenn die Morgenröthe anbricht," rief er mit fröhlicher Unschuld, „dann preiset mich die Welt als ihren Freund und Wohlthäter! O welche Freude, ungesehen und heimlich Gutes zu thun! Wie glücklich sind wir unsichtbaren Boten des guten Geistes! Wie schön unser stiller Beruf!"

So sprach der freundliche Engel des Schlummers. — Der Todesengel sah ihn mit stiller Wehmuth an, und eine Thräne, wie sie die Unsterblichen weinen, stand in seinem großen dunkeln Auge. „Ach," sprach er, „daß ich nicht, wie du, des fröhlichen Dankes mich freuen kann; mich nennt die Welt ihren Feind und Freudenstörer!" — „O mein Bruder," erwiederte der Engel des Schlafes, „wird nicht auch, beim Erwachen, der Gute in dir seinen Freund erkennen und dankbar dich segnen? Sind wir nicht Brüder und Boten eines Vaters?"

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Decline in the four cases singular and plural,—Fremde Worte: Meine seligsten Gedanken. (I). Dieser wohlthätige Genius; Seinem ernstern Bruder; Nach vollendetem Geschäfte. (II).

2. What difference do you make between wann and wenn? Write examples. How do you render the word *when* in a sentence; *a*) with the verb in the *present* tense; *b*) with the verb in the *past* tense? Write two sentences in illustration.

3. Explain the Ellipsis contained in the sentence: Geb' ich meine Liebe kund. Write the sentence in full, and give reasons for the change in the construction.

4. Heimlich, heimisch; geistig, geistlich; kindlich, kindisch. Give the meaning, and explain the formation of these words.

5. Is the word wohl to be be expressed by *well* in the following sentences: Es ist mir nicht wohl zu Muthe.—Mein Freund ist wieder ganz wohl.—Sie können doch wohl Deutsch sprechen.—Die Sache ist wohl wahr, aber Du thust doch wohl, wenn Du nichts darüber sagst.

6. Illustrate the use of the particles hin and her. Do they always occupy the same place in the sentence? Why? Translate: Come in.—He has come in.—When he went in.—The person who has gone in.

7. Anstatt, vor, gegenüber, gegen, hinter, seit, vermittelst, durch auf, neben. Translate and form short sentences with these prepositions, stating the case or cases they govern. Point out those that require two cases, and mention when they are to be used in the one, and when in the other case. Write two examples.

8. Write the comparative and the superlative of: edel, alt, hoch, gut, viel, wenig. Illustrate the two forms of the superlative. Translate: The general is said to be more fortunate than clever. Er wurde auf's reichlichste bewirthet.

9. Ich, sie, es, Sie, wer, was. Decline these pronouns. How is the English neuter pronoun *it* (if connected with the preposition such as: with it, to it, etc.) rendered in German? Write a few examples. Account for such words as: womit, woran, etc.

10. Form the infinitive, past participle and past tense of the following verbs: erschallet, bin, beten, (I), anbricht, thut, nennt, (II). Name the unaccented prefixes. What are separable verbs, and how do they affect the construction of the sentence? Give instances.

II.

Translate into German:

Life is short. Do what is right and fear no one. An attempt (Versuch) was made on the 11th of May, 1878, (letters) to take the life of the German Emperor. Several persons were arrested. The Russian troops and the English fleet are to be withdrawn from Turkey. No more money is to be sent. He who is contented is happy. Schiller, whose works we are translating, wrote his first dramatic piece in his twentieth year. Are there any letters to be written? No, they are all written; some were written an hour age. You are right and I am wrong. Whose paintings are these? Your friend's, and ours. The book which is well spoken of, is read by very few.

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

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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

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1. Prove that the resultant of two forces can never be greater than the sum of the two forces, or less than their difference. In what case is it (*a*) equal to this sum? (*b*) equal to this difference?

2. A heavy body is placed on an inclined plane and is acted on by a given force in a given direction; find the condition of equilibrium, and the pressure on the plane

(*a*) If the plane be smooth.
(*b*) If the plane be rough.

3. The weight of a solid in vacuo is 100 grains, its weight in water is 75 grains, and in another liquid is 60 grains; calculate the specific gravity of the solid, and that of the liquid.

4. A circular area of radius 2.3 feet, is measured in water, its highest and lowest points being at depths of 3 feet and 5 feet, respectively; determine the total pressure to which it is exposed.

5. Describe experiments by which it is shown that solids, liquids, and gases usually expand with an increase of temperature, and mention certain exceptional cases.

6. The focal length of a lens is one foot, objects being placed before it at distances of three feet, two feet, and six inches respectively. Find in each case the position of the image, and also whether it is real or virtual, erect or inverted.

7. Explain what is meant by each of the following expressions in Acoustics:

(*a*) Amplitude of vibration.
(*b*) Time of vibration.
(*c*) Velocity of propagation.

8. Account for the phenomenon of beats, and explain how they may be optically exhibited.

9. How is the existence of rays of heat demonstrated?

10. Explain the terms: Specific Heat, Sensible Heat, Latent Heat, Absolute Zero.

Wednesday, September 4.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

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

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1. Show that every vulgar fraction is equivalent to either a finite, or a recurring decimal; and show how to reduce a mixed circulating decimal to a vulgar fraction.
Divide 234.6 by 7.7.

2. Calculate the simple and also the compound interest on £1576 14s. 3d., for three years.

3. Simplify $\dfrac{3\frac{1}{7}-\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{3}{5}}{2\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{6}}$ and reduce it to a decimal.

4. Extract the square root of 2 and also of 77 to six decimal places.

5. How much stock at $99\frac{3}{4}$ can be purchased by selling out £1400 of a different stock at 95.

6. If 3 men and 1 boy can do a piece of work in 6 days, and if 1 man and 2 boys can do the same work in 9 days, how long would 6 men and 7 boys require to do the work?

7. State and prove the rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure of two algebraical expressions.

Find the G. C. M. of

(*a*) x^3-8x-3 and x^3-2x^2-9, also of
(*b*) x^3-y^3 and $x^4+x^2y^2+y^2$

8. Simplify $\dfrac{1+\dfrac{a-x}{a+x}}{1-\dfrac{a-x}{a+x}} \div \dfrac{1+\dfrac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}}{1-\dfrac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}}$

9. Shew distinctly the steps by which a simple equation containing fractions is solved, and cite an axiom for each step.

10. Divide 555 into three parts, in the ratio of 3, 5, 7.

The difference of the squares of two consecutive even numbers is 52.—What are the numbers?

11. Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$(a)\quad \left.\begin{aligned} \frac{7}{6x}-\frac{1}{10y}&=3 \\ \frac{5}{3x}+\frac{2}{5y}&=7 \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (b)\quad \left.\begin{aligned} 5x-3y+2z&=21 \\ 8x-\ y-3z&=3 \\ 2x+3y+2z&=39 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

Wednesday, September 4.—Afternoon 3 to 6.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

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

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1. Divide $(ax + by + cz)^2 + (bz - cy)^2 + (cx - az)^2 + (ay + bx)^2$ by $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

2. Show that the sum of the cubes of any three consecutive whole numbers is divisible by three times the middle number.

3. Simplify $\frac{1}{(a-b)\ (b-c)} + \frac{1}{(b-a)\ (a-c)} - \frac{1}{(c-a)\ (c-b)}$

4. Prove that the sum of the interior angles of any triangle is equal to two right angles.

Prove that one angle in a regular hexagon is equal to $\frac{4}{3}$ of a right angle.

5. Construct a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.

Construct a parallelogram, equal to a given triangle, and such that the sum of the sides shall be equal to the sum of the sides of the triangle.

6. The bisectors of the angles of a triangle meet in one point.

7. What propositions of Euclid's Second Book supply answers to the following problems?

(*a*) Divide a line so that the rectangle under its parts may be the greatest.

(*b*) Divide a line so that the sum of the squares of the parts may be the least possible.

8. Divide a line in medial section.

Show that the squares on the whole line and one on the parts are equal to three times the square on the other part.

Thursday, September 5.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. DEMILL, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR J. B. CURRIE, B. A.

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1. Write down and punctuate the passage read by the Examiner.

2. Write down the names of all the parts of speech, exemplifying each respectively.

3. Parse all the words in the following passages:—

"The Athenians carefully observed Solon's wise laws."
"The powerful eloquence of Demosthenes excited the fierce indignation of Athens against Philip of Macedon."

4. (*a*) Give the genders of the following words:—Stove, niece, duck, goose, steer, abbot, roe, follower, doe.
(*b*) Give the feminine of the following words:—Fox, hero, executor, ram, wizard, marquis.
(*c*) Give the plural of the following words:—Beef, hero, ox, staff, Mussulman, father-in-law, court-martial, mouthful, cargo.

5. Define and exemplify:

(*a*) An active transitive verb. (*b*) An active intransitive verb. (*c*) A passive verb. (*d*) A neuter verb.

6. (*a*) Give the moods of the verbs in the following sentences:—"Be brave I shall, happy never."—"Depart in peace."—"I can read and write."—"If thou go, see thou offend not." (*b*) Explain the nature of the gerund. (*a*) Give a list of the principal English suffixes.

7. Correct or justify the following:—

The nation is torn by feuds which threaten their ruin.—Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall?—Rain is seldom or ever seen at Lima.—Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him?—None but thou, O mighty prince, canst avert the blow.—My father allowed my brother and I to accompany him.—They that honour me, I will honour.—Each of these questions are to be answered correctly.—Some people are rash and others timid, those apprehend too much, these too little.

8. (*a*) What is a sentence? (*b*) Define and exemplify respectively, a *dependent*, and an *independent* clause.

9. Analyze the following passage:—"Rasselas could not catch the fugitives with his utmost efforts; but, resolving to weary, by perseverance, him whom he could not surpass in speed, he pressed on till the foot of the mountain stopped his course."

10. (*a*) Parse and (*b*) scan the following:—

"Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn,
"Brushing, with hasty steps, the dews away,
"To meet the sun upon the upland lawn?"

Thursday, September 5.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. DEMILL, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR J. B. CURRIE, B. A.

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1. Divide English history into periods, and state the leading characteristics of each.

2. Enumerate, with dates, the earliest Kings of the following Kingdoms:—Kent, Northumbria, Wessex, Mercia. What causes led to the supremacy of Wessex?

3. Describe briefly the changes introduced by William I.

4. Give an account of the origin of the Wars of the Roses, enumerate the chief battles, and state the result in each case.

5. What were the circumstances that led to the Petition of Right in the reign of Charles I., and what were its main provisions?

6. Give a brief account of the chief events in the reign of George III., with dates.

7. State the position of the following places, and name the historical events for which they are respectively famous:—Canterbury, Iona, Scone, Poictiers, Agincourt, Naseby, Utrecht, Culloden, Buxar, Walcheren, Assaye, Navarino.

8. Give an account of the first settlements in Canada and Acadia.

9. Write a short history of Canada during the war of 1812.

10. Draw a map of Nova Scotia.

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 16.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LATIN.

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

HORACE: ARS POETICA.

Render into English :—

Ne forte seniles
Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles,
Semper in adjunctis ævoque morabimur aptis.
Aut agitur res in scenis aut acta refertur.
Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus et quæ
Ipse sibi tradit spectator: non tamen intus
Digna geri promes in scenam multaque tolles
Ex oculis, quæ mox narret facundia præsens.
Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet,
Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus,
Aut in avem Procne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.
Neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu
Fabula, quæ posci vult et spectata reponi:
Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit; nec quarta loqui persona laboret.
Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile
Defendat, neu quid medios intercinat actus,
Quod non proposito conducat et hæreat apte.
Ille bonis faveatque et consilietur amice,
Et regat iratos et amet pacare tumentes;
Ille dapes laudet mensæ brevis, ille salubrem
Justitiam legesque et apertis otia portis,
Ille tegat commissa Deosque precetur et oret,
Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.
Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta tubæque
Æmula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine pauco
Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis atque
Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;
Quo sane populus numerabilis utpote parvus
Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat.

I.

1. Parse the following:—*ævo, acta, demissa, et apertis otia portis.*
2. Distinguish *necare, trucidare, interficere, and interimere.*
3. *Dignus, amare,* and *oro* admit what constructions?
4. What are the perfects and supines of *promo, tollo, ostendo, faveo* and *lego?*
5. Illustrate by examples some of the uses of the prepositions *in, sub, adversus, pro* and *per.*

6. Translate into Latin :—

(*a*) They say those wrongs are going to be avenged. (*b*) Each army strove, these to seem to have rendered aid, those not to have needed assistance. (*c*) To this Cæsar replied that he would preserve the city, if before the battering-ram had touched the walls, they had surrendered themselves. (*d*) Manlius, in the Latin war, slew his son, because he, contrary to orders, had fought against the enemy. (*e*) Socrates, on being asked to what country he belonged, answered that he was a citizen of the whole world: for he considered himself to be an inhabitant and citizen of the whole world.

I.

1. Write out an Iambic Trimeter scale.
2. *Persona:* origin and uses of the word.
3. The use of the *Chorus* in Greek Tragedy.

LIVY: BOOK XXI. AND XXII.

Translate into English :—

A. Si eum exercitum, milites, educerem in aciem, quem in Gallia mecum habui, supersedissem loqui apud vos. Quid enim adhortari referret aut eos equites, qui equitatum hostium ad Rhodanum flumen egregie vicissent, aut eas legiones, cum quibus fugientem hunc ipsum hostem secutus, confessionem cedentis ac detractantis certamen pro victoria habui? nunc, quia ille exercitus, Hispaniæ provinciæ scriptus, ibi cum fratre Cn. Scipione meis auspiciis rem gerit, ubi eum gerere senatus populusque Romanus voluit, ego, ut consulem ducem adversus Hannibalem ac Pœnos haberetis, ipse me huic voluntario certamini obtuli, novo imperatori apud novos milites pauca verba facienda sunt. Nec genus belli neve hostem ignoretis, cum his est vobis, milites, pugnandum, quos terra marique priore bello vicistis, a quibus stipendium per viginti annos exegistis, a quibus capta belli præmia, Siciliam ac Sardiniam, habetis. Erit igitur in hoc certamine in vobis illisque animus, qui victoribus et victis esse solet. Nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est, pugnaturi sunt, nisi creditis, qui exercitu incolumi pugnam detractavere, eos duabus partibus peditum equitumque in transitu Alpium amissis, quia plures pæne perierint quam supersint, plus spei nactos esse. At enim pauci quidem sunt sed vigentes animis corporibusque, quorum robora ac vires vix sustinere vis ulla possit: effigies, immo umbræ hominum, fame, frigore, inluvie, squalore enecti, contusi, ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque: ad hoc præusti artus, nive rigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, quassata fractaque arma, claudi ac debiles equi: cum hoc equite, cum hoc pedite pugnaturi estis; reliquias extremas hostium, non hostem habebitis. Ac nihil magis vereor, ne cui umquam, vos cum pugnaveritis, Alpes vicisse Hannibalem videantur: sed ita forsitan decuit, cum fœderum ruptore duce ac populo deos ipsos sine ulla humana ope committere ac profligare bellum, nos, qui secundum deos violati sumus, commissum ac profligatum conficere.

B. Dum consul placandis Romæ diis habendoque delectu dat operam, Hannibal profectus ex hibernis, quia jam Flaminium consulem Arretium prævenisse fama erat, cum aliud longius, cæterum commodius, ostenderetur iter, propiorem viam per paludem petit, qua fluvius Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat. Hispanos

et Afros et omne veterani robur exercitus, admixtis ipsorum impedimentis, necubi consistere coactis necessaria ad usus deessent, primos ire jussit, sequi Gallos, ut id agminis medium esset, novissimos ire equites, Magonem inde cum expeditis Numidis cogere agmen, maxime Gallos, si tædio laboris longæque viæ, ut est mollis ad talia gens, dilaberentur aut subsisterent, cohibentem. Primi, qua modo præirent duces, per prealtas fluvii ac profundas voragines, hausti pæne limo immergentesque se, tamen signa sequebantur: Galli neque sustinere se prolapsi, neque adsurgere ex voraginibus poterant, aut corpora animis, aut animos spe sustinebant, alii fessa ægre trahentes membra, alii, ubi semel victis tædio animis procubuissent, inter jumenta, et ipsa jacentia passim, morientes. Maximeque omnium vigiliæ conficiebant per quadriduum jam et tres noctes toleratæ. Cum, omnia obtinentibus aquis, nihil, ubi in sicco fessa sternerent corpora, inveniri posset, cumulatis in aquas sarcinis insuper incumbebant: jumentorum itinere toto prostratorum passim acervi tantum, quod extáret aqua, quærentibus ad quietem parvi temporis necessarium cubili dabant. Ipse Hannibal, æger oculis ex verna primum intemperie variante calores frigoraque, elephanto, qui unus superfuerat, quo altius ab aqua extaret, vectus, vigiliis tamen et nocturno humore palustrique cœlo gravante caput, et quia medendi nec locus nec tempus erat, altero oculo capitur.

I.

1. *Habui:* why not *habuissem?*

2. *Nactos esse, enecti:* derivation and concord.

3. *A quibus stipendium per viginti annos exegistis:* is this statement in accordance with facts?

4. When the gerund is turned into the gerundive construction what changes take place? Illustrate by an example.

5. (*a*) Composition of *nequire, cohibentem, necessarium,* and *expeditis.* (*b*) Distinguish *impedimenta* and *sarcinae.*

II.

1. Give reasons for the correctness of Livy's statement that Carthage and Rome were more powerful at the beginning of the second Punic war than at any previous period.

2. Give, with dates, a brief history of Hannibal as connected with second Punic war.

3. Position and names of places through which Hannibal passed in his invasion of Italy.

Tuesday, July 16.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GREEK.

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

HOMER: ODYSSEY, Book V.

Render into English:—

A.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσασα θεὰ παρέθηκε τράπεζαν
ἀμβροσίης πλήσασα, κέρασσε δὲ νέκταρ ἐρυθρόν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ πῖνε καὶ ἦσθε διάκτορος ἀργειφόντης.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δείπνησε καὶ ἤραρε θυμὸν ἐδωδῇ,
καὶ τότε δή μιν ἔπεσσιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπεν·
"εἰρωτᾷς μ' ἐλθόντα θεὰ θεόν· αὐτὰρ ἐγώ τοι
νημερτέως τὸν μῦθον ἐνισπήσω· κέλεαι γαρ.
Ζεὺς ἔμεγ' ἠνώγει δεῦρ' ἐλθέμεν οὐκ ἐθέλοντα·
τίς δ' ἂν ἑκὼν τοσσόνδε διαδράμοι ἁλμυρὸν ὕδωρ
ἄσπετον; οὐδέ τις ἄγχι βροτῶν πόλις, οἵτε θεοῖσιν
ἱερά τε ῥέζουσι καὶ ἐξαίτους ἑκατόμβας.
ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὔ πως ἔστι Διὸς νόον αἰγιόχοιο
οὔτε παρεξελθεῖν ἄλλον θεὸν οὔθ' ἁλιῶσαι.
φησί τοι ἄνδρα παρεῖναι ὀϊζυρώτατον ἄλλων,
τῶν ἀνδρῶν, οἳ ἄστυ πέρι Πριάμοιο μάχοντο
εἰνάετες, δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν πέρσαντες ἔβησαν
οἴκαδ'· ἀτὰρ ἐν νόστῳ Ἀθηναίην ἀλίτοντο,
ἣ σφιν ἐπῶρσ' ἄνεμόν τε κακὸν καὶ κύματα μακρά.
[ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἀπέφθιθεν ἐσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι,
τὸν δ' ἄρα δεῦρ' ἄνεμός τε φέρων καὶ κῦμα πέλασσεν.]
τὸν νῦν σ' ἠνώγειν ἀποπεμπέμεν ὅττι τάχιστα·
οὐ γάρ οἱ τῇδ' αἶσα φίλων ἀπονόσφιν ὀλέσθαι,
ἀλλ' ἔτι οἱ μοῖρ' ἐστὶ φίλους τ' ἰδέειν καὶ ἱκέσθαι
οἶκον ἐς ὑψόροφον καὶ ἑὴν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν."

B.

Ὡς ἄρα μιν εἰπόντ' ἔλασεν μέγα κῦμα κατ' ἄκρης,
δεινὸν ἐπεσσύμενον, περὶ δὲ σχεδίην ἐλέλιξεν.
τῆλε δ' ἀπὸ σχεδίης αὐτὸς πέσε, πηδάλιον δὲ
ἐκ χειρῶν προέηκε. μέσον δέ οἱ ἱστὸν ἔαξεν
δεινὴ μισγομένων ἀνέμων ἐλθοῦσα θύελλα,
τηλοῦ δὲ σπεῖρον καὶ ἐπίκριον ἔμπεσε πόντῳ.
τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόβρυχα θῆκε πολὺν χρόνον, οὐδ' ἐδυνάσθη

αἶψα μάλ' ἀνσχεθέειν μεγάλου ὑπὸ κύματος ὁρμῆς·
εἵματα γάρ ῥ' ἐβάφυνε, τά οἱ πόρε δῖα Καλυψώ.
ὀψὲ δὲ δή ῥ' ἀνέδυ, στόματος δ' ἐξέπτυσεν ἅλμην
πικρήν, ἣ οἱ πολλὴ ἀπὸ κρατὸς κελάρυζεν.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς σχεδίης ἐπελήθετο τειρόμενός περ,
ἀλλὰ μεθορμηθεὶς ἐνὶ κύμασιν ἐλλάβετ' αὐτῆς,
ἐν μέσσῃ δὲ καθῖζε τέλος θανάτου ἀλεείνων.
τὴν δ' ἐφόρει μέγα κῦμα κατὰ ῥόον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὀπωρινὸς Βορέης φορέῃσιν ἀκάνθας
ἅμ πεδίον, πυκιναὶ δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλῃσιν ἔχονται,
ὣς τὴν ἅμ πέλαγος ἄνεμοι φέρον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.
ἄλλοτε μέν τε Νότος Βορέῃ προβάλεσκε φέρεσθαι,
ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτ' Εὖρος Ζεφύρῳ εἴξασκε διώκειν.
Τὸν δὲ ἴδεν Κάδμου θυγάτηρ, καλλίσφυρος Ἰνώ,
Λευκοθέη, ἣ πρὶν μὲν ἦην βροτὸς αὐδήεσσα,
νῦν δ' ἀλὸς ἐν πελάγεσσι θεῶν ἐξέμμορε τιμῆς.
ἣ ῥ' Ὀδυσῆ' ἐλέησεν ἀλώμενον, ἄλγε' ἔχοντα,
[αἰθυίῃ δ' εἰκυῖα ποτῇ ἀνεδύσετο λίμνης,]
ἷζε δ' ἐπὶ σχεδίης πολυδέσμου, εἶπέ τε μῦθον·

1. (*a*) Mention some of the points of difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. (*b*) What is the evidence for believing in the common authorship of these poems?

2. (*a*) State the legends respecting Ino and Calypso. (*b*) Name and situation of Calypso's island.

XENOPHON: MEMORABILIA, Book I.

Translate into English: —

Εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ ἐγκράτεια καλόν τε κἀγαθὸν ἀνδρὶ κτῆμά ἐστιν, ἐπισκεψώμεθα, εἴ τι προὐβίβαζε λέγων εἰς αὐτὴν τοιάδε· "Ὦ ἄνδρες, εἰ, πολέμου ἡμῖν γενομένου, βουλοίμεθα ἑλέσθαι ἄνδρα, ὑφ' οὗ μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ μὲν σωζοίμεθα, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους χειροίμεθα, ἄρ' ὄντιν' ἂν αἰσθανοίμεθα ἥττω γαστρὸς ἢ οἴνου ἢ ἀφροδισίων ἢ πόνου ἢ ὕπνου, τοῦτον ἂν αἱροίμεθα; καὶ πῶς ἂν οἰηθείημεν τὸν τοιοῦτον ἢ ἡμᾶς σῶσαι, ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους κρατῆσαι; Εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου γενόμενοι βουλοίμεθά τῳ ἐπιτρέψαι ἢ παῖδας ἄρρενας παιδεῦσαι, ἢ θυγατέρας παρθένους διαφυλάξαι, ἢ χρήματα διασῶσαι, ἆρ' ἀξιόπιστον εἰς ταῦτα ἡγησόμεθα τὸν ἀκρατῆ; δούλῳ δ' ἀκρατεῖ ἐπιτρέψαιμεν ἂν ἢ βοσκήματα ἢ ταμιεῖα ἢ ἔργων ἐπίστασιν; διάκονον δὲ καὶ ἀγοραστὴν τοιοῦτον ἐθελήσαιμεν ἂν προῖκα λαβεῖν; Ἀλλὰ μὴν εἴ γε μηδὲ δοῦλον ἀκρατῆ δεξαίμεθ' ἄν, πῶς οὐκ ἄξιον αὐτόν γε φυλάξασθαι τοιοῦτον γενέσθαι; Καὶ γὰρ οὐχ, ὥσπερ οἱ πλεονέκται τῶν ἄλλων ἀφαιρούμενοι χρήματα

ἑαυτοὺς δοκοῦσι πλουτίζειν, οὕτως ὁ ἀκρατὴς τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις βλαβερὸς, ἑαυτῷ δ' ὠφέλιμος, ἀλλὰ κακοῦργος μὲν τῶν ἄλλων, ἑαυτοῦ δὲ πολὺ κακουργότερος· εἴ γε κακουργότατόν ἐστι, μὴ μόνον τὸν οἶκον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ φθείρειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχήν. Ἐν συνουσίᾳ δὲ τίς ἂν ἡσθείη τῷ τοιούτῳ, ὃν εἰδείη τῷ ὄψῳ τε καὶ τῷ οἴνῳ χαίροντα μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς φίλοις, καὶ τὰς πόρνας ἀγαπῶντα μᾶλλον ἢ τοὺς ἑταίρους; Ἆρά γε οὐ χρὴ πάντα ἄνδρα, ἡγησάμενον τὴν ἐγκράτειαν ἀρετῆς εἶναι κρηπῖδα, ταύτην πρῶτον ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ κατασκευάσασθαι; Τίς γὰρ ἄνευ ταύτης ἢ μάθοι τι ἂν ἀγαθὸν ἢ μελετήσειεν ἀξιολόγως; ἢ τίς οὐκ ἄν, ταῖς ἡδοναῖς δουλεύων, αἰσχρῶς διατεθείη καὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχήν; Ἐμοὶ μὲν δοκεῖ, νὴ τὴν Ἥραν, ἐλευθέρῳ μὲν ἀνδρὶ εὐκτὸν εἶναι μὴ τυχεῖν δούλου τοιούτου, δουλεύοντα δὲ ταῖς τοιαύταις ἡδοναῖς ἱκετεύειν τοὺς θεοὺς δεσποτῶν ἀγαθῶν τυχεῖν· οὕτως γὰρ ἂν μόνως ὁ τοιοῦτος σωθείη." Τοιαῦτα δὲ λέγων ἔτι ἐγκρατέστερον τοῖς ἔργοις ἢ τοῖς λόγοις ἑαυτὸν ἐπεδείκνυεν· οὐ γὰρ μόνον τῶν διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἡδονῶν ἐκράτει, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διὰ τῶν χρημάτων, νομίζων τὸν παρὰ τοῦ τυχόντος χρήματα λαμβάνοντα, δεσπότην ἑαυτοῦ καθιστάναι, καὶ δουλεύειν δουλείαν οὐδεμιᾶς ἧττον αἰσχράν.

1. Analyze any compounds that occur in excerpt A of the Odyssey.

2. Decline πολυς — giving both Attic and Homeric forms.

3. (*a*) Write out a scheme of the Hexameter. (*b*) Select lines at pleasure, and show where the different cæsuras occur.

4. Write down the forms of εἰμί found in Homer.

5. Explain the force of the prepositions which form one part of compound words in last extract.

6. (*a*) ἐκετεύειν τοὺς θεούς: on what does the infinitive depend? (*b*) Illustrate by examples the use of the different classes of participles attributive, circumstantial, and supplementary.

Wednesday, July 17.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners: PROFESSOR R. C. WELDON, M. A., PH. D., *and* PROFESSOR ORAM, M. A.

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1. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not pass through the centre, they do not bisect one another.

Show that no parallelogram, except those which are rectangular, can be inscribed in a circle.

2. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

If two circles intersect their common chord produced bisects their common tangent.

3. Describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one given rectilineal figure and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

Construct an isosceles triangle equal to a given scalene triangle and having an equal vertical angle with it.

4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

5. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles any two of them are together greater than the third.

6. Solve the equations:

(1) $x^2+3=2\sqrt{x^2-2x+2}+2x.$

(2) $(7-4\sqrt{3})x^2+(2-\sqrt{3})x=2.$

(3) $\begin{cases} x^4+x^2y^2+y^4=21. \\ x^2+xy+y^2=7. \end{cases}$

7. Prove that a quadratic equation with one unknown quantity has two roots and only two. What are the roots of the equation $x^2-9x+20=0$? Form the equation whose roots are 3 and $-\sqrt{5}$.

8. Obtain a formula for finding the number of permutations of n things taken r at a time.

Out of 26 men how many different committees of 5 can be formed, so as, first, always to exclude a particular man, and, secondly, always to include a particular man?

9 Sum the progression a, $(a+b)\,r$, $(a+2b)\,r^2$ —to n terms.

10. Find the greatest term in the Binomial expansion of $(a+b)^n$.

11. Define logarithm, characteristic, mantissa. Give the characteristics of the logs. of 10,300, and .0005, first to the base 10 and then to the base 6.

12. Find the amount of an annuity left unpaid for n years, allowing compound interest.

Write the value of the logarithm of the amount.

Wednesday, July 17.—Afternoon 3 to 6.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

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

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1. Define Degree, Grade, Unit of Circular Measure. Find the value of $\frac{1}{5}$ in degrees and grades. Find the circular measure of $5^\circ\ 37'\ 30''$. Express in each system of angular measurement the angle between the hands of a watch at 1—30.

2. Trace the changes in sign and magnitude of the sine and tangent through the first two quadrants. Prove $\sin 2A < 2 \sin A$ and tangent $2A > 2 \tan A$.

3. Prove the following relations:—

$$\text{Sin } 2A = \frac{2 \tan. A}{1 + \tan. 2A} \qquad \cos. 2A = \frac{1 - \tan. 2A}{1 + \tan. 2A}$$

$$\tan. \left(45^\circ + \frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{1 + \sin. A}{\cos. A.} \qquad \frac{\cos. B - \cos. A}{\cos. B + \cos. A} = \tan. \frac{A + B}{2} \tan. \frac{A - B}{2}$$

4. Having given the three sides of a triangle find its area.

5. Express sin. 3 A and cos. 3 A in terms of functions of A.

6. In any triangle prove—

$$c = b \cos. A + a \cos. B \qquad \tan. \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(s - b)\ (s - c)}}{s\ (s - a)}$$

$$\text{area} = \frac{a2}{a} \qquad \frac{\sin. B \sin. C}{\sin. (B + C)}$$

7. A circular balloon of radius I subtends an angle x at the eye of an observer when the angular elevation of its centre is B, find the height of the balloon.

8. Given the equations to two straight lines referred to rectangular co-ordinates, find the angle between them.

9. Given the co-ordinates of a point and the equation to a straight line, find the equation of a straight line passing through the point and perpendicular to the given straight line.

10. Deduce the equation to the parabola referred to rectangular axis, and show that it is everywhere concave to the axis of x.

11. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of the ellipse.

12. Deduce the equation to the Hyperbola referred to rectangular axes.

Thursday, July 18.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. DE MILL, M. A., *and* PROFESSOR J. B. CURRIE, B. A.

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1. The systematic cultivation of the modern continental languages began much earlier than that of English. Give reasons for this.

2. Compare a Saxon English with a Latinized diction so as to show the nature of each.

3. Modern accentual rhythm is in no sense an equivalent of the ancient temporal prosody.

4. Give a brief biographical sketch of Shakespeare, and enumerate his plays.

5. Point out the probable source from which Shakespeare derived "King Lear," and give a brief outline of the plot of this play.

6. Write short explanatory notes on the following passages:—

"These late eclipses in the sun and moon portend no good to us . . . "
"Ingratitude thou marble hearted fiend
More hideous when thou showest thee in a child
Than the sea monster . . . "
"I'ld drive thee cackling home to Camelot."
" . . . 'twas this flesh begot
These pelicaned daughters."
"Child Rowland to the dark tower came."

7. Give derivations and meanings of italicized words in the following passages:—

"Curiosity in neither case can make choice of either's *moiety*."
"With shadowing forests and with *champains* riched."
"He wrote this but as an *essay* or *taste* of my virtue."
"How now *nuncle*."
"*Gasted* by noise I made."
"*Renege*, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks."
"Crowned with rank *furniter*, and furrow weeds,
With *hordocks*."
"She gave strange *oeillades*."
"Horns *wheiked*, and waved,"
"The *good years* shall devour them, flesh and fell."

8. Assign each of the following quotations to its proper place and character:—

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child."

"I am a man
More sinned against than sinning,"

. . . . "the murmuring surge
That on the unnumbered idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high."

"Jesters do oft prove prophets."

"The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to plague us."

. . . . "some good I mean to do
Despite of mine own nature."

"Vex not his ghost. O let him pass! he hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer."

9. "Then was committed that great crime, memorable for its singular atrocity, memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed." Explain this.

10. "At length, in 1772, it was generally felt that Parliament could no longer neglect the affairs of India, . . . and the whole storm, which had long been gathering, now broke at once on the head of Clive." What is meant by the "storm"?

Thursday, July 18.—Morning, 10 to 1.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR H. HOW, D. C. L., *and* REV. PROFESSOR J. BURWASH, M. A.

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1. Compare the allotropic forms of carbon with those of the elements most resembling it.

2. Give an account of theories relating to acids and salts.

3. Describe the first group of the dyad metals, give their mode of occurrence, and name and state the uses of their most important compounds.

4. What volume of Hydrogen at 0° C. temp., and 760 min. pressure, would be generated by action of Sulphuric acid on one gramme of Zinc? What volume of steam at 110° C. and 760 min. would be produced by burning the Hydrogen?

5. Write the equation for precipitating Feuric Hydrate from $Fe_2 Cl_6$ by solution of Ammonia.

6. What weight of ice would be required to liquefy 10 grammes of steam? (Temp. of ice 0° C., of steam 100° C., of the product 100° C.)

7. Name and compare the crystalline systems.

8. Give description, with formulas, of chief mercurous and mercuric compounds, and their commercial names.

9. Determine the formula from the following data:—

C=31.58, H=5.26, O=21.05, S=42.11. Vapour density compare with H=38.

10. Give the formula for cane-sugar, and state how the relative proportions of the elements may be estimated.

11. Describe the paraffins. What is the formula of the series? Give mode of occurrence and formulas of the best known.

Friday, July 19.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LOGIC.

Examiners: PRESIDENT INCH, LL. D., *and* REV. R. MACDONALD, B. A.

(NOTE.—Not more than twelve questions are to be answered.)

1. (*a*) Define Logic. (*b*) Is Logic an objective science, or is it merely a branch of Psychology? (*c*) In what sense, if any, may Logic be called *ars artium?*

2. What are the views respectively of the Realists, Nominalists and Conceptionalists, in regard to the nature of a general nation?

3. (*a*) What is a Term? (*b*) How are terms classified for the purposes of Logic?

4. (*a*) Give the usual rules in regard to the distribution of the terms of a Proposition. (*b*) To what class or classes of Propositions are these rules inapplicable? (*c*) Explain Hamilton's doctrine of the Quantification of the Predicate.

5. (*a*) When are Propositions said to be in opposition to each other? (*b*) Prove by means of the Contradictory that sub-contraries cannot both be false. (*c*) Why is it better in controversy to refute a statement by its contradictory rather than by its contrary?

6. Correct the following Propositions, and draw from them any possible immediate inferences:—

(*a*) Every mistake is not culpable.
(*b*) Only the brave deserve the fair.
(*c*) Unsafe are all things unbecoming.
(*d*) No one is free who doth not command himself.

7. (*a*) State the canons upon which the rules of Categorical Syllogisms are based. (*b*) Prove that in the first figure the Minor Premise must be *affirmative*, (*c*) that in the second figure the Major Premise must be universal, (*d*) that in the third figure the Conclusion must be particular.

8. Construct a *Sorites* of four premises, and resolve it into distincts Syllogisms. To what rules must the *Sorites* conform?

9. Give examples of the disjunctive Syllogism—(*a*) *Modus ponendo tollens*, (*b*) *Modus tollendo ponens.* Are the two forms equally cogent?

10. Construct (*a*) a simple constructive dilemma; (*b*) a complex constructive dilemma; (*c*) a destructive dilemma.

11. Pronounce upon the validity of the following, and name the fallacies, if any:—

(*a*) All righteous people are happy, therefore all unhappy people are unrighteous.

(*b*) A democracy is not subject to violent revolutions, for all political power is in the hands of the great mass of the people.

(*c*) All plants contain cellular tissue: no animals are plants; therefore, no animals contain cellular tissue.

12. Explain the following logical expressions :—

(*a*) *Ignoratio Elenchi.* (*b*) *Non sequitur.* (*c*) *A dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter.* (*d*) *Circulus in probando.* (*e*) *Argumentum ad verecundiam.*

13. (*a*) Give Mill's definition of Induction. (*b*) On what ground does the certainty of our belief in Inductive conclusions rest?

14. Give Mill's canons of the Simple Methods of Difference and of the Joint Method, and show by example how these methods differ.

15. Distinguish a Descriptive Terminology and a Nomenclature.

16. Give a definition of Hypothesis. What place does hypothesis hold in the Deductive or Complete method?

17. A is B, B is probably C (Probability $\frac{3}{4}$); C is possibly D ($\frac{1}{8}$); D is almost certainly E ($\frac{9}{10}$); the probability that E is *not* F is represented by $\frac{3}{4}$. What is the degree of probability that A is not F?

18. "The members of a board were all either bondholders or shareholders, but not both; and the bondholders, as it happened, were all on the board." What conclusion can be drawn?

FIRST B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 16.—Morning, 10 to 1.

PHYSICS.

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

1. State and prove the proposition known as the parallelogram of forces. The resultant of two forces of 35 lbs. and 165 lbs. is 185 lbs. What is the angle between the forces?

2. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid.

If two right cones have the same base and their vertices in the same direction, find the distance of the centre of gravity of the solid contained between their two surfaces from their common base.

3. A heavy triangle A, B, C, is suspended successively from the angles A and B, and the two positions are found to be at right angles to each other.

Prove that $5\,C^2 = A^2 + B^2$.

4 A heavy beam turns about a hinge and is kept in equilibrium by a cord attached to the lower end; the cord passes over a pulley in the same horizontal line with the hinge and sustains a given weight; find the position of equilibrium of the beam.

5. Show that if a body move from rest under the action of a uniformly accelerating force

$$S = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2$$

If $g = 32$, what is the velocity acquired by a falling body in 8 seconds? What is the space described in 6 seconds?

6. Shew that centrifugal force is directly proportional to the radius of a circle described, and inversely proportional to the square of the periodic time.

7. If a railway carriage weighing 7.21 tons moving at the rate of 30 miles per hour describe a portion of a circle whose radius is 460 yards, calculate its centrifugal force in tons.

8. Define centre of pressure and metacentre. What must be the position of the latter relatively to the centre of gravity, in order to insure stable equilibrium. Find the centre of pressure of a triangular plate immersed in a liquid, one side being in the surface.

9. Describe the action of the suction pump. Deduce an equation which will give the number of strokes necessary to bring the water up to the orifice.

10. Explain the phenomenon of the primary rainbow.

11. Describe Maximum, Minimum, and Wet Bulb Thermometers.

12. Describe two forms of Galvanic battery, explain the principle of action, and define external and internal resistances.

Tuesday, July 16.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

BOTANY.

Examiner: PROFESSOR G. LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D.

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1. Describe the general appearance of the Cellular tissue of Plants, and the Cell, and its contents.

2. Explain the theory of Cell development.

3. Give a careful description of the parts of an Exogenous stem, so as to explain its internal structure and mode of growth.

4. What are the principal modifications or forms of leaf venation?

5. What is meant by the terms (*a*) simple and (*b*) compound leaves? What is a stipule? What is the tendril of the grape vine?

6. Enumerate, in strict order, the various parts of a perfect flower, selecting one for illustration that is regular, symmetrical, hermaphrodite.

7. Point out the essential structural differences, if any, between the following fruits:—(*a*) Buttercup; (*b*) Strawberry; (*c*) Pea; (*d*) Cocoanut; (*e*) Apple; (*f*) Orange; (*g*) Wheat.

8. Refer to their respective Natural Orders the six native plants in the tin box, numbered 1 to 6.

Wednesday, July 17.—Morning, 10 to 1.

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

Wednesday, July 17.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Thursday, July 18.—Morning, 10 to 1.

CHEMISTRY.

The Papers and Examiners were the same as those on the same days at the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION. (See pages 127, 128, and 131.)

Thursday July 18.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

FRENCH.

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

RACINE: ATHALIE—ACTE I.

I. *Traduisez:*

Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots
Sait aussi des méchants arrêter les complots.
Soumis avec respect à sa volonté sainte,
Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et n'ai point d'autre crainte.
Cependant je rends grâce au zèle officieux
Qui sur tous mes périls vous fait ouvrir les yeux.
Je vois que l'injustice en secret vous irrite,
Que vous avez encor le coeur israélite.
Le ciel en soit béni! Mais ce secret courroux,
Cette oisive vertu, vous en contentez-vous?
La foi qui n'agit point, est-ce une foi sincère?
Huit ans déjà passés, une impie étrangère
Du sceptre de David usurpe tous les droits,
Se baigne impunément dans le sang de nos rois,
Des enfants de son fils détestable homicide,
Et même contre Dieu lève son bras perfide.

II. PAUL-LOUIS COURIER: "Lettre adressée à l'Académie."

C'est folie de lutter centre sa destinée. Il y avait trois places vacantes à l'Académie, quand je me présentais pour en obtenir une. J'avais le mérite requis: on me l'assurait, et je le croyais, je vous l'avoue. Trois places vacantes, Messieurs! et notez ceci, je vous prie, personne pour les remplir. Vous aviez rebuté tous ceux qui en eussent été capables. J'étais donc sans rivaux que je dusse redouter. Les candidats manquant, vous paraissiez en peine et aviez ajourné déjà deux élections faute de sujets recevables. Les uns vous semblaient trop habiles, les autres trop ignorants; car sans doute vous n'avez pas cru qu'il n'y eût en France personne digne de s'asseoir auprès de Gail (Helléniste). Vous cherchiez cette médiocrité justement vantée par les sages. Que vous dirais-je enfin? Tout me favorisait, tout m'appelait au fauteuil. Chacun semblait me dire: *Dignus es intrare.* Je n'avais qu'à me présenter; je me présentai donc, et n'eus pas une voix.

III. *Traduisez en Français:*

CHARLES LAMB: "TALES FROM SHAKSPEARE."

"Tarry a little, Jew," said Portia; "there is something else. This bond (obligation) here gives you no drop of blood; the words expressly are: "a pound of flesh." If in the cutting off the pound of flesh you shed one drop of Christian blood, your land and goods are by the law to be confiscated to the state of Venice." Now as it was utterly impossible for Shylock to cut off the pound of flesh without shedding some of Anthonio's blood, this wise discovery of Portia's, that it was flesh and not blood that was named in the bond, saved the life of Anthonio; and all admiring the wonderful

sagacity of the young councillor who had so happily thought of this expedient, plaudits resounded from every part of the Senate-house; and Gratiano exclaimed, in the words which Shylock had used: "O, wise and upright Judge! mark, Jew, a Daniel is come to judgment!"

IV. *Questionnaire.*

(Les 5 questions suivantes se rapportent au passage I.)

1. Donnez les temps primitifs et le subjonctif des verbes: *met, crains, sait, vois, fait.*

2. Quels sont les différents participes passés du verbe *bénir?*

3. Huit ans déjà *passés.* Expliquez pourquoi le participe s'accorde dans cette phrase et pourquoi il est invariable dans les deux suivantes? J'ai cueilli ces roses pour vous.—Je les ai vu repousser par les ennemis.

4. Expliquez la différence entre les mots: *foi, foie, fois; seing, sein, saint, sain, ceint;* et donnez le genre de chaque substantif?

5. Il usurpe *tous* les droits.—*Même* contre Dieu.—Quand *tout* et *même* sont-ils adjectifs, quand adverbes? Donnez plusieurs exemples à l'appui des règles.

6. Traduisez les phrases idiomatiques suivantes:—How do you make that out? You make too much of him. Do you make one of us? I will make good what you lose. Make the best of it. You make very light of the matter. You must make it up with him.

7. Faites l'analyse du mot *dusse,* (§ II.); dites quels temps idiomatiques on peut former au moyen de ce verbe, et citez des exemples. Traduisez:—The work has just been published. I am going to tell you all I know about it.

8. Eclaircissez par des exemples l'emploi des termes: *C'est* et *il est.* Déterminez la nuance entre:—De plus graves fautes et—Des plus graves fautes; entre:—Il vous faudrait étudier bien d'autres choses, et—Il vous faudrait étudier de bien autres choses.

9. Corrigez et expliquez les fautes qui se trouvent dans la phrase suivante: "Vous n'avez faim que de bêtes innocents et doux, qui ne font du mal à quelqu'un, qui s'attachent à vous, qui vous servent, et qui vous dévorez pour prix de leurs services."

10. Quelle différence faites-vous entre les verbes *attendre* et *to attend.* Donnez le français des phrases suivantes: Attend on me. Attend to me. I attend a course of lectures. He attends to his business.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 16.—Morning, 10 to 1.

JURISPRUDENCE

Examiners: HON. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L., Q. C., *and* M. H. RICHEY, ESQ., Q. C.

1. Define Jurisprudence and its relation to the science of legislation.

2. Define the following terms: Law; Natural Law; Divine Law; Law of Nations; Municipal or Civil Law.

3. What are the several parts of a law as stated by Stephen?

4. Austin uses the terms "Statute Law" and "Judiciary Law." Explain them, and state the principles of interpretation applicable to each kind of law.

5. What is the primary sense of the term "equity"? State the meanings which it usually bears as now employed.

6. Explain the distinction made by Roman lawyers between *possession* and *quasi possession.*

7. What is *jus in re aliena?* What estate in land in England would be so termed by Roman lawyers?

8. What are the marks or characters of sovereignty and independent political society as mentioned by Austin? Wherein in his estimation are the several definitions of Bentham, Hobbes, Grotius and Von Martens deficient?

9. How does a system of Confederated States differ from a Federal Government? Give examples of each.

10. Explain the use and meaning of the term *unconstitutional* in contradistinction to the term *illegal* as applied to the conduct of one or more in whom the sovereign power is vested.

11. In what parts only of the British Empire do the Common Law and the Statute Law of England prevail in their full extent; and what Legislative control has the British Parliament over Scotland, Ireland, India and Canada respectively?

12. Define the use of the terms "vested" and "contingent," as applied to rights, and give examples in each class of cases.

Tuesday, July 16.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ROMAN LAW.

Examiners: HON. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L., Q. C., *and* M. H. RICHEY, ESQ., Q. C.

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1. Were any and what testamentary dispositions of property admitted under the Roman law?

2. What were "servitudes" under the Roman law?

3. Classify "servitudes," and mention some of the principal real servitudes. How were they created?

4. Give a definition of the right of *usufruct* in the Roman law. How was a "*usufruct*" created? How determined? What things could have been made the subject of this right?

5. Give a definition of the legal term "obligation" as used in the Roman law?

6. What was "novation"?

7. Give the definition of the contracts of "*mutuum*" and "*commodatum*," and explain the distinction between them.

8. Distinguish between "*obligatio ex contractu*" and "*obligatio quasi ex contractu*," and give examples of each.

9. Describe the nature of "obligations *ex delicto*." What kinds of injury were not covered by them?

10. What is the cause, as stated by Sir Henry Maine, of the very prominent position taken by the law of wrongs or torts in the early history of any community? Illustrate by the case of Rome?

11. Explain the early Roman law as to the "manifest" and "non-manifest" thief. State analogous principles of Anglo-Saxon law as referred to by Sir Henry Maine in his Antient Law?

12. Translate the following passage from the Institutes:—Lib. IV., tit. 6, sect. 1, and give explanatory notes upon the legal terms used therein:—

"Omnium actionum quibus inter aliquos apud judices arbitrosre de quâcumque re quæritur, summa divisio in duo genera diducitur; aut enim in *rem* sunt, aut in *personam*. Namque agit unusquisque aut cum es qui ei obligatus est vel ex contractu vel ex maleficio, quo casu proditæ sunt *actiones in personam*, per quas intendit adversarium ei dare aut facere oportere, et aliis quibusdam modis: aut cum eo agit qui nullo jure obligatus est, movet tamen alicui de aliquâ re controversiam, quo casu proditæ *actiones in rem* sunt: veluti si rem corporatem possideat quis quam Titius suam esse affirmet et possessor dominum se esse dicat; nam si Titius suam esse intendat in rem actio est."

Wednesday, July 17.—Morning, 10 to 1.

INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

Examiners: HON. L. G. POWER, LL. B., *and* J. Y. PAYZANT, ESQ., M. A.

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1. The "perfect equality, and entire independence of all distinct states, is a fundamental principle of public law." Explain and amplify this dictum of Kent: give examples of the violation in modern times of the independence of nations; and give the conditions under which an interference in the internal affairs of another state is justifiable.

2. When property taken by the enemy is either recaptured or rescued from him, by the fellow-subjects or allies of the original owner, what is to be done with it?

3. Give a general definition of contraband goods. What is the penalty inflicted on a neutral vessel captured by a belligerent cruiser when carrying them? State what you know of the different views entertained as to what should be regarded as contraband of war.

4. How is the Senate of the United States composed? How are its members elected; and what are their qualifications and term of office?

5. State what you know as to the appointment, tenure of office, support and responsibility of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In what cases respectively has it exclusive original jurisdiction, concurrent original jurisdiction, and appellate jurisdiction?

6. Name the principal prerogatives of the Sovereign in the exercise of which his power is absolute.

7. Give a short account of the various safeguards in the English constitution, protecting from tyranny, on the one hand, and from anarchy on the other.

8. What different principles prevail as to the provisions for the support of the army and that of the navy? State the cause.

9. What important changes in the laws and constitution of England took place immediately after the Norman conquest?

10. Of whose reign does Sir Matthew Hale speak, when he affirms that more was done in the first thirteen years thereof to establish the distributive justice of the kingdom than in all the ages since put together? Give a short account of the important measures effected.

11. Give a short account of the legislation during the reign of Henry the Eighth affecting the tenure and transfer of real estate.

12. State briefly the mode of appointment and removal, the tenure of office and the powers of the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces of Canada, as set forth in the British North America Act, 1867.

Wednesday, July 17.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiners: HON. L. G. POWER, LL. B., *and* J. Y. PAYZANT, ESQ., M. A.

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1. Of whom was the Witenagemote composed: by whom was it summoned; and what were its powers? Describe briefly the Shire or County Court and the Court of the Hundred.

2. Give a summary of the most important provisions of Magna Carta.

3. State what you know of the origin, and of the history up to the death of Edward I., of the House of Commons—distinguishing, as far as you can, between the Knights of the Shire and the Borough Members.

4. When was the first Statute regulating the qualifications of electors for Knights of the Shire passed, and what were its provisions?

5. State what you know of the history and provisions of the Petition of Right.

6. What three great measures are regarded as the land marks of English constitutional history?

7. In what respect do the Lower and Upper Houses in the English Parliament differ from similar legislative bodies on the Continent as to the distribution of rank and authority; and what effect has this difference of constitution had upon the growth of civil liberty in the respective countries?

8. Give a short account of the origin and earlier growth of trial by jury, and state some important points in which the original functions of that tribunal differ from those of the present day?

9. Describe the time and manner of the division of the Curia Regis of the Normans into the different Courts.

10. Describe briefly the origin and early stages of the contest between the Stuarts and the English Commons.

11. What constitutional principle was involved in the trial of Hampden? State briefly the arguments for and against the Crown, and the decision arrived at.

12. What are the powers of the Sovereign of England at the present day, and by what great checks is her power limited? State briefly your views of the dismissal of the Melbourne ministry in 1834.

Thursday, July 18.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ENGLISH LAW.

Examiners: HON. JUDGE JOHNSTON, M. A., HON. J. MCDONALD, Q. C., *and* H. MCD. HENRY, ESQ., LL. B.

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1. What is meant by a municipal corporation?

2. Distinguish between a joint tenancy and a tenancy in common.

3. State some of the legal disabilities and immunities of persons non compos mentis.

4. Give a general account of equity as distinguished from common law.

5. What two descriptions of gifts are there of personal property? What are the distinctions between them, and what is necessary to make them effective respectively?

6. Give a short account of the nature and origin of the common law of England.

7. Suppose a married woman have real estate to her separate use, can she make a valid deed of that property? And when may a married woman make a valid will during coverture?

8. What is the law as to a del credere commission?

9. Show the relationship of the various parties to an indorsed promissory note. What is necessary to be done in order to transfer the right to sue on a promissory note or bill of exchange?

10. Under what circumstances may husband and wife be witnesses for and against each other, and what has been the course of the legislation on this subject?

SECOND LL.B. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 16.—Morning, 10 to 1.

COMMON LAW.

Examiners: HON. JUDGE JOHNSTON, M.A., HON. JAS. MCDONALD, Q. C., *and* H. MCD. HENRY, ESQ., LL. B.

1. A gives B an ordinary promissory note for $100, payable three months after for value received. At the time of giving the note it is orally agreed that the note is not to be payable at that time unless in the meantime A can collect $100 due him from C. Could this agreement be proved in defence in an action on the note? Give the reasons for your answer.

2. What are the objections on principle to hearsay evidence? What is the distinction between primary and secondary evidence? What is involved in the maxim that the law requires the best evidence and under what conditions is the production of original documentary evidence dispensed with?

3. What do you understand by the term "consideration" in relation to contracts? Give the essential elements of a simple contract?

4. On what agreements may an action at law be brought by one partner against another, and how are disputes between partners in general settled?

5. Give the form of a bill of exchange; define the liability of the parties respectively and state in what particulars bills of exchange and promissory notes differ from ordinary simple contract.

6. State the different acts of insolvency which may be committed by a trader. In what two ways may an estate be placed in insolvency? State concisely the procedure under the different modes.

7. Is the plea of sin assualt demesne in an action for assault and battery a traverse or a plea in confession and avoidance, and is it necessary to plead a replication (if so what replication?) where the force used by the defendant is excessive?

8. In Marine insurance explain general average and state the distinction between actual and constructive total loss.

9. In pleading what is meant by replying by way of new assignment?

10. If a factor or agent sells goods for an undisclosed principal, in whose name may an action be brought for the goods, and what is the rule as to set off applicable in these cases?

Tuesday, July 16.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

COMMON LAW.

Examiners: HON. JUDGE JOHNSTON M. A., HON. JAS. MCDONALD, Q. C., *and* H. MCD. HENRY, ESQ., LL. B.

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1. Give some applications of the maxim "sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas."

2. State some cases of sale in which there is an implied warranty.

3. Is a warranty made subsequent to a sale valid, or not? Give the reasons for your answer.

4. What is the difference at common law between the liability of a common carrier and a warehouseman?

5. Suppose A undertakes to sell goods for me at certain prices without remuneration. I deliver him the goods, he sells half and receives the money therefor. Upon demand by me he refuses to pay the amount received for what he has sold or to return what remains unsold. What civil remedies have I against him.

6. On what principle are confessions induced by certain threats or promises excluded as evidence in criminal cases?

7. Of what crime would a bailee of a chattel fraudulently appropriating or disposing of the same be guilty?

8. As regards the common court for money paid, laid out and expended by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request, give examples of a case in which this count will lie without a previous request, but with a subsequent promise, and a case in which it will lie without either a previous request or a subsequent promise.

9. Give as fully as you can the division of the subjects of legislation assigned respectively to the Dominion and Local Legislatures by the British North America Act.

10. Mention some of the more important public general Acts passed by the Dominion Legislature since 1867.

Wednesday, July 17.—Morning, 10 to 1.

EQUITY.

Examiners: J. NORMAN RITCHIE, ESQ., M. A., Q. C., *and* J. S. D. THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P. P.

(When the answer involves opinion, the grounds are to be fully stated.)

1. What was the origin of our System of Equity?

2. What is the rule in Courts of Equity with regard to dealings between persons in confidential relations, such as Attorney and Client, Trustee and Cestui-que-trust?

3. What is the Statute which governs the present system of uses and trusts in land, and what is the effect of it?

4. Explain shortly the nature of an answer, demurrer and plea, respectively, and state whether it is necessary for a defendant, in all cases, either to answer, demur or plead.

5. Is there any distinction, and if so what, between the mode in which Acts of Parliament are construed at Law and in Equity?

6. If a conveyance appear absolute on the face of it, will a Court of Equity admit any, and what evidence, that it was intended as a security only, and what circumstance would have an important bearing on the question?

7. Describe the requisites for the constitution of an express trust (1) of real estate and (2) of personal estate, and explain how the estates of the trustee and of the cestui-que-trust in these kinds of property respectively, are capable of transfer.

8. State the distinction prevailing in a Court of Equity in dealing with cases of mistake in matter of law and mistake in matter of fact.

9. In what respect is a married woman liable for any contracts, debts or charges created by her during her coverture?

10. Give some instances in which a defendant may object to give discovery sought by the interrogations.

11. Within what limit of time can a cestui-que-trust claim a trust fund or arrears of dividends from his trustee?

12. Can a plaintiff suitor carry on proceedings simultaneously for the same objects in both Common Law and Equity Court? If so, in what cases?

Wednesday, July 17.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

REAL ESTATE.

Examiners: J. NORMAN RITCHIE, ESQ., M. A., Q. C., *and* J. S. D. THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P. P.

(When the answer involves opinion, the grounds are to be fully stated.)

1. What are the several kinds of estates or interests which a man can have in real property, and by what words are they created or caused to arise?

2. *A* makes a settlement of land after marriage, upon his wife and children; under what circumstances, if any, is such settlement void?

3. Where real estate is devised without any words of limitation, what passes?

4. To what extent may a deed be altered, either by interlineation, erasure or addition, after it has been executed?

5. Give a definition of an easement, and state shortly the form of a grant of one de novo.

6. State what leases can be made without a deed.

7. Has an alien any and what power to hold and dispose of real estate in Nova Scotia?

8. State briefly the heads of a lease of a farm from *A*, the owner in fee, to *B*, for seven years.

9. What is the difference between a legal and equitable estate in real property? Give an example.

10. How can a tenant in common obtain his share of the land in severalty? Describe the proceedings necessary for that purpose.

11. A trader by deed conveys his premises and the trade fixtures belonging to him attached thereto, by way of mortgage. The deed was not filed as a bill of sale and the mortgager became insolvent. Has the mortgagee a good title to the fixtures as against the assignee in insolvency?

12. Does the cancellation of an instrument operate to defeat the estate created by it or not?

Thursday, July 18.—Morning, 10 to 1.

REVISED STATUTES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Examiners: Hon. L. G. Power, Ll. B., *and* J. Y. Payzant, Esq., M. A.

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1. In the construction of Provincial Statutes, what shall the following words, as a general rule, be held to mean and include, *month, oath, person, folio, sureties*? Is it sufficient to use words importing only one number or one gender, where the Statute is meant to apply to more than one?

2. Where no other provision is specially made, what powers shall all corporations be capable of exercising?

3. How should a deed, executed out of the Province, be proved to make it admissible for registration?

4. State the qualifications for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of this Province. What are the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the Equity Judge?

5. What steps have to be taken in the Probate Court by an Executor, from the death of his testator until the final settlement of the estate?

6. What things may be taken under execution, and what not; and from what time is property bound thereunder?

7. State what is necessary to be sworn to in an affidavit to hold to bail, and an affidavit for an attachment of property belonging to an absent or absconding debtor. What effect will it have to entitle the latter affidavit in the cause, and to omit the title in the former?

8. State the circumstances and proceedings necessary to obtain an injunction. What provision have we for restraining orders?

9. Where there are two defendants, and one suffers judgment by default, and the other appears and pleads; what should be the title of the cause in the continued proceedings against the latter?

10. What steps are necessary to obtain a garnishee order, and will the service of the order bind moneys of the defendant in the hands of all persons without exception?

11. What preliminary steps are necessary before a writ of certiorari can issue?

12. What notice to quit must be given by a landlord to weekly, monthly, and yearly tenants respectively. Describe the steps to be taken by the landlord under the chapter of "Tenancies and of Forcible Entry and Detainer," where the tenant refuses to quit upon the expiration of the notice?

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, May 7.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ANATOMY.

Examiners: C. J. Gossip, Esq., M. D. *and* G. L. Sinclair, Esq., M. D.

1. State the general characteristics of Epithelium. Name and describe the different varieties and state where they are found in the body.

2. Describe the differential structure and uses of white and yellow fibrous tissues, and the principal places in which they are found.

3. Describe the knee-joint and the bones that enter into its formation. Describe its coverings and the ligaments supporting it.

4. Give the situation of the kidneys. Trace the course of the circulatory system from the renal artery to the renal vein; also the relation of the circulatory to the tubular system; the origin of the tubules and their course to the ureter.

5. Describe the diaphragm, its openings and the parts in contact with its surfaces.

Tuesday, May 7.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ANATOMY.

Examiners: C. J. Gossip, M. D., *and* G. L. Sinclair, Esq., M. D.

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1. What dissection would be required to expose the sub-clairan artery in the third part of its course? Mention its relations here, and give the collateral circulation which would be formed after ligature of this part of the artery.

2. Give the situation of the heart; its average weight. Describe the openings, chambers and valves of the heart, and their uses in the order of circulation.

3. Name the membranes of the brain, and describe their structure and situation.

4. What is the difference between direct and oblique Inquinal Hernia, and what coverings has each variety from without inwards?

5. Give the origin, course, and distribution of the pneumogastric nerve and its connection with other nerves.

Wednesday, May 8.—Morning, 10 to 1.

PHYSIOLOGY

Examiners: H. SHAW, ESQ., M. D., *and* J. SOMERS, ESQ., M. D.

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1. Circulation: Describe the phenomena accompanying the circulation of the blood through the heart; also the causes which produce and regulate the movements of this organ.

2. Respiration: Describe the movements of inspiration and expiration of air in the lungs; the mode of their production, and the changes which the air undergoes during this process.

3. Alimentation: Describe the general physiological and histological changes which may be observed as a result of an insufficient supply of food for the purposes of nutrition.

4. Absorption: Give the laws which govern the mechanism of osmosis and their application to explain physiological absorption.

5. Nervous System: Describe the terminations of the motor and sensory filaments from the spinal nerves; also the connections of the filaments of anterior roots of these nerves with the anterolateral columns of the spinal cord.

6. Histology: Give the histology of muscular tissue. Explain what is meant by the term "muscular irritability;" and mention the conditions which are necessary for its manifestation and continuance.

Wednesday, May 8.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Examiner: A. J. Cowie, Esq., M. D.

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1. Nux Vomica: Describe the drug, giving its natural order, habitat, its important constituent medicinal properties, officinal preparations, doses.

2. Belladonna: Describe the drug, its active principle, medicinal properties, officinal preparations, doses.

3. What are the proportions of the active ingredients contained in the following preparations, and the medicinal doses of each preparation? Solutio Morphiæ Hydrochloratis; Liquor Arsenicalis; Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodates; Vinum Antimonialis; Pulvis Jalapæ Comp.; Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.

4. What is Rochelle salts, medicinal properties and doses?

5. What are the physical and medicinal properties and doses of the Sulphates of Iron, Zinc, and Copper?

6. What treatment would be proper in a case of poisoning by Arsenic? Give a process for preparing the best antidote.

7. In what condition does Tannic Acid exist naturally? How is it prepared? With what class of medicinal substances is it incompatible? What are its doses?

8. Describe the processes of Percolation and Filtration, and the objects to be attained by either.

Thursday, May 9.—Morning, 10 to 1.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR G. LAWSON, LL. D., PH. D., *and* H. A. BAYNE, ESQ., M. A., PH. D.

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1. What is the composition of water as regards kind, weight, and volume of its constituent elements? What is its specific gravity? What is meant by specific gravity? What gases and salts are commonly found in natural waters, and what tests are employed to detect them? How would you ascertain whether a given sample of water acted upon lead?

2. Describe the process of manufacture of Phosphorus from bones, with the special view of illustrating the chemical characters of Phosphoric Acid.

3. Give an account of the preparation, purification, constitution, chemical properties, and solubility in water, and alcohol, of Potassium Hydrate.

4. What is the strict chemical constitution of the substance commonly called Chloride of Lime? How is it prepared? What is evolved from it by exposure to air, and when acted on by H. Cl.?

5. Describe Mercury, its properties as a metal, its principal salts, their chemical characters, solubility, etc., and give tests for them.

6. The equivalent weight of a polygenic element is the smallest quantity of it that can unite with an equivalent of a monogenic element, and the atomic weight, or atom, is the smallest quantity of an element that can unite with others without introducing fractions of equivalents. In the case of a monogenic element, the atomic and equivalent weights are identical, but the atomic weight of a polygenic element is always greater than the equivalent weight in the ratio of 2 to 1, 3 to 1, 4 to 1, etc. Explain and illustrate the meaning of the preceding definitions and statement by a comparison of the possible decompositions of Water, Hydrochloric Acid, Sodium Hydrate, Ammonia, Methane, and the Chloromethanes.

7. Describe the process for preparing Chloroform; explain what is its chemical constitution; what impurities are apt to be present, why they exist, and the methods of detecting them.

8. Explain the meanings of the following terms:—(1) Eremacausis or Decay. (2) Putrefaction. (3) Fermentation. (4) Distillation. (5) Fractional Distillation. (6) Destructive Distillation.

9. Give some account of the principal forms of Albuminoid and Gelatiginous substances contained in or obtained from animal tissues.

Thursday, May 9.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

BOTANY.

Examiner: B. G. PAGE, ESQ., M. D.

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1. What is the stem?

2. Do all Phænogamous plants possess stems?

3. In those which are said to be acaulescent, or stemless, where is the stem?

4. What is one of the characteristics of a stem?

5. What are the points called where leaves are produced?

6. What are the naked portions or spaces that intervene between the nodes termed?

7. What do you understand by the term bud?

8. What do you understand by bud scales?

9. What is the plan of vegetation?

10. What are the repititions of similar parts which make up the phœnogamous plant called?

11. What are branches?

12. What are branchlets?

13. Do all buds develope into a stem, or branch, or branchlet?

14. What are adventitious buds?

15. What are accessory buds?

16. What is an encurrent stem?

17. What is a deliquescent stem?

18. What is meant by definite and indefinite growth of branches?

19. What is the oldest and most obvious division of plants founded upon?

20. What is an herb?

21. What is a shrub?

22. What is a tree?

MONDAY, MAY 13—MORNING, AT 10.

Viva Voce and Practical Examination in Anatomy.

Examiner: G. L. SINCLAIR, ESQ., M. D.

AFTERNOON, AT 3.

Viva Voce and Practical Examination in Physiology.

Examiner: J. SOMERS, ESQ., M. D.

TUESDAY, MAY 14—MORNING, AT 10.

Viva Voce and Practical Examination in Chemistry.

Examiners: H. A. BAYNE, ESQ., M. A., PH. D., *and* PROFESSOR G. LAWSON, PH. D., LL. D.

AFTERNOON, AT 3.

Viva Voce Examination and Demonstration in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Examiner: A. J. COWIE, ESQ., M. D.