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ANNUAL CALENDAR

OF

## MoGILL COLLEGE

AND
UNIVERSITY,

## MONTREAL.


gOUNDED BY BEQUEST OF THE HON. JAMES MgGILL, IN 1811 ;
ERECTED INTO A UNIVERSITY BY ROYAL CHARTER
IN 1821; AND RE-ORGANIZED BY AN AMENDED CHARTER IN 1852.

SESSION OF 1873-4.

MONTREAL:

1873

ENGLISH HISTORY.
A course of ten lectures on early English History will be delivered in the Session of 1873-4, by Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A.-beginning in October. These lectures will be free to Undergraduates in Arts and in the Department of Applied Science; and two Prizes will be offered for compe tion, in the Examinations at the end of the course. Gentlemen not being Undergraduates will be admitted on payment of a fee.


ERRATA.
On pages 13 and 14, the Classical subjects for the Intermediate and B. A. Ordinary Examinations for 1874, should read as follows :

For Intermediate.
GreEk.-Herodotus; Book IX.
Lstin.-Horace ; Epistles, Book I.
For B. A. Ordinary.
Greek.-Sophocles; The Electra. Demosthenes; The Olynthiacs.
Latin.-Tacitus ; The Annals, Book I. Juvenal ; Satires VIII, and X.


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BENEFACTORSOF


## I. ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT, 1811.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES MCGILL, by his last Will and Testanent, under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven acres of land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty, King George the Third, to erect and establish a University or College for the purpose of Education, and the ac'vancement of learning in the. Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the saic University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."
The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at

## II. WILLIAM MOLSON HALL.

In 1861 the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College buildings, with the Museum Roowa and the Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

## III. ENDOWED CHAIRS.

Thr Molson Chair of English Languagr axd Literature, in 1856, by the Honourable John Molson, Thomas Molson, Esq., and William Molson, Es c.$\$ 20,000$.
The Peter Redpath Uhati of Natural Philosophy, in 1871, by Poter Redpath, Esq.- $\$ 20,000$.
The Logan Chair of Geology, in 1871, by Sir W. E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S. and Hart Logan, Esq.- $\$ 20,000$.
The John Frothingham Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, in 1873, by Miss Louisa Frothingham, $\$ 20,000$.

## IV. EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

The Jane Redpath Exhiesfion, $\$ 100$ annually,-founded in 1863 by Mrs Redpath of Terrace Bank, Montreal, and endowed with the sum of \$1667.
The Governors' Scholarship of $\$ 100$ to $\$ 120$ annually-founded by subscription of members of the Board of Governors in 1869.
The MoDonald Soholarships and Exhibitions, 10 in number-founded in 1871, by William C. MoDonald, Esq.-Annual value, $\$ 1,250$.
The Charles Alexander Soholarship for Classics,- endowed in 1871 with the sum of $\$ 2,000$, by C. Alexander Esq.
The Taylor Soholarship-founded in 1871, by T. M. Taylor Esq.-Annual value $\$ 100$.
The Scott Exhibition,-founded by the Caledonian Society of Montreal, in commemoration of the Centenary of Sir Walter Scott, and endowed in 1872 with the sum of $\$ 1100$ subscribed by members of the Society, and other citizens of Montreal. The Exhibition is given annually in the Department of Practical and applied Science.

## V. ENDOWMENTS OF MEDALS.

In 1856 Henry Chapman, Esq., founded a gold medal to be named the "Chapman gold Medal," to be given aunually in the graduating elass in Arts.

In 1860 the sum of $£ 200$ presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal," which is given in the graduating class for Honour Studies in Mental and Moral Philosophy.
In 1864 the "Anne Molson Gold Medal," was founded and endowed by Mrs. John Molson of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an Honour Course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year the "Shakespeare Gold Medal," for an Honour Course to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may fron time to time appoint,-was founded and endowed by citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.
In the same year the "Logan Gold Medal;" for an Honour Course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded and endowed by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL.D., F. R. S., F. G. S., \&c.
In 1865 the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal," was founded and endowed by John Torrance Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late N.s. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.
In the same year, the "Holmes Gold Medal," was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M D., LL.D., late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.
VI. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GENERAL ENDOWMENT.
1856.

John Gordon McKenzie, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq.
John Frothingham, Esq
John Torrance, Esq.
James B. Greenshields, Esq.
William Busby Lambe, Esq.
Sir George Simpson, Kpight.
Henry Thomas, Esq.
John Redpath, Esq.
James McDougall, Esq.
Tames Torrance, Esq.
Honourabla James Ferrier
John Smith, Esq.
Harrison Stophens, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq.
Henry Chapman, Esq.
Honourable Peter McGill
John Jamos Day, Esq.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.
Peter Redpath, Esq.
Thomas M. Taylor, Esq.
Joseph MoKay, Esq.
Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq.
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William Molson, Esq.
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Jobn MoLenuan, Esq.
B. Gibb. Esq.
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| Honourable John Rose | 600 |
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| Charles Alexander, Esq. | 600 |
| Moses E. David, Esq, | 600 |
| Wm. Carter, Esq. | 600 |
| Thomas Paton, Esq. | 600 |
| Wm. Workman, Esq. | 600 |
| Honourable A. T. Galt | 600 |
| Honourable Luther II. Holton | 600 |
| Henry Lyman, Esq. | 600 |
| David Torrance, Esq. | 600 |
| Edwin Atwater, Esq. | 600 |
| Theodore Hart, Esq. | 600 |
| William Forsyth Grant, Esq. | 600 |
| Robert Campbell, Esq. | 600 |
| Alfred Savage, Esq. | 600 |
| James Ferrier, Jr., Esq. | 600 |
| William Stephens, Esq. | 600 |
| N. S. Whitney, Esq. | 600 |
| William Dow, Esq. | 600 |
| William Watson, Esq. | 600 |
| Edward Major, Esq. | 600 |
| Honourable Charles Dewey Day | 200 |
| John R. Esdaile, Esq. | 200 |

1871. 


W. Notman, Esq. . 600
T. W. Ritchie, Esq. A. \& W. Robertson, Esqs. 600 Messrs, Sinclair, Jack \& Co. 250 John Reddy, Esq. M. D. . 100 Wm. Lunn, Esq. 100 Keaneth Campbell, Esq. 100
100
100 R. A. Ramsay, Esq. William Rae, Esq. 100

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Peter Redpath
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William Molson, John H. R. Mols William Workm Joseph Tiffin, Jr Thos. J. Claxton James Linton, E William McDou Charles J. Brydg George Drummor Thomas Rimmer, William Dow, Es John Frothinghaı

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T. J. Claxton, Es
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## VII. ENDOWMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE: 1871.


VIII. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.

Subscriptions for the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, 1867.


Subscriptions for the erection of a Fire-proof Building for the Carpenter Collection of Shells, 1868.


Subscriptions for the Ereetion of the Lodge and Gates.

| William Molson, Esq., | \$100 | James A. Mathewson, Esqu., | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John H. R. Molson, Esq., | 100 | Peter Redpath, Esq., . | 100 |
| William Workman, Esq., | 100 | G. H. Frothingham, Esq., | 100 |
| Joseph Tiffin, Jr., Ezq., | 100 | G. D. Ferrier, Esq., | 00 |
| Thos. J. Claxton, Esq., | 100 | Geo. W. Warner, Esq., | 00 |
| James Linton, Esq | 100 | John Smith, Esq., | 100 |
| William McDougall, Esq., | 100 | Charles Alexander, Esq | 100 |
| Charles J. Brydges, Esq., | 100 | J. E. Evans, Esq., | 100 |
| George Drummond, Esq., | 100 | Henry Lyman, Esq., | 50 |
| Thomas Rimmer, Enq , | 100 100 |  | \$2050.00 |
| John Frothingham, Esq., | 100 |  |  |

## Library and Museum Funds and Subscriptions.

Mrs. G. H. Frothingham, for the arrangement of Dr. Carpenter's Collection of Mazatlan Sheils
$\$ 233$
T. J: Claxton, Esq. £50 Sterling for addition to the Mu seum.
$\$ 250$

Wm. Molson, Esq., for Libra-
ry Fund. $\quad . \quad . \quad \$$
Wm. Molson, Esq., for Museurs
Fund. . . . $\$ 200$
John Thorburn, M. A., for the Library.

## Miscellaneous,

Hon. C. Dunkin, M.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry
Principal Dawson, in aid of the same . $\$ 1,200$
P. Redpath, Esq., do do $\$ 266$
T. M. Thomson, Esq., $\$ 250$ for two Exhibitions in September, 1871, $\$ 200$ for two exhibitions $\ln 1872$
Rev. Colin C. Stewart, for the
"Stewart Prize in Hebrew." \$20, annually.

## IX. ENDOWMENT, HELD IN TRUST BY THE BOARD OF ROYAL

 INSTITUTION.The "Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund" contributed by subscription of former pupils of Miss Lyman, and invested as a permanent Endowment, to furnish annually a Scholarship or Prize in a College for Women affiliated to the University, or in Classes for the Higher Education of Women approved by the University. The amount of the fund is at present $\$ 1007$.

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## 相ocill Whiversity, 䐓ontreal.

The Forty-first Session of this University, being the Twenty-first under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 187.

By Virtue of the Royal Charter, granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of Megill College, constitute the Corporation of the Uni rersity ; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors, with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in MoGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational ; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

## I. Mogill college.

The Faculty of Arts.-The complete course of study for the Degree of B. A. extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one Modern Language, or Hebrew ; all of which subjects are imperative in the first three years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classies, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to Professional Students.
The Departmext of Practical axd Applifd Selence in the Faculty of Arts provides professional instruction in Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Assaying, and Practical Chemistry, leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.
The Faculty of Medicine.-The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M
The Faculty of Law.-The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

## II. AFFiLlated colleges.

Students of these Colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the affliliated College, or in part therein aad in part in Megill College, and may come up to the University Examinations on the same terms with the Studeats of McGill College.
Morrin College, Quebec.-Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts and Law.
[Detailed information may be obtained from Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal.]
St. Francis College, Richmond, P. Q.-Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts. [Detailed information may be obtained from C. W. Parkin, Esq., Principal.]
III. AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Ter Congregational College of British North Amreica, Montreal.
Taf Presbyterfan College of Montreal, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church.
Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their Students the advantage, in whole or in part, of the course of study in Arts, with such facilities in regard to exemptions as may-be agreed on.

## IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS

Thr McGml Normal School provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.
Titr Model Schools of the MgGill Normal School are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boy's Department, Girl's Department, and Primary School.

GOVE

His Excellenc
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University. Rev, George Cors P. R. Lafrenaye, Hon. T. K. Rasasa Rev. Henry Wils in the Cong1 Rev. D H. McVic. Montreal. R. A. Eamsay, M.. Johy Reddy, M.D Samugl B. Schmil Whliam H. Hicts Rev John Jenkine of Montreal. C. P. Davidson, M J. J. McLaren, B Edward Holton, $]$ Charles W. Pare: Robert P. Howari

The Governors, Uwiversity.]
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## GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIV ERSITY.

VISITOR :-
His Excellency The Right Hon. The Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, Governor General of Canada, \&c.

## GOVERNORS :-

(Being the Membors of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning )
The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D, D.C L. President and Chancellor of the University
The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Senator, M. L. C.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq
Andrew Robertbon. M.A.. Q.C.
The Hon. Ceristopher Dunkix, M.A
D.C.L

Whliam Moleon, Esq
The Hon. Alex. Morris, M.A., D.C.L.
Peter Redpath, Esq.
David Torrance, Esq.
Geohee Moffatt, M.A.
John H. R. Molsux, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick W. Torrance
M.A.. B.C.L.

Charles J. Brydges, Esq.

Sir John Rose, Bart. K C.M.G., Q.C.

## PRINCIPAL:-

Johy William Dawson. LL.D, F.R.S., F.G.S., Vice.Chancellor.

## FELLOWS :-

Ven. Archdeacox Leach. D C.L., LL.D., Vice.Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
Hexry Aspinwall Howe, LL.D.
The Hox. J. J C. Abbotr. D C.L. Q.C. M.P., Dean of the Faculty of Law.
Sir William E Logan, LL•D , F.R.S., F G.S.
George W. Campbell. M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
Rev. Joun Cook, D D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec.
Alexander Jounson, LL.D, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, McGill University.
Rev. George Cornisi, LL.D., Professor of Classical Literature, McGill University.
P. R. Lafreknaye, D.C.L., Professor of Legal History, MeGill University.

Hon. T. K. Ramsay, M.A., Pruenssor of Civil Law, Morrin College.
Rev. Henry Wilkes. M.A.. DD. LE.D., Principal and Professor of Theology and Church History in the Congregational College of British North America,
Rev. D H. McVicar, LL D , Principal and Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian College of Montreal.
R. A. Eamsay, DI.A., B.C.L., Representative Fellow in Arts, John Reddy, M.D., Representative Fellow in Medicine.
Samusl B. Schmilt, M.D., Representative Fellow in Medicine.
William H. Hicks, Esq., Principal of Motiill Normal School.
Rev John Jenkins, D.D. Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal.
C. P. Davidson, M A., B.C L.. Representative Fellow in Arts.
J. J. McLarex, B C.L.. Representative Fellow in Law.

Edward Holton, B.C.L., Representative Fellow in Law.
Charles W. Parkin, Esq., Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond.
Robert P. Howard, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
[The Governors, Principal and Fellows, constitute, under the Charter, the Corporation of the Uwiversity.]

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR:-
[And Secretary of the Royal Institution.]
William Crato Baynez, B.A.
Office. Burnside Hall.
Office hours, 10 to 4.
Residence, 4 Cambridge Terrace, MeG!ll College Avenue.

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

## PROFESSORS.

John Whllam. Dawson, LLL.D., F R S., F.G S.-Principal, Logan Professor of Geology, and Professor of Natural History.
Vrn, Archdracon Lirach, D.C.L , LL.D., - Vice Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Molson Professor of English Literature.
Henry Aspinwall Howe, LL D.-Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Hon. J. J. C. Abboer, D C.L.-Dean of the Faculty of Law and Profes. sor of Commercial Law.
Gborge W Oampbell, V.A, M.D.-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Surgery
Whliam Sutherland, M D-Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.
William E; Scott, M.D.-Professor of Anatomy,
Willinm Wright, M D.-Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Robert P. Howard, M.D.-Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine
Rev A Deriola. LL.D.-Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature. Hon, Wuliam Badgeley D.C L.--Professor of Public and Criminal Law.
P. R. Lafrenaye, D. C. L.-Professor of Legal History.

R G. Laflamme, D. C It,-Professor of the Law of Real Estate.
Charlas Smallwood, M.D., LLe-D., D.C.L.-Professor of Meteorology
Charlas F. A. Markaraf, M.A.-Professor of German Language and Literature.
D. C MoCallum, M.D.-Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children
Alexander Johnson, LL. D - Professor of Mathematics, and Redpath Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Rev. Gborge Cornish, LL D.-Professor of Classical Literature
Pierre J. Darey, M A., B.C.L - Professor of a rench I anguage and Literature
Hobert Craik. U D -Professor of Chemistry,
Edward Carter, Q C., B C L - Associate Professor of Criminal Law
C. E. Fenwick. M D - Professor of Clinical Surgery and Medical Juris. prudence
Joseph M Drake, M. D.-Professor of the Institutes of Medicine
N. W. Trenholme M A., B C.L.-Professor of Roman Law
J. S. C. Wurtele, B.C.L.-Associate Professor of Commercial Law.

William H Kkrr, D.C.L -Professor of International Law.
Gonzalve Mourrb, D.C L., Professor of Civil Procedure.
Grorge F. Armstnong, M.A., C.E., F.G.S.-Professor of Civil Eigineer ing and Applied Mechanics
Ginbert P Girdwood M.D:-Professor of Practical Chemistry
Rev. J Clark Murray, Ll.D - Professor of I.ogic, and John Frothingham, Professor of Mental and Moral Pbilosophy.
Gzorge Ross, M.A., M.D.-Professor of Clinical Medicine

## LECTURERS:-

John 8 Archibald, B A., B C.L -Lecturer in Criminal Law
Burnard L. Harringtos, B.A. Ph,D.-Lecturer in Agsaying, Mining and Chemistry.
William Fuller, M.D.-Demonstrator of A natomy

John Andrew, Instruetor in Flocution.
Fradratick S. Barmjuy, Instructor in Gymnastics

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Blue Bonnets.
405 Sherbrooke St. E
916 Sherbrooke street
707 Sherbrooke street
219 Dorchester Street.
43 Beaver Hall Terrace.

- 34 Shuter St

9 Beaver Hall Hill.
71 McGill Col. Avenue 64 McGill College Avenue.
91 Upper St. Urbain St.
-1 Cornwall Place. 20 Beaver Hall Place.
348 Dorchester Street.
784 Craig Street
4 Place St Sophie, McGill Col, Av
$\{$ East Wing McGill College.
39 McGill College Avenue
-2 Phillips Square. - 31 Cadieux Street

24 Beaver Hall Terrace
19 Beaver Hall Terrace.
32 Radegonde Street.

- 434 st. Catherine St.
- 387 Sherbrooke. - 10 Vitre.
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28 Beaver Hall Terrace.
21 I orne Avenue.
19 Place D'Armes Hill
- 3 Place D'Armes.
$\{23$ Beaver Hall Terrace.
- 515 Wellington.
- 18 C. urville Street.
-- 7 Torrance Terrace.

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## faculty of grts.

The Principal (ex-officio). Professors.-Lkach. De Sola.
Dawson.
Markgraf.
Smallwood
Johnson.
Cornish.
Darey.
Armstrong.
Murray.
Dean of the Faculty-Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.
Lecturer in Chemistry-Dr. Harrington.
Librarian-Professor Markgraf.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 15th, 1873, and will extend to April 30th, 1874.
[Course of Study, §I. ; Matriculation, \&c., §II.; Exhibitions, \&c., §III., Examinations, \&c., §IV.; Exemptions, \&c., §V.; Medals, \&c., §VI. ; Attendance, \&c., §VII.; Lilrary, \&c., §VIII.; Fees, \&e., §IX. ; Courses of Lectures, §X.]

## § I. COURSE OF STUDY.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Years ; and are required to attend all the Courses of Lectures appointed for their several years under the regulations as to attendance and conduct stated in § VII. The only exceptions are those in favour of Honour and Professional Students stated in V.

## ORDINARY COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

First Year.-Classics ; French or German; English Language and Literature; Fure Mathematics ; History ; Elementary Chemistry.
Second Year,-Classies ; French or German ; Logic ; Pure Mathematics ; Botany.
Third Year.-Classics ; Rhetoric ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Mixed Mathematics ; Experimental Physics; Zoology.
Fotrth Year.-Classics; English Literature ; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics ; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.
Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for two years, [viz., in the First and Second Years] taking the same language in each year. Any.

Student failing to pass the Examination at the end of the Second Year, will be required to pass a Supplemental Examination, or to take an additional Session in the Language in which he has failed. In addition to the obligatory, there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional.

The Lectures in Modern Languages will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same years the Lectures in French and in German, may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the First Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

The Faculty may permit any Student to take Spanish instead of French or German.

## HONOUR COURSES.

At the examination for the Degree of B. A., Honours are given in the following subjects, for which special Honour Courses are provided : [For details see under § X.]

1. Classics.
2. Mathematics.
3. Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. English Language, Literature and History.
5. Natural Seience.

Students taking B. A. Honours in any of the above Courses may omit two of the ordinary subjects in the Degree Examination, under the conditions stated in § IV., 4.

In Mathematics and Physies, Honours are also given in the First, Second, and Third Years, and in Classies in the Third Year.

## § II. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

1. Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 15th of September, for examination ; they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the First Year, are Classics, Mathematics, and English.
In Classics.-Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar; Sallust; Virgil (Eneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I,) ; Homer (Iliad, B. I.).
In Mathematics.-Arithmetic ; Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive; Euclid's Ele. ments, Books, I., II., III.
In English.-Writing from Dictation.
2. Candidates not matriculated in the University may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they pass the Sessional Examinations of the First Year, or an examination in the following subjects at the beginning of the Second Year:-
In Classics.-Greel.-Homer, Book VI.; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.; Grammar and Prose Composition.
Latin.-Virgil, Eneid, Book VI.; Cieero, Orations against Catiline; Grammar and Prose Composition,

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In Mathematics.-
Euclid.-Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book VI.)
Algebra.-To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.)
Trigonometry.-Galbraith and Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.
Arithmetic.-Ordinary rules.-Proportion, Interest, Discount, \&e., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.
In English Literature.-English Grammar and Composition.
In French or German.-Grammar and easy Translation.
[Candidates who are unable to pass the entrance Examination of the Second Year in Modern Languages, may be allowed to enter, but will be required to take additional lectures in one Modern Language in the Second Year, or to take the subject in both the Second and Third Years.]

Students of other Universities may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Partial Students, taking three or more Courses of Lectures, or as Students in any Special Course, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of taking one or two Courses of Lectures as occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary tickets for the Lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, who will thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

## § III. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITIONS AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A Scholarship is tenable for two years. An Exhibition for one year. scholarships.
2. Scholarships are open for competition to Students who have passed the University Intermediate Examination, provided that not more than thrce Sessions have elapsed since their Matriculation, and also to candidates who have obtained what the Faculty may deem equivalent standing in some other University.
3. Scholarships are divided into two classes [1] Science Scholarships; [2] Classical and Modern Language Scholarships. The subjects of Examination for each, are as follows :-

## (1) Seience N'cholarships.

Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytic Geometry ; Plane and Spherical Tri gonometry ; Higher Algebra and Theory of Equations; Pure Mathematics, as in Ordinary Course; Botany; Chemistry ; Logic.

## [2] Classical and Modern Language Scholarships.

Greek; Latin ; English Composition; English Language and Literature ; French

## exhibitions.

4. Exhibitions are assigned to the First and Second Years.

First Year Exhibitions are open for competition to Candidates for entrance into the First Year.

Second Year Exhibitions are open for Competition to Students who have passed the First Year Sessional Examination, provided that not more than two Sessions have elapsed since their Matriculation; and also to Candidates for entrance into the Second Year.

The subjects of Examination are as follows :-
First Year Exhilitions:-Classics, Mathematics, English.
Second Year Exhibitions :-Classies, Mathematies, English Language, Chemistry, French.
5. The First and Second Year Exbibition Examinations will, for Candidates who have not previously entered the University, be regarded as Matriculation Examinations.
6. No Student can hold more than one Exhibition or Scholarship at the same time ; but four of the First Year Exhibitioners will be granted exemption from the Sessional fees throughout their College Course under Presentation Scholarships from the Governor General. (See below.)
7. Exhibitions and Scholarships will not necessarily be awarded to the best answerers at the Examinations. Absolute merit will be required.
8. If in any one College Year there be not a sufficient number of Candidates showing absolute merit, any one or more of the Exhibitions or Scholarships offered for competition may be transferred to more deserving Candidates in another Year.
9. A successful Candidate must, in order to retain his Scholarship or Exhibition, proceed regularly with his College Course, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.
10. The annual income of the Scholarships or Exhibitions will be paid in four instalments, viz. : in October, December, February and April.
11. The Examinations will be held at the beginning of every Session.

EXHibitions and scholarships to be offered in 1873.
There are at present fourteen Scholarships and Exhibitions.
The Jane Redpith Exhibition, founded by Mrs. Redpath, of Terrace Bank, Montreal. Value, $\$ 100$ yearly.
The McDonald Scholarships and Exhibitions, ten in number, established by W. c. McDonald, Esq., Montreal. Value, $\$ 125$ each, yearly.
The Governors' Scholarshir, established by the Board of Governors. Value, $\$ 120$ yearly.
The Charles Alexander Scholarship, founded by Charles Alexander, Esq., for the encouragement of the study of Classics and other subjects. Value, $\$ 120$ yearly.
The Taylor Scholarship or Exhibition, established by T. M. Taylor, Esq. Value, $\$ 120$ yearly.
The following will be offered at the Examinations commencing September 15th, 1873, under the regulations above stated:

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## First Year.

Three Exhibitions.-Two of $\$ 125$, one of $\$ 100$. The examinations will be in the following subjects:-
Greek.-Homer, Iliad, bk. I.; Xenophon, Anabasis, bk. I.; Lucian, Charon.
Latin.-Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia; Livy, bk. V., chapp. I.-XXV.; Horace, Odes bk. I.
Text Books.-Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Exercises 1 to 25. Dr. Wm. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, and Principia Latina, Part IV.
Mathematics.-Euclid, bk. I., II., III., IV., Defs. of bk. VI. Algebra to end of Harmonical Progression [Colenso]. Arithmetic.
English.-English Grammar and Composition.-(Bain's Grammar, as far as Derivation.) Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.

## Second Year.

Three Exhibitions.-Two of $\$ 125$ each and one of $\$ 100$. The Examinations will be in the following subjects:-

Greek.-Homer, Iliad, bk. VI., and Odyssey, bk. IX.; Xenophon, Hollenics, bk. I.; Arrian, bk. III.
Latin.-Virgil, Æneid, bk. VI. ; Livy, bk. V., chapp. XXVI.-LV.; Horace, Odes, bk. III.; Cicero, Select Letters, by Pritchard \& Bernard; Clarendon Press Series.

Text Books.-Dr. Wm. Smith's History of Groece. Liddell's History of Rome. Hadley's Greek Grammar. Smith's Student's Latin Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. Smith's Principia Latinal, Parts IV. and V.
Mathematics,-The Mathematies (Ordinary and Honour) of First Year.
English Literature. - Bain's trammar;-Latham's Hand-Book, Prosody; -Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.
Chemistry.-The Metallic Elements, as in Roseoe's Elementary Chemistry.
French.-Molière, l'Avare, los Femmes savantes, le Misanthrope. De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires (up to Syntax). Easy translation from English into French.

## Third Year.

Four Scholatships of $\$ 125$ yearly.
Two of these will be given on an Examination ia Science, as follows:
Mathematies.—Differential Calculus (Hall), Chaps. 1 to 8 inclusive, Chaps. 12 and 14 Integral Calculus (Hall, chaps. 1 to 6 inclusive.) Analytic Geometry, (Salmon's Conic Sections). Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Salmon's Modern Higher Algebra, (first six chapters). Todhunter's Theory of Equations. All the pure Mathematics of Ordinary Course with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra [Part. 1.]
Natural Scieize.-Botany, as in Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.
Chemistry, as in Roscoe's Elements.
Logic, as in Whateley's Logic, Books II. and III.
Two will be given on an Examination in Classics and Modern Languages, as follows :-

Classics.—Qreelo.-Euripides, Medsa; Do nosthenes, the Olynthiacs; Xenophon, Hellenies, bk. I. ; Herodotus, bk. VIII.; Thucydides, bk. I.
Latin.-Horace, Satires, bk. I., and Epistles, bk. I.; Virgil, Georgies, bk. I. Terence, Adelphi ; Tacitus, Annals, bk. I.; Cicoro, Solect Letters. [Vol. I. Teubner Series.]
Greek and Latin Prose Composition.
History.-Te.et-Books.-Rawlinson's Manual of ancient History ; Smith's Greece ; Liddell's ${ }_{s}{ }^{*}$ Rorae.
Eaglish Language and Literature.-Spalding's English Literatare; Bacon's Essays; Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar ; Tronch's Study of Words ; Trench's English, Past and Present.
English Composition.-(High marks will be given for this subjest, in order to encourage the practice of it, after the models of the best writers.)
French.-Racine, Britanaicus, Andromaque, Iphigenie. De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires. Translation from English into Frenoh.
EXEMPTIONS FROM FEES UNDER PRESENLATION SOHOLARSHIPS, \&C.
A number of these are in the gift of Benefactors, and entitle the Students holding them to Exemption from the Sessional Fees in the Faculty of Arts. Sixteen have been placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor GeneralCandidates must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.
[By command of His Excellency four of these Exemptions will be offered for competition in the First Year Exhibition Examination of the ensuing session.]

Eight Exemptions from fees may be granted by the Board of Governors from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as caadidates. By order of the Board one of these is given annually to the Due of the High Sehool, or of any other Acadeny or High' School sending up in one year threo or more candidates competent to pass oreditably the Matriculation Examination.

In the event of an Acalemy or High Sshool in the Province of Quebec offering for oompetition anong pupils an Anaual Barsary in the Facalty of Arts, of not less than $\$ 80$, the Governors will add the amount of the fees of tuition thereto.

Aa Exemption from fees may be given annually to any toachor holding tho Molel School or Acadgmy Diplomz of the MoGill Normal School, recominended by the Principal and Professors of the School, and passing creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arts.

## § IV. EXAMINATIONS. <br> OOLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two Examinations in each year; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session. In both of these, Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in any subject in the Christmas Examinations, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional Examinations.

Students who fail in one sabject in the Sessional Examinutions are required to pass a Supplemental Esamination in that sajoject. Should they fail in this, they will be required in the following Session to take the L sctures and pass the Examination in the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the Ordinary Course, or to pass the Examiaation alone without attending Lectures, at the discretion of the Faculty.

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Failure in two or more subjects at the Sussional Examinations involves the loss of the Session. The Faculty may permit the Student to recover his standing by passing a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the ensuing Session. For the purposes of this regulation, Classies and Mathematics are each regarded as two subjects.

The time for the Supplemental Examination will be fixed by the Faculty; and such Examination will not be granted at any other time except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of $\$ 5$.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

## 1. for the degree of b. A.

There are three University Examinations:-the Iiutriculation, at Entrance; the Intermediate, at the end of the Second Year; and the Final, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section II.
2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, Logic, and the English language, with one other Modern language, or Botany. Theological Students are allowed to take Hebrew instead of a Modern language. The subjects for the Examination of 1873 are as follows:-
Classics.-Greek.-Euripides.-Medea.
Latin.-Tacitus.-Germania and Agricola.
Latin Prose Composition.
Muthematics.-Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and defs. of Book V. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inolusive.
Trigonometry, inoluding use of Logarithms.
Logic.,Whateley's Logic, Books II. and III,
English.-Spalding's History of English Literature. An English Essay.
With one of the following :-
3. Botany and Vegetable Physiology.--Struetural and Systematic Botany, as in Gray's Text-book, omitting the Description of the Orders.
4. French.-Molière, Misanthrope; Racine, Britannicus, Athalie, Phèdre, History of the French Literature of 17th and 18th centuries; Translation into French.
5. German.-Sohmidt's German Guide. Adler's Reader. Translation into German.
6. Hebreto.-Grammar to the end of the Irregular Verbs. Translation from the Book of Genosis. Exercises,-Hebrew into English, and English into Hebrew.
7. For the Final Examination six subjects are appointed; namolj, [1] Classies, [2] Mizel Mithematies, [3] Mental and Moral Philosophy, [4] Natural Science, [5] Experimental Physics, [6] One Modern Language and Literature (or Hebrew), with History.

Every Candidate must pass in four of thess, namely, Classics and Mixed Mathematics, which are obligatory, and any two of the remaining subjects at his option. The subjects for 1873 are as follows :-

Clessics.-Greek.-Aeschylus.-Prometheus Vinetus.
Aeschinus.-Contra Ctesiphontem. Latin.-Livy.-Book XXI.

Plautus.-Aulularia.
Latin Prose Composition.
General Paper in Grammar and History.
2. Muthematies.-Mechanics

Hydrostatios
Optics As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuale. Astronomy j
[Except in the case of Exemptions to Professional Students as stated in § V.,] with any two of the following:
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.-Murray's Outlino of Inamilton's Philosophy, Stowart's Outline of Moral Philosophy, Pt. II.
4. Natural Science.-Geology and Mineralogy, as in Dana's Geology and Manual of Mineralogy.-The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books above named; or as in Dawson's Handbook of Zoology ; Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, and Roscoe's Inorganic Chemistry.
5. Experimental Physics. - Light. - Theories.- Reflection.-- Refraction.--Dispersion, Interference and Diffraction.--Double Refraction.--Polarisation. Heat.--Dilatation of Solids and Gases.--Specific and latent Heat.--Radiation and Conduction of Heat.--Mechanical Theory of Heat.
4. History and English Literature,-Smith's Student's Gibbon.-Smith's Student's Hume. -Marsh's Handbook of the English Language and Collier's History of English Literature.
Or instead of History and English, Candidates may take one of the following:
(a) History and French.-History as above. The course of French for the Fourth Year.-Bossuet, Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle ; Boileau, Art poétique. Translation into French, and French Composition.
(b) History and German.-History as above. Schiller, Geschichte des 30 jahrigen Krieges; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris. General Paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German Prose Composition.
(c) History and Hebrev.-(Theological Students only.) History as above. Hebrew Grammar ; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah; any three of the Psalms; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures ; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis Chap. I. ; Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

## Exemptions for Candidates for B. A. Honours.

4. Candidates for B. A. Honours who at the Third Year Sessional Examination have been placed in the 1st or 2nd Class in any two of the six subjects appointed for the Final Examination, are entitled to the following privileges :-
[1] They may claim to have the Third Year Examination in these two subjects regarded as a B. A. Examination in the same. [This amounts to exemption at the ordinary B. A. Examination from two of the subjects required. §IV. 3.]
[2] They are required to attend the Ordinary Lectures of the Fourth Year in two subjects only. These must be the subjects in which they are to pass the ordinary B. AExamination, if Lectures are delivered in them ; if not, the choice is left to the candidate.

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§ V. S1

Students 0 of Law or Med: tions:

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## The Faculty

 Theological Colles their conduct and standing in the the Christmas andMatriculated the degree of B. 1 but they may tal Modern languages.

No Student shall be entitled to the above privileges unless his attendance on Lectures in the Fourth Year, and progress in the subject in which he is a Candidate for Honours, shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

## II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Corporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary, scientific or professional subject to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty. The Thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

## § V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

## I. law and medical students.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions:

In the Third Year they may omit the Leetures and Examinations in Astronomy and Optics, and in any one of the following subjects: Zoology, Experimental Physics or Rhetoric.

In the Lectures of the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek; and also Geology or Experimental Physies. At the Christmas Examinations of the Fourth Year, they may omit Astronomy and Optics.

In the Ordinary B. A. Examination, they may, in Classics, pass in Latin alone; and in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must give notice at the commencement of the Session to the Dean of the Faculty of their intention to claim exemptions as Professional Students, and must produce at the end of the Session certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures during the year for which the exemptions are claimed.

## II. students of affiliated theological colleges.

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated or Occasional, are subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty will make formal reports to the Governing body of the Theological College, to which any such Students may belong, as to :-[1] their conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty ; and [2] their standing in the several examinations, such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated Students are allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B. A. till they have passed the Intermediate Examination; but they may take Hebrew in the First and Second Years, instead of Modern languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they are allowed exemptions from the following subjects:-

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics, and Rhetoric.
In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physies and English Literature.
Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College, during the year for which the exemptions are claimed, must be produced by Studants who avail themselves of these exemptions, before presenting themselves for Examination.
[No Student will be allowed in the same session both Professional and Honour Exemptions.]

## § VI. MEDALS, HONOURS, PRIZES AND CLASSING.

1. Gold Medals will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examinations for the degree of B. A.
The Chapman Gold Medal, for the Classical Languages and Literature.
The Prince of Wales Gold Medal, for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy. The Anne Molson Gold Medal, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
The Shakspeare Gold Medal, for the English Language, Literature and History. The Logan Gold Medal, for Geology and other Natural Seiences.

In the event of there being no candidates for any Medal, or of none of the candidates fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subjects for which the Medal was intended. For details, see announcements of the several subjects below.
2. Honours, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Examinations in any Honour Course established by the Faculty, and have also passed creditably the ordinary Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.
3. Certificates of High General Standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students, who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.
4. Prizes ol Certificates, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B. A. Honours will be placed at the Head of the Dcgree list; and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree Examination will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class, or 3rd Class, according to their answering.
5. The Stewart Prize of $\$ 20$, established by the Rev. Colin C. Stewart, M.A., is open to all Undergraduates, and also to Graduates of this or any other University studying Theology in any College affiliated to this University.

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1. The prize will not be given for less than a thorough examination in Hebrew Grammar passed in the First Class, in reading and translating the Pentateuch and such poetic portions of the Scripture as may be determined.
2. In case competitors should fail to attain the above standard, the prize will be withheld and a prize of Forty Dollars will be offered in the following year for the same.
[Course for the present year:-Hebrew Grammar (Gesenius); Translation and analysis of the first ten chapters of Genesis ; the Prophet Habakkuk (the whole book) ; and the first five Psalms.]
3. There will be two Examinations of three hours each, one in Grammar, and the other in Translation and Analysis.
4. The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published, in the order of Merit ; and with mention, in the case of Students of the First and Second Years, of the schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

## § VII. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:

1. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-book shall be submittod to the Faculty at all their ordinary meetings during the Session.
2. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, or refer to the Faculty, as he may think proper. He may also suspend from classes until the next meeting of the Faculty.
3. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty. [Under this rule attendance on at least two-thirds of the lectures will in all cases be required.]
4. While in the College, or going to and from it, Students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the College building or grounds, may admonish the student, and if necessary report him to the Dean.
5. Every student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain, without, as well as within, the walls of the College a good moral character.
6. When Students are brought before the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes and honors, suspend from Classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.
7. Any Student injuring the furniture or building will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.
8. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

## § ViIf. Library and museum.

1. The books in the Library nonsist of two divisions :--1st, those which may be lent; 2nd, those designated by the general term "Books of Reference," which may not, under any circumstances, be removed from the Library.
2. Students may borrow books from the Library on depositing the sum of four dollars with the Librarian, and signing a receipt for tho books; such deposit to be returned to the Student on his returning the books uninjured.
3. Students may borrow not more than three volumes at one time, except on special recommendation of a Professor, and must return them within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of one shilling for the first week of detention, and two shillings and sixpence for each subsequent week.
4. A Student incurring a fine will be debarred the use of the Library until the fine has been paid.
5. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a student shall be paid for by him, at such rates as the Faculty may direct, having reference to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.
6. Students may read in the Library at such hours as may be determined by the Faculty.
7. Professors and Leeturers may borrow any books required by them for their du ties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time. Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the end of each Session.
8. Graduates in any of the Faculties, on making a deposit of four dollars, are ontitled to the use of the Library, subject to the same rules and conditions as students, but they are not required to pay the Annual Library Fee.
9. Members of the MeGill College Book Club are, by a regulation of Corporation, entitled to the use of the Library on the same conditions as Graduates.
10. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library on obtaining an order from any of the Governors, or from the Principal, the Dean of Faculty or any of the Professors; and donors of books or money to the amount of Fifty Dollars may at any time consult books on application to the Librarian.
11. The Library will be open from $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., daily, except Saturdays, during the Session, and in the months of May and June. On Saturday it will be open from 1 to 4 p.m.
12. No one is allowed to enter the alcoves or to take down books from the shelves, except the Governors, Members of Corporation, Professors, the Librarian and his assistants, or those whom any of the above may accompany personally.
13. A person desiring to read or to borrow a book, which he has ascertained from the Catalogue to be in the Library, will fill up one of the blank forms provided for Readers and Borrowers respectively, and hand it to the Librarian, who will thereupon procure him the book.
14. Readers must return the books they have obtained to the Librarian before leaving the Library.
15. No conversation that can disturb Readers is permitted in the Library.
16. The time and conditions of study in the Museum will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

Matriculation $F_{1}$ trance only) For the Se cond year an re-enter in t Sessional Fee, Library Fee, Gymnasium Fee, Undergraduates Fees.

Partial Students Fees, and \$5 for eacl Occasional Stude Matriculated, are rec The Matriculati holding exemptions $f$ Graduates in Art those noted as requir The fees must be each session. In cas lege books, and can b ment of a fine of $\$ 2$.

Graduation 1 do.
The Graduati Students in College, under the

First Year.-Homer.Xenophos Greeli Pro Second Year.-HErodo Euripides Greel Pro Third Year.-Drmosth Eschylus Fourth Year.-Sophoct First Year.—Virgil.-Cicero.-I Latin Pros

## § IX. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

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Matriculation Fee for the First Year (to no paid in the Year of Entrance only), \$400 For the Second Year, (exigible from students who enter in the second year and also from those who have failed in the First Year and re-enter in the Second Year on Examination, - - - 600
Sessional Fee, - . . . . . . . 2000
Library Fee, - . . - . . . . . 200
Gymnasium Fee, - - . . . . . . . . 200
Undergraduates and Students in Special Courses are required to pay all the above Fees.

Partial Students are required to pay the Matriculation, Library and Gymnasium Fees, and $\$ 5$ for each Class which they attend, or $\$ 20$ for all the courses.

Occasional Students, or those taking one or two courses of Lectures only, and not Matriculated, are required to pay $\$ 5$ per Session for each course.

The Matriculation, Library and Gymnasium Fees are exigible from students holding exemptions from Sessional Fees.

Graduates in Arts are allowed to attend without payment of fees all lectures except those noted as requiring a special fee.

The fees must be paid within a fortnight after the commencemont of attendance in each session. In case of default, the Student's name will be removed from the College books, and can be replaced thereon only by permission of the Faculty and on payment of a fine of $\$ 2$.

Graduation Fee for the Degree of B. A. - - \$500
do. do. for the Degree of M. A. - . - 1000
The Graduation Fees must be paid before the Examinations.
Students in Arts are permitted to Board in the City; or in the College, under the superintendence of the Rev. Prof. Cornish.
§ X. COURSES OF LECTURES. I.-ORDINARY COURSE. 1.-OLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY. Professor Rev. G. Cornish, LL.D.

## greek.

First Year.-Homer.-Iliad, Book VI.
Xenophon.-Hellenics.-Book I.
Greck Prose Composition.
Second Year.-Herodotus, Book IX.
Euripides.-Mrdea.
Greek Prose Composition.
Third Year.-Demosthenes.-The Olynthiacs.
Aschylus.-Septem Contra Thebas.
Fourth Year.-Sophocles.-Electra.
Latin.
First Year.-Virgil.-Aneid, Book VI.
Cicero.-Efistolae Seleetae.
Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year.-Horace.-Epistles, Book I.
Valerius Maximus.-Book III.
Latin Prose Composition.
Third Year.-Juvenal.-Satires VIII. and X.
Plautus.-Aulularia.
Latin Prose Composition.
Fourth Year.-Tacitus.-Annals, Book I.
Latin Prose Composition.
In the work of the Class the attention of the Studoat is directad to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geograph ${ }_{j}$; also to the Grammatical structure and afinitios of the Greek and Latin Languages; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

## 2. ENGLISH LITERATURE.-(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP), <br> Professor, Ven. Archdeacon Lrach, D.C.L., LL.D.

First Year.-English Language and Literature.-Anglo-Saxon Grammar.-Text-Books-Bain's English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature ; Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Third Year.-Rhetoric.-Text-book-Whateley's Rhetoric, I., II., III.
Fourth Year.-English Literature.-Text-Book-Marsh's Hand-book.

## 3.-LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, Rev. J. Clark Murray.
Second Year.-Elementary Psychology. Text-book.-Stewart's Outlines of Moral Phi-
losophy, Part. I.-Logic. Text-book-Whateley's Logic.
Third Year.-Moral Philosophy. Text-book-Stewart's Outlines, Part. II.
Fourth Year.-Psychology. Text-book-Murray's Outline of Hamilton's Philosophy.

## 4. FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LIterature.

Professor, P. J. Darey, M. A., B. C. L.
First Year.-DeFivas' Grammaire des Grammaires.
Moliere, le Mariage forcé, les Femmes savantes, le Misanthrope.
Dictation, Colloquial exercises,
Second Year.-DeFivas' Grammaire des Grammaires.
Racine, Mithridate, Britannicus, Phèdre.
Translation into French : Dr. Johnson, Rasselas.
Lectures on French Literature; Bonnefon, Eerivains aélèbres de la France, to the eighteenth century.
Dictation, Parsing, Etymology. Colloquial exercises.
Third Year.-Poitevin, Grammaire élémentaire.
Corneille, Le Cid, Cinna, Horace.
Translation into French : Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.
French Composition, Dictation.
History of the French Literature of the 18th and 19th centuries.
Fourth Year,-Bollead, Art Poétique. Fénelon, Lettre à l'Académie.
Lectures on French Litarature: Geruzez, Littérature française.
Translation into French. Dictation.
French Composition.
The Lectures in the 3rd and 4th Years are given in French,

First and Sce Reading and Analy had to the affinitie Guide (1st and 2nd

First Year. $-A$ 2nd Course) ; Adle

Second and Th Guide (3rd Course) used will be made English writers and

During this Cov Literature, from the closing with a brief
6.

Elementary Cour Text-Book ;-Geseni logy. Reading; $\mathrm{T}_{1}$ Scriptures-Syntax-

Advanced Course duction to the study Sarchi as Text-Books cient compared with 1 Grammar, Exercises,

The Chaldee Lang Chaldee portions of Se

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The course compri ticular, with a gener peculiarities. Compar while the portions sele erence to Oriental man

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Grammar.-Textf English Litera-
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Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition, Cervantes' Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Mariana's Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuence and other dialects, will be given.

## 8. MATHEMATICS AND ${ }^{3} N A T U R A L ~ P H I L O S O P H Y$

 (PETER REDPATH PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.)Professor, Alexander Johnson, LL.D.
Mathematics.-(First Year)-Arithmetic.-Euclid, Books 2,2,3,4,6, witı Definitions of Book 5 (omitting propositiors 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Todhunter's Edition.Colenso's Algebra, part 1 to end of Quadratic Equations.-Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles.-Nature and use of Logarithms.

Mathematics.-(Second Year)-Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry as before.-Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.-Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections,) the definitions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents,-Euclid, Book XI., Props. 1 to 21; Book XII., Props. 1, 2.

The course for the Intermediate University Examination eonsists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry.

Mathematical Physics and Astronoay.-(Third Year)—Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (omitting chap. 5 of Staties), Hydrostatics, Opties and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanies, on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in determining the relative positions of those whose other answers shall entitle them to be placed in the First Class.

Expermental Physics.-(Third and Fourth Years.)-1.-Light.-Theories.-Re-flection.-Refraction.-Dispersion.-Interference and Diffraction.-Double Refraction. -Polarisation. 2.-Heat.-Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.-Specific and Latent Heat.-Radiation and Conduction.-Mechanical Theory of Heat. 3.-Electri-city.-Statical and Dynamical ; including Electro-Magnetism-Magneto-Electricity.-Thermo-Electricity.-Diamagnetism.-Electric Measurements.-Practical Applications to Telegraph, \&c. 4.-Magnetism. 5.-Acoustics,--Theory of Undulations.-Production and Propagation of Sound.-Vibrations of Rods and Plates.-Vibrations of Fluids. -Musical Sounds. Text-Books-Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson, and Tyadal on Heat. This Course extends over two years.

The Subjects for the Session 1873-74 are Heat and Light.
The Lectures in Mathematical and Experimental Physics will be illustrated by Apparatus.

## 9. GEOLCGY AND NATURAL HISTORY. (LOGAN PROFESSORSHIP OF GEOLOGY.) Professor J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

I. Botany.-(Second Year.)
(1) Histology, Morphology and Physiology of the Plant, or description of its elementary tissues and organs, and investigation of its functions of nutrition and reproduction. (2) Systematic and Descriptive Botany, with special notices of the Flora of Canada and instructions for collecting and determining Plants, and for the use of the Microscope. (3) Geographical Botany.

Text-Book.-Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.

A prize of $\$ 2 \mathrm{l}$ ficiency in their d n the College M session. *
II. Zoology
(1) General Zoc Anatomy and Phyi vision of the Ani Zoology, ineluding illustrated by typi

Text-Book.-I
A prize will be as stated above u be considered as wi
III. Minerale
(1) Mineralogy.graphy, the method reference to those s
(2) Physical Geo Classifieation of $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ olevation and distu
(3) Chronologica ages of formations. sive periods. Geold

Text Books.-D
The Lectures in Maseum. Students Museum of the Nat

First Year:-A Natural Science and Text Book.-Ros

Instruction in Me to suit the convenienc

It is expected th: delivered by Prof. Gol nounced in a speeial :

Students are reeo Mr. Andrew, who wi Session.

A prize of $\$ 20$ will be given for the best collection of Plants, and the greatest proficiency in their determination. The prize collections or duplicates of them to remain n the College Musoum. Candidates must be Students in Botany of the previous session. *
II. Zoology and Comparatife Physhology. (Third Year.)
(1) General Zoology, including the Elements of the Histology, and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Animals, with the Principles of Classification and the division of the Animal Kingdom into Provinces or Sub kingdoms. (2) Descriptive Zoology, including the character of the Classes and Orders of the Animal Kingdom, illustrated by typical examples, and as far as possible by Canadian species.

Text-Book.-Dawson's Hand-book of Zoology, with books of reference.
A prize will be given for the best named collection of Canadian Fossils : conditions as stated above under Botany. * The quality and number of the specimens will be considered as well as the correctness of their determination.
ini. Mineralogy and Geology. (Fourth Year.
(1) Mineralogy.-Chemical and Physical characters of Minerals including Crystallography, the methods of determining species, and Deseriptive Mineralogy ; with special reference to those species most important to Geology, or useful in the Arts.
(2) Physical Geology.-Composition of Rocks and their structure on the small soale. Classifieation of Rocks. Arrangement of Rocks on the large scale; stratification, elevation and disturbances, denudation.
(3) Chronological Geology and Palxontology.-Data for determining the relative ages of formations. Classification according to age. Fauna and Flora of the successsive periods. Geology of British America.

Text Books.-Dana's Manuals of Mineralogy and Geology, with Lyell's Elements.
The Lectures in Natural History will be accompanied with demonstrations in the Museum. Students in Natural History are also entitled to tickets of admission to the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.
*From the Surplus income of the Logan Medal Fund.

## 10. OIIEMISTRY.

Lecturer, B. I. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.
First Year.-A course of Elementary Chemistry preparatory to the course in Natural Science and Practical Seience.

Text Book.-Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

## 11. METEOROLOGY.

Professor, Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D.
Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory, at hours to suit the convenience of tae senior stadents.

## 12. ENGLISH HISTORY.

It is expected that a course of Ten Lectures on Early English History will be delivered by Prof. Goldwin Smith, M.A., beginning in October. Details will be announced in a special advertisement. A special Prize will be given.

## 13. ELOCUTION.

Mr. John Andrew, Instructor.
Students are recommended by the Faculty to avail themselves of the instructions of Mr. Andrew, who will make arrangements for evening classes to meet during the Session.

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## II. HONOUR COURSES.

## 1. CLASSICS.

B. A: HONOURS, BEING THE HONOUR COURSE FOR STUDENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.
Candidates for B. A. Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects ;
I. greke.
I.-Greek Philosophy.

Plato.-Republic, Books I. and II.
Aristotle.-Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. and II.
II.-Greek History.

Herodotus.-Books VIII. and IX.
Thucydides.-Book I.
Xenophon.-Hellenics, Books I. and II.
III.-Greek Poetry.
a. Epic.-Homer.-Odyssey, Books I. II. and III.

Hesiod.-Works and Days.
b. Dramatic.-Aschylus.-Prometheus Vinctus.

Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles.-Antigone.
Euripides.-Hippolytus.
Aristophanes.-The Frogs.
c. Lyric and Bucolic.-Pindar.-Olympic Odes.

Theocritus.-Idyls I. to VI.
IV.-Greek Oratory.

Demosthenes.-De Corona.
Wschines.-Contra Ctesiphontem.
i. Latin.
I.-Roman History.

Livy.-Books XXI., XXII. and XXIII.
Tacitus.-Annals, Books I. and II.
Histories, Book I.
II.-Roman Poetry.
a. Epic.-Virgil.-Eneid, Books I. to IV.
b. Dramatic.-Plautus.-Aulularia.

Terence-Adelphi.
c. Satiric.-Horace.-Satires, Book I.

Juvenal.-Satt. VIII. and X.
Persius.-Satt. V. and VI.
III.-Roman Oratory and Philosophy.

Cicero.-De Imperio Cn. Pompeii. De Officiis.
III. HISTORY of GREECE AND ROME.

Text Books:-

1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III. to VIII.
2. Arnold's History of Rome.
3. Mommsen's History of Rome.
iv. Composition.
4. Composition in Greek and Latin prose.
5. General paper on Grammar, History and Antiquities.

The Examination for B. A. Honours will extend over four days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the afternoon from 2 to 5.
2. LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Third Year.-History of Ar ient Philosophy.
Fourth Year.-History of Nodern Philosophy.
Candidates for B. A. Honours in the department of Philosophy will be examined on the following works, in addition to the subjects treated in the Lectures.

Mill's Logic, Book III.
Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought, Parts. I., II., and III.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
Looke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.
Kant's Metaphysio of Ethics.
Plato's Theætetus (in English).
3. ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY. b. A. HONOUR COURSE.
I. Language.

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.
Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.
Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.
Trench's Study of Words.
Trench's English, Past and Present.
Trenoh's Glossary.

## II. Literature.

Required from the Student a goneral acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature.
Shakespeare's Plays.
Chaucer.-Canterbury Tales; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale; the Flower and the Leaf; the House of Fame.
Spenser-Fairie Queen; Books I., 1I.
Marlowe-Faustus and Jew of Malta.
Milton-Paradise Lost; Comus; Lycidas ; L'Allegro.
Dryden-Absalom and Achitophel; Annus Mirabilis; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Eneid and the Satires of Juvenal.
Pope-Dunciad; Essay on Criticism ; Rape of the Lock; Eloisa and Abelard; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
Bacon-Essays.
Required to be read in connection with this part of the Course :-
Craik's History of English Literature.
Hallam's Literary History of Europe-the parts relating to English Literature. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
Dunlop's History of Fietion.
III.-History.

Required a general aequaintance with the History of England to the year 1714, and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period, of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth to that of George I. The following books are recommended:

Kemble's Saxons in England.

Lappenberb's England under the Anglo-Norman Kings.
Longwan's Life and Times of Edward III.
Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.
Froude's History of England.
Macaulay's History of England.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

## 4. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

## HONOUR COURSE.

Mathematics.-(First Year.) - McDowell's Exercises on Modern Geometry, \&e. Wood's Algebra.-Hind's Plane Trigonometry.

Mathexatics.-(Second Year.)-Todhunter's Theory of Equations.-Hind's Spherical Trigonometry.-Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.-Hall's Cal-culus.-Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. ©al. ; Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. of Integ. Cal.

Mathematical Physics.-(Third Year.) - Todhunter's Statics, (omitting Chapter 13.)-Tait \& Steele, Dynamics of a particle.-Besant's Hydrostatics, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5.Walton's Mechanical and Hydrostatical Problems.-Parkinson's Optics. Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy (selected course.)
B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Pure Matheantics.-Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.-Todhunter's Theory of Equations.-Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.--Boole's Differential Equations (selected course.) - Gregory's Examples of the Calculus (omitting the last two Chapters). Salmon's Conic Sections,-Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions (selected course.)

Mechanics.-Todhunter's Statics.-Tait \& Steele, Dynamies of a Particle.-Routh's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.-Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.-Walton's Meohanical Examples.-Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics.

Astronomy.-Main's Astronomy.-Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy (Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbatious).-Godfray's Lunar Theory.

Newton's Principia, Lib. I., Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 11.
Light.--Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.
Hrat,
Electricity,
Magnetism, $\}$ As in ordinary course.
Acous*ics,
The examination for $B$. A. Honours will continue four days.
Tae examinations for honours in the other years will continue two days.
Engineering students may be cendidates for honours.

## 5. NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

## B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the Examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physios; and should know the elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the Professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be ablo to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures will include.-

1. An advanced course in General Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Geology and Lyell's Student's Elements.
lern Geometry, \&c.
ons.-Hind's Spher-apters.-Hall's Cal, of Integ. Cal. (omitting Chapter , Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5.tics. Main's Prac-
retry.-Todhunter's Boole's Differential (omitting the last Three Dimensions

Particle.-Routh's 'namics.-W alton's
nes of Astronomy nar Theory.
odays.
aminations in Eled should know the e required only to
cy as to be ablo to tudy.
n connection with Il's Student's Ele-
2. Methods of observation and of condueting Geologioal Surveys. Applieation $o^{\text {e }}$ the science to Mining, Engineering and Agrioulture.
3. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read Logan's Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dawson's Acadian Geology.
4. Practical Palæontology and determination of species ; with books of reference from the College Library, and specimens from the Museum. Text-book. Nicholson's Manual of Palæontology.
5. Excarsions for Field Work will be undertaken when practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student is required to pass an examination in any one of the following subjects :-

1. The systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book " and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.
2. Huxley's Elements of Comparative Anatomy and Dawson's Handbook of Zoo$\operatorname{logy}$, and specimens illustrative of the latter.
3. Dana's Minoralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.




Geology and Palxo English Language.-Meteorology.-Char German.-C. F. MA Mathematics and $N$ French.-P. J. DAR Civil Engineering a Practical Chemistry Assaying and Minin

The courses plete preliminary for such student the Professions of in Assaying, Pral Art.

Three distin over three, or ur adapted to the pr
(1) Civil an
(2) Assayin
(3) Practios

The Degrees of this Departme hereinafter statec Applied Science,' course of study $p$. gineering" on th Applied Science' Courses (2 and 3)
§ I.
Candidates fo on the 15th Septe period of the Sessi places in the classe

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## IN the faculty of arts.

Geology and Palæontology.-J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor. English Language.-Ven. Archdeacon Lrach, LL.D., Professor. Meteorology.-Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., Professor. German.-C. F. Markgraf, M.A., Professor.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.-Alexander Jounson, LL.D., Professor. French.-P. J. Darey, M.A., Professor.
Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics.-G. F. Abmstrong, M.A., C.E., F.G.S., Prof. Practical Chemistry.-Gilbert P. Girdwood, M.D., Professor.
Assaying and Mining.-Bernard I. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Lecturer.
The courses of study in this Department are designed to afford a complete preliminary training of a Technical as well as a Theoretical nature, for such students as are preparing to enter any of the various branches of the Professions of Engineering and Surveying, or are destined to be engaged in Assaying, Practical Chemistry, and the higher forms of Manufacturing Art.

Three distinct courses of study are provided, each of which extends over three, or under certain conditions ( $\S \mathrm{I})$ two years, and is specially adapted to the prospective pursuits of the student.
(1) Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
(2) Assaying and Mining.
(3) Practical Chemistry.

The Degrees conferred by the University upon such Undergraduates of this Department as shall fulfil the conditions and pass the examinations hereinafter stated (§IV.) will be, in the first instance, "Bachelor of Applied Science," mention being made in the Diploma of the particular course of study pursued ; and subsequently the degree of "Master of Engineering" on those who have pursued Course 1st, and of "Master of Applied Science" on those who have pursued either of the remaining Courses (2 and 3).

## § I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation must present themselves for examination on the 15th September, 1873. They may, however, be admitted at a later period of the Session upon special application, and if prepared to take their places in the classes in progress.

For Entrange into the Junior Year, the subjects for Examination will be:
Mathematios.-Arithmetio; Algobra, to Simple Equations inolusive; Enelid's Elements, Books I., II., III. English.-Writing from Dictation.

Candidates may enter in the Second or Middle year, and so reduce the course neoessary for the degree in Applied Science, from three to two years, if competent to pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects, or if they have passed in Class 1st or 2nd in the said subjects in the Intermediate Examinations of the University. In addition to this, those who intend to pursue Course 1st, must satisfy the Professor of Engineering that they possess a reasonable knowledge of the elements of Surveying and Le. velling and of Linear Drawing, as in Cassels' Text Book of Surveying and Davidson's Linear Drawing.
Mathematics,-
Euclid.-Books T, II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propo sitions 27, 28, 29, of Book VI.)
Algebra.-To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.)
Trigonometry.-Galbraith and Haughton's Trigonometry, Chap. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.
Arithmetic.-Ordinary rules.--Proportion, Intorest, Discount, \&e., Vulgar and Docimal Fractions, Square Root.
English.-Writing from dictation.
Chemintry.-Inorganic as in Roscoe's Elements, (or the Student must take this subject in the Middlo Year.)
Candidates must be prepared to pass in one or the other of the above Examinations at the beginning of the session. Students who have passed in Class 1st or 2nd in the above subjects, in the Intermediate Examination of the University, may bo admitted without further examination in such subjects.
Occasional Students may be admitted to the Technical Classes upon payment of special fees, (§VIII.)

## § II. EXHIBITION AND PRIZEs.

## I. the soott exhibition.

Founded by the Caledonian Society of Montreal in commemoration of the centeaary of Sir Walter Scott.

This Exhibition is open to Students who rave passed the examinations of the middle year. The subjects of Examination are the following:
Mathematics-Difierential Calculus (Hall), Chape. 1 to 8 inclusive; Chaps. 12 and 14; Integral Calculus (Hall), Chaps. 1 to 6 inclusive. Analy tic Geometry, (Salmon's Conic Sections) ; Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry ; Salmon's Modern Higher Algebra, (first six chapters) ; Todhunter's Theory of Equations ; all the pure Mathematics of ordinary course in Arts, with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra, [Part. 1.]

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Engineering and Surveying.-The course of the iwo preceding years, with a Report on some Engineering work.
English.-English Grammar-Bain's. English Composition.
History of England-Smith's Student's Hume ; Hallam's Middle Ages Chaps. VIII., IX.
English Literature.-Collier; Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
Zoology.-Dawson's Hand-Book, Invertebrates and more especially fossil animals.
The next examination will be held on September 15th, 1873, and following days.
2. an exemption from general and special sessional fees.

This exemption carries with it the duty of assisting the Professor in the field, in such operations in Surveying, Levelling and Setting.out as shall be undertaken by the Engineering Classes.

Candidates must be of at least the second year's standing, and have passed an examination in the subjects of the Sessional Examinations of the first year with credit. The Professor will then select from among such candidates by means of a viva voca and written examination, the one who shall display the most intimate acquaintance with the practical oporations of Surveying and Levellidg: The election to this Exemption will be for one year only; but a previous holding will not disqualify for re-election. The next election will be made in November, 1873.
3. Prizes will be awarded after each Sessional Examination to such Matriculated Students as have passed the Examinations in all the subjects of one of the regular courses of study, and have taken the first rank in the Examinations in one of the subjects.

## § III. COURSES OF STUDY.

The following are the courses of study arranged for the approaching Session, 1873.4:

## 1. COURSE OF CIVil ENGINEERING AND SURVEYiNg.

Junior Year:-Ordinary Mathematics of the first year in Arts, (with Honour Mathematics as far as practicable) ; Chemistry ; English Language and Literature ; French or German ; Linear Drawing ; Surveying and Mensuration, with use of Instruments.
Middle Year.-Ordinary Mathematios and Mathematical Physics of the Second and Third Years in Arts (with Honour Mathematics of the Second Year as far as practicable) ; Experimental Physies; Zoology ; French or German ; Drawing-Orthographio and Isometrical Projection; Levelling; Art of Construction.
Senior Yerv.-Mathomatical Physios (Honour Course of Third year in Arts, optional.) Experimental Physics; Geology and Mineralogy ; French or German ; Applied Mechanios and Principles of Mechanism; Drawing-Constructive and Mechanical ; Construction; Designing and Estimates.

## 32

## 2. COURSE OF MINING BNGINEERING AND ASSAYING.

Junior Year.-Same as Junior Year of Civil Engineering Course.
Middle Year.-Ordinary Mathematics and Mathematical Physics of 2d and 3d years in Arts; Experimental Physics ; Zoology; Geology and Mineralogy ; French or German ; Drawing-Orthographic and Isometric Projection; Levelling; Construotion (in part); Use of Blowpipe ; Assaying.
Senior Year.-Geology (Honour Course); French or German ; Experimental Physies; Drawing of Geological Maps and Sections, and plans of Mines; Mining and Mineral Surveying; Metallurgy ; Applied Mechanics and Principles of Mechanism.

## 3. COURSE OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

Junior Year.--Same as above (with Botany.)
Middle Year.--Ordinary Mathematics of Second Year in Arts; Experimental Physies; Botany, (unless taken in the Junior Year); Zoology ; French or German ; Practical Chemistry.
Senior Year.--Mathematical Physics ; Experimental Physics ; Geology and Mineralogy ; French or German; Metallurgy ; Assaying, OBSERYATORY,
Undergraduates taking any of the above courses may receive instruction in Meteorological and Magnetical observations from Dr. Smallwood, in the College Observatory.

§ IV. EXAMINATIONS. college examinations.

There will be a Sessional examination at the end of each year, and also a Christmas examination, in the same manner as provided for Undergraduates in Arts.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF bachelor of applied science.

Candidates must pass the Sessional Examinations of the Junior and Middle year, or, if admitted in the $\mathrm{Mi}^{2}$ dle year, of that year only. They must also pass a Final Examination at the end of the Third Year, in all the subjects of that year, in addition to a special examination in Mathematics, in case of those who graduate in the course of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Graduates in Civil Engineering of this University may obtain this Degree and a Diploma in exchange for that which they at present hold, upon application to the Corporation through the Registrar, and upon payment of a fee of $\$ 3$.

## II. For the degree of master of engineering.

Candidates must be Bachelors in Applied Science of at least three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory certificates of having been engaged during that time upon bonâ fide work in either the Civil or Mechanical Branch of Engineering.

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They must pass with credit an examination which will extend over the general Theory and Practice of Engineering, in which papers will be set having special reference to that particular branch upon which they have during the three preceeding years, been engaged.

The examination will be held once in each year in the second week of the month of December, and will be partly written and partly viva voce.

Notice of the intention of a Candidate to offer himself at any examination for this degree must be sent in, together with the necessary Certificates and Fees, not less than two calendar months before such Examination is to be held.
III. FOR the degree of master of applied science.

Candidates must be Bachelors of Applied Science of at least three year's standing, must present certificates of having been employed during that time under competent guidance in some branch of Scientific Work, and must pass with credit an examination in the Theory and Practice of those Branches of Scientific Work in which they may have been engaged. The other conditions as under the last heading.

## IV. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A. With that of bachelor of APPLIED SCIENCE.

Undergraduates in Arts who have passed the Intermediate examination may (if qualified under $\S 1$,) take the Middle and Senior years of either of the courses in Practical Science along with the Third and Fourth year in Arts, and may in the third and fourth year omit Mental and Moral Philosophy and may substitute French and German for Latin and Greek. Spanish may be taken instead of French or German.

In addition to the subjects of the Science course, they will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects; viz: Mathematics, Natural Science, Experimental Physics and Modern Languages.

Students in Arts desirous of availing themselves of these privileges are required to take a preliminary course of Linear Drawing in the second year.

Students proceeding to the double degree, will enjoy all privileges with reference to Scholarships, Exbibitions, Prizes and Honours, in the same manner as Students in Arts.

Such Students may by permission of the Faculty be candidates for B. A. Honours, and may be allowed to take the Examination for B. A. in their fourth year in Arts, and to take the Examination for the degree in Practical Science in the following year; or they may graduate in the Science course alone in the fourth year, and graduate in Arts in the following year. In the latter case they shall not compete, for medals with the regular Students of the year.

Undergraduates in Arts of the third or fourth years, or Graduates of any University entering the Department of Practical Science, may at the discretion of the Professors be exempted from such lectures in that Department as they may have previously attended as Students in Arts, but must pass all of the examinations.

## § VI. attendance and conduct.

The regulations under this head are in all respects similar to those in force for Undergraduates in Arts.

## § VII. LibRaRy and MuSEUM.

Students ia this Department will have the same privileges with reference to the Library and Museum, with Undergraduates in Arts.

## § VIII. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

In the Course of Engineering.--Classes in Arts, $\$ 20$; Classes in Engineering, Surveying and Drawing, $\$ 25$; Library, $\$ 2$. In all $\$ 47$ for each Session.
In the Course of Mining Engineering.--Classes in Arts, $\$ 20$; Professional Classes, Junior Year, $\$ 25$; Middle and Senior Years, $\$ 35$; Library, $\$ 2$. In all $\$ 47$ to $\$ 57$ for each Session.
In the Course of Practical Chemistry.--Classes in Arts, S20; Professional Classes, \$25; Library, \$2. In all $\$ 47$ for each Session.
Matriculation Fee.--(In the first year only,) \$4.
Fee for Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.--\$10.
Fee for Master of Engineering or Master of Applied Science.-- $\$ 50$.
Occasional Students may be admitted to the Lectures in Civil Engineering or Assaying; but will be required to pay an extra fee of $\$ 20$, in addition to the fee of $\$ 25$ in Engineering, and $\$ 5$ for entrance and use of the Library.

Laboratory Students are required to purchase their own chemicals, \&c. The larger articles of apparatus will be supplied by the Laboratory, the Students paying $\$ 6$ per Session for their use, and being responsible for breakage,

Students are permitted to board in the city; or in the College ander the inmediate superintendence of the Rev. Prof. Cornish.

## § IX. COURSES OF LECTURES.

[For the Lectures in Mathematios, Physics, Natural Science, Modern Languages, de., see under Faculty of Arts, ante.]

## 1. Civil and Mechanical Engineerina. <br> Professor--G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E., F.G.S.

## I. Surveying and Levelling.

The object aimed at in this course is to afford the Student such instruction as will cause him to be of immediate service upon entering the office of the Engineer or the Sarveyor, and the Lectures embrace the general principles of this important branch of Engineering, discussed under the heads of Chain and Trigonometrical Surveying, as applied to ordinary as well as special operations in the Field.

The construction, adjustment, and use of the various angular and levelling instruments is fully desoribed and illustrated.

Concurrently with the Lectures, a cotirse of Field-work, under the superintendence of the Professor, is pursued by the class, during which actual surveys are made and levels taken, to be afterwards plotted, and the methods of the setting out of curves is practically demonstrated.

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## II. Geometrical Drawing.

Junior Year.--The course of instruction comprises, (1) the Elementary parts of the Geometrical construction of plane figures and the principles of the Ellipse, Cycloids, Involutes and such other curves as occur in the Mechanical Arts; -in Geering, Arches and the like :--(2) Similar constructions in Solid Geometry, or the projections in tlan and elevation of various objects, and their development.
Middle Year..-(1) The interpenetration of solids, and the delineation of objects in Isometrical Projection :--(2) Perspective Projection, based upon its geemetrical principles, as far as the elements of angular perspective.
Senior Year.--The more advanced parts of Perspective Projection and Descriptive Geometry.

## III. Construction.

The subjects of the Lectures may be summed up as follows:-The strength and fitness of materials: the Engineering of Earth-work, Masonry, Carpentry, Structures in Iron, Common-Roads, Railways, Bridges and Viaducts, Tunnels, Canals, Works of Drainage, Irrigation and Water Supply, Lighthouses, River, Harbour and Sea Works.

## IV. Practical Mechanics.

In this course of study the analytical principles of Statics 'and Dynamics are applied to the determination of the conditions of the equilibrium and stability of structures in general, and to the investigation of the motion of rigid bodies; particular attention being paid to, the estimation of stress in roofs and bridges, the resistance of dams and retaining walls, and to the theory of work and the motion of machines.

## V. Principles of Mechanism.

The Lectures in this subject are designed to afford the Student an insight, (1) into the principles of the various elementary contrivances employed by mechanicians to communicate and convert motion of one kind into another, apart from the consideration of force ; and (2) into the mode of combining such simple forms in the construction of different machines, as exemplified in the Steam Engine, Lathe, Drill, Planing Machine, de.

The Lectures are illustrated by means of a collection of working models.

## VI. Designing and Estimates.

The instruction given under this head is intended to enable the Student to appli practically such knowledge as has been obtained from the different Courses of Leetares; and consists in the design, specification, and estimating for such works as are usually undertaken by the Engineer.

Each Student works independently, under the personal supervision of the Professor, and makes such drawings and calculations as would be needed were the structure designed to be actually carried out.

## 2. Assaying, Mining and Metaleurgy. <br> Leeturer.-B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.

I. Use of the Blowpipe and Assaying.-(Middle Year.)

Wse of the Blowpipe.-The object of this Course is to enable Students, by means of the blowpipe and a few simple reagents, to detect the nature of various minerals or ores. On account of the small amount of apparatus required, and the rapidity with which accurate results may be arrived at, a knowledge of this subject will be found most useful to those engaged in geological or other field-work.

Aseaying.-The Course in Assaying includes lectures and practical work. Assays are made, by various methods, of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and other ores. Examinations are also made of coal, peat, olay, \&o.

## II. Mining and Metallurgy.-(Senior Year.)

Mining.-Among the more important subjects taken up in this Course, the following may be mentioned :-Blasting and the nature and use of different Explosives; Quarrying; Hydraulic Mining and Sluicing; Boring and Boring Machinery ; Sinking, Timbering and Tubbing of Shafts; Driving and Timbering of Levels; Underground Conveyance and Hoisting; Drainage and Pumping ; Lighting and Ventilation of Mines; Special methods of Exploitation employed in the working of metalliferous deposits or of Coal seams; Dressing of Ores by means of hammers, stamps, rollers, riddles, buddles, \&c.
Metallurgy.-A short Course of lectures, illustrated by a series of Ores and Metallurgical Products. The general properties of the metals and the nature of fuels, fire-clays, \&c., are first discussed ; and afterwards, the more important metals and the methods of obtaining them from their ores, by wet or dry processes, taken up in detail.

## 3. Practical Chemistry.

Professor.-Gilbert P. Girdwood, M.D.
This Course will be conducted in the large and commodious Laboratory recently eonstructed for the Medical Faculty. It will include a general Course of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, adopted to the previous training of the Student; leading in the latter part of the Course to special studies adapted to his future pursuits.

## § X. LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.

COURSE OF CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

## 1.-Text-books, required for the Classes.

First Year, Surveying and Levelling.-Castle's "Elementary Text-Book," and Baker's "Rudimentary Treatise on Land and Engineering Surveying." Drawing.—Davidson's " Linear Drawing," (Cassel's Technical Manuals.)
Second Year, Construction.-Rankine's "Civil Engineering,"-Davidsen's "Elements of Building Construction."
Drawing.—Davidson's " Orthographic and Isometrical Projection."
Third Year, Applied Mechanics. - Twisden's "Practical Mechanics." - Goodevo's "Elements of Mechanism."
Drawing.-Davidson's "Practical Perspective" and "Drawing for Maohinists."
2.-Books of Reference, recommended for reference, but not necessary for the Classes.
Railway Construction.- $\dagger$ Haskoll's "Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide,"-Dempsey's "Practical Railway Engineer."
Hydraulics.-Stevenson's "Harbours," Rennie's Harbours, Stevenson's "Skerryvore Lighthouse," Humber "On the water supply of Cities and Towns,"Hughes' " Water supply of Cities and Towns," Burnell's "Hydraulic engineering," Moncrief "On irrigation," Neville's " Hydraulic Tables," $\dagger$ Haskoll's "Engineering Fieldwork."

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Girder Bridges and Roofs.-*Latham's "Girder Bridges,"-Unwin's " Iron Bridges and Roofs,"-Shield's "Strains on Iron Work Structures," Maynard's " Bridges and Roofs,-Campin's Roofs,"-†Humber's "Practical Treatise on cast and wrought Iron Bridges."
Stre:gth of Materials.-Barlow's "Treatise on the strength of Materials," (Humber$\dagger$ Tredgold and Hodgkinson " On the strength of cast Iron."
Specifications and Estimates.- $\dagger$ Donaldson's "Handbook of Specifications,"-Haskoll's "Civil Engineers Estimate and Price Book,"-Graham's "Manual on Earthwork," Bidder's "Tables on Earthwork."
Surveying and Levelling.- $\dagger$ Butler Williams' "Practical Geodsey,"-*Castle's "Engineering Fieldwork,"- $\dagger$ Gillespie's "Land Surveying,"- $\dagger$ Simm's " Principles and Practice of Levelling,"- $\dagger$ Bruff's " Engineering Fieldwork."
Mechanical Engineering.-Campin's "Treatise on Mechanical Engineering,"-Rankine's " Prime Movers,"-Fairburn " On Boilers,"- $\dagger$ Willis', "Principles of Me-chanism,"-Grantham's " Iron-Ship Building,"-†Fairburn's " Iron-Ship Building."
General.-" $\dagger$ Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain."Weale's "Series of Rudimentary Treatises" (Classes of Engineering and Archi-tecture,)-*Humber's "Series of Modern Engineering,"- $\dagger$ Moseley's " Mechanical Principles of Engineering,"- $\dagger$ "Spon's Dictionary of Engineering,"- $\dagger$ Smeaton's "Reports,"- $\dagger$ Simm's "Tunnelling,"-Buck's "Oblique Bridges,"$\dagger$ Tredgold's "Carpentry,"-Nicholson's "Carpenters' Guide," Reid's " Portland Cement,"-Molesworth's "Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ,"-†Sopwith's "Isometrical Projection."
*Expensive or out of Print.
$\dagger$ In the College Library.
course of mining e tgineering and assaying.
Books of Reference in Assaying.
Kerl's Metallurgishehe Probirkunst. Mitchell's Manual.
Text-Book in Metallurgy. - Metals : their properties and treatment. By Charles Lowdon Bloxam.
Books of reference on Metallurgy.-Crookes and Röhrig's Metallurgy, Percy's Metallurgy of Lead. Bauerman's Metallurgy of Iron.
Books of reference, on Mining and Ore Dressing.
(1) Concentration and Chlorination.-Kustel.
(2) Rittinger's Aufbereitung.
(3) Traité du Gisement et de la Recherche des Mineraux Utiles.-Burat.
(4) Ponson's Traité de la Houille.
(5) Coal and Coal Mining.-Warrington Smyth.

Text-Book on Blowpipe Analysis.-Elderhorst's Blowpipe Analysis.
 Students in Practical Chemistry will take that subject at 2 P．M．in the middle year，and Assaying at 2 P．M．in the senior year，and will take the Lecturesin
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other halls, is 12 feet wide. On its left is a waiting-room, 30 feet by 32 feet 6 inches, furnished with chairs and tables. It is intended for resort during the intervals between lectures, where you may fill up your notes or otherwise profitably occupy yourselves. A strip is partitioned off and fitted to serve as a cloak room. On the right are the apartments of the care taker, and on this floor are also spare rooms, closets, furnace and fuel cellar. The apartments having floors are based with concrete."
"On the south side is the main entrance, facing Sherbrooke street. Having ascended the flight of stairs in front and crossed the lobby, you first meet two apartments, one on either side, $* * * * * *$ for a Library and Museum respectively. Behind these are the Chemical classrooms, with the Professor's room ; the former 30 feet by 46 feet, seated to hold 190 comfortably ; and the Laboratory, 32 feet 6 inches by 32 feet, for the Practical Chemistry class. It is provided with furnace, balance room, and all other necessary requirements. This floor, 'the ground floor,' is also approached by a short stair running up from below."
"On 'the first floor,' or one above the last, is the General Class-room, on the right hand side of the landing. It is 33 feet wide by 43 feet 2 inches deep. It has 11 tiers of seats, arranged as in the other class-rooms, in trilateral shape, with desks and backs, regularly graded, and able to contain 208 persons. Into it two doors open, the uppermost one being exclusively for the convenience of students. Close by are two side rooms, one for the use of Professors, the other for the Materia Medica Cabinet. On the opposite side is another class-room, the Anatomical, 32 feet 10 inches by 43 feet, and seated for 180 . It is supplied with seven tiers of seats, and is well lighted with front and side windows and glazed sky-light. Behind is the Dissecting Room, 56 feet 10 inches long, and 30 feet 2 inches broad, provided with sink, lift, as well as all other essential appointments, and having its floor covered with lead. At its end are two small rooms, one for the Professor, and the other, which opens into it, for the Demonstrator."
"The building will be warmed by hot water in circulation through coils and pipes of iron. Fittings are placed wherever gas may be needed. Means have been devised to ensure sufficient ventilation, and the acoustic adaptation of the Lecture rooms has also been regarded. In short, the whole is so designed that, when completed, the equal will not be found in any other medical school in the Dominion."

The class tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy, and the College of Physiciains and Surgeons of Ontario.

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To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, as it agrees with the general nature and character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty : -

Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some time previously to matriculation, is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

The student is advised to pass the Matriculation Examination in March, so that his four years of pupilage may expire at the close of a winter session. A certificate of having passed such examination before the examiners appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

While the University regulations permit a student to graduate after three years' attendance upon lectures, provided he furnish proof that he has studied one year in addition with a private practitioner, yet he is recommended to devote four sessions to systematic instruction, as less time is scarcely sufficient for acquiring a fair knowledge of the many subjects which compose the curriculum.

Attention is recommended to be given during the First Session to the primary branches only; during the Second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the primary as are required; while during the remaining period the curiculum is to be completed.

As daily bed side instruction is essential to the student of medicine, the undergraduate is earnestly advised to spend at least the last two summers in availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the large hos-pitals-general and lying in-of our city, in which, moreover, dresserships should be obtained.

Enregistration is necessary every Session; it is required upon entrance, or as soon afterwards as possible, and always before any classtickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually on the fifteenth of November.

Class-tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out during the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

A Medical Session or annus medicus, consists of enregistration and attendance upon at least two six months' courses or one six months' and two three months' courses.

## COURSES OF LECTURES.

1. Anatomy.-[Prof Scott.] The importance of Anatomy, both descriptive and in its relations to Medicine and Surgery, is duly considered by the Professor, who employs chiefly the fresh subjeat in the illustration of the lectures, aided, however, by dried preparations, wax models, plaster casts of dissections, plates, \&c., the full size of life.

The Dissecting Room, which is open from $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .-$-is large, well ventilated and supplied with every convenience, such as gas, water, \&c., \&c. It is under the direct supervision of the Professor of Anatomy aided by the Demonstrator. The Demonstrator is constantly in attend. ance during certain hours every day, to direct and instruct students in Practical Anatomy, and the Professor also daily visits the Room to superintend and examine Students engaged in dizsection. Abundance of fresh material for dissection will be provided.
2. Chemistry.-[Prof. Craik]-Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated: and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relations to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump--Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope-Polariscope-extensive series of Crystal Models-Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, Steam engine, \&c., \&c.
3. Materia Medica.-[Prof. Wright]-This course is illustrated from a cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants [Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill]; by dried specimens ; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, \&ce., \&c ; Analytical experiments with the ordinary reagents are also shown; and diagrams with other illustrations are used
4. Institutes of Medicine.-[Prof. Drake]-This course comprises Histology, Physiology, General Pathology and Therapeutics. The lectures are illustrated by apparatus, diagrams, plates, and Microscopic preparations of the various tissues, and by Pathological specimens from the Museum.
5. Prac of plates conta Alibert, Willa and models of
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5. Practice of Medicine. - [Prof. Howard.]-The extensive serie of plates contained in the Library, (Lebert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willan, Bateman, \&c.,) will be employed; also Morbid preparations and models of diseased parts.
6. Surgery.-[Prof. Campbell.]-Divided into Principles and Pracs tice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.
7. Midwifery.-[Prof. McCallum.]-Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of drawings on a large scale, by humid preparations; by models in wax; by the use of the artificial Pelvis, and by cases in the wards of the Lying-in Hospital.
8. Medical Jurisprudence.-[Prof. Fenwick']-Includes Toxico$\log y$. The modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortemappearances illustrated by plates. Insanity, Public Hygiene and Medical Police also form part of the course.
9. Clinical Surgery.-[Prof. Fenwick.]-The lectures in this course are in illustration of Surgical cases under observation in the Wards of the General Hospital. Bed-side instruction is followed up daily and all operations are performed in the presence of the class. The lectures are illustrated by cases under surgical treatment, by plates, surgical apparatus, morbid specimens, models and the use of the microscope.
10. Clinical Medicine.-[Prof. Ross.]-Taught by lectures and at the bed-side-Physical Diagnosis is taught practically, and each pupil required to take part in it. Examination of the urine, chemical and microscopical, explained and illustrated.
11. Botany and Zoology.-[Prof. Dawson.]-The course in Botany is illustrated by specimens, diagrams, models, and the microscope, and special instruction will be given in microscopical examination of tissues. Students have access without any additional fee to the lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts, and to the Natural History Museum of the University and the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to Students in Botany of the class of the previous Session, for the best Named Collections illustrative of the Flora of Canada. The collections, or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum.
12. Practical Chemistry.-[Prof. Girdwood.]-Thorough instruction is given in the different departments of Practical Chemistry in the splendid new Laboratory of the Faculty under the personal supervision of the Professor ; and the course includes blowpipe manipulations, qualitative and quantitive analysis, toxicological investigation, \&c., \&c.

Suamer Course of Practical Chemistry.-For the convenience of those students who pass the summer months in the city, a summer course of Practical Chemistry has been arranged, consisting of the same number of lectures and demonstrations, and being in every way equivalent to the usual winter course.

## SUMMER COURSE OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

In order that Medical Students may avail themselves of the unusual opportunities for the practical study of disease afforded by the Hospitals of this city, the special course of Clinical instruction during the Summer months will be continued, and all Hospital Students will be permitted to attend it without charge. In addition to the above, daily bed-side instruction will be given during the months of July, August and September in the wards of the General Hospital by the attending Physicians, Professors Wright and McCallum.

The above course of Clinieal instruction does not form a necessary part of the curriculum, but has been established to allow the student facilities for acquiring practical knowledge of disease, when his time is not otherwise oc cupied in attendance upon lectures.

## COURSE OF LECTURES UPON HYGIENE.

A course of twelve lectares upon Hygiene and Public Health will be delivered this summer by T. G. Roddick, M. D. They will commence during the first week in July, and as it is hoped that they may prove of much value to Medical Students- All who may have the opportunity of attending are recommended to do so.

## LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, including the most useful books of reference, as well as the most elementary; the works of the older authors as well as the most recent. It is open to Students without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly Pathological; also wax and papier-mache models.

## HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital affords ample means for the instruction of Students in Clinical Medicine and Surgery. The daily number of beds occupied by patients averages from 130 to 140, and during epidemic visitations has reached a much higher number. In addition to the Hos-
pital proper, wi detached Hospi The Governors: Reid Wing of opportunity of b humanity, and $\sqrt{n}$ cence, maturity

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pital proper, which is devoted to Medical and Surgical cases, there is a detached Hospital in which the several forms of Fever may be studied. The Governors are about erecting an hospital for children contiguous to the Reid Wing of the present building, so that the students will have an opportunity of becoming familiar with nearly all the diseases of suffering humanity, and with the peculiarities imparted to them by infancy, adolescence, maturity and declining age.

The large number of out-door patients that are treated in the Hospital, averaging from sisty to seventy daily-supply illustrations of most of the diseases of infants and children, of very many of the eye and skin, and of those chronic and ill-defined ailments, which, as they do not require admission to the wards of an hospital, would not otherwise come under the observation of the student, although, on account of their variety and frequency of great importance to the Physician.

The shipping contributes a great many examples of accidents and surgical cases.

The fee for six months' ticket is Eight Dollars; for perpetual Twenty Dollars.

The Operating Room [used also for a lecture room] is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the students in obtaining a good view of the operations.

An abstract of the Hospital report for last year is appended to this circular.

The University Lying-in Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of hislectures, are furnished with cases in rotation; and they are advised to attend this Institution as much as possible during the Summer, when as there are as many patients and not so many pupils as in winter, a larger proportion of cases falls to the share of each. Moreover, in this way more attention can be given to their duties during the winter. The fee for a six months' ticket is Five Dollars.

By the kindness of the authorities of the Grand Trunk and other Railways, arrangements have been made by which certified students of this University will be granted return tickets from Montreal to any part of their lines at greatly reduced rates; the said tickets to hold good from the close of one session to the begioning of the next Return tickets will also be granted for the Christmas vacation.

## PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 154, of whom there were from Ontario 85, from Quebec 53, Nova Scotia 3, New Brunswick 2, Prince Edward Island 1, United States 10.
The number of Students who passed their Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was 35, alphabetically arranged as follows:


The number of Students who passed their Final Examination for the Degree of M.D., C.M., was 35, alphabetically arranged as follows:

| Name. | Residence. | Subject of Thesis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alguiry, Duncan | g, Ont... | scultation. |
| Bell, Robert W...............Carleton Place Ont................Post-partum Hæmorr |  |  |

154, of whom there New Brunswick 2, xamination, which 3 of Medicine, and lows:

Quebec.
J.s.


Three of the above named gentlemen, Messrs. Alguire, Ewing, and Jackson, have not yet completed their twenty-first year, and could not, on that account receive their Diplomas at the late Convocation. They have, however, passed all the examinations, and fulfilled all the other requircments, and only await their majority to receive the Degree.

## EXAMINATIONS IN BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

## BOTANY.

Class I.-J. B. Benson, (Prize) ; W. Smith, J. S. Gray, W. Crothers, P. R. Young, J. R. Nason, J. Livingstone, R. N. Powell, G. McRae. Class II.-C. M. Laney, A. McCormick, S. R. Falls, H. J. Metcalfe, L. Secord, J. M. Nelles, J. Dowling, A. J. Lindsay, F. S. Snider. Class III.-F. Brossard; C, N. Stevenson, C. Stroud, G. Colquhoun, H. L. Gilbert, H. Hunt, W. D Ross, G. E. Bomberry, R. Levi, G. J. Robinson, M. Hanover, J. H. Alcorn, A. D. MacMillan.

ZOOLOGY
Class I.-E. Quinones, (Prize). Class II.-N. S. Brown, H. Siever.
PRIZES.
The Medical Faculty Prizes are three in number,
1st. The Holnes Gold Medal. (founded by the Faculty in honour of their late Dean) awarded to the graduate who receives the highest aggregate number of marks for all the examinations, including Primary, Final, and Thesis.

2nd. A Prize in Books, for the best examination-written and oral in the Final Branches. The Gold Medallist is not permitted to compete for this prize.

3rd. A Prize in Books, for the best examination - written and oralin the Primary branches.

The Holmes Medal was awarded to Thomas Kelly, Durham, Ontario.
The Prize for the Final Examination was awarded to Duncan 0 . Alguire, Lunenburg, Ontario.

The Prize for the Primary Examination was awarded to John D. Cline, B. A., Cornwall, Ontario.

The following gentlemen, arranged in the order of merit, deserve honourable mention :

In the Final Examination: Messrs. Shepherd, Carmichael, Jones and Bell.

In the Primary Examination: Messrs. Woolway, Mines, Sinclair, Ritchie, Cameron, Phelan, Molson, Henderson and Hume.

PROFESSOR'S PRIZES.
Botany.-T. B. Benson. Zoology.-E. Quinones.
Practical Chemistry.William L. Ward.
Practical Anatomy.-Senior Class-H. C: Fuller
" -Junior " -J: Livingston.

## extracts from the regulations.

§ 1. Courses of Lectures, Fees, \&c.
1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five Lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medial Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.
3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.
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4th. A rool of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of attendance attached, shall be relected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

6 th. The Fee for each class shall be $\$ 12$, with the following exceptions; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $\$ 10$; for those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, $\$ 6$ each ; for Botany and Zoology, $\$ 5$; Practical Anatomy \$5. The class-fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.
8th. The courses of all the Classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery, of three months' duration; Medical Jurisprudence of three months, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given; or of six months, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.
9 th. The courses shall commence on the first week of October, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of March.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held the first Saturday in October and the last Saturday in March of each year. Applications may be made to the Registrar of the Faculty till the evening of the previous day. The requirements of the standard for matriculation are :-"Compulsory-English Language, including grammar and composition ; "Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple "equations; Geometry, first two books of Euelid; Latin translation and grammar " and one of the following optional subjects:-Greek, French, German, Natural Phi"losophy, including mechanics, hydrostaties, and pneumatics.
Graduates in Arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the Matriculation Examination, and a certificate of having passed this examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

## \& 2. Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medisal Degree.

1. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Enregistration for which each Student shall pay a fee of $\$ 2$; excepting in the Clinical Classes, in which enregistration for students of other Schools shall not be compulsory.
2. The said Register shall be closed on the 15th day of November, in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous enregistration.
3. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either :-1st, have attended Lectures for a period of at least four sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University ; or 2ndly, have studied Medicine during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Me dicine, approved of by this University.
4. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz :-
 Botany and Zoology. Practical Chemistry.

Of which two Courses will be required each of three months' du-

Of which one Course will be re. tion.

Provided, however that Testimonials equivalent to, though not preeisely the same as those above stated may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital approved of by this University.
6th. He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of the University or other Lying-in Hospital approved of by this University, and of having attended at least six cases of accouchement.

7th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full course of all the branches included in its curriculum.
8th. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

9th. Every Candidate for the Degree must on or before the Fifteenth of February present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination, and also a Thesis or Inaugural Dissertation; written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science, in the Latin, English or French Language. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate:-

## Montreal, - 18 -

1, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, or (if the case be otherwise,) that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day, and that I am not (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary.

> [Signed,]
A. B.

10th. The trials to be undergone by the candidate shall be :-
(1) The private examination of his Thesis as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed (if approved) by its public defence.
(2) A general examination on all the branehes of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.
(3) The Clin classes at the $b$ wards of the Ho classes, and the their attendance

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(3) The Clinical Professors shall conduct the examinations of members of their classes at the bed-side, submitting to them cases for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital : they shall also in estimating the standing of members of their classes, and the number of marks to be awarded, take into account the regularity of their attendance and the diligence and care they evince in reporting cases.

These examinatious will be divided into Primary and Final, the formercomprehending Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology ; the latter-Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the Primary Examination at the end of the Third Session, or the Third Year.

11th. The following 0ath or affirmation, will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

Sponsio academica.
In Facultate Medicinø Universitatis MeGill.
Ego, A—B—— Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi offieiis, erga hane Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum ; et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum ; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa velaudita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

12th. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Pee of one dollar.

13th. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Enregistration, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

## BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

Anatomy.-Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.
Chemistry.-Fownes, Miller, Roscoe.
Practical Chemistry.-Odling, Galloway, Frezenius.
Materia Medica.-Pereiva's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.
Institutes of Medicine.-Physiology.-Kirke's Hand-book, Dalton, Carpenter, Flint, Huxley. Pathology.-Williams' Principles of Medicine. Jones \& Sieveking.

Surgery.-Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.
Practice of Medicine.-Aitken, Wood, Watson, Barlow, and Flint.
Medical Jurasprudence.-Orfila Medicine Legal, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Midwifery.-Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeux.
N. B.-Boarding may be obtained at from twelve to sixteen Dollars per month.

|  | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Tuhrsday. | Friday. | Saturday. |  |
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| MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, - | 9 |  | 9 |  | 9 |  |  |
| SURGERY, - . - . . . - | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |  | A. M. |
| BOTANY* . . . . . - - |  | 10 |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| MIDWIFERY, . - - | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |  |  |
| HOSPITAL, . . . . - | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |  | \} NOON. |
| CLINICAL LECTURES, - - |  |  | 12 |  |  | 12 | \} |
| ANATOMY, . . - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, - |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| Materia medica, - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | P. M. |
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Lecturer-Archibald.
Dean of the Faculty,-Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D. C. L.
Registrar of the Faculty-J. S. Archibald, B.A., B. C. L.
Matriculation Examiners of the Faculty-Professor Doutre, D. C. L., and Jonn S. Archibald, B.A., B.C.L.
The Classes in Law will commence on Wednesday the First of October, 1873, and will extend to March 31st, 1874.
The Lecture Rooms of the Faculty are situated in the Molson's Bank Chambers in St. James Street.
The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but it may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.
Students who avail themselves of the privilege of attending two years only, will nevertheless be required to pass an examination in the subjects comprised in the three years' course.
Occasional Students will be received without matriculation, for attendance on any particular series of Lectures.
Students who have completed their course of three years,-or of two years, if they have commenced in the third year of their indentures, - and have passed a satisfactory examination, will be entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Faculty of Law, to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

COURSE OF STUDY.
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Legal History............................. ......... ................ ........... Professor Lafrena pe
Civil Law:-
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| Legal Bibliography.................................................... ) |  |
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| Gifts and Wills $\qquad$ |  |
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| Roman Law :- |  |
| Institutes of Justinian, B. 2 and B. 3 to Title 14............ ) | Professor Trenholme. |
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| Commercial Law:- |  |
|  | Professor Wurtrle. |
| Partnership |  |
| Corporations ...... |  |
| Medical Jurisprudence (in its legal relations) $\qquad$ Constitutional Lavo :- $\qquad$ | Professor Doutre. <br> Professor Carter and Mr. Archibald. |
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| Civil Law:- |  |
| Lease................................ ................................ ) | Professor Lafremaye. |
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| Successions... | Professor Laplamme. |
| Marriage Covenant |  |
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| Mandate.................................................. | Professor Trenholme |
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essor Doutre. essor Carter and r. Archibald.
issor Lafrenaye.
essor Laflamme.
essor Kerr
isor Trenholme,

Commercial Law :-

Professor Wertele.
Civil Procedure :-
Proeedure before the Courts
Non-contentious and Notarial proceedings..........................
Criminal Lav and Procedure............................................... \}
Professor Duutre.
Professor Carter and Mr. Archibald.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Matriculated Student shall apply to the Registrar of the Faculty for examination and for entry in the Register of Matriculations, and shall procure tiekets of Matriculation and of admission to the Lectures for each Session of the Course.
2. Candidates for Matriculation shall be examined in at least one Latin Classio and in English or Frenoh, the standard being such as be determined by regulation of the Faoulty, approved by the Corporation.
3. Students in Law shall be known as of the First, Second and Third Years, and shall be so graded by tha Faculty. In each year, Students shall take the studies fixed for that year and those only, unless by special permission of the Faculty.
4. The Register of Matrioulation shall be closed on the 18t of November in each year, and return thereof shall be immediately made by the Dean to the Registrar of the University. Candidates applying thereafter may be admitted on a special examination to be determined by the Faculty ; and if admitted, their names shall be returned in a supplementary list to the Registrar.
5. Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students shall apply to the Registrar of the Faoulty for admission as such Students, and shall obtain a ticket, or tickets, for the class or classes they desire to attend.
6. Students who have attended Collegiate courses of study in other Universities for a number of terms or sessions may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.
7. All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and e onduct :-
(1) A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-books shall be submitted to the Faculty at a meeting to be held between the close of the lectures and the commencement of the examinations ; and the Faculty shall, after examination of such class-books, decide, what students, shall be deemed to have been sufficiently regular in their attendance to entitle them to proceed to the examinations in the respective classes.
(2) Punctual attendance on all the classes proper to his year is required of each student. Professors will note the attendance immediately on the commencement of thoir lectures, and will omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty, who may reprimand the student or report to the Faculty, as he may decide. While in the building, or going to or from it, students a e expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Classrooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the Class-rooms, or elsewhere in the building, will admonish the student; and, if necessary, report him to the Dean.
(3) When Students are reported to the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes or honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.
(4) Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.
(5) The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.
(6) All eases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University generally, shall be reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the VicePrincipal.
8 At the end of every Session there shall be a general examination of all the Classes, under the Superintendence of the Professors, and of such other Examiners as may be appointed by the Corporation, which examination shall be conducted by means of printed questions, answered by the students in writing, in the presence of the Examiners. The result shall be reported as early as possible to the Faculty, which shall decide the standing of the Students accordingly.
8. Each Professor shall deliver at least two Lectures in each week; each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration; but the Professors shall have the right from time to time to substitute an examinstion for any of such Lectures.
9. No Student ghall be considered as having kept a Session in this Faoulty, unless he shall have attended all the courses of Lectures, and shall have passed the Sessional Examinations to the satisfaction of the Faculty, in four classes in the 1st and 2nd years, and in five in the 3rd year.
10. The Faculty shall have the power, upon special and sufficient cause shown, to grant a dispensation to any Student from attendance on any particular Course or Courses of Lectures, but no distinction shall, in consequence, be made between the Examinations of such Students, and those of the Students regularly attending Lectures. No Student shall pass for the degree of B. C. L. unless he has prepared a Thesis either in French or English which shall have been approved by the Faculty.
11. The subject of such Thesis shall be left to the choice of the Student, but it must fall within the range of study of the Faculty and shall not exceed the length heretofore allowed. Each student shall on or before the first day of February forward such Thesis to the Registrar of the Faculty, marked with the non de plume which he shall adopt, and acco ppanied with a sealed envelope bearing the same non de plume on the back, and containing inside his real name and the subject of his Thesis, and these envelopes shall be opened in the presence of the Faculty after the final decision shall be given on the respective merits of the said Thesis.
12. The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, in the Faculty of Law, shall be awarded to the Student who being of the Graduating Class and having passed the Final Examination, shall have prepared a Thesis of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and who shall take the highest marks in a special Examination for the Medal, which Examination shall in all cases include the subjeet of Roman Law.
13. The exercises required under the 3rd Art. of the 7th Chapter of the Statutes of this University, to entitle the Student to receive the Degree of B. C. L. in this Faculty, shall consist of Attendance upon Lectures and submission to Examinations and the writing of an approved Thesis as hereinbefore prescribed: and no distinction in respect thereof shall be made between Students applying for their Degrees, whether their attendance upon Leetures shall have been for two or three years.
rules, the Faculty peting for prizes or ion.
tired to repair the eenalty as the Fa-
hall disqualify for sulty.
Faculty, or of the sence, to the Vice-
ination of all the ther Examiners as nducted by means ${ }_{3}$ presence of the e Faculty, which
ak; eaoh Lecture ight from time to

3 Faoulty, unless sed the Sessional st and 2nd years,
cause shown, to ticular Course or ade between the ending Lectures. d a Thesis either
lent, but it must ongth heretofore ry forward such $e$ which he shall de plume on the 'hesis, and these decision shall be

Il be awarded to Final Examina? the Faculty to ecial Examinabject of Roman

Statutes of this 8 Faculty, shall d the writing of ct thereof shall ttendance upon

The following affirmation will be exacted from the candidate before receiving his Degree:-

Ego polliceor, me, pro viribus meis, studiosum fore communis hujus Universitatis boni, operamque daturum ut decus ejus ac dignitatem amplificem, et officiis omnibus ad Baccalaureatus in Jure Civili gradum pertinentibus fungar.
15. The Tees exigible in this Faculty shall be as follows :-

Matriculetion Fee
\$ 500
Sessional Fee by Ordinary Students
2000
Sessional Fee by Occasional or Partial Students, for each oourse............. 500
Graduation Fee, including Diploma..................................................... 500
All of which Fees shall be paid in advance. But Students already on the Books of the University shall not be required to pay any Matriculation Fee; and Students simultaneously attending lectures in the Faculty of Arts shall be received upon such terms as shall be fixed by this Faculty.

## Stricts, eflounurs and standing.

Sersion 1872-3.

## FACULTY OF LAW.

Elizabeth Torrance Medallist.-In special examination covering the wholecourse.
Matthew Hutchinson.
Second Prize and Prize for best Thesig.-Joseph Desrosiers.
RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.
Third Year.
First, Matthew Hutchinson, first in five classes and second in one class.
Second, Joseph Desrosiers, first in two classes and second is one.
Second Year.
First, David Major, first in two classes and second in one class. Second, George Ernest Jenkins and Adolphe Labadie, first in two classes.

## First Year.

First, Auqustine Hurd, first in three classes and second in one.
Second, Edouard Coutllard, first in one class and second in one.
Commercial law.-The Dean of the Faculty, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, D. C. L., and Professor Wurtele, B. C. L.

Third Year.
First, Matthew Hutchinson; Second, Joseph Desrosiers.
Second Year.
First, Ienri Aachambault and Adolphe Labadie, equal.
Second, David Wells R. Hodge.
First Year.
Augustine Hurd and Edouard Coumlard, equal.
Second, John Smith Hall.
LEGAL HIST0RY.-Profersor Lafrenaye, D. C. L.
Third Year.
Firgt, Joseph Desbosiers and Matthew Hutchinson, equal.
Second, James Lonergan and Henbi Benjamin Rainyille, equal.

First, Adolphe L
Second, Odilon L

First, Russ Wood LAW OF REAL

First, Amedee Cha

First, David Majo

First, Adolphe De: Second, Edouard C CRIMINAL LAW
B. C. L.,-

Matthew Hutchins
Ewen Bou
INTERNATIONA1

First, Lewis Willi
Drtgan Ew

First, George Ernes ROMAN LAW.-Pri

First, Raymond Prey

First, Georar Ernest Second, David Major

First, Auqustine Hur CIVIL PROOEDUR1

Second Year.
First, adolphe Labadie and Edouard Antille Paket, equal.
Second, Odilon Labadig.
First Year.
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the whole course.
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isses.

Abвотт, D. C. L.,

First, Russ Wood Huntington; Second, Augustine Hurd. law of real estate.-Professor Laflameme, b. C. L.

Third Year.
First, Amedre Chauret; Second, Duncan Ewen Bowie.
Second Year.
First, David Major; Second, Francois Xavier Choquette.
First Year.
First, Adolphe Desrivieres ;
Second, Edouard Couillard and Ceables Henry Stephens, equal.
criminal Law.-Professor Carter, B. C. L., and John Sprott Arobibald, B. A., B. C. L.,-Leeturer.

Third Year.
Matthew Hutchinson and Lewis William Poitras Coutlee, equal; Second, Duncan Efren Bowie.
international Law.-Professor Krrr, Q. C., D. C. L.
Third Year.
First, lewis William Poitras Coutleg and Matthew Hutchinson, equal; Second, Dutcan Ewen Bowir.

Second Year.
Fitst, Georar Ernest Jrnkins ; Second, David R. Wells Hodge.
roman Law.-Profersor Trenholme, M. A., B. C. L., and C. A. Groffrion, B. C. L., Lecturer.

Third Year,
First, Raymond Prefontaine ; Second, Matthew Hutohisson.
Second Year.
First, Grorar Ernest Jenkins;
Second, Dayid Major and David Wrlls R. Hodge, equal.
First Year.
First, Auqustine Hurd; Second, John Smith Hall.
CIVIL PROCEDURE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.-Professor Gonzalve Doutre, B. C. L.

Third Year.
First, Matthew Hutchinson and Joseph Debrosiers, equal ; Second, Raymond Prefontaine.

Second Year.
First, David Major; Second, David Wrlls R. Hodge.
First Year.
First, Augustine Hurd; Second, Whliam Galbraith.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Thomas Kelly, Durham, Ontario, for Thesis and Best Examination in all the branches of Study.-Holmes Gold Medal.
Duncan 0. Alquire, Lunenburgh, Ont., Prize for the best Examination in the Final Branches.
Students deserving Honourable Mention in the Final Branches:-Messrs. Shepherd, Carmicharl, Jones and Bell.
John D. Cline, B. A. Cornwall, Ont., Prize for the best Examination in the Primary Branches.
Students deserving Honourable Mention in Primary Branches:-Messrs. Woolway, Mines, Sinclatr, Ritchie, Cameron, Phelan, Molson, Henderson, Hume.
William T. Ward, Professor's Prize in Practical Chemistry.
J. B. Benson, Prize in Botany.
E. Quinones, Prize in Zoology.
examinations in botany and zoology.
Botany.
Class I.-J, B. Benson (Prize), W. Smith, J. S. Gray, W. Crotiers, P. R. Young, J. R. Nason, J. Livingstone, R. N. Poweli, G. McRae.

Class II.-C. M. Laney, A. MoCormiok, S. R. Falls, H. J. Metcalfe, L. Second, J. M. Nellege, J. Dowling, A. J. Lindsay, F. S. Snider.
Clabs III.-F. Brosgard, C. N. Stevenson, C. Stroud, G. Colquhoun, H. L. Gilbert, W. D. Ross, G. E. Pomberry, R. Levi, G. J. Robingon, M. Hanover, J. H. aleorn, A. D. MaoMillan.

## Zoology.

Class I:--E. Quinones, (Prize).
Class II.-N. S. Bhown, H. Slever.
B. A. Honours in

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James
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George B. Ward, Fit arohibald D. Tayle
J. S. McLennan.-Fir
F. McN. Dewey.-Fir
W. B. Dawson.-Fir

Collectio
Charles M. Harvey.-
Ernest M. Taylor.English
John Allan.-Prize is

Dawson, Harvey (C.), nan, Dew

George H. Chandler. and Prizı Prize in B
Elson T. Rexford.-(

Chandler, Rexford, Don
nd, Raymond PrffonI in all the branches nation in the Final -Messrs. Shepherd, tion in the Primary

Messrs. WooLway, erson, Hume.
L. Second, J. M.
houn, H. L. GilM. Hanover, J. H.

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## FACULTY OF ARTS.

## HONOURS AND PRIZES.

Graduating Class.
B. A. Honours in Classics.

Richard L. MacDonnell.-First Rank Honours, and Chapman Gold Medal.
Arthur F. Ritchie.-First Rank Honours.
B. A. Honours in Mathematics.

Dungan C. McLeod.-First Rank Honours, Anne Molson Gold Medal and Anne Molson prize.
B. A. Honours in Natural Soience.

Charles H. Murray.-First Rank Honours, Logan Gold Medal and Logan prize for collection of Fossils.
B. A. Honours in English Literature.

James G. Allan.-First Rank Honours and Shakspere Gold Midal.
Simon J. Tunstall.-First Rank Honours.
Herbert L. Reddy.-First Rank Honourg.
Charles J. Fleet.-First Rank Honours.
THIRD YEAR.
George B. Ward, First Rank Honours in Classics and Prize.
Abohibald D. Taylor-First Rank Honours in Classics and Prize.
J. S. McLennan.-First Rank Honours and Prize in Mental and Moral Philosophy.
F. MeN. Dewey.-First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.
W. B. Dawson.-First Rank General Standing, prize in Rhetoric, Logan prize for Collection of Plants.
Charles M. Harvey.-First Rank General Standing, prize in French.
Ernest M. Taylor.-Second Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy, Prize for English Essay.
John Allan.-Prize in Zoology.
passed the sersional examinations.
Dawson, Harvey (C.), Allan, Taylor (A. D.), Ward, Hall, Thomas, Harvey (A.), McLennan, Dewey, Stevenson, Taylor (E. M.), Greenshields, Black.
second year.
George H. Chandler.-(Shefford Aeademy)-First Rank Honours in Mathematies and Prize ; Uertificate in English; Prize in Logic; Prize in French; Prize in Botany.
Elson T. Rexford.-(McGill Normal School)-Certificate in English.
passed the sessional examinations.
Chandler, Rexford, Denovan, Hawley, Eccles, Ritehie, Maloolm.

FIRST YEAR.
Henry H. Lyman. - (High School)-First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics ; First Rank General Standing ; prize in Chemistry ; Prize in English History.
Archibald MoGoun.-(Private Tuition)-First Rank General Standing; Prize in Greek ; Prize in Latin ; Prize in English.
Alindus J. Watson.-(Huntingdon Academy) -First Rank General Standing; Prize in History.
Colin E. Amaron.-(Private Tuition)-Prize in French.
John Matheson.-Prize in Hebrew.
PASSED THE RESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.
Lyman, MeGoun, Watson, Jenkins, Cox, Morton, Amaron, Matheson, McLemore, McOuat, Graham.
Stewart Prize in Hebrew.-R. Watt.
DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE. Graduating Class.

Course of Civil and Mechanical Engincering.
Donald A. Stewart.-Certificate of Merit in Engineering.
Clement II. McLeod.-Certificate of Merit in Engineering.
Henry K. Wicksteed.-Certificate of Merit in Engineering.
Course of Mining and Assaying.
John Fraser Torrancr.--First Rank Honours in Natural Science.
middle year.
Robert Werks.-Prize in Engineering; Professor's Prize in Zoology; Prize in French.
Joseph W. Spencrir.-Prize in Assaying; Prize in Geology ; Second Prize for Collection of Fossils.
William B. Dawson.-Prize in Zoology.
Charles Harvey.-Prize in German.
PASBED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.-Weeks, Dawson, Harvey, McLean, Robertson Batcheller, Boswell.
Mining and Assaying,-Spencer, Stevenson.
junior year.
A. E. Hill.-Prize in Surveying and Drawing.

John McKercher.-Prize in English; Prize in French.
PASSED THF: SE 子BIONAL EXAMINATIONS.
MoKercher, Hill, Tatlow, Hodge.
First Year.-C
Amal
Class
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Second Year.-
movar
Teird Year.-C
Harve
(John

First Year, $-\mathrm{Cl}_{6}$
Tuppe
Amaro
equal;
Second Year.-C Denova
Third Year.-Cle nan ar equal;

Fourth Year.- Cl Class I
Third Year.-Cla Ward. shields,
sagond Year.-Cle and Haw

Fourti Year.-Clo Class III

First Year.-Clazs Jenkins, Graham, Elliott.

Third Year.-Clase Harvey, ( Craig.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Ind Prize in Mathe stry ; Prize in English

Standing ; Prize in eral Standing ; Prize
atheson, McLemore,

3CIENCE.

Zoology ; Prize in
d Prize for Collec-

GRERE.
First Year.-Class I.-MeGoun, Lyman, Watson, Cox. Class II.-Jenkins, MeLemore, Amaron, Matheson; Brown and Gray, equal; Pelletier and Ross, equal. Class III.-Allan (J. S.) and Duffy and Graham, equal : Tupper, Elliot, Howe.
Second Year.-Class I.-Chandler, Ritchie (W. F.). Class H.-Eceles, Rexford, Denovan. Class III.-Hawley, Malcolm.
Third Year.-Class I.-Ward, Taylor (A. D.). Class 11.-Hall; Greenshields and Harvey (A) and Thomas, equal ; Black and Taylor (E.), equal; Allan (John). Class III,-Craig, Dewey, MoLennan.

Latis.
First Year.- Class I.-MoGoun, Watson, Ross, Jenkias. Class II.-Lyman, Cox. Tupper ; Allan (J. S.) and Gray and Matheson, equal. Class III.-Brown, Amaron, McLemore; Pelletier and Graham, equal; Papineau and Duffy, equal; Morton, Joseph, Howe.
Second Year.-Class I.-Chandler, Eccles, Ritchie (W. F.). Class II.-Rexford and Denovan, equal. Class III.-Malcolm, Hawley.
Third Year.-Class I.-Taylor (A. D.), Ward. Class II.-Harvey (A.), and MoLennan and Thomas, equal; Hall, Greenshields; Black and Allan (John), equal ; Craig and Dewey and Taylor (E.), equal.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
Fourth Year.-Class I.-None. Clase II.-McIntosh, Silcox (E. D.), Estes, Clase Class III. None.
Third Year.-Class I.-McLennan; Allan and Dewey and Taylor (A.D.) equal; Ward. Class II.-Black and Harvey (A.), equal ; Thomas, Hall, Greenshields, McIntosh. Class III.-Estes, Taylor (E.), Craig, Silcox (E D.).

LOGIO.
Smoond Year.-Class 1.-Rexford, Chandler, Denovan, Silcox (J. B.). Class II.-Eocles and Hawley, equal ; Estes. Class III.-Malcolm, Ritchie (W. F.).
english literatere.
Fourti Year.-Clase 1.-Tunstall, Allan (James G.), Fleet, Reddy. Class II.-None. Class III.-Estes.

## english language.

First Year.-Clazs I.-MoGoun. Clase II.-Watson, MoLemore, Lyman, Morton, Jenkins, Silcox (J. B.), Cox. Class III.-Amaron, Ross, Matheson, Tupper Graham, Allan (J. S.), Gray, Pelletier, Papineau, Howe, MoOuat, Joseph, Elliott.

RHETORIC.
Teird Year.-Class $I$.-Dawson, Taylor (E.). Clase II.-Dewey, Allan (J.), Hall, Harvey, (Chas.). Claet III.-Greenshields, Ward, McLennan, Taylor (A. D.), Craig.

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## FRENCH.

Third Year.-Class I.-Dawson. Class II.-Harvey (Chas.). Class III.-Hall, McLennan.
Second Year.-Class I.-Chandler, Weeks, Rexford. Class II.-Denovan, Ritchie (W. F.). Class III.-Eceles, Black, Hawley.

First Year.-Class I.-Amaron and Jenkins, equal;-MeGoun, Watson, Lyman. Class II.-Morton, Ross. Class III.-Joseph; Pelletier and Tupper and Graham, equal; Brown, Papineau, Duffy, McOuat.
german.
First Year.-Class I.-Ross, MoLemore. Class II.-None. Class III.-None.
hebrew.
Junior Year.-Class I.-McRae, Hamilton, Joseph, McGoun. Class II.-Gray and McPhee, equal; -Cox, Matheson, MeGregor, Brouillette (C.). Class III.MeLennan, Brouillette (T.), McLeod, Rivard.
Senior Year.-Class I.-Paradis. Class II.-None. Class III.-Malcolm.
mathematics.
First Year.-Class I.-Lyman; MeGoun and Morton, equal ; Jenkins, Watson,. Clase $I I$-Brown. Class $I I I$-Cox and Watheson, equal; Graham, Tupper; Amaron and Howe and Joseph and McOuat, equal.
Sroond Year.-Class I -Rexford, Chandler. Class IL.--Hawley. Class 1II.--Denovan Eceles, Malcolm, Ritchie (W. F.).
mathematical physics.
Third Year,-Cluss I.- Dawson. Class IT.-Hall. Class III.-Taylor (A.D.) and Thomas, equal; Taylor (E. M.), Harvey (Chas.), Allan (John), Dewey, McLennan, Wellwood; Black and Ward, equal ; Greenshields, Craig.
Fourth Year.-Cinss I.-- MicLeod, (D. C). Clasa II.--MacDonnell, Ritchie (A.F.) Class III.--Fleet.
experimental physics.
Third Year.-Class I.-Dawson; Taylor (A. D.) and Taylor (E. M.), equal. Clase II-Allan (J.), Harvey (Chas.), McLennan, Dewey. Class III.—Ward, Thomas, Craig, Greenshields, Hall, Harvey (Alf.).
Fourth Year.-Ciass I.-McLeod (D. C.) and Murray, equal ; Tunstall ; Allan (J. G.) and Reddy, equal. Class 11.-None. Class III.-Fleet.

## natural soifnce.

First Year.-(Chemistry) -Class I.-Lyman, Jenkins. Class II.-Amaron and Morton, equal ; Cox, Duffy. Class 11I.-McLemore, Watson, Graham, MeGoun, Matheson, Howe.
Sroond Yrar. - (Botany) - Class I. -Chandler, Rexford, Hawley. Class IL.-Sileox, (f. B ), Eccles, Denovan. Class III.-Silcox (E. D.), Malcolm, Ritchie, (F. W.).

Third Year.-(Zoology) - Class I.-Allan (Joo.), Dawson, Harvey (C.) Taylor (A. D. Ward, Thomas, Hall. Class II.-Taylor (E.), Dewey, Greenshields, Harvey (A.), Ward, Themas, Hall. Class III.-Black, McLennan, Craig.

Fourth Year.-(Geology).-Class I.-Murray,. Class II.-None. Class III.-None.

| Juntor | Year.- |
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|  | Hodg |
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Middle Yrat.and B
Srnior Year.-O Brodie

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Sentor Year.- Cl rance ।

Junior Year.-Cl III.-N

Midder Yrar. $-m$

Sentor Year. - Cll

Strior Yizar.-Clo Stevense

Middle Year.--Cla
Batchell

Jusior Year.--Cla
Richards

## DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCR.

## engineerina.

Senior Yfar.-Class I.-McLeod and Stewart, equal; Wicksteed. Olass II.-Kennedy and Brodie, equal. Class III.-None.
Middle Year.-Class I.-Weeks, Dawson, Robertson. Class II.-Spencer, Rodger ; McLean and Harvey (Charles), equal; Batcheller, Frothingham, Boswell. Class III.-None.
Jexior Year.-Class I.-Hill. Class II.-Hodge, McKercher, Tatlow. Class III.Bellanger, Fleming, (oce.) Richardson, Slater, Burke.
mathematics.
Juntor Year.-Class I.-McKercher. Class II.-None. Class III.-Tatlow, Hill, Hodge.
Mindle Yas.-Class 1.-Spencer. Class II.-Harvey (C.), Page, Robertson. Cla** III.-McLean, Batcheller, Boswell, Rodger, Wilson.
mathematical physics.
Middle Yratr.-Class I.-Weeks. Class $I I$.-Spencer. Class III.-Page: Batcheller and Boswell, equal ; Rodger, Robertson.
Senior Year.-Class I.-Stewart. Class II.-Wioksteed, McLeod, (C. H.) Cleas III.Brodie, Kennedy.

EXPERIMENTAL PHySICS.
Middle Year.-Class L.-Weeks. Class II.-Robertson, Page. Class III.-Boswel। and Spencer, equal ;-Frothingham, McLean, Rodger, Wilson, Batcheller.
Sentor Year.-Class I.-Stewart, Wicksteed, MoLeod, (C. H.) Claes II.-Brodie, Torrance (J. F.) Class III.-Kennedy.

CBEMISTRV.
Junior Year.-Class I.-Weeks, MoKervher. Clans II.-Hill, Hodge, Tatlow. Clase III.-None.

Cse of the blow pipe and assaying.
Midder Yrar.-Class I.--Spencer. Clasa II.--Stevenson. Class III.--None.
mining and metallurgy.
Senior Year.-Clmss I.-None, Class II.-Torrance. Clas* IIT,-None.
geology.
 Stevenson. Olase III.--None.

ZOOLOGT.
Middle Year.--Class I.--Weeks, McLean. Class II.--Spencer, Robertson. Cles* /II. Batcheller, Page, Boswell, Wilson.

ENGLISH.
Juxior Ygar.--Class $I .-$ MoKercher. Clage It.--None. Claes Ill.--Hill, Tatlow,
-Amaron and ttson, Graham,
ss It.-Sileox, lcolm, Ritehie,

Taylor (A. D. hields, Harvey raig.
, III.-None.

Richardson, Belanger.

FRENCH.
Sextor Year,--Class I..--Wicksteed. Cass II.--Rtevenson. Class III.--None.
Middle Year.--Class I.--None. Class II.--None. Class III.--Boswell, Batcheller, McLean. McLeod, (C. H.) Robertson and Spencer, equal.
Jumior Ear.--Class I.--Dawson, Harvey (Chas.), Weeks, McKercher. Clase II.-Belanger, Hill, Hodge, Burke. Class III.--Tatlow.
german.
semior Year.--Class I.--Stewart, Torrance. Class II.--None. Class III.--Brodie.
Middle Year.--Class I.--Harvey (C.), Dawson. Class II.--Stevenson, Frothingham. Class III.--None.
special examination in bimtory.--Prof. Goldwin Smith, Examiner.
Class I.--Lyman, (Prize) ; Jenkins, (G. E.) Class Il.--Allan (J. G.) Class III.-Jenkins, Stewart (R. W.), Ritchie [A. F.], Stewart [D. A.], Tunstall, [S.J.]

## McGILL COLLEGE.

sessionalexaminations, 1873.
GREEK.
B. A. Ordinary.-Class I.-MacDonnell,, Ritehie (A. F.). Class II.-Fleet. Class III. -None.
Third Year - Class I.-Ward, Taylor (A. D.), Thomas. Class II.-Hall, McLennan, Harvey (Alf.), Dewey, Craig, Allan (John), Taylor (E. M.). Class III -Greenshields, Black.
Second Year.-Class L.-Chandler;-Eceles and Rexford, equal ;-Denovan. Clase II. -Ritchie (W. F.). Class III.-Hawley, Malcolm.
First Yrar.-Class I.-MoGoun (Prize) ; Watson, Cox. Class II.-Jenkins;-Lyman and Amaron, equal;-Matheson and Ross, equal;-Dorion. Class III.Gray, MoOuat;-Duffy and MoLemore, equal;-Graham, Allan (J. S.); -Joseph and Morton and Tupper, equal.

## latin.

B. A. Ordinary. -Class I.-MaoDonnell, Ritehie (A. F.). Clase II. - None. Claes III - None.
Third Year.-Dlase I.-Taylor, (A. D.), Ward, Greenshields. Clase II.-Thomas, Harvey (Alf.), Hall, Taylor (E. M.), Dewey, MoLenuan, Craig, Allan (J. S.). Class 1II.-Black.

Second Year.-Claes I.-Chandier, Ritehie (W. F.), Denovan, Rezford. Claet II.Eceles and Hawley, equal. Class III.-Malcolm.
Firgt Xear.-Class I.-MeGoun (Prize) ;-Watson, Jenkins, Ross, Iyman. Class $I T_{i}-$ Cox;-Amaron and MeLemore, equal;-T pper, Gray. Clase III.MoOuat, Mathoson, Dorion;-Duff and Grakam and Morton, equal;Allan (Joha §.).
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HISTORT.
B. A. Ordimary.-(Modern Languzge and History). Class I.-Allan and Tunstall, equal ;-Reddy. Class II.-Fleet. Class III.-None.
Fibst Year.-Clase I.-Watson (Prize) ;-MeGoun, Lyman, Cox. Class II.-McLemore, Ross, Morton ;-Duffy and Jenkins and Tupper, equal. Class III.--Amaron ;-Allan (J. S.), and Matheson, equal ;-Dorion, Graham.
logic, mental and moral philosophy.
Fourth Year.-(Mental Philosophy). Class III.-Estes, Silcox (E. D.).
Third Year.-(Mor l Philosophy). Class I.-McLennan (Prize). Clasq II.-Harvey, (Alfred), Allan and Taylor (Archibald), equal ; Thomas ; Black and Ward, equal ; Dewey, Hall, Cassels, Taylor (Ernest). Class III.-Craig, Estes, Greenshields.
Sboond Year.-(Logic). Class I.-Chandler (Prize) ; Rexford, Denovan, Siloox, (J. B). Class II.-Eccles, Hawley, Malcolm, Ritchie, Estes.
english literature.
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Taird Year.-(Rhetoric).-Class 1.-Dawson (Prize), E. Taylor (prize for Essay), Allan. Class II.-Stevenson, Dewey, Hall, Thomas, Craig, A. D. Taylor, McLennan, Ward, A. Harvey, Estes, Greenshields.
Second Year.-(Intermediate Examination) - Class I.-Rexford and Chandler, equal. Class II.-Denovan, Ecoles, Hawley.
First Year.-Class I.-MeGoun (prize), Morton, Cox, Lyman. Class II.-McLemore, Ross, Watson, Matheson, Amaron, Jenkins, Gray, Mo0uat. Class III.Graham, Siloox, Dorion, Tupper.

## FRENCH.

First Year.-Class 1.-Amaron (prize), Ross, Lyman, Dorion. Class II.-Jenkins, MoGoun, Watson. Class III.-McOuat, Tupper, Josoph, Morton, Graham.
Segond Year.-Class I.-Chandler (prize), Rexford, Donovan. Class II.-Ritchie, Eceles, Hawley. Class III.-None.
Tarrd Yalr.-Claes I.-Harvey (Chs.) (prize), Dawson. Class II.-Stevenson. Class III.-Black.
german.
Third Year.-Clast 1.-Harvey (C.), Dawson. Class. II.-None. Class III.-Steven. son.
Fibst Year.-Clase I.-Ross. Class II.-MoLemore. Class III.-None.
Hebrew.
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hathematical physics.
B. A. Ordixary.-Class I.-MeLeod (D. C.), MaeDonnell. Olass II.-None, Clase III. -Ritehie, A. F., Fleet.

Third Year.-Class I.-Harvey, (Chs.), Dawson. Class II.-Allan (John). Class III.Hall. Thomas, Taylor (A. D.), Ward, Dewey, Stevenson; Greenshielda and MoLennan equal ; Black, Harvey (Alfred), Taylor (E. M.).
mathematics.
Second Year.-Class I.-Rexford, Chandler. Class II.-Hawley, Denovan. Clase III. Ritchie (W. F.), Eceles, Malcolm.
First Year.-Class I.-Lyman, Watson, Morton. Class II.-Jenkins, MeGoun. Class III.-Cox, Duffy, Gray, Graham, MeLemore, Matheson, McOuat, Amaron, Howe, Joseph.

## experimental physics.

B. A. Ordinaby.-Class I.-MoLeod (D. O.) and Murray, equal; Reddy,Tunstall, Allan. Class II.-None. Class III.-Fleet.
Third Year.-Class I.-Harvey (Chs.); Dawson and McLennan, equal. Class II.-Taylor (A. D.), Allan (J.), Harvey (A.). Class III.-Hall, Thomas, Stevenson, Greenshields; Ward and Craig, equal; Dewey and Taylor (E. M.), equal.
honour examinations.
B. A. Honours.-(Mathematics and Natural Philosophy).-First Rank.-McLeod, (D. C.).

Second Year.-(Mathematics).-Firet Rank.-Chandler,
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matural science.
B. A. Ordinary.--(Geology).-Class I.-Murray.

Third Year.- (Zoology).-Class I.-Allan (prize), Dawson. Class II.-Harvey (A.), Taylor (E.), Dewey, Ward, Harvey (C). Class III.-Taylor (A.), MeLennan, Thomas, Craig, Black, Greenshields.
Sedond Year.-(Botany).-Class I.-Chandler (prize), Rexford, Hawley.
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B. A. Obdinary.-(Modern Language and History).-Clase II.-Cassels.
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B. A. Ordinary.-Class $I I_{\text {, }}$-Cassels,

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Middle Year.-Class I.-Weeks, Dawson, Class II.-Harvey, Batcheller, McLean, Robertson. Class III-Boswell, Stevenson.
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> construction.

Smior Year.-Class I.-Stewart, MoLeod, Wieksteed. Class II.-Brodie. Class III.Kennedy.

Middle Year.-Clase I.-Weeks and Dawson, equal. Class $\bar{K}$.-Harvey (C.), MoLean, Stevenson, Boswell, Class III.-Batcheller, Spencer, Frothingham and Robertson, equal.
designs and estimates.
Senior Year.-Clase I.-Wicksteed and McLeod, equal. Class II.-Brodie and Stewart, equal. Class III.-Kennedy.
aggregate in practical subjects.
Senior Year.-Class I.-Stewart and McLeod, equal; Wieksteed. Class II.-Brodie. Class III.-Kennedy.
Middle Year.-Class I.-Weeks (Prize), Dawson. Class Il.-Batcheller, McLean, and Harvey (C), equal; Spencer. Class III.-Robertson, Boswell, Frothingham and Stevenson, equal.

Fibst Year.-Cla
Junior Year.-Class I.-Hill (Prize), MoKercher, Hodge. Class II.-Tatlow. Clase III.-Belanger, Young.
mining and metallubgy.
Senior Year-(Mining)-Class II.-Torrance.
Semior Year.-(Metallurgy)-Class I.-Torrance.
Senior Year. (Mineral Surveying and Drawing),-Class III.-Torranco.
ASSAyING and dSe of the blowpipe.
Middle Year.-(Assaying)-Class I. -Spencer (prize). Class II. Stevenson. Class III.-None.

Middle Year.-(Use of the Blowpipe)-Class I.-Spencer. Class II,-None. Class 1II Stevenson.

## CREMISTRY

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Middle Year.-Class I.-Weeks, Harvey, (C.,) Dawson. Class II.-None. Class III.Spencer, Robertson (G. E.,) Stevenson, Boswell, Batcheller, MoLean.
mathematics.
Middle Year.-Class I.-Yarvey (C.). Class II.-Spencer, Boswell, Robertson, MoLean. Class III.--Batche!ler, Stevenson.
Jumior Year.-Clac I.-MoKercher. Class II.-Tatlow. Clase III.-Hodge, Hill, Page.

ExPERTMENTAL PHYBICS.
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Middle Year_-Class I.-Spencer and Weeks, equal, Harvey (C.), Dawson. Class II.Robertson. Class $I I I .-$ MoLean, Batcheller and Stevenson, equal ; Frothingham, Boswell.

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## grology.

Sexion Year.-(Mining Course)-Clase I.-Torrance.
Semior Year.--(Engineering Couree)-Clase I.-Stewart. Clase II.-Brodie, Wiok. steed, McLeod.
Middle Year.-(Mining Course)-Class I.-Spencer (prize), Clast II.-Stevenson.
zoology.
Middle Year.-Class I.-Dawson (prize), Weeks (Professor's Prize). Spencer. Clasa II Harvey, McLean. Class III.-Frothingham, Boswell. Batcheller, Robertson.

## english literature.

Fibat Year.-Clase I.-MoKercher (prize), Hill. Clase II.-Tatlow.

## FRENCH.

Junior Year.-Class I.-MoKercher (prize), Hill. Class II.-Tatlow. Class III.Hodge.
Middle Year.-(Third Year Course)-Class I.-Harvey (Chs.) (prize), Dawson. Class II.-Stevenson.
(Second Year Course)-Class I.-Weeks (prize). Class II.-Spencer. Class III.-Frothingham and McLean, equal; Batcheller, Boswell and Robertson, equal.
Senior Yrar.-Class I.-Wicksteed. Cluss II.-McLeod.
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Chandler, G. H....... Crothers, R. A........ Student's : MeGoun A
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Craig, Thornton, Glengarry,

Cream, Thos. M., Quebec, Crothers, Wm., Missisquoi, + Cutler, Fred. A., St, Lawrence, Co Dickinson, S. M., Cornwall, Dorland, James, Adolphustown, Dowling, Jehn F., Appleton, Duncan, Goorge C., Port Dover, $\dagger$ Edwards, Oliver C., Clarence, $\dagger$ Eilison, S. R., St. Thomas, Ewing, Wm., Hawkesbury, Falls, Samuel K., Huntley, Farley, James T., St. Thomas, $\dagger$ Farley, John J., Belleville, Foote, Henry S., Brooklyn, + Fortune, Lew is M., Huntingdon Fuller, Herbert C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Garcelon, A. M., Lewiston, Me. U.S Gaviller, Edwin A., Bondhead, Gibson, Goodman, Montreal, Gilbert, Henry L., Sherbrooke, Goodbue, P. J., Danville, Graham, Kenneth D., Ottawa, Gray, John S., Iroquois, $\dagger$ Guest, Thomas F., Perth,

Gunn, Robert E., Harrington, E. B Hanover, Wm. Pa Harvey, W. A., N Henderson, E. G., Hickey, Samuel A + Hils, Joseph, St. Hockridge, Thos. 1 Hume, Wm. L., L Hunt, Henry, Glen Hunter, Wm. M., $\dagger$ Hurlburt, R. W., Jackson, Wm. F., Jamieson, Thos A Jones, Chas. R., H Jones, George N., : $\dagger$ Jones, H. J. M., H Kearney, Wm. J., $\dagger$ Kelly, Thomas, D1 $\dagger$ Kittson, Edmund Lang, C. McL., Syd Langlois, O., Winds Lauder, John, Mont Levi, Reuben, Mont Liever, Henry F., B Lind-ay, N. J., Mou Livingstone, Joseph MacDonald, Rod'k. $\dagger$ MacLeod, James, I $\dagger$ Maguire, B. D., Jo Mattice, Rich. J., M May, Harold. Montr MeArthur, John A., McBain, John, Willi $\dagger$ MeConnell, J. B., C NoCormick. Andrew McDermid, Wm., Ma $\dagger$ McDiarmid, James, McDonald, Alex. R., $\dagger$ McDonild, J. D.

Lac,
MeDonell, Alex. R., $]$ McItmoyle, Allen H. McKay, George, Eml McLaren, J. R., Mont McMillan, Aneas J., McMillan, Allan D., McQuillen, James, M McRae, George, Renf McRae, John D., Gleı Metcalfe, Henry J., $Ћ$ Mines, W. W., Montre Molson, W. A., Montr Monk George H., Mol
†Allan, James G., Looi Allan, John, Leeds, Allan, John Smith, Mo Amaron, Calvin E., Black, James R., Rooh
A. Montreal,

## $0 .$, Montreal,

 Montreal, nan, Nuery, ixte, St. Timothée, $Q$ Ste. Therese, : ebello, H., Acton Vale, s ,leauharnois,
J. B.,
intreal,
ond, Longueil, Q Marie de Monnoir, $\mathbf{Q}$ Francois du Lac, Q ongueil, lontraal, ry,
Brantford,
Eng'd


Gunn, Robert E., Broadcove, Harrington, E. B. C., Shediac, Hanover, Wm. Pakenham, Harvey, W. A., Newbridge, Henderson, E. G., Belleville, Hickey, Samuel A., E., Williamsburg, 0 $\dagger$ Hils, Joseph, St. Gregoire. Hockridge, Thos. G.. Bradford, Hume, Wm. L., Leeds,
Hunt, Henry, Glengarry,
Hunter, Wm. M., Cornwall,
$\dagger$ Hurlburt, R. W., Mitchell
Jackson, Wm. F., Brockville,
Jamieson, Thos A., Glengarry,
Jones, Chas. R., Hastings,
Jones, George N., St Andrews,
$\dagger$ Jones, H. J. M., Hastings.
Kearney, W m. J., Montreal,
$\dagger$ Kelly, Thomas, Durham,
†Kittson. Edmund G.. Hamilton, Lang, C. McL., Sydenham, Langlois, O., Windsor,
Lauder, John, Montreal,
Levi, Reuben, Montreal,
Liever, Henry F., Buston, Mass.
U.S.

Lind-ay, N. J., Mount Brydges,
Livingstone, Joseph, East Flamboro, 0
MacDonald, Rod'k. Cornwall,
$\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\dagger$ MacLeod, James, Uigg,
P. E. I
$\dagger$ Maguire, B. D., Joliette,
Mattice, Rich. J., Moulinette,
May, Harold, Montreal,
MeArthur, John A., Lobo,
McBain, John, Williamstown,
$\dagger$ McConnell, J. B., Chatham,
MeCormick. Andrew G., Durham,
McDermid, Wm., Martintown,
$\dagger$ McDiarmid, Jamee, Beckwith
MeDonald, Alex. R., Texas,
$\dagger$ MoDonild, J. D. A., St. Francois. S Lac,
McDonell, Alex. R., Loch Garry, McIlmoyle, Allen H., Matilda, McKay, George, Embro, McLaren, J. R., Montreal, McMillan, Aneas J., Edwardsburg, MeMillan, Allan D., bundee, Mequillen, James, Marquette, McRae, George, Renfrew, McRae, John D., Glengarry, Metcalfe, Henry J., नiceville, Mines, W. W., Montreal,
Molson, W. A., Montreal, Monk George H., Montreal,
†Allan, James G., Locke's Island, N. S Allan, John, Leeds, Allan, John Smith, Montreal,
Amaron, Calvin E., "
Black, James R., Roohestor,

Moore, Chas. S., London, Moore, J. T., Norwich, Murray, Chas. H., Montreal, Nason, James R., Weston, Nelles, James M., Brantford, Norton, Thomas, Montreal,个 $0^{\prime}$ Brian, R. S. B., L'Orignal, t0'Brien, David, Almonte, Pattee, Richard P., Hawkesbury, $\dagger$ Perry, H. R., Coteau Landing, Phelan, James Stratford,
Pinsoneault, B., Montreal, Powell, Robt. W., Ottawa, Prosser, Wm. O., Lunenburg, Quinones, Euleteris, New York, Rattray, C. J., Portage du Fort, Reddick, Robert, Prescott, Reddy, Herbert L., Montreal, $\dagger$ Richmond, Peter ©., New York, Ritohie, John, Halifax,
Robinson, S. J., Brantford, Rogers, Amos, Bradford,
Ross, Wm. D, Ottawa,
Ryan, Philip M., Halifax, Secord. Levi, Brantford, Scott, Wm. F., Hull, $\dagger$ Shepherd, F. J., Montreal, Sinclair, Coll, St. Thomas, Smith, Allen S., Stirling, Smith, Wm., Lachute, Snider, Fred. S., Simcoe, Speer, Andrew M., Richmond, Stevenson, Chas. N., Sarnia, $\dagger$ Stevenson, John A., Cayuga, Stroud, Chas. S., Montreal, Sutherland, Walter, Helena, $\dagger$ Tracy, Andrew W., Island Pond, Tunstall, S. J., Montreal, Wales, Benjamin N., St. Andrews, Wallace, Isaac W., Milton, $\dagger$ Walton, George O. D., Montreal, Ward, Michael O. B., Montreal, $\dagger$ Ward, William T.. Boundary Line, Weir, Somerville, Montreal, Wells, James P., Vankleek Hill, $\dagger$ Whitetord, James W., Belleville, Wigle, Hiram, Kingsville,
Woods, J. J. E., Aylmer,
Woolway, C. J., St. Mary's,
Young, Philip R., Clarenceville,
$\dagger$ Young, Robert C., Barton,
Yuill, Wm. R., Co. Huron,
$\dagger$ M. D., C. M. 1873.

FACULTY OF ARTS.
(1) Undergraduates.

Brown, Jonathan N., Stanstead, Brodie, John, Georgetown, Chandler, George H., Brome,
Cox, Jacob Whitman, Cornwallis, N. Craig, James, Arnprior,

Crothers, Robert A., Venice,
Dawson, William B., Montreal,
Dewey, Finlay McN., St. Remi, Denovan, Alexander, Montreal, Duffy, Thomas, Durham,
Eceles, Robert H., Lancashire,
Elliott, William B., Iroquois, $\dagger$ Fleet, Charles J. R., Montreal, Gray, William H., Fleurant, Graham, John, Kemptville, Greenshields, Samuel, Montreal, Griffith, Joseph, Montreal, Hall, John G. L., Lachine, Harvey, Alfred, St. Johns, Harvey, Charles, "
Hawley, David F., Aird,
Howe, Henry S. A., Montreal, Jenkins, Stewart R. W., Montreal, Joseph, Henry, Montreal, Lyman, Henry Herbert, Montreal, $\dagger$ MacDonnell, Rich. L., Montreal, MeKibbin, William M., Montreal, MoLennan, John S., Montreal,

$\dagger$ В. A., 1873.

## DEPARTMEENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIBD SCIENCE

Boswell, St. George J., Quebec, Bateheller, Alvan A., Bedford, *Brodie, Robert J. N., Georgetown, $\ddagger$ Belanger, P., L'Islet,
Burke, Joseph, St. Thomas,
$\ddagger$ Dawson, W. B., Montreal,
$\ddagger$ Fleming, Frank A., Ottawa,
Frothingham, John J., Montresl,
Hill, Arthur E., Sydney,
Harvey, Charles, St. John's,
C.B
N.F

Hodge, George A., Eaton,
${ }^{-1}$
${ }^{*}$ Kennedy, George T., M.A., Montreal, $Q$
McLean, J. A., Laneaster,
McKercher, John, Roxbury,

## *MoLeod, Clement H., Broad Cove, N.S

| $Q$ |
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| $B$ |
| $B$ |
| $Q$ |
| $Q$ |
| $O$ |
| 0 |

$\ddagger$ Page, John, Ottawa,
Robertson, George E., Montreal, $\ddagger$ Richardson, Edwin, Hemmingford, Rodger, D., Mon treal,
Spencer, Joseph W., Hamilton, $\ddagger$ Slater, James A., Ottawa,
*Stewart, Donald A., Whycocomagh, N Stevenson, Samuel C., Montreal, Q Tatlow, Robert, Cavan, Ireland. *Tor rance, John F., B.A., Montreal, Q *Wieksteed, Henry K., Ottawa, $\ddagger$ Wilson, Robert A.,
Weeks, Robert T., Charlottetown, P E I. $\ddagger$ Young, J. C., Montreal,

Bennett, Wm.s Cassels, Hamilt Eliott, Adam J Paterson, J. T. McDonald, Simi

Hughes, Robert, Morrison, David Auld, Joseph, Aude, Fr .
Bennett, S.
Buchner, $G$
Brown, John Cairns,C. C. Craig, Robert Douglas, Bolton Dunlop, J. J. Duggan, Willian Fraser,!Kenneth Fletcher, S. Grant, Robert
Green, James
Hearn, Juhn
Hethrington, Jam Hethrington, F. Johnston, J. M.
Beside 126 Stude
(2) Partial or Occasional.

Allworth, J., B.A.
Brugette, T.
Brugette, C.
Currie, D.
Dorion, Charies
Estes, Frank M.
Huntington, Russ W.
Hamilton, Robert
Jenkins, G. E.
Kelly, Thomas
McRae, D.
MoLennan, Finlay
MoGregor, Hugh

MoPhee, Norman
McIntosh, William
McKay, G .
MoLeod, Finlay, B.A.
Nighswander, David D.
O'Brien, Robert
Papineau, Benjamin G.
Paradis, N. R.
Russell, W. D.
Rivard, Francia
Siloox, J. B.
Sileox, E. D.
Watt, Robert
$\ddagger$ Partial or Occasional.
*Ba. Ap. Sc., 1873.

Cooke, Wm. Henry MeConoehy, John 1 Duffy, H. T., Durh Greenshields, J. W

Cochrane, J. J., Le MeRae, Donald, N
D., Wigg, P.E.I.
l, Montreal,
., Brownsville, U.S
Bchute, 0
eotland, 0
rence, King, 0
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { 1., Montreal, } & \stackrel{Q}{\text { O., Kankakee, }} \quad \text { U.S }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { M., Kankakee, } & \text { U. } \\ \text { Montreal, } & Q\end{array}$ Montreal, freal, , Bolton, intreal,
)., Montreal,
?otton,
Montreal.
Montreal, Ottawa, foundary Line, Huntingdon, ̀ananoque,

IIENCE.


## MORRIN COLLEGE.

Session 1873.
FACULTY OF ARTS,
(1) Undergraduates.

Bennett, Wm. Sloane, Quebec,
Cassels, Hamilton,
Eliott, Adam J.,
Paterson, J. T.
McDonald, Simon,

Sloane, William P., Toronto
Soncy, Wm. O., Quebec,
Stuart, Gustavus, "
Thomson, George,

Scotland
Q
(2) Partial and Occasional.

Hughes, Robert,
Morrison, David W.
Scotland.
Auld, Joseph,
Aude, Fr.
do
Knight, George

Bennett, S.
Germany
Buchner, G.
Germany
Brown, John
Cairns,C. C.
Craig, Robert
Douglas, Bolton
Knight, F.
Lloyd, Arthur
Morgan, R. A. Eng

- Eng

Miles, Robert
Mountain, A.
Paverley, Ralph
Philip, J. T.
Patterson, A.
Patterson, James
Rousseau, A.
Ray, Walter
Fraser,IKenneth
Richardson, T. A
Fletcher, S.
Grant, Robert
Green, James
Hearn, Juhn
Simms, A.
Smyth, John
Sampson, R.
Oliver, T. M.
Watters, A.
Wurtele, F. C.
Hethrington, James
Hethrington, F.
Beside 126 Students entered in special Classes of Chemistry and Physical Geography

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
(1) Undergraduates.

Cooke, Wm. Henry, Drummondville, Q | McKillop, R., Inverness,
McConochy, John A., Leeds, Q Ross, D. A., Woodstock,
Duffy, H. T., Durham,
Q
Q
Greenshields, J. W.
(2) Occasional Students.

Cochrane, J. J., Leeds, MeRae, Donald, Notfield,

0 Reilly, James, Sherbrooke,
Tisdale, -, Melbourne,

## SUMMARY

Students in Law, McGill College, ..... 40
" in Medicine, " ..... 154
" in Arts, ..... 112
" " Morrin College, ..... 175
" St. Francis College, ..... 11
Deduct entered in two Faculties, ..... 6
Total number of Students in College, ..... 486
Students in Normal School ..... 116
Pupils in Model Schools, ..... 338
Total Students and Pupils,

Bowie, Du
Chauret, A
Coutlee, L
Desrosiers
Hutchinsol
Lebœuf, L

Doutre, Gc

Alguire, D Bell, Robe
Brown, Ha
Garmichae Chevalier,
le Grand
Cutter, Fre
Edwards,
Ellison, Sa
Ewing, W.
Farley, Jol
Fortune, L
Gaviller, E
Guest, Tho
Hils, Josep
Hurlburt, 1
Jackson, W
Jones, H. J
Kelly, Tho

Bigelow, H
Cameron,
Chevalier,
Cline, Johr
Cutter, F.
Harvey, W
Henderson,
Hickey, Sa
Hockridge,

# Fassed the eluiversity Examinutions. 

Session 1873-4.

FACULTY OF LAW.
PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. C. L.*

Bowie, Duncan Ewen,
Chauret, Amedie,
Coutlee, Lewis William Poitras, Desrosiers, Joseph, Hutchinson, Matthew, Lebœuf, Luuis Calixte,

Lonergan, James,
McDonald, Frank Herrall, Prefontaine, Raymond, Rainville, Her.: Benjamin, Santoire, Camille.
bachelor of civil law proceeding to the degree of d. C. l
Doutre, Gonzalve, B. C. L.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D., C. M.*

Alguire, Duncan 0., Lunenburg, 0 Bell, Robert W., Carleton Place, Brown, Harry, London,
Carmichael, Duncan A., Beechburg, 0 Chevalier, Nap E., St. Gregoire le Grand,
utter, Fred A., Hopkinton, N. Y., U.S.
Cutter, Fred A., Hopkinton, N. Y., U.S. Edwards, Oliver C., Clarence,0 Ellison, Saram R., St Thomas, 0 Ewing, W., Hawkesbury, Farley, John J., Belleville, Fortune, Lewis M., Huntingdon, Gaviller, Edwin A., Bond Head, Guest, Thomas F., St. Mary's, Hils, Joseph, St. Gregoire,
Hurlburt, Richard E Mitohell Q Jackson, Willard E., Mitohell, 0 Jones, H. J. Montgomery, Montreal, Q Kelly, Thomas, Durham,

Kittson, Edmund G., Hamilton, 0 MeGuire, Bernard D., Jolliette, Q
MoConnell, John B., Chatham, Q
McDiarmid, James, Prospect ${ }_{6}$ Q
McDonald, Jos. D. A., St. Francois du Lac,
McLeod, James, Uigg, P.E. I
0'Brien, Robert S. B., L'Original, 0
0'Brien, David, Almonte, 0
Perry, Hezekiah R., Coteau Landing, Q
Richmond, Peter E., N, Y. State, U.S
Shepherd, Francis J., Montreal, Q
Stephenson, John A., Cayuga,
0
Tracy, Andrew W., Island Pond, U.S
Walton, Geo. 0., Montreal, Q
Ward, William T., Boundary Line, Q.
Whiteford, James W., Belleville, 0
Young, Robert C., Barton, 0

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATION,*

| Bigelow, Horatio C., Boston, U.S | Hume, William L., Leeds, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cameron, James C., Montreal, Q | Jones, Charles R., Hastings, |
| Chevalier, Nap, St.Gregoire le Grande, Q | Jones, Geo. Nelson, St. Andrews, |
| Cline, John D., B.A., Cornwall, 0 | MacDouald, Roderick A., Cornwall, |
| Cutter, F. A., Hopkiaton, N. Y., U.S | MeBain, John, Williamstown, |
| Harvey, Wellman A., Newbridge, 0 | McCormick, Andrew G., Durham, |
| Henderson, Edward G., Belleville, 0 | McDonnell, Alex. R., Loch Garry, |
| Hickey, Samuel A., B. A., Aultsville, 0 | McMillan, Eneas J., Edwardsburgh, |
| Hockridge, Thomas G., Bradford, 0 | Mines, William M., Montreal, |

Molson, William A., Montreal, Monk, George Henry, "
Moore, Charles S., London,
Moore, Jehiel T., Holbrook,
Norton, Thomas, Montreal,
Pattee, Richard P., Hawkesbury, Phelan, James, Stratford,
Prosser, William 0., Lunenburg, Rattray, James C., Portage du Fort,

Reddick, Robert, Prescott, 0 Ritchie, John L., Halifax, Nova Scotia Rogers, Amos, Bradford, 0 Sinclair, Coll, St. Thomas, Speer, Andrew M., Richmond, Wales, Benjamin N., St. Andrews, Wailace, Isaac W., Milton, Woolway, Christopher J., St. Mary's 0

FACULTY OF ARTS.
PASSED FOR THE EEGREE OF B. A.
$\mathrm{M}^{\boldsymbol{f}} \mathrm{GILL}$ COLLEGE.
In Honours.
(Alphabetically Arranged.)
James G. Allan.
Charles J. Flekt.
Richard L. MacDoxnell.
Duncan C. Mcleod.
Charles H. Murray.
Herbert L. Reddy.
Arthur F. Ritchie.
Smon J. Tunstall
MOREIN COLLEGE
Ordinary.
Hamliton Cassells.
PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF APPLIED SCIENCE.
Course of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
(In order of relative standing.)
Stewart, Donald A.
Wicksteed, Henry K.
McLeod, Clement H.
Brodie, Robert J.
Kennedy, George T., M.A.

> Course of Mining and Assaying.

Torrance, John Fraser.
PASSED IN THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

## MoGill College.

Class I.-George H. Chandler, Elson J. Rexford.
Class II.-Alexander Denovan, David F. Hawley, Robert H. Eccles.
Class III.-W. F. Ritchie, Finlay Malcolm.
Morrin College.
Class I.-Gustavus Stuart.
Class II.-A. G. Elliott.
Bachelors of Arts proceeding to the degree of M. A. in Course.
John Hindley.
Montgomery Jones.
John McIntosh.
*Bethune, 1
*Abbott, Cl
[D. C. L. A bbott, Hor [D. C. L. Adamson, $\mathbf{H}$ hon] ....
Badgley, H
Bancroft, B hon]..
Bond, Rev. hon.] .....
B rowne Dur
[DC.L. it
Chamberlin,
[D.C.L. i]
Chauveau, H
[LL.D. h
Cordner, Re
Cornish, Rev D. in coul

Davies, Rev. [LL.D. h
DaFson, Joh [LL.D. h
DeSola, Rev.
Douglas, Rev
Doutre, Gons: in course]
*Falloon, Rei hon. 7 ..
*Head, Right Baronet, $D$
Hemming, E [D.C.L. in
*Holmes, Anc hon. ]........

Adsetts, John Alexander, Ro Alguire, Dune Allen, Hamilt Alloway, Thon
Anderson, Ale
Anderson, Joh
Archer, Thom
Ardagh, Johns

## Gradeates of the alnuwersity.

## DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

*Bethune, Rev. John. (ad eundem) 1843 | *Falloon, Rev. Daniel, [Hon.]........ 1844

## DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAWS.

* Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L.
$\qquad$
[D. C. L. in course] ...........
[D. C. L. in course ] ...... ........... 1867
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A., [D. C. L.
hon] $\ldots \ldots . . \ldots$.............................. 1850
Badgley, Hoz. Wm. [D. C. L. hon] 1843
Bancroft, Rev. C., D.D [L.L.D.
hon].. ................................
Bond, Rev. Wm., M.A., [LL.D.
hon.] ......................................... 1870
B rowne Dunbar, M.A., B.C.L.,
[DC.L. in co urse]..................... 1871
Chamberlin, B., M.A. B.C. L.
[D.C.L. in course] ..................... 1867
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J. O.,
[LL.D. hon.] ............................ 1857
Cordner, Rev. John, [LL.D. hon] 1870
Cornish, Rev. George, M.A., [LL
D. in course] ............................. 1872

Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D.
[LL.D. hon] .............................. 1856
Davson, John William, M.A.,
[LL.D. hon] ............................. 1857
DeSola, Rev. A.,[LL.D. hon.]........ 1858
Douglas, Rev. Geo., [LL. D. hon.] 1870
Doutre, Gonsalve, B.C.L. [D.C.L.
in course] .......................
hon. 7........................................ 1862
*Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W Baronet, M.A., [LL.D. hon]...... 1863
Hemming, Edward J., B.C.L.,
[D.C.L. in course] .................... 1871
*Holmes, Andrew F., M.D., [LL.D
hon.]......................................... 1858

Howe, Henry A., M.A., [LL.D.
hon. ]............................... (L.

Kerr, William H. [D. C. L. in coarse ] ............... ................... 1873
Laflamme, R. G., B.C.L., [D. C. L. in course] $\qquad$1873

Lawson, G., Ph. D., [LL.D. hon.] 1862
Lafrenaye, P. R. B.C.L., [D. C. L. in course ]...................
[D. C. L. hon] .................. . ..... 1849
[LL.D. hon.] ............................. 1857
Logan, Sir William. E., Kt., [LL. D hon.] ........................................ 1856
*Lundy, Rev. Francis, 「D.C.L hon.].
Lyall, Rev. W., [LL.D. hon. ].......... 1864 MaeVicar, Rev. D. H., [LL.D. hon] 1870 Meredith, Edmund A., B. C. L.,
[LL.D. hon.] ............................. 1857
Miles, Hy. H., M.A.,[LL.D., hon] 1866
Morris, Alexander, M. A., B.C.L.,
[D.C.L. in course] ..................... 1862
Rollitt. Albert K., LL.D. London
Univ. [LL.D. ad eun.] .............. 1871
Smallwood, Charles, M.D,, [LL.D. hon.
*Smith, William, [LL .D. hon.]...... 1858
*Valieres de St. Real, Hon. J, R., [D.C.L. hon.]
Wickes, Rev, W. D., [LL.D. hon].... 1868
Wilkes, Rev. Henry, D.D., M.A.,
[LL.D. hon.] .............................. 1870

## DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Adsetts, John ..... 1866
Alexander, Robt. A ..... 1871
Alguire, Duncan 0 ..... 1873
Allen, Hamilton ..... 1872
Alloway, Thomas Johnson. ..... 1869
Anderson, Alexander ..... 1866
Anderson, John C ..... 1865
Archer, Thomas ..... 1869
Ardegh, Johnson. ..... 1869
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal.[Hon].. 1847
Atkinson, Robt.............................. 1862
Ault, Alexander.............................. 1860
Ault, Charles ........................... 1855
Ault, James F...... ........................... 1855
Ault, Edwin D................................ 1868
Austin, Fred. John........................... 1862
Aylen, John..................................... 1857
Aylen, James................................... 1863
Backhouse, John B ..... 1870
Bain, D. S. E., Staff Surgeon Maj. ..... 868 ..... 868
Baird, James ..... 1870
Baker, Albert ..... 1848
Barclay, George ..... 1870
*Barnston, James..... [ad eun] ..... 1856
Battersby, Charles. ..... 1861
Baynes, George Aylmer. ..... 1869
Beattie, David. ..... 1863
Beaudet, Alfred ..... 1865
Beaudry, Lewis H ..... 1871
Bell, John, M.A ..... 1866
Bell, Robert W ..... 1873
Bellew, Alfred ..... 1852
Bergeron, Joseph ..... 1870
Bergin, Darby ..... 1847
Bessey, William E ..... 1863
Bender, Prospe: ..... 1865
Bibaud, Jean, G.J ..... 1843
Blackader, Alex. D., B. A ..... 1871
Blacklock, John J ..... 1851
*Blanchet, J. B. ..... 1863
Blair, Robt. C ..... 1865
Bligh, John W ..... 1865
Bogart, Irvine ..... 1859
Boulter, George Henry ..... 1852
Boyer, Louis ..... 1842
*Boyla:̈, Androw A ..... 1857
*Bowman, William Edward ..... 1860
Bower, Silas J ..... 1865
Bradley, William. ..... 1869
Brathwait, Francis H ..... 1863
Brandon, John ..... 1867
Breslin, Willia-
geon 46th Regiment of Line, 184
Brigham, Josiah S ..... 1848
Brissett, Henry R ..... 1871
Bristol, Ames S ..... 1850
Brodeur, Alphonse ..... 1863
Brooks, Samuel T ..... 1851
Brouse, William H ..... 1847
Brown, Peter E ..... 1863
Brown, Harry ..... 1873
Browne, Arthur A., B.A ..... 1872
Browse, Jacob E ..... 1861
Bruneau, Adolphe ..... 1853
*Brunean, Oliver T ..... [Hon] ..... 1843
Bruneau, Onesime ..... 1851
Bryson, William G ..... 1867
Bucke, Richard Maurice ..... 1862
Bucke, Edward H ..... 1852
Buckle, John M. C ..... 1869
Buckley, William P ..... 1870
Bull, George Joseph ..... 1869
Bullen, Charles F ..... 1864
Burgess, John A ..... 1868
Burch, Benjamin T ..... 1865
Burland, John H ..... 1863
Burland, Wm. B. ..... 1872
Burrows, Philip ..... 1866
Burnham, Robert Wilkins ..... 1860
Burns, Alfred J ..... 1854
Burritt, Horarto C ..... 1863
Butler, George C ..... 18ט5
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Campbell, Donald Peter ..... 1862
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Campbell, Geo. W., M.A., [ad eun] .....  1843
Campbell, Samuel ..... 1866
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Carson, Augustus. ..... 1843
Carter, Samuel A ..... 1859
Casgrain, Charles E. ..... 1851
Cattanach, Andrew J ..... 1871
Chagnon, Vinceslaus G.B ..... 1861
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Cherry, William ..... 1869
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Chevalier, Gustave ..... 1860
Chevalier, Napoleon E ..... 1873
Chipman, Clarence J. H., B.A ..... 1868
Christie, John B ..... 1865
Christie, Thomas ..... 1848
Church, Charles Howard. ..... 1862
Church, Clarence R ..... 1867
Chureh, Coller M ..... 1355
Church, Levi R ..... 1857
Church, Mills Kemble ..... 1864
Church, Peter H ..... 1846
Clarke, Octavius H. E ..... 170
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Clark. Richard A ..... 1870
Clemesha, John Wordswort ..... 1867
Clement, Victor A ..... 1869
Cluness, Daniel ..... 1870
Codd, Alfred. ..... 1865
Collins, Charles W ..... 1869
Comeau, John B ..... 1878
Cooke, Charles H ..... 1866
Cooke, Herman L ..... 1867
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Copeland, Wm. L ..... 1872
Corbett, Augustus M ..... 1854
Corbett, William H ..... 1854
Corlis, Josiah ..... 1869
Carson, John. ..... 1866
*Cowley, Thomas Mc J ..... 1870
Cox, Frank. ..... 1869
Craik, Robert. ..... 1854
Cram, Daniel C. ..... 1872
*Crawford, James

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Crichton, Stuart ..... 1865
*Culver, Joseph R. ..... 1848
*Cunynghame, W. C. Thurlow. ..... 1858
Cutter, Frederick A ..... 1873
Daly, Guy D. F. ..... 1868
Dansereau, Charles ..... 1842
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Dansereau, Pierre. ..... 1855
D'Avignon, Fred. F ..... 1871
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Dice, Geor
*Dick, Jan
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Diekson, W
Digby, Jan

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DeGrosbois, T. B............................ 1888
Demorest, Durham, G. G................ 1852
Desaulniers, Antoine A................... 1863
DeCelles, Charles D....................... 1841
Dupuis, Joseph G. P....................... 1856
Dice, George.................................... 1864
*Dick, James R.............................. 1842
Dickinson, James J......................... 1846
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Dickson, William W....................... 1863
Digby, James Winnit............ ...... 1866
Dodd, John....................... ............ 1843
Donnelly, Charles H....................... 1866
*Dorion, Severe........................... 1843
*Dorland, Enoch P........................ 1850
Dougan, William............................ 1867
Douglas, James................ [Hon]... 1847
Drake, Joseph M............................ 1861
Dubuc, Charlemagné...................... 1864
*Duckett, Stephon ......................... 1853
Duckett, Willian A....................... 1859
Dufort, Thadee A......................... . 1865
Duhamel, Louis.............................. 1860
Duncan, George.............................. 1862
Duncan, Gideon M ......................... 1871
Duncan, James S........................... 1858
*Duncan, John.............................. 1871
*Dunn, William Oscar................... 1843
Dunsmore, John M......................... 1870
Easton, John.................................... 1852
Edwards, Eliphalet G.................... 1855
Edwards, Oliver C........................... 1873
Elkinton, Arthur G., Asst. Surgeon,
Scotts Fusileer Guards......... 1862
Ellison, Saram, R. ......................... 1873
Emery, Gordon J............................ 1857
Emery, Allard................................. 1866
English, T. F...................L............ 1858
Erskine, John.................................. 1860
Ethier, Calixto................................ 1867
Evans, Griffith................................. 1864
Ewing, W ...................................... 1873
Falkner, Alexander......................... 1866
Farewell, G. MeGill......................... 1872
Farewell, W. G.............................. 1868
Earley, John J...................................... 1873
Faulkner, George W....................... 1871
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Fergusson, Alexander A................ 1864
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Finlayson, John............................... 1834
Finnie, John T................................. 1869
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Fitzgerald, James........................... 1865
Fortin, Pierre................................. 1845
Fortune, Lewis M............................ 1873
*Foster, Stephen Sewell.................. 1846
Fraleigh, William S...... ............... 1869
Fraser, William............................. 1836
Fraser, W illiam H........................... 1867
Fraser, Donald M......... ............... 1869
Fraser, Donald ..... 1868
Freeman, Charles M. ..... 1871
Fuller, W. ..... 1866
Fuller, Horace L ..... 1870
Fulton, James H ..... 1863
Garvey, Joseph ..... 1852
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Gauvreau, Elzéar. ..... 1855
Gauvreau, Lewis H ..... 836
Gendron, Thomas
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Gernon, George W ..... 1846
Gibson, John B ..... 1855
*Gibson, Edward 5 ..... 1864
Gillies, John.. ..... 1867
Gilmour, Augus. ..... 1868
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Girdwood, Gilbert P ..... 1865
Glenn, C. W. E. ..... 1858
Godfrey, Robert ..... 1845
Godfrey, Abraham C. ..... 1865
Goforth, Franklin. ..... 1863
Gordon, Robert ..... 1868
Gordon, William Wallace. ..... 1863
Graham, Charles E ..... 1866
Graham, Henry ..... 1863
Grant, Donald J ..... 1863
Grant, James A. ..... 1854
Grant, William ..... 1867
Grenier, L. P. A ..... 1863
Guest, Thomas A ..... 1873
Gunn, James. ..... 1861
Gustin, William Claude ..... 1863
Hagarty, Dan. M. J. ..... 1868
*Hall, Archibald...... (ad eun) ..... 1843
Hall, James B. ..... 1866
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Halliday, James T. ..... 1866
Hamilton, Andrew W ..... 1859
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Hamilton, John R. ..... 1871
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Hamel, Joseph Alexander. ..... 1856
Hammond, James H, ..... 1869
Harding, F. W ..... 1868
Harkin, Henry. ..... 1867
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Harkness, John.. ..... 1862
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Harrison, David Howard. ..... 1864
Hart, Frederick W ..... 1835
Hays, James ..... 1866
Hebert, P. Zotique ..... 1872
$\dagger$ Henderson, Alexander A ..... 1870
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弗Henry, Walter.................. (Hon).. 1853
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Harvey, Jones J. G ..... 1866
Hethrington, Harry ..... 1872
Hickey, Charles E ..... 1866
Hils, Joseph ..... 1873
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Holden, Rufus ..... 1844
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Hunt, J. H., L. R. C S. I ..... 1869
Hunt, Lewis $G$ ..... 1871
$\dagger$ Hurd, Edward ..... 1865
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Irvine, James C ..... 1866
Ives, Eli. ..... 1863
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*Jones, Thomas W........[ad eun]..
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Jones, H. J. Montgomery. ..... 1873
Keerer, Wiltiam N., B.A ..... 1869
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*Kelly, Wm. Surg'n Royl. Artl... ..... 1846
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Killery, St. John, Staff Asst. Surg. ..... 1862
King, Wm. M. H. ..... 1859
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Kittson, John G ..... 1869
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Laberge, Ed ..... 1856
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Langrell, Richard T ..... 1865
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Locke, C. T. A ..... 1872
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Major, George W., B• A ..... 1871
Malcolm. John Rolph ..... 1861
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McArthur, Robert D ..... 1867
McCallum, Duncan 0 ..... 1850
MeCarthy, William ..... 1867
McConkey, J. C.. ..... 1872
McConnell, John B ..... 1873
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McCrimmon, Donald A ..... 1869
*MeCulloch, Michael ..... (Hon). ..... 1843
MoCurdy, John.
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McDiarmid James ..... 18731847
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McDougall, Peter A ..... 1847
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McEwen, Findlay. ..... 1870
MacFarlane, William ..... 1869
Macfie, James ..... 1869
MeGarry, James. ..... 1858
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McGowan, Henry W ..... 1867
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MoGregor, Duncan. ..... 1861
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McIntosh, James. ..... 1859
MeIntosh, Donald J ..... 1870
McIntyre, Peter A ..... 1867
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MoKay, Walter ..... 1854
MeLaren, Peter ..... 1861
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Meane, John, M. R. C. S. L., Staff
Surgeon Major ..... 1869
Meigs, Malcolm R ..... 1865
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Mitchel, Fred, H ..... 1871
Moffatt, John Edward, Staff Surg.... 1862
Moffatt, Walter. ..... 1868
Mondelet Wm, H ..... 1868
Mongenais, Napoleon. ..... 1865
Mount, John W ..... 1855
Moore, Joseph ..... 1852
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*Morrison, David R ..... 1869
Morrison, John, M. A ..... 1872
Munro, James T ..... 1872
*Nelson, Horace........................... 1861
*Nelson, Wolfred...........[Hon]....... 1848
Nelson, Wolfred D. ..... 187 ..... 872
Nicol, William R.
Nicoll, Charles Richard, Surg.
Major, Grenadier Guards...... 1862 ..... 1862
Nesbitt, James A.
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$0^{\prime}$ 'Brien, Robert S... ..... 1873
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$0^{\prime}$ 'Callaghan, Cornelius H. ..... 1854
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0'Leary, Patrick ..... 1859
Oliver, James W ..... 1867
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Osler, Wm ..... 1872
Padfield, Chas. Wm. ..... 1868
Painchaud, Edward S. L ..... 1848
Palmer, Lorin L ..... 1867
Paquin Jean M... ..... 1843
Paradis, Henry. ..... 1048
Paradis, Pierre E ..... 1867
Parker Rufus S ..... 1867
Parker, Charles S. ..... 1866
*Paierson, James. ..... 1865
Paterson James.. ..... 1864 ..... 1858
*Patee, George.
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Pallen, Montrose A ..... 1864
Patton, Edward K. ..... 1867
Pegg, Austin J ..... 1872
Pegg, Charles H ..... 1867
Perreault, Victor ..... 1852
Perrier, John ..... 1868
Perrigo, James, M. A.. ..... 1870
Perry, Hezekiah R. ..... 1873
Phelan, Cornelius J. H ..... 1865
*Phelan, Joseph P. ..... 1854
Philip, David I ..... 1861
Picault, A. C. E. ..... 1857
Piekup, John Walworth. ..... 1860
*Pinet, Alexis. ..... 1847
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Poussette, Arthur Courthope. ..... 1860
Powel, Israel Wood ..... 1860
Powell, Newton W ..... 1853
Powers, George W. ..... 1861
Powers, Lafontaine B ..... 1864
Pringle, George ..... 1855
Proudfoot, John S ..... 1868
Proudfoot, Alex. ..... 1869
Proulx, Philias. ..... 1844
Provost, E. Gilber ..... 1859
Quarry, James J ..... 1868
Quesnel, Jules M ..... 1849
Rae, John Hamilton, (Hon). ..... 1853
Rainville, Pierre........................
Rambaut, John, Surgeon, Cana-dian Rifles.. 1859
Rattray, Charles J ..... 1871
Raymond Oliver. ..... 1850
Reed, Herbert H ..... 1861
Rednor, Horace P ..... 1864
Reddy, John...........(ad eun) ..... 1856
Reed, Thomas D ..... 1871
Reid, Alex. Pete ..... 1858

Richardson, John R...................... 1865
*Roberts, Edward T...... ............... 1859
Roberts, John E., B. A................... 1867
Robertson, James......................... 1865
Robertson, David......................... 1864
Robertson, David T ........................ 1857
Robertson, Patrick........................ 1867
Robiliard, Adolphe. .................... 1800
Robinson, Wesley......................... 1872
Robitaille, Louis........................... 1860
Robitaille, L. T............................... 1858
$\dagger$ Roddick, Thomas G...................... 1868
Rodger, Thomas A........................... 1869
Rooney, Robert F............................ 1870
$\dagger$ Ross, George M. A.......................... 1866
Ross, Thomas.................................. 1863
Ross, Henry .......................... ......... 1872
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Rugg, Henry C................................ 1865
Rumsey, William............................. 1859
Ruttan, Allan.......... ....... ............... 1852
*Sabourin, Moise............................. 1849
Sampson, Jas , (Hon) ....................... 1847
Sanderson, George W..................... 1850
Savage, Thomas Y........................... 1854
Savage, Alex. C............................... 1866
Sawyer, James E ........................... 1863
Schmidt, Samuel B.......................... 1847
Schofield, David T.......................... 1869
Scott, Stephen A.............................. 1854
Scott, William E...... .......... ............. 1844
*Scriven, George Augustus............. 1846
Seagar, Francis R............................ 1870
Seguin, Andre.................................. 1848
Senkler, A. E..................................... 1863
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Sewell, Colin......... (ad eun) ............ 1869
Sharpe, Wm. James........................ 1872
Shaver, Peter Rolph ........................ 1854
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Shepherd, Francis J..... .................. 1873
Shoebottom, Henry.......................... 1857
*Simard, Amable............................ 1852
Simpson, Thomas ........................... 1854
Smallwood, John R.......................... 1868
Smith, Daniel D.............................. 1868
*Smith, Edward W ...................... .. 1859
Smith, Norman A.......................... 1870
Smythe, T. W................................. 1848
Sparham, Eric B............................... 1852
Sparham Terence............................ 1841
*Squire, William Wood, M. A........ 1864
Stanton, George.............................. 1868
Stark, George A ............................ 1872
*Staunton, Andrew Aylmer, Surgeon, Royal Artillery......... 1845
Stephens, John A............................ 1873
Stevens, Alex. D.............................. 1857
Stevenson, James D.oGregor............. 1856
Stevenson, Jolin A.................. ........ 1873
*Stevenson, John L.......................... 1855
Stevenson, Robert A...................... 1871
Stewart, Alexander........................ 1872

Stewart, John Alexander................. 1862
Stewart, James .............................. 1869
Stephenson, James.......................... 1859
Stimpson, Alfred 0......................... 1868
Shirk, George................................ 1865
Stowbridge, James GorGun............. 1862
Sutherland, Fred. Dunbar............... 1861
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Switzer, John E. K........................... 1865
Tabb, Silas E., M.A....................... 1869
Tait, Henry Thomas...................... 1860
Taylor, William H........................ 1860
Taylor, Sullivan A.. ...................... 1870
Tew, Herbert S .............................. 1864
Temple, James A................................ 1865
Thayer, Linus 0........................... 1859
Theriault, F. D .............................. 1863
Therien, Honore ............................. 1863
*Thomson, James ........................... 1842
Thompson, Rober \&....... .................... 1852
Tracy, Andrew W........................... 1873
Trenholme, Edward Henry .............. 1862
Trudel, Eugene.............................. 1844
Turgeon, Louis G .......................... 1860
Tuzo, Henry A................................ 1853
Ussher, Henry................................ 1861
Vannorman, Jonathan A................ 1850
Vercoe, Henry L............................. 1865
Vieat, John R................... ............ 1867
Wagner, A Dixon.......................... 1872
Wagner, William H.................... . 1844
Wakeham, William....................... 1866
Walker, Robert.............................. 1851
Walsh, Edmond C.......................... 1866
Walton, George 0........................... 1873
Wanless, John R........................... 1867
Ward, William T........................... 1873
Warren, Frank.............................. 1872
*Warren Henry...................... ..... 1860
Waugh, William S......................... 1872
Webb, James T. S.......................... 1871
Weilbrenner, Remi Claude............. 1851
Weir, Richard................................ 1852
Wherry John................................ 1862
Whitecomb, Josiah G................... 1848
Whiteford, James W..................... 1873
Whitford, R.................................... 1857
Whitewell, William P. 0............... 1860
Whyte, Joseph A.......................... 1870
*Widmer, Christopher, (Hon)........ 1847
Wilcox, Marshall B....................... 1868
Wilson, Benjamin S....................... 1856
Wilson. Robert M.......................... 1850
Wilson, William..................... ..... 1857
*Wilscam, John Wilbrod............... 1846
Wolverton, Algeron, B. A............... 1867
Woods, David, Staff Surgeon.......... 1860
Wood, George C............................. 1849
Wood George............................... 1863
Wood, Hannibal W......................... 1865
Woodfull, Sam. Pratt. Asst-Surg.
Royal Artillery..................... 1864

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Chapman, Re
don Ur
Clarke, Walls Cornish, Rev. Cushing, Lem Davidson, Re Davidson, Chı Bavidson, Leo DeWitt, Calel Dougall, John Duff, Archiba Gibb, Georgo . Gi'sson, Thom: Gilman, Frane Gould, Edwin, Graham, John Green, Joseph Hall, Rev. Wil Hart, Lewis A Hicks, Francis Hindley, John Howe, Henry .
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Wye, John A..... ......................... 1868
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Youker, William.......................... 1870
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$\dagger$ Holmes Medallist.

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Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne, B.A. 1869
*Bothwell, John A., B.A................ 1868
Bowman, Wm. M.............. [Hon]... 1859
Boyd, John, B.A.............................. 1864
Browne, Dunbar, B.A., B. C. L...... 1861
Butler, Rev. John...... ..... (Hon)... 1852 Carmichael, Rev. J., B.A........ .... 1871
Chamberlin, Brown, D.C.L. (ad
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Chapman, Rev. Charles, M.A., Lon-
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Cornish, Rev. George B.A............. 1860
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A., B. C. L....... 1867
Davidson, Rev. James, B.A........... 1866
Davidson, Charles P., B.A., B. C. L. 1867
Bavidson, Leonidas H., B.A........... 1867
DeWitt, Caleb S., B.A.................. 1864
Dougall, John R., B. A ................... 1867
Duff, Archibald, B, A...................... 1867
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Gilman, Francis E., B.A................. 1865
Govid, Edwin, B.A......................... 1860
Graham, John H................ (Hon). 1859
Green, Joseph, B.A............................ 1864
Hall, Rev. William, B, A .................. 1867
Hart, Lewis A., B.A........................ 1869
Hicks, Francis W., B.A.................. 1870
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Howe, Henry Aspinwall...... (Hon).. 1855

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Kahler, Frederick A., B.A............ 1872
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McGregor, James, B.A................... 1868
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Markgraf, Charles F. A ..... (Hon).. 1865
Mason, James L., B.A................... 1863
Mattice, Corydon J., B.A....... . . . . 1862
Morris, Alex., B.A., B. C. L............ 1852
Morrison, Rev. James D., B.A........ 1868
Morrison, John, B.A....................... 1870
Perkins, John A., B.A.................... 1862
Perrigo, James, B.A....................... 1869
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A........... 1862
Ramsay, Robert A., B.A., B. O. L.. 1867 Bobins, Sampson Paul, B.A........... 1868 Rodger, David........... .....(Hon.)... 1857 Ross, George, B.A., M.D. ... ......... 1866 Stewart, Rev, Colin Campbell, B.A.. 1870 Tabb, Silas Everett, B.A............... 1869 Thorburn, John...................(Hon.).. 1861 Trenholme, Norman W., B.A.,
B. C. L
.1867
Wicksteed, Richard G., B.A.,B.C.L. 1866 Wilkie, Daniel..................(Hon.).. 1866 Wilson, John, B.A............................ 1870 Wotherspoon, Ivan Tolkien, B.A.... 1869
*Deceased.

## BACHELORS OF CIVIL LAW.

*Abbott, Christopher C ..... 1850
Abbott, John J. C ..... 1854
Adams, Abel ..... 1867
Allan, Irvine. ..... 1862
$\ddagger$ Arehibald, John Sprott, B. $A$ ..... 1870
Archambeault Joseph L. C. ..... 1871
Armstrong, Louis ..... 1861
Ascher, Isidore $G$

$\qquad$
.1863
Aylen, John, M.D ..... 1861
Aylen, Peter, B.A ..... 1854
*Badgley, Frank H. ..... 1852
Bagg, Robert Stanley ..... 1871
Barnston, John G ..... 1856
Barry, Denis. ..... 1872
Baynes, Edward Alfred ..... 1867
Benjamin, Lewis N.. ..... 1865
$\ddagger$ Bethune, Meredith B., M.A ..... 1869
Blanchard, Athanase. ..... 1862

* $\ddagger$ Bothwell, John A. ..... 1866
Bouthillier, Charles F ..... 1867
Boyd, John, B.A ..... 1864
Bowie, Duncan E. ..... 1873
Browne, Dunbar, M.A ..... 1858
Bullock, William E., B.A ..... 1863
Butler, Thomas L. ..... 1865
Calder, John ..... 1871
Carden, Henry. ..... 1860
Caron, Adolph $\mathbf{P}$ ..... 1865

Carter, Christopher B........................ 1866
Carter, Edward............................. 1864
Chamberlin, Brown......................... 1850
Chamberlin, John, Junr................ 1867
Charland, Alfred............................ 1863
Chauveau, Alexandre.................... 1867
Chauret, Amedee........................... 1873
Coequet, Ambroise........................ 1865
Coutlee, Lewis W. P..... ................ 1873
Conroy, Robert Hughes.................. 1869
Cowan, Robert C............................ 1862
Cruikshank, William....................... 1872
Curran, Joseph C.............................. 1862
Gushing, Charles.......................... 1869
Cushing, Lemuel, Junr, M. A......... 1865
Daly J. G.......................... ........ 1858
Dansereau, Arthur....................... 1865
Darby, Daniel............................. 1870
Darey, Pierre J., M.A................. 1868
David, Alphonse......................... 1872
Davidson, Charles P., M.A........... 1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber, M..A... 1863
Day, Edmund T.................. ..... 1864
Desaulniers, Henri Lesieur.......... 1864
Des Rosieres, Joseph................... 1873
Desrochers, Jean L. B.................. 1861
Doak, George 0.................... ..... 1863
Doherty, Thos. J........................ 1868
Dorion, Adelard A. P.................. 1862
Doutre, Pierre............................ 1858
Dontre, Gonzalve ........................ 1861
Drisooll, Netterville H................. 1861
Drummond, William D................ 1867
Dubuc, Joseph ........... ................ 1869
Duchesnay, Henri J. T................. 1866
Dunlop, John.............................. 1860
Duprat, Pierre N........................ 1866
Durand, Napbtalle.................... 1864
Farmer, William 0..................... 1866
Fisher, Roswell C....................... 1869
Fisk, John J............................... 1868
Foran, Thos. P........................... 1870
Franks, Albert W......................... 1871
Gairdiner, William F.................. 1856
Galarneau, Joseph Antoine........... 1864
Ganthier, Zephirin...................... 1859
Geoffrion, Christopher A.............. 1866
Gibb, James R........................... 1868
Gilman, Francis E., M. A. ..... ..... 1865
Girouard, Desire.......................... 1860
$\ddagger$ Gordon, Asa............................. 1867
Grenier, Amedé L. W.................. 1863
Hall, William A.......................... 1863
Harnet, Wm. de Courcy............... 1870
Hart, Lewis A., M. A.................. 1869
Hemming, Edward J................... 1855
Holton, Edward........................... 1865
Houghton, John G. K.................. 1863
Howard, Rice M........................... 1869
Howliston, Alexander.................. 1865
tHatchinson, Matthew................. 1873
Jodoin, Isaie............................... 1858
Johnston, Edwin R...................... 1866

Jones, Richard A. A.................... 1854
Joseph, Joseph 0........................ 1864
Keller, Francis J........................ 1869
Kelley, John P. ............................ 1862
Kemp, Edson, B. A...................... 1860
Kenny, William R....................... 1865
Kirby, James, M. A...................... 1862
K.tson, George R. W..................... 1867

Lacoste, Arthur.......................... 1869
Laflamme, R. ©......................... 1856
Laflamme, Leopold......................... 1869
Lafrenayne, P. R...... ........................ 1856
Lambe, William B ...................... 1850
Lanctot, Mederic......... ................ 1860
Larose, Telesphore....................... 1860
Laurier, Wilfred.......................... 1864
Lay, Warren Amos..................... . 1867
Lawlor, Richard S ........................ 1885
Leach, David S...... ...................... 1861
*Leach, Robert A., M. A............... 1860
LeBeauf, Louis C. ........................ 1873
Lefebvre, Frederick..................... 1863
Lonergan, James........................... 1873
Lonergan, Michael L. S.................. 1871
Loranger, Louis George.................. 1869
Lyman, Elisha Stiles ................... 1865
Lyman, Frederick S., B. A............ $188^{3} 9$
tLynch, Wm. W.............................. 1868
Mackenzic, Frederick..... ............... 1861
Major, Edward James.................. 1871
$\ddagger$ Marler, William DeM., B.A.......... 1872
McCord, David Ross, M. A............. 1867
McCormack, David........................... 1872
McDonald, Frank H....................... 1873
*McGee, Thomas D'Arey ................. 1861
MeIntosh, John, B. A...................... 1868
McLaren, John J............................. 1868
McLaren, J̈ohn Robert, M. A.......... 1860
MeLaurin, John Rice...................... 1867
$\ddagger$ McMaster, Donald......................... 1871
Merry, John Wesley...... ................. 1870
Messier, Joseph S.......................... 1868
Mitchell, Albert Edward................. 1867
Molson, Alexander.......................... 1851
Monk, Ed. Cornwallis ..................... 1870
Morris, Alexander, M. A................ 1850
Morris, John L................................. 1860
Nagle, Sarsfield B.......................... 1862
Nutting, Charles A.......................... 1872
Ouimet, Adolphe P......................... 1861
Papineau, Joseph G....................... 1869
Piche, Aristide................................. 1868
Perry, Joseph.................................. 1869
Pariseault, Chas. Ambroise............. 1859
Perkins, John A., M. A................. 1860
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., M. A........... 1861
Power, Alexander W. A.................. 1868
Prefontaine, Raymond.................... 1873
Rainville, Henri Benjamin ............ 1873
Ramsay, Robert A., M.A................ 1866
Richard, Damase F. S.................... 1859
Richard, Emery Edward................ 1867
Richard, Edward E.......................... 1868

Rixford, Em
Robideaux,
Rochon, Cha
Rose, Willia Sabou: 'n, E
Santoire, Ca
Sarrasin, Fe
Sexton, Jami
Short, Rober Sicotte, Viet
Snowdon, H.
Stephens, Ge Stephens, Ro Stephens, Ch Tait, Melbou Taschereau, Taylor, Reid.

Allan, James Allworth, Joh Anderson, Jae Archibald, Jol Aylen, Peter. Bancroft, Rev.
Barnston, Ale:
Baynes, Donal
Beekett, Willi
Bethune, Mere
$\left[\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{L} & \mathrm{n} & 1\end{array}\right] . .$.
Blackader, Ale
Bockus, Charle
*Bothwell, Joh Boyd, John, (n Brewster, Willi
Brooks, Charle Browne, Arthu Browne, Dunba Browne, Tbom Bullock, Willia Cameron, Jame Carmichael, Ja
Cassels, Hamilt
Cassels, Robert
Chipman, Clare Christie, John Clarke, Wallace Cline, John D. Cook, Archibald Clowe, John D. Cornish, Rev. G

Univ. (ad
Crothers, W. J.
Coussirat, Rev.
Cushing, Lemue Dart, William,
Davidson, Charl
Davidson, Rev.
Davidson, Leoni
Rixford, Emmet Hawkins............... 1865

Robideaux, Emery........................ 1866
Rochon, Charles A........................... 1861
Rose, William................................. 1866
Saboui n, Ernest.............................. 1883
Santoire, Camille............................. 1873
Sarrasin, Ferdinand Le on.............. 1871
Sexton, James Ponsonby ................. 1860
Short, Robert................................. 1867
Sicotte, Victor B............................. 1862
Snowdon, H. L............................... 1856
Stephens, George W....................... 1863
Stephens, Romeo H.......................... 1850
Stephens, Chas. 0........................... 1864
Tait, Melbourne............ ............... 1862
Taschereau, Arthur............................ 1864
Taylor, Reid...... .... .. .................. 1869

Terril, Joseph Lee.............................. 1865
Torrance, Fred. W., M.A............... 1856
Trenholme, Edward H., M.D............. 1865
$\ddagger$ Trenholme, Norman W., M.A........ 1865
Vendall, Phillipe............................. 1865
Vibon, Chas. A................................ 1863
Walsh, Thomas Joseph.................. 1863
Watts, William J., B.A...... ............ 1869
Welch, Alfred................................ 1864
Wicksteed, Richard G., M. A.......... 1864
Wight, James H............................. 1868
Wood, Frane Ogilvie ............................. 1870
Wotherspoon, Ivan T., (Laval), [ad
eun] ...................................... 1869
Wright, William Mackay, B.A....... 1868
Wurtele, Charles J. C...................... 1863
Wurtele, Jonathan S. C................ .. 1870
Allan, James G. [S el]

$\qquad$ ..... 1873
Allworth, John..
Anderson, Jacob deWit, [C e1]...... 1866 ..... 1866
Archibeld, John Sprott. [ $\mathbf{W}$ p i] ]..
Aylen, Peter.. ..... 1850
Bancroft, Rev. Cbas., Junior. ..... 1866
Barnston, Alexander [C]. ..... 1857
Baynes, Donald. ..... 1864
Beckett, William Henry ..... 1866
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarn
$\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { n } \\ \text { 1 }\end{array}\right] \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ ..... 1866 ..... 1870
Bockus, Charles E. ..... 1852
*Bothwell, John A., (L p l) ..... 1864
Boyd, John, (n). ..... 1861
Brewster, William, (C el) ..... 1855
Brooks, Charles H., (Linl) ..... 1868
Browne, Arthur Adderly, (s e 1)...... 1866
Browne, Dunbar ..... 1856
Browne, Thomas ..... 1853
Bullock, William E. (C © I) ..... 1860
Cameron, James (M mi) ..... 1871
Carmichael, James ..... 1867
Cassels, Hamilton, (Morrin) ..... 1873
Cassels, Robert, (Morrin) (pl) ..... 1866
Chipman, Clarence ..... 1866
Christie, John H. ..... 1872
Clarke, Wallace (S el) ..... 1869
Cline, John D. (C c I) ..... 1871
Cook, Archibald H. (Morrin) ..... 1869
Clowe, John D ..... 1863
Cornish, Rev. Geo., B. A., London
Univ. (ad eun.) ..... 1856
Crothers, W. J. (p) ..... 1872
Coussirat, Rev. Adrian D. (ad eun)1871
Cushing, Lemuel, (e I) ..... 1863
Dart, William, J ..... 1868
Davidson, Charles Peers.. ..... 1863
Davidson, Rev. Jas. (ad eun. ..... 1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber ..... 1863

## BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Kirby. James [C] ..... 1859
Krans, Edward H. [Sel] ..... 1865
Laing, Robert [ $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{p}} 1$ ] ..... 1868
*Leach, Robert A
1869
Lewis, Albert R. [e 1 ..... 1869
Lyman, Frederick Stiles ..... 1863
Major, George W ..... 1870
Marler, Wm., De M. [Mm1] ..... 1868
Mason, James L ..... 1859
Mattice, Corydon J ..... 1859
Maxwell, John, [ $\mathbf{n} 1$ ] ..... 1872
MoCord, David Koss ..... 1863
MacDonnell Richard L[ [Cel] ..... 1873
MacDuff, Alexander Ramsay. ..... 1866
Mefregor, James [ $\mathbf{0} 1$ ] ..... 1864
MeGregor, Duncan. ..... 1871
MeIntosh, John [sei] ..... 1870
McKenzie, John [Morrin] ..... 1867
McKenzie, Robt., [p1] ..... 1869
McLaren, John R ..... 1856
McLaren, Marry [C] ..... 1858
McLean, Neil W. [Morrin] ..... 1866
McLenn an, Duncan H. ..... 1871
MeLeod, Duncan C. [Mm1] ..... 1873
McLeod, Hugh ..... 1866
McLeod, Finlay C ..... 1872
McOuat, Walter [ $\mathbf{n} 1$ ] ..... 1865
Merritt, David Prescott ..... 1863
Moore, Francis X ..... 1868
Morris, William. ..... 1859
Morris, Alexander ..... 1849
Morrison, John ..... 1866
Morrison, James D. [L n 1] ..... 1865
Morison, David E. [e1] ..... 1870
Muir, John N ..... 1864
*Muir, Rev. E. P. (ad eun) ..... 1865
Munro Gustavus ..... 1871
Munro, Murdoch ..... 1872
Murray, Charles H. [lllll ..... 1873

Naylor, W. H., [w p 1 ] Oliver, Theophilus H. (Morrin) [p]1866 Pease, George H. [ W e 1]............ 1864 Perrigo, James [a 1] .................. 1866
Perkins, John A.......................... 1858
Petit, Rev. Charles B.................. 1850
Phillips, Charles W...................... 1852
*Plimsoll, Reginald J.................. 1858
Ramsay, Robt. Anstruther [Wu 1] 1862
Redpath, Geo. D......................... 1857
Reddy, Herbert L. [e 1]................ 1873
Ritehie, Arthur F. [c 1] ].............. 1873
Robertson, Alex. [L n i] .............. 1870
Robins, Sampson Paul [W m 1]... 1863
Ross, George [C e 1]................... 1862
Russell, Henry (Morrin) ............... 1869
Scott, Henry C. (Morrin) [p 1]...... 1866
Sherrill, Alvan F. [C n 1]............ 1864
Slack, George............................. 1868
Stethem, George T...................... 1852
Stewart, Colin Campbell [L n 1] ... 1867
Tabb Silas Everett [ $\mathbf{n} 1$ ].............. 1866
Thornton, Rev. R., M. A. (ad eun). 1871
Torrance Edward F. [p]............... 1871
Torrance, John Fraser................. 1872
Trenholme, Norman Wm. [C p 1]... 1863
Tunstall, Simon J. [e 1]............. 1873
Tupper, James S. [ $\left.\mathbf{n}^{1} \mathbf{1}\right]$............... 1871
Walker, Thomas......................... 1860
Wallace, Robert W., [p 1]........... 1872
Watts, Wm. John [e 1] ................. 1866
Whillans, Robert........................ 1872
Wicksteed, Richard G. [c 1] ........ 1863
Wilson, John [c 1]....................... 1866
Wood, Frane O........................... 1869
Wood, Thomas F........................ 1869
Wotherspoon, Ivan T. (Morrin)
[p1] .................................. 1866
Wright, William McKay.............. 1861

Ross, Art
Savage, J
Walker, !
Barnston,
Bell, Rob
Gould, Ja
Kirby, Ch
MoLennar
[c] Cha
[W] Pri
[M] Ann
[8] Shak [L] Loga [p1] Firsi
[m1] "
[e1]
[n 1] "
[e1] "
*Decet

BACHELORS OF APPLIED SCIENCE,
In Civil \& Mechanical Engineering.

Stewart, Doaald A...................... 1873
Wieksteed, Henry K.
1873
McLeod, Clement H

Brodie, Robert J
Kennedy, George T., M.A............ 1873

In Mining and Aesaying.
Torrance, John Fraser [n 1.......... 1873

## GRADUATES IN ${ }^{\text {GCIVIL }}$ ENGINEERING.

Ross, Arthur.............................. 1860
Savage, Josep 1860
Walker, Thomas B.A..................... 1860
Barnston, Alexander B.A............ 1859
Bell, Robert [ $\mathbf{n} 1$ ]........................... 1861
Gould, Jas. H.................................... 1872
Kirby, Charles H 1860
MoLennan, Christopher.
1859

Reid, John Lestook...................... 1863
Rixford, Julian Piokering............. 1864
Crawford, Robert........................... 1859
Deupe, Joseph ................... ....... 1861
Edwards, George........................ 1863
Frost, George H................................... 1860
Gaviller, Maurice......................... 1863
Gooding, Oliver......................... , 1858
[c] Chapman Medallist.
[W] Prince of Wales Medallist
[M] Anne Molson Medallist.
[8] Shakespeare Medallist.
[L] Logan Medallist.
[p1] First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy. [p] Second Rank,
[m 1] " " " in Mathematics. [m] Second Rank.
[e 1] " " " in Classies. [e] Second Rank.
[n 1] " " " in Natural Science. [n] Second Rank.
[e1] " " " in English Literature. [e] Second Rank.
*Deceased.

## ghtraill glotmal silyoul.

1873-74.
Government of the School.
Under the Regulations for the establishment of Normal Schools in the Province of Quebec, the Minister of Public Instruction is empowered to associate with himself for the direction of one of these Schools the Corporation of McGill University, Montreal. In accordance with this arrangement the Provincial Protestant Normal School is affiliated with the McGill University, and the following members of the Corporation of the University constitute the Committee of the Normal School for the session of 1872.3.

## NORMAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F. R. S., Vice Chancellor of the UniversityChairman.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { David Torrance, Esq. } \\ \text { George Moffat, M. A. }\end{array}\right\}$ Governors of McGill College
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Rev. George Cornish, LL.D. } \\ \text { Robert A. Ramsay, M.A., B. C. L. }\end{array}\right\}$ Fellows of MeGill University William Craig Baynes, B. A., Necretary.

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

William Henry Hicks, Esq.-Principal, and Ordinary Professor of English Language and Literature.
James MoGregor, M. A.-Ordinary Professor of Mathematics, and Instructor in Clussics.
Sampson Paul Robins, M. A-Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.
Pierre J. Darey, M. A., B.C.L.-Associate Professor of French.
Mr. James Duncan.-Instructor in Drawing.
Mr. R.J Fowler.- " in Music.
Mr. John. Andrew,- " in Elocution.
J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D.-Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

This in pecially $f c$ tained by tice in thi to afford $\mid$ Province.

The Ser tember, 18

The con are graded

1. Elem Diploma.
2. Model
3. Acade

Candidat quired to p mar, Arithn application into each of previous one

Each Stu the clergyms and also test also be requi in some publ
There will dents are req
At the clo ation for dip after two ye they will, on Schools.

Students h having advan Class, and, on

This institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools ; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The Seventeenth Session of the school will commence on the first of September, 1873, and will terminate on the first of July, 1874.
The complete course of Study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows :-

1. Elementary School Class.-Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.
2. Model School Class.—Studying for the Model School Diploma.
3. Academy Class.—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

## 1. Conditions of Admission and obtaining Diplomas.

Candidates for admission into the Elementary School Class, will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography ; and to produce the certificate and sign the application referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

Each Student must produce a certificate of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge he has last been, and also testimony that he has attained the age of sixteen years. He will
fessor of also be required to sign a pledge that he purposes to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

There will be a Semi-sessional Examination at Christmas, which all Students are required to pass, in order to continue in the classes.

At the close of the first year of study, students may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School Class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy Class, and, on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

## 2. Privileges of Students.

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognized as Teachers in Training; and as such will be entitled to free tuition with the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $\$ 36.00$ per annum in the case of those in the two Arst Classes, or $\$ 80.00$ in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will be advanced to such students as are not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses proportionate to the distance.
Students resident in Montreal may share in the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their ministers or clergymen that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the students may be connected.

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to insure the comfort and good conduct of the students, in private boarding-houses approved by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 12$ per month.

The Prince of Wales Medal and Prize will be given to the Student taking the highest place in the Model School Class, provided that such Student shall attain to the standard fixed by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for this Medal.

The J. C. Wilson Prize of $\$ 40$ and a Book, contributed by him as a former Student of the School, will be offered for competition to the candidates for the Elementary Diploma, and will be given for the highest aggregate number of marks.
All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male students.
Persons holding the degree of B. A. or M. A. of any University in the Province of Quebec, may receive the Academy Diploma, on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examination.

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## 3. Course of Study.

## 1. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows.

## First Term, from September 1st to December 26.

(Entrance examination as stated above).
English.-Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically and w rite correotly a few short descriptive sentences. Text-Books, Bullion's Grammar and Parkor's Progressive Lessons ; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution.

Geography.--So fai as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.
History.-Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.-History of Canada, Text-Books, White and Hodgins.

Art of Teaching.-Sohool Organization, Classification, Registration, Method, \&o.
Arithmetic.-Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-Book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra.-The Elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry.-First Book of Euclid.
Physics.-The Chief Forees of Nature, Properties and states of Bodies, Solids, Liquids and Gases.

Freneh.-Elements of Grammar easy reading and translation. Text-Books, Student's Companion to the study of French. DeFivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History.-Botany as in Gray's Text-Book.
Drawing.-Elements and simple outlines.
Music.-Elements of Vocal Musio.
Second Tery.-January 1st to April 1st.
(Pupils at entering the commencement of this term, will be oxpected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term).
English.-Grammar and Composition, as far as to be able to analyse simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short essay on a familiar subject.-Elocution continued.

Geography.-So far as a good aequaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.
$j$ in the
g an ex-
sssary to
uiversity

History.-England and France. Ancient-History.
Arithmetic.-Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange.
Algebra.-Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.
Geometry.-Second and third Books of Euelid.
Physics.-Motion.-Vibration, Heat and Light.

French.-Grammar continued; including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History.-Continued.
Drawing,-Landscape, etc., in pencil.
Music.-Elements of Vocal Music, and Part Songs.
Teird term.-April 1st to July 1st.
(Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.)

English.-Advanced Lessons, Grammar and Composition.-Elocution continued.
Geography and History.-Advanced Lessons with use of Globes and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching.-Continued.
Arithmetic.-Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic and general Recapitulation.
Book-keeping.-by Single Entry.
Algebra.-Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.
Geometry.-Recapitulation and Deductions.
Elementary Chemistry.—Elements and Constituents of Soils.
French, Natural History, Draving and music. Continued as in the previous term Religious instruction will be given throughout the Session.
2. MODEL SCHOOI CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPIOMA.

Sto dents entering this Class, must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Elementary School Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session, without any definits division into terms.

English.-Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography.-Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed course of Political and Physical Geography.

History.-Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and Colonization and Commerce.

Education.-Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.
Mathematics..-Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progression.

Theorem of Undetermined Co-efficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th. and 6th books of Euclid.

Ciemistry and Natural Philoophy.-Affinity, Laws of Combination, Principal groups of Salts. Electricity and Electrolysis. Mechanical Physies.

Classics.-Elements of the Latin Language, as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.
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French.-Student's Companion. Translation from French into English, and from English into French. DeFivas' Reading book continued, Racine.

Natural History.-Zoology as in Dawson's Hand Book.
Agricultural Chemistry.-Principles, and applications to Canadian Agriculture. Drawing.-Figures from the Flat and from Models. Elements of Perspective.
Music.-Instrumental Music, and Part Songs, in Vocal Music.
Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

## 3. ACADEMY CLASS STUDYING FOR THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

(Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Model School Class).

English Literature.-An advanced course.
History and Geography.
Logic and Ethics.-As in Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.
Mathematics.-Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Theory of Equations, Mechanics and Astronomy. Galbraith and Haughton.

Latin.-Sallust, Catiline ; Virgil Æneld, Book IV; Latin Prose Composition, Roman History.

Greek.-New Testament, John's Gospel ; Xenophon, Anabasis B I; Grammar and History.

Botany.-As in Gray's Text-book.
French.-Conversation in French. French Literature. Poitevin's French Grammar, Racine and Moliere.

Elocution.
Draving,

## extracts from the regulations.

Special Regulations for admission of teachers in training.
Article First.-Any person desirous of being admitted as a teacher in training must apply to the Principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, or other evidence, showing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16 th article of the General Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December, 1856, shall examine the candidate.

If upon his examination it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of Grammar in his mother tongue, Arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, and has some knowledge of Geography, the Principal shall grant him a certificate.

Articlo Second.-The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the Principal, shall the., (in the presence of two witnesses, who, with the Principal, shall countersign the saie,) sign an applicatian in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23 rd general regulation. This shall be forwarded to the Superin-
tendent of Education, together with all ihe certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inseribed in the Register, and notice thereof shall be given to the Principal.

Article Third.-The teachers in training shall state the place of their residence; and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boardinghouses, but in such only as shall be specially approved of. No boarding-houses having permission to board male teachers in training will be permitted to receive female téachers in training as boarders. and vice versa.

Article Fourth.-Every teacher in training on passing the examination, will be allowed a sum not exceeding $£ 9$ to assist in paying his board.*

Article Fifth.-Every teacher in training residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the City of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowanoe for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings per annum.

Article Sixth.-The total amount of allowances paid to teachers in training under the foregoing articles shall not exceed $£ 333$. 6s. 8d. currency, yearly-that being the sum granted for this object ; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such teachers in training as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof until vacancies shall ecour.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.
Article First.-Teachers in tr ining guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, or keeping company with disorderly persons, or committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.-There shall be no intercourse between the male and female teachers in training while in the School, or when going to, or returning from it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third.-They are on no aecount to be absent from their lodginge after halfpast nine o'clock in the evening.

Article Fourth.-They will be allowed to attend such lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal, conducive to their moral and mental improvement.

Article Fifth.-Proprietors of boarding-houses authorized by the Principal shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they have become acquainted.

Article Sixth.-The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies, or guilty of any minor infractions of the regulations.

Article Seventh.-Teachers in training will be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected; and a list of the Students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the Ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal with a request that he will meet weekly widh that portion of the teachers in training, or otherwise previde for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon after four o'clock will be assigned for this purpose.
*Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not ex ceeding $£ 20$.
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Article Eight.-In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religiousinstruotion, each student will be required to attend publio worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Intending students may obtain all necessary information on application to the Principal or either of the Professors.

## MODEL SCHOOL OF MeGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School-Francis W. Hicks, M.A.
" " Girls' School-Amy F. Murray.
These Schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English Education. Fee: Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week ; Primary School, 9d. ; payable weekly.

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OF THE
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.


Montreal :
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1873.

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# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

## FIRST YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

GREEK.
Monday, September 16th:-Morning, 9 to 12
Examiner,
Rev. George Cornish, LL D.

1. Translate:-Homer, Iliad, I., vss. (a) 43-52. (b) 331-314.
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2. Write down some of the principal words that take the Digamma in the poems of Homer. How is that character represented in Latin and English? Give instances. On what ground has its use originally in the Homeric poems been inferred?
3. (a) Defi ie the terms Hiatus, Arsis, Thesis. State the rule for the effect of the last two on the quantity of vowels. (b) Write down the proper designation and the scheme of the metre of the Iliad. (c) Scan the first six verses of extract (b) and point out any metrical peculiarities.
4. Translate :-Xenophon, Anabasis, I., Chap, vii., §§ 5-9.
5. Write a short account of the expedition of the Ten Thousand, giving dates, and point out its important consequences to Persia.
6. How do you account for the Genitive in the expression lérat toŭ $\pi \rho \sigma \sigma \omega$ ? Explaiu the syntax of the following expressions :-立 $\sigma a \nu$ dغ̀ raĩтa

7. Translate :-Lucian, Charon et Vi:a, § 6.
8. State what you know about Lucian and his writings.
9. (a) Explain the uses of the Genitive, severally, in the following

 (b) Distinguish between:- $\pi a \rho a ̀ ~ v \eta \grave{o} v, \pi a \rho a ̀ ~ v \eta v \sigma i$, and $\pi a \rho a ̀ ̀ ~ v \eta ̃ a \varrho . ~ \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$


10. Translate into Greek :-(1) He admires and praises the good man. (2) The men of the city said this. (3) Cyrus sent for the ships that he might land the heavy armed troops. (4) Both the father and his daughter are good. (5) The Persians were fighting a great battle, but they were conquered by the Greeks.
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## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SECOND YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

 GREEK.Monday, Septeluzar 16th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner,........................Rev. Gborge Cornisb, LL.D.

1. Translate :-Homer, Odysscy, IX., ves. 231-251.
2. (a) Write a sketch of the life of Homer as handed down to us by the ancients. (b) Give an account of the preservation of the Homeric poems and of their transmission from ancient to modern times. (c) State the theory of Wolf and his school touching the authorship and composition of the poems.
3. Translate :-Homer, Iliad, VI., vss. 12-19 and 318-331.
4. In the above extracts, explain the construction of :-vs. 12- Boin .
 Od. IX., 29— $\theta$ हá $\omega v$.




5. Translate :-Xenophon, Hellenics, I. (a) Chap. i., §§ 10-13. (b) Chap. vi., §§ 23-25.

 severally. (c) Where were Thurii, Gytheum, Met smna, Mitylene, Eion, Byzantium, respectively ?
6. Translate :-Arrian, III., § 7 (6 and 7).
7. When did Arrian live and write? Whom did he take as his literary model? Is his history trustworthy?
8. (a) Write down the original personal endings of the Indicative Acttve, in the Principal and Historical Tenses. (b) Name the Tenses used to express action as continued, completed, or indefinite. () Define the general use of the modes, severally.
9. Translate into Greek:-(1) The general said that the soldiers ought to fight bravely. (2) He said that if the king would trust him, le would obey him in all things. (3) They arrived just three days too late for the battle and then sailed down the river. (4) Under the leadership of Pericles the A thenians accomplished many noble works.

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

GREEK.

Monday, September 16th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

Eximiner, . . .......................... Rev. Geobge Cornish, LL.D.

1. Trans'ate :-Euripides, Medea, vss. (a) 94-110. (b) 1361-1377.
2. (a) State the different interpretations that have been given of vss. 106-7. (b) Write down the name and scheme of the metre used in ext. (a) and scan the first six verses. (c) Give the exact force of the tenses


3. Translate :-Herodotus, VIII., chapp. liv.-lv.
4. Give an account of the dialect used by Herodotus, and turn the following words into the Common Dialect:- $\dot{\omega} v, \pi о t \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon \iota, \dot{\varepsilon} \omega v \tau o \tilde{v}, \dot{\alpha} \pi i ́ \kappa a \tau о$,

5. Translate :-Xenophon, Hellenics, I., chap. vi., §§ 31-33. $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \mu u \pi c_{\text {, }}$ $\pi \rho o ̀ ̧ ~ o ̛ \iota є к \pi \pi . o v v ~ к а i ̀ ~ \pi \varepsilon \rho i ́ \pi \lambda o v v:-E x p l a i n . ~$
6. Translate :-Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, III., §§ 5-6.

 and objects of the delivery of these orations.
7. Translate :-Thucydides, I., chap. 30. Define the geographica) references.


8. (a) State the general rules of accentuation. (b) Decline with accents кєрaç, $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a, \beta a \sigma i \lambda \varepsilon v \varsigma$, ai $\omega \nu . \quad$ Contract and accentuate the Pres. and Imperf. Ind. Act. of $\lambda v \pi \varepsilon \in \omega$. (c) Distinguish between $\theta \varepsilon \tilde{y} \nu-\theta \varepsilon ́ \omega \nu$.
 idoú. т $\omega \hat{L} \nu-\tau i v \omega v . \quad \phi u ̈ s-\phi u ́ s$.
9. Illus'rate the various uses of the Artic'e in Greek.

# MgGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

FIRST YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

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LATIN.
September 16th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

Examiner, ..................................... George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate:-Livy, V., Chap. viii., down to poterant hos'e.
2. Explain carefully the cases of the following and point out their dependence :-(a) his tribunis. (b) Anxuri. (c) receptando. (d) Veiis. (e) munimentis.
3. (a) Write down the Nominative of the proper nouns from which the following are severally formed :-Capenatium, Faliscorum, Clusinum, and give the other terminations of Gentile names most commonly in use. (b) Explain the following terms used by Livy :-(1) Per intercessionem. (2) Fustuarium. (3) Aggerem ac vineas. (4) Cooptatos tribunos. (5) Denis millibus æris gravis. (6) Lectisternium.
4. Translate :-Cicero, Pro Leg. Manil., xii., down to navem esse audiatis.
5. Name the geographical position of the following places mentioned in this oration :--Cnidus, Colophon, Brundisium, Oceani ostium, A chaia. Duabus Hispaniis, Italiæ duo Maria. Gentes ac nationes:-Distinguish between these words.
6. On what occasion and for what object was this speech made by Cicero?
7. Translate :-Horace, Odes I., Ode vii.
8. Name the measure employed in the above extract, and scan vss. 1-8.
9. (a) Parse the following words:-Intactæ, percussit, hæsit, sēvěris, sěveris, desisse, amiserint, assuestis, deserturos, veniere. (b) Derive the following:- Exilis, semestri, lenimen, æquora, molli, simplex, nobilis, stipendium. (c) Decline :- Era, republica, aurium, edite, teretes; grandinis.
10. Give instances of Regular, Irregular, and Defective Comparison of Adjectives.
11. Define and illustrate the terms Root, Stem, Prefix, and Suffix. What Suffixes are used to denote agency?

## 12. Translate into Latin :-

(a) It is the duty of all men to obey the laws, and to be mindful of the benefits they receive from the commonwealth. (b) Brutus pretended to be mad in order the more easily to deceive his enemies, and to serve his country. (c) He said that he had slept a good sleep, but had dreamed a very strange dream. (d) He was a man of a good disposition, and one whom no man excelled in valour and love to his country. (e) He was born at Rome, educated at Athens, married a wife at Corinth, and died at Carthage. ( $f$ ) Herodotus relates, that Thales of Miletus predicted to the Ionians an eclipse of the sun, and that it took place at the appointed time. (g) It is of great importance to the state that bad men should not make the laws. (h) I fear that he is going to conceal these things from his parents, and that they will not find them out.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SECOND YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

LATIN.

September 16th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

Examiner, .....................................Rev. George Cornisu, LL.D.

1. Translate :-Cicero, Select Letters, ep. xxxvi.
2. Give the derivation and meaning of the following words taken from these Letters :-bellus, subimpudens, syngrapham, lautus, camino, andabatam, essedum, idus, creterrarum, intercalares.
3. Translate :-Horace, Odes III., Ode xxix., vss. 29-c4.
4. (a) Tyrrhena regum progenies :-Explain this, and write a sketch of the life of Maecenas, naming the poets and literary men whom he was intimate with. (b) Write down the name and scheme of the measure of the above ode, and scan vss. 29-32.
5. Explain carefully the government of the following in ode xxix :-vs. 1, tibi. 5, morae. 24, ventis. 27, Cyro. 29, temporis. 41, sui, and name the case of each.
6. Translate :-Livy, V., chap. xliv.
7. Translate :-Virgil, VI., vss. 440-455. Explain briefly the allusions.
8. Parse the following verbs :-oblitum, palati, quæsita esset, depasta, supposta, desueta, preterlabere, lætere, defixæ, districti.
9. Write short notes, with dates, on (1) Consules. (2) Tribuni plebis. (3) Dictator. (4) Tribuni militum consulari protestate. Give the dates of the capture of Veii ; the battle of the Allia; the Samnite Wars.
10. Explain the method of computing time used by the Romans, and translate, according to that method, September 16th, A. D. 1872.
11. What cases are the following words severally construed with :-parcus, plenus, edax, gratus, utilis, tenus, penes, coram, juvat, expedit, interest, induor, condemno, credo, prohibeo.
12. Translate into Latin :-Then a young man of noble blood, Caius Mucius by name, went to the senate, and offered to go to the camp of the Etruscans, and to slay king Porsenาa. So he crossed the river and made his way into the camp, and there he saw a man sitting on a high place, and wearing a scarlet robe, and many coming and going about him ; and saying to himself, "This must be king Porsenna, "he went up to his seat amidst the crowd, and when he came near to the man he drew a dagger from under his garment, and stabbed him. But it was the king's scribe whom he had slain, who was the king's chief officer ; so he was seized and brought before the king, and the guards threatened him with sharp torments, unless he would answer all their questions.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGU゙AGE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

## LATIN.

September 17th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

Examiner,....................................Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate :-Horace, Epistles I., ep. xviii., vss. 1-20.
2. Explain carefully the syntax of the following extracts:-(a) Magna coronari Olympia; 1,50. (b) Insanire putas sollemnia me; 1,101. (c) Non tu corpus eras sine pectore ; 4,6.(d) Dignis ait esse paratus ; 7,22. (e) Togae simulet textore Catonem ; 19, 13.
3. Translate :-Horace, Satires I., Sat. vi., vss. 65-88. Cite any other passages you may know in which Horace refers to his personal history.
4. In what department of Literature did the Romans display the greatest originality of conception and treatment? What reasons would you assign for this?
5. Translate :-Virgil, Georgics, I., 275-286.
6. Write explanatory notes on the mythological allusions of the above extract.
7. Translate :-Terence, Adelphi, Act iv., Scene 4, introducing an explanatory note where you think it necessary.
8. Pa=se, and write down the full forms, of:-erepsemus, surrexe, rere, submosses, peccaro, siit, operiere, consolere, reprensum, insuerit, cedo, sodes.
9. Translate:-Cicero, Select Letters, ep. cxlv. Expand the dates, and translate according to our method of reckoning.
10. Translate :-Tacitus, Annals I., chap. xix.
11. How do you explain the following forms of so-called adverbs-falso, quî, interea, ibi, peregre, statim, saltem, tenus, alias, forsan?
12. (a) What is the fundamental signification of the Genitive Case? (b) Explain the use of the Genitive in such expressions as :-talentum auri ; quis nostrum ; id loci; gratia beneficii ; avidus laudis; æger animi ; voti damnatus. (c) Also of the Dative in such as:-bonis invident; neque cernitur ulli ; magno usui nostris fuit ; quid mihi Celsus agit?

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

ANCIENT HISTORY.<br>Eeptember 17th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.<br>Rev. Gerge Cornish, Ll.D.

Examiner.

1. Write a sketch, with dates, of the rise and decline of the Babylonian empire, and dwell upon its leading characteristics.
2. Name the kingdoms of Asi، Minor.
3. Give the dates in Jewish history of (a) the Exodus ; (b) the reign of Saul ; (c) the Revolt of the Ten Tribes ; and (d) the Babylonian Captivity. Name the most prominent kings of Judah.
4. Explain the method of dating by Olympiads, and give the date B. C. of the 1st 01 . What great events in Grecian history took place in the years B. C., $594,500,490,479,445,435$, and 430 ? Give the corresponding Olympiads.
5. On what occasions were confederacies of the Greeks formed? What were the chief causes of their weakness ?
6. Mention the principal epochs of Greek colonization, and the states most famous for their colonies.
7. An outline of the events, with dates, which led to the Roman subjugation of Greece.
8. Give the names and dates, in order, of the kings of Rome.
9. Enumerate the several changes in the constitution of Rome down to the period of the last secession of the Plebs in A. U. C., 467.
10. Define the situation of Veii. To what nation did it belong? By what Roman General, and when, was it captured?

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# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

September 16th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
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1. Translate into Greek:-
(a) The general said, that if the citizens had done what the philosopher told them to do they would now be faring better. (b) He sent his sons to the master in order to have them taugit philosophy. (c) He was so ambitious as to bear and do anything for the sake of becoming powerful. (d) Having said this he rose up and went into the city. (e) Since this is the case, let us tarry no longer, but go away at once.

## 2. Translate into Latin:-

Then Virgilia and his children came up to him and kissed him, and all the noble ladies wept and bemoaned their own fate, and the fate of their country. At last Caius cried out, "O mother, what has thou done to me ?" and he wrung her hand vehemently and said, "Mother, thine is the victory; a happy victory for thee and for Rome, but shame and ruin to thy son." Then he fell ou her neck and embraced her, and he embraced his wife and his children, and sent them back to Rome, and led away the army of the Volscians, and never afterwards attacked Rome any more: but he lived on a banished man among the Volscians, and when he was very old, and had neither wife nor children around him, he was wont to say that "now in old age he knew the full bitterness of banishment."

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## FIRST YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

MATHEMATICS.

September 17th:-Afternoon. 2 to 5.
Examiner,.......................................Alexander Jonnson, LL.D.

1. The sum of an Arithmetical series is 49 , the last term is three times the first, and the number of terms is equal to the first term. Find the series.
2. Find the sum to ten terms, and also to infinity, of the series :

$$
1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+, \& c
$$

3. Find two harmonic means between 84 and 56.
4. Solve the equations.

$$
\begin{gathered}
a x y=c(b x+a y), b x y=c(a x-b y) \\
\sqrt[3]{1+x}+\sqrt[3]{1-x}=\sqrt[3]{2} \\
\sqrt{4 a+x}=2 \sqrt{b+x}-\sqrt{x} \\
\frac{x+2}{x-1}-\frac{4-x}{2 x}=2 \frac{1}{3}
\end{gathered}
$$

5. Find two numbers in the ratio of 4 to 5 such that if 6 be added to the greater number and 1 to the smaller, the square roots of the resulting numbers shall differ by 1 .
6. A is twice as old as B. Twenty-two years ago he was four times as old as B. What is A's. age ?
7. Find the value of

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{r}
x+2 a \\
x-2 a
\end{array}+\frac{x+2 b}{x-2 b} \\
& \text { when } x=\frac{4 a b}{u+b}
\end{aligned}
$$

8. Multiply $x+1+\frac{1}{x}$ by $x-1+\frac{1}{x}$.
9. Reduce to its lowest terms

$$
\frac{6 a c+10 b c+9 a x+15 b x}{6 c^{2}+9 c x-2 c-3 x}
$$

10. Find the number which exceeds by 1713 the difference between $243 \frac{5}{2}$ and $61 \frac{2}{3}$.
11. Show that $3+\frac{1}{7+\frac{1}{6}}=3 \cdot 14159$ nearly.
12. If a cubic foot of water weigh 1000 ounces and a gallon weigh 10 lbs find the number of gallons of water in a reservoir 100 feet long by 30 broad and 20 deep.
13. What decimal of a square mile is one acre

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SECOND YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

## mathematics.

Sbptember 17th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
$\qquad$

1. The square of the sum of two lines exceeds the square of their difference by four times the rectangle under them.
2. Construct a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.
3. If the opposite angles of a quadrilateral be together equal to two right angles it can be inscribed in a crrcle.
4. In the same circle angles at the ceatre are in the same ratio as the ares on which they stand.
5. Find a third proportional to two given li hes.
6. Given $\sin A=\frac{1}{2}$, find versin $A$.
7. Prove $\frac{\sin A+\sin B}{\sin A-\sin B}=\frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B}$.
8. In any triangle

$$
\cos \frac{1}{2} A=\sqrt{\overline{s(s-a)}} \frac{b c}{c} .
$$

9. Solve the simultaneous equations :-

$$
\begin{gathered}
3 \cos x+2 \sin x=3 \\
\cos ^{2} x+\sin ^{2} x=1
\end{gathered}
$$

10. Solve the equations :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sqrt{a^{2}+x^{2}}+\sqrt{a^{2}}-x^{2}=b \\
& \frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{2}{x+7}=7 \frac{1}{(x-1)}
\end{aligned}
$$

11. Divide 112 into two parts such that one shall be $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times the other.
12. Divide $a+b$ by $\sqrt[3]{ } a+\sqrt[3]{b}$.
13. Descrik lines, and its
14. If a sys and having system will k given line.
15. Given bi
16. Through cutting the le
17. Convert scale.
18. Find a sel
19. Find the 1 three together.
20. Given $y^{3}$
21. Two whit of drawing out
22. Expand (

## MgGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SECOND YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.<br>Mathematics<br>September 17th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.<br>Examiner,...........................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. If three pairs of tangents be drawn to a circle from three points in a straight line, they will cut any seventh tangent in involution.
2. If a system of circles have a pole and po'ar in common, they' have the same radical axis.
3. Describe a triangle which shall have its vertices on three given straight lines, and its sides tangents to a given circle.
4. If a system of circles be described cutting a given circle orthogonally, and having their centres in a given straight line, the radical axis of the system will be the perpendicular from the centre of the given circle on the given line.
5. Given base and ratio of sides of a triangle find the locus of the vertex.
6. Through a given point within a given angle, draw a straight line cutting the legs of the angle, so that it shall be divided in a given ratio.
7. Convert 17486 in the denary scale into the equivalent in the senary scale.
8. Find a series of fractions converging to $\frac{3}{6}$. .
9. Find the number of combinations of the letters in "University" taken three together.
10. Given $y^{3},-a x y-b^{3}=0$ find y in a series of powers of x .
11. Two white and three black balls are placed in a bag, find the chance of drawing out a white and a black ball, if two be taken out at once.
ther.

## McGill COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.
differential and integral calculus.
September 16th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner,......................................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. If $u=\frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}{x+y}$ prove that

$$
x \frac{d u}{d x}+y \frac{d u}{d y}=-\frac{1}{2} u
$$

2. Eliminate $a$ and $b$ by differeatiation from

$$
y=a \cos m x+b \sin m x .
$$

3. Find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ from

$$
y^{3}-3 a x y+x^{3}=0 .
$$

4. Prove the formula for the radius of currature

$$
R=\frac{\left(1+\frac{d y^{2}}{d x^{2}}\right)}{d^{2} y}
$$

5. If $A$ be the area and $s$ the length of a curve $y=f(x)$ prove

$$
\frac{d A}{d x}=y ; \frac{d s}{d x}=\sqrt{1+\frac{d y^{2}}{d x^{2}}}
$$

6. If $f(x, y)=u$, find the expansion of $f(x+h, y+k)$; assuming Taylor's Theorum.
7. Find the value of $x$ that $u$ may be a maximum or minimum in

$$
u=(\sin x)^{n} .\{\sin (a-x)\}^{n} .
$$

8. If $u=\frac{\log x}{x}$ find the value of $u$ when $x$ is infinity.

$$
\sin x
$$

9. Expand e by MacLaurin's Theorem.

I0. Find the area of the circle.
11. Find the lentk of a quadrant of the ellipse.
12. Find the integrals.

$$
\int_{\theta}(\sin \theta) ;^{3} \int_{x}^{a x} e \sin k x ; \int_{x}^{-\frac{1}{x}} e^{-1} ; \int_{x} \bar{x} \sqrt{a+b x}
$$

13. Find tb : intergrals.

$$
\int_{x} \frac{x}{(x-2)} \overline{(x+3)^{2}} ; \int_{x}^{x(1}+\frac{1}{\left.x x^{3}\right)} ; \int \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}-
$$

14. In integrating $\frac{d x}{d u}=x^{m-1}\left(a+b x^{n}\right) \frac{p}{q}$ show that it may be rationalised when $\frac{m}{n} \frac{m}{n}+\frac{p}{q}$ is an integer.

$$
\stackrel{d u}{d-\text { when }}
$$

15. Find-when

$$
u=\sin (\log x) ; u=(\sin x)^{x} ; u=\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} .
$$

Exami

1. Show
denotes a
conjugate
2. If $L$
contact, fin curve, and
3. Given joining ther
4. The fo chord of th 5. A coni that the poll
5. Find tl confocal elli
6. Find tt centre on an of contact.
7. Give Bo degree from $c$ and $a b-h^{2}$,
8. If two d
bisects all cho bisect all choı 10. Find the in $\alpha, \beta$, may represent 11. Given al the perpendicul on it from it +
9. Find the
$x^{2}-p a y+q y^{2}$
10. If the co-
be connected by
where $a, b, c$, ar by this equation

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

## ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

$$
\text { Monday, September } 16 \text { :-Afternoon, } 2 \text { to } 5 .
$$

Examiner,.............. .......................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Show that

$$
l^{2} \alpha^{2}+m^{2} \beta^{2}=n^{2} \gamma^{2}
$$

denotes a conic with respect to which $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$, are the sides of a selfconjugate triangle.
2. If $L$ and $M$ are any two tangents to a conic aud $R$ their chord of contact, find the equation of a chord joining two points $\mu$ and $\mu^{\prime}$ on the curve, and also the equation of the polar of any point.
3. Given four points of a conic, the anharmonic ratio of the pencil joining them to any fifth $p$ int in constant.
4. The focal chord of curvature of any conic is equal to the focal chord of the conic drawn parallel to the tangent at the point.
5. A conic being given by the general equation, find the condition that the pole of the axis of $x$ should lie on the axis of $y$, and vice versâ.
6. Find the locus of the points of contact of tangents to a series of confocal ellipses from a fixed point on the axis major.
7. Find the locus of the intersection of the perpendicular from the centre on any tangent, with the radius vector from a focus to the point of contact.
8. Give Boole's proof that if we tranzform an equation of the second degree from one set of rectangular axes to another, the quantities $a+b$ and $a b-h^{2}$, will remain unaltered.
9. If two diameters of a conic section be such, that one of them bisects all chords parallel to the other, then, conversely, the second will bisect all chords parallel to the first.
10. Find the condition that the ge:eral equation of the second degree in $\alpha_{1} \beta_{2}$

$$
a a^{2}+b \beta^{2}+c \gamma^{2}+2 f \gamma \beta+2 g \gamma a+2 h a \beta=0 .
$$

may represent a circle.
11. Given any number of points, if a right line be such that $m^{\prime}$ times the perpendicular on it from the first point $+m^{\prime \prime}$ times the perpendicular on it from it $+\& e$. le constant, the line will always touch a circle.
12. Find the angle contained by the lines represented by the equation $x^{2}-p a y+q y^{2}=0$.
13. If the co-efficients in the equation

$$
A x+B y+C=0
$$

be connected by the relation

$$
A a+B b+C c=0 .
$$

where $a, b, c$, are constant and $A, B, C$, may vary, the line represented by thie equation will always pass through a fixed point.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

higher algebra and trigonometry.

September 17th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner, Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. If a determinant vanish, its minors $A_{1}, A_{2}, \boldsymbol{k c}$., respectively proportional to $B_{1}, B_{2}, \& c$.
2. Ā skew symmetrical determinant of odd degree vanishes.
3. Prove
4. Find the sum of the fourth powers of the roots of the equation

$$
x^{5}-3 x^{3}-5 x+1=0
$$

5. Calculate by Horner's method the real roots of

$$
x^{3}+2 x-20=0
$$

6. Apply Newton's method to find the root between 2 and 3 of

$$
x^{3}-4 x^{2}-7 x+24=0
$$

7. Solve the equations

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^{6}-1=0 ; \\
1+x^{5}=a(1+x)^{5}
\end{gathered}
$$

8. Remove the second term and solve the equation

$$
x^{3}-18 x^{2}+157 x-510=0
$$

9. Prove De Gua's formula fur the spherical excess $A$,

$$
\cot \frac{1}{2} A=\frac{1+\cos a+\cos b+\cos c}{2 \sqrt{\sin s} \sin (s-a) \sin (s-b) \sin (s-c)}
$$

10. In a spherical tringle

$$
\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)=\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}}{\cos \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(a-b)}{(a+b)} \cot \frac{1}{2} U^{\prime}
$$

11. If $a+\beta+\gamma=180^{\circ}$ prove

$$
\sin \alpha-\sin \beta+\sin \gamma=4 \sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \sin \frac{1}{2} \gamma
$$

12. Prove.

$$
\cos a=1-\frac{a^{2}}{1 \cdot 2}+\frac{a^{4}}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}-\& c
$$

## McGILL COLTEGE, MONTREAL.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.
MATHEMATICS (ORDINARY).
September 17th:-Afternoon 2 to 5.
Examener,.........................................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. If through any two points, $Q$ and $Q^{\prime}$ of an hyperbola a line $R Q Q^{\prime} R^{\prime}$ be drawn in any direction meeting the asymptotes in $R$ and $R$; then $R Q$ $=R^{\prime} Q^{\prime}$.
2. The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of an hyperbola intersect on the directrix.
3. If $\mathbf{P ~ U}$ be the diameter of the circle of curvature at the point P of the ellipse, and P F be drawn at right ang to CD , prove P U. P F $=2 \mathrm{CD}^{2}$.
4. The sum of the squares of any two conjugate semidiameters of the e.lipse is constant.

5 . If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords.
6. Draw a tangent to a parabola from a point without it.
7. Similar polygons inscribed in circles are to one another as the squares - on their diameters.
8. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes they shall be cut ia the same ratio.
9. Expand $(a+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ by the Binomial theorem.
10. Sum the series $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{5}{6}+\frac{4}{3}+\& c$., to $n$ terms.
11. Insert 3 Geometric means between $\frac{1}{9} \& 9$.
12. Calculate $\sin 18^{\circ}$ to three places of decimals.
13. The sides of a triangle are $3,4,5$, find the angle opposite the last.

## McGILL college, montreal.

## anNe molson mathematical prize, 1872.

## calculus.

September 17th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

Examiner,........................ Alexander Joenson, LL.D.

1. Find $y$ from the equation

$$
y=m+e \sin y
$$

by Lagrange's Theorem.
2. Prove the Theorem.
3. If ${ }_{d x^{2}}^{d^{2} u}+\frac{d^{2} u}{d y 2}=0$ and $x^{2}+y^{2}=r^{2}$, transform to an equation in which $r$ is the independent variable.
4. Find the evolute of the ellipse.
5. Find the curve which touches all the lines defined by

$$
y=m x+\sqrt{m^{2} a^{2}+b^{2}}: a \text { and } b \text { being constant. }
$$

6. Given the sum of the three axes of an ellipsoid, find them when the volume of the ellipsoid is greatest.
7. Find the area of the spiral where $r=a 6^{n}$.
8. Find the volume of a sphere.
9. Integrate

$$
\frac{d u}{d \bar{\theta}}=(\sin \theta)^{m}(\cos \theta)^{n} ; \frac{d u}{d \bar{\theta}}=\frac{1}{(\tan \theta)^{m}} .
$$

10. Integrate $\frac{d u}{d x}=\frac{a+b^{\prime} \cos x}{(a+b \cos x)^{m}}$.

## Exami

1. Find a fixed axis

stands on $t$
2. A plan
three fixed 1 find the loct
3. Find th
to meet thre
4. Any tw the same sph
5. Prove tl ellipsoid from
6. Find the
should tonch
7. Find the extremities of
8. Find the

$$
\frac{x-x^{\prime}}{\cos \alpha}
$$

10. Find the intersection of $t$
11. Find the e dicular to a give
12. The sectio

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## anne molson mathematical prize, 1872.

GEOMETRY OF THREE DIMENSIONS.

Sbptember 17th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner, .........................................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Find the surface of revolution generated by a right line turning round a fixed axis which it does not intersect.
2. Find the equation of the cone whose vertex is $x^{\prime} y^{\prime} z^{\prime}$, and which stands on the conic in the plane of $x y, \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{\overline{2}}}=1$.
3. A plane passes through a fixed point, and the points where it meets three fixed lines are joined by planes, each to one of three other fixed lines; find the locus of the intersection of the joining planes.
4. Find the surface generated by a right line which moves so as always to meet three fixed right lines.
5. Any two circular sections of opposite systems on the ellipsoid lie on the same sphere.
6. Prove the expression for the perpendicular on the tangent plane to an ellipsoid from the centre

$$
p^{2}=a^{2} \cos ^{2} \alpha+b^{2} \cos ^{2} \beta+c^{2} \cos ^{2} \gamma
$$

7. Find the condition that the plane

$$
a x+\beta y+\gamma z+\delta=0
$$

should tonch the ellipsoid

$$
\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}+\frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}=1
$$

8. Find the locus of the intersection of three tangent planes at the extremities of three conjugate diameters.
9. Find the equation of the plane through the two intersecting lines.

$$
\frac{x-x^{\prime}}{\cos \alpha}=\frac{y-y^{\prime}}{\cos \beta}=\frac{z-z^{\prime}}{\cos \gamma} ; \frac{x-x^{\prime}}{\cos \alpha^{\prime}}=\frac{y-y^{\prime}}{\cos \beta^{\prime}}=\frac{z-z^{\prime}}{\cos \gamma^{\prime}}
$$

10. Find the equation of the plane through $x^{\prime} y^{\prime} z^{\prime}$, and through the intersection of the planes

$$
A x+B y+C z+D, A^{\prime} x+B^{\prime} y+C^{\prime} z+D^{\prime}
$$

11. Find the equation of the plane drawn through a given line perpendicular to a given plane.
12. The sections of a quadric by parallel planes are similar to each other.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## anNe molson mathematical prize, 1872.

## MECHANICS.

September 18th:-morning, 9 to 12.
$\qquad$

1. If $X, Y, Z$, by the rectangular components of a force or forces tending to fixed centres and being functions of the distances from these centres then $X d x+Y d y+Z d z$ is a complete differential.
2. Find the equations of motion, in a resisting medium, of a particle acted on by any forces.
3. A particle acted on by gravity is projected from the vertex, along a smooth parabola whose axis is vertical, and vertex upwards; determine the motion and the pressure on the curve.
4. A particle, starting from rest, descends down the convex side of a circle from a given point in its circumference : find where it will leave the curve.
5. A particle acted on by gravity descends from any point in the arc of an inverted cycloid, of which the axis is vertical, to the lowest point of the curve : find the whole time of descent.
6. A particle describes the arc of a cycloid under the action of a force parallel to its base : find the law of the force.
7. Find with what velocity a ball must impinge upon another equal ball moving with a given velocity, that the impinging ball may be reduced to rest by the collision, the common elasticity of the balls being known.
8. A flexible thread rests upon a smooth surface, under the action of any forces ; investigate its form.
9. A beam rests against a smooth vertical plane and a smooth curve; find the nature of the curve that the beam may be at rest in all positions.
10. Two weights resting on two smooth inclined planes, are connected by a given elastic string ; find their position of equilibrium.
11. Find the equation of the catenary when the unit of mass varies as $y^{\mathrm{a}} \sin \phi$ where $n$ is any positive quantity, and $\phi^{\circ}$ is the angle of inclination of the element of the curve at any point to the horizon.
12. Find the centre of gravity of any arc of a circle.
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side of a leave the
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## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTR ${ }^{\text {EAL. }}$

## ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE, 1872.

## ASTRONOMY-HYDROSTATICS.

September 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5 .
Examiner,.......................................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Describe Bessel's method for ascertaining the parallax of the star 61 Cygni.
2. Find the greatest equation of the centre in a given elliptic orbit.
3. The radius of curvature of an arc of the terrestial spheroid in a plane perpendicular to the meridian for any point. (Astronomical latitude $=\phi$ ) is

$$
a\left(1+e^{2} \sin ^{2} \phi\right) \text { nearly. }
$$

4. Calculate the value of the Diurnal aberration for latitude $45^{\circ}$; and find the effect on the time of transit of a star whose declination is $\boldsymbol{\delta}$.
5. Find a formula for calculating the effect of refraction on the time of rising of a star.
6. Show how the actual longitude of the moon's node is to be found at any time.
7. A semicular area is just immersed in a fluid, its diameter being horizontal ; the density of the fluid varies as the depth; find the centre of pressure.
8. Divide a hollow sphere just filled with fluid, by a circle parallel to the horizon, into two parts which shall be equally pressed.
9. In an air-pump a leakage takes place during a stroke, by which a quantity of air is admitted, proportional to the* difference of the densities o، the external and internal air at the beginning; of the stroke; find the diminution of density in the receiver in one stroke.
10. If a plane area immersed in a fluid revolve about any axis in its own plane ; prove that the centre of pressure describes a straight line in the plane.

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

## SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

Wednesday, September 18th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
LOGIC.

Examiner,.........................................The Rev. J. Clark Murray.

1. (a) Distinguish Science and Art.
(b) Shew that Logic is rather a science than an art.
2. (a) Distinguish the extension and the intension of a conception.
(b) Shew that they are in an inverse ratio to one another.
(c) Explain the correspondence of extension and intension to the processes of division and definition.
3. (a) Define relative conceptions.
(b) Of the following conceptions state which are, which are not, rela-tive:-employer, man, horse, sign, cause.
4. Give the sign. the quantity, the quality, and the relation of each of thefollowing judgments :-
(a) Equilateral triangles are equiangular;
(b) Two straight lines cannot enclose a space;
(c) Aristotle was the most distinguished pupil of Plato ;
(d) Some men are poets;
(e) Nearly all the crew were lost.
5. Distinguish explicative and ampliative judgments.
6. Of the following judgments state which are explicative, which ampliative :-
(a) An isosceles triangle is one which has two sides equal.
(b) Every event must have a cause.
(c) Two and two make four.
7. Of the following inferences, state which are mediate, which immediate, giving the reason for your answer in each case :-
(a) No one is free who is enslaved by his appetites; and therefore no sensualist is free.
(b) Negative propositions distribute their predicate ; therefore a proposition, which does not distribute its predicate, is not negative.
(c) This man is either a knave or a fool; but, as he is not a fool, he must be a knave.
8. Distinguish (a) figured and unfigured syllogisms, (b) the different figures of the former.
9. In what figure, and in what mode, is each of the following syllogisms drawn?
(a) Electricity does not travel at the limited rate of 200 feet per second; but the nerve-force travels at that rate: therefore the nerve-force is not electricity.
(b) Things, which are equal to the same, are equal to one another: $A B$ and CD are equal to the same EF ; and therefore they are equal to each other.
10. Distinguish prosyllogism and episyllogism, giving an example of each.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## FIRST YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

1. Which are the principal and the secondary elements of a sentence ?
2. Distinguish between concrete and abstract nouns.
3. Mention the principal idiomatic ways in which the pronoun " it " is employed.
4. Explain the distinction between the restrictive and co-ordinating employment of the relative pronouns, and state the rule thence deduced.
5. By what means, besides the use of pronouns, may the repetition of nouns be avoided ?
6. Mention the different classes of adjectives as given, with the subdivisions of each class.
7. How is the common employment of adjectives for adverbs accounted for?
8. State the principal equivalents for adverbs as used in composition.
9. What is meant by the adjective meaning of the preposition " of "? -Give an example of its use indicating apposition.
10. State the classification of conjunctions as given, with the sub-divisions.
11. Mention the three ways of distinguishing the gender of nouns.
12. Give the general rule and the rule exceptional for the formation of the plural of nouns.
13. Mention the peculiarities in the use of the pronoun " its."
14. State the substance of what is given with regard to participles.
15. Give the inflections that remain in English verbs, and state the ground of distinction between strong and weak conjugations.
16. Give the principal directions for the proper employment of "shall" and "will."
17. State the rule for the employment of the subjunctive mood.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
SECOND YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.
ENGLISH.
September 18th :-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner, $\qquad$ Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the historical account of the Anglo-Saxon element of the English language.
2. Mention the different periods that mark the introduction of the Latin element, and the distinctive characters of the classes of words assigned to each period.
3. Give the principal prefixes of the Celtic that are employed in names of places, with their significations.
4. Give the principal parts of words of Scandinavian origin that are found in names of places, with their significations.
5. Mention the principal rules for discriminating words of classical from words of Anglo-Saxen origin.

6 In what different ways are nouns derived from verbs?
7. What are meant by Clauses, Principal and Subordinate?
8. What are meant by Noun, Ajective and Adverbial Clauses ? Give an example of each class.
9. Which are the co-ordinating and which the subordinating conjugations?
10. State the principal considerations in regard to the use of collective nouns.
11. Give the substance of the critical remarks on the use of "every."
12. What are the exceptions to the general rule for the order or arrangement of noun and adjective.
13. Give the rules for the position of adverbs.
14. Give examples of Ellipsis, Pleonasm, Parenthesis.
15. Explain the distinction observed by idiomatic writers between "that " on the one hand, "who" and " which " on the other.
16. Distinguish between Barbarisms and Solecisms, and give examples of each kind.
17. Give the prepositions appropriate to the following words :-adapted, averse, confide, consonant, derogatory, differ, expert, independent, recreant, replete.
18. What is metre?
19. How is quantity measured in the classic languages and in the English?
20. Mark in one or two words the principal accent and the second or subordinate.
21. State the essentials of a perfect rhyme.
22. Give examples of double and triple rhymes.
23. What is meat by alliteration?
24. What is meant by iambic, trochaic, dactylic, amphbrachic, anapæstic, monometers, dimeters, trimeters ?

## McGiLL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SCOTT EXHIBITION, 1872.

ENGLISH.
September 18th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner $\qquad$ Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Which are the defining marks of a noun.
2. Explain the distinction between nouns general and significant, and Nouns Singular and Significant.
3. Give the classification of pronouns.
4. Give the definition of an adjective;-how is an adjective distinguished from a noun?
5. What are verbs transitive, intransitive, copula or apposition verbs?
6. Give examples of the preposition "of" employed in a partitive meaning, in an attributive meaning, in an adjective meaning.
7. Some words are both prepositions and adverbs ; how is it known in any example which of the two they are?
8. Mention the different subdivisions of co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
9. What time is expressed by the present indefinite, the present progressive, the past indefinite, the past progressive, the perfect?
10. Give examples of noun, adjective and adverbial clauses.
11. State the rules for the proper position of adverbs in sentences.
12. State the rule for the placing of the article.
13. State the rules given in the case when two or more pronouns of different persons and of the singular number are connected by the alternative conjunctions.
14. "Each," "every," \&c., are joined to a singular verb,--in what cases is it allowable to use the plural ?

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SCOTT EXHIBITION, 1872.

ENGLISH.
(Collier.--Johnson's Lives.)
September 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

Examiner, $\qquad$ .Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Give some account of the chief material, of which ancient books were made.
2. Mention the principal Anglo-Saxon writers, and the chief productions in that tongue.
3. Give the leading facts in the History of English Metrical Romance.
4. Give an outline of the life of Wicliffe.
5. Mention the principal facts in regard to the introduction of printing into England.
6. Give some account of the earliest form of the English Drama
7. Give the substance of Dr. Johnson's remarks on the Metaphysical Poets. (Life of Cowley.)
8. Which are the parts of a poem, tragic or heroic, as laid down by Dryden?
9. Mention some of the arguments of Dennis in his criticism of the Cato of Addison.
10. Mention the principal facts in the life of Savage, and Dr. Johnson's concluding remarks
11. Give the substance of the critical remarks on Watts as a poet.

Exame

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2. Mentio of William's
3. Give $t h$ state of the ]
4. When ท what were th of that right 5. Mention freemen in $E_{1}$
5. Give son division of Pa
6. Mention 1 during the rei, 8. In what $r$ Constitutional
7. How is thi accounted for? 10. Mention 1 during the Darl
8. Show tha unmixed with $g$
9. Give the ture.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SCOTT EXHIBITION, 1872.

ENGLISH.
(Hallam's Middle Ages.-Chaps. VIII. and IX.)

September 19th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

Examiner,..................................Ven. Abchdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. How is the unresisting submission of the English to the Normans after the battle of Hastings to be accounted for?
2. Mention the principal circumstances that prove the tyrannical character of William's government.
3. Give the substance of Hallam's " three material propositions as to the state of the English Constitution during the reign of Henry III.
4. When was "the hereditary succession of the crown" established, and what were the circumstances that concurred to bring about the recognition of that right?
5. Mention the eauses that tended to produce civil equality among freemen in England.
6. Give some account of the origin of popular representation and of the division of Parliament into two houses.
7. Mention the important Constitutional principles established or acquired during the reign of Edward III.
8. In what respects is the reign of Richard II. an interesting part of the Constitutional history of England?
9. How is the corruption of the Latin language in Gaul, Spain and Italy accounted for?
10. Mention the principal causes of the preservation of ancient learning during the Dark and Middle ages.
11. Show that the superstitions of those ayes were "not altogether unmixed with good."
12. Give the substance of the remarks on the subject of Civil Architecture.

## McGill COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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SCOTT EXHIBITION, }1872
ZOOLOGY.
September 19Th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner,..................... J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.
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1. The Foraminifera.-Give their general characters, geological distribution and agency as rock builders.
2. State the distinction between Tabulata and Rugosa, and their relations to modern corals.
3. What are Cystideæ and Blastoideæ. Give examples.
4. Describe the parts of an Echinus.
5. Name the characteristic genera of Brachiopods in the Silurian Period, and describe one.
6. State the characters of the genus Nautilus, and the points of distinction between it and Ammonites.
7. Describe the structures of a Trilobite.
8. Give the classification of the Annelida, with examples of the orders.
9. State the characters of the orders Neuroptera, Coleoptera, and Orthoptera.
10. State what you know of the specimens exhibited.
11. Describi
12. Explain and ordinary
13. Describe
14. Explain $t]$
15. Describe t
16. Describe tl
17. By what ch guished.
18. What chara Syngenesious, Ey
19. State the dis Canadian examplı
20. State what y

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

botany.

September 19th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
$\qquad$
2. Explain the difference beween the cells of a Nutshell or Peach-stone and ordinary parenchyma.
3. Describe the parts of a Dicotyledonous Seed.
4. Explain the structure and functions of the Parenchyma of the Leaf
5. Describe the fertilization of an Orthotropous Ovule.
6. Describe the organs of fructification in Equisetacer.
7. By what characters can the wood of Palms and Tree Ferns be distinguished.
8. What characters of Flowers are indicated by the terms Monadelphous, Syngenesious, Epigynous, Gamopetalous. Give Canadian examples.
9. State the distinctive characters of Rosacer, Ericacer, Liliacer, with Canadian examples of the principal genera.
10. State what you know of the specimens exhibited.

## McGill COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SECOND YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

CHEMISTRY.
September 19th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## Examiner.

B. J. Harringion, B.A., Ph.D.

1. Name a metal capable of decomposing water at ordinary temperatures, and state the products of the decomposition.
2. What are the allotropic forms of Carbon, and what the properties of its principal oxide?
3. Explain the reactions indicated by the following formulæ:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{KNO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}=\mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{HKSO} \\
3 \mathrm{Cu}+8 \mathrm{HNO} \\
3\left(\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)+2 \mathrm{NO}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} .
\end{gathered}
$$

4. What is peculiar in the volumes occupied by the gaseous atoms of Arsenic and Phosphorus ?
5. What are the relative positions of the axes in the Regular, the Hexagonal and the Triclinic systems of crystallization?
6. What are the principal salts of Lead, and how may they be preared.
7. By what tests may Copper and Mercury be detected when in solution?
8. What are some of the properties peculiar to alloys?
9. How ma weight?
10. What is weight of a ct
11. In what phur Dioxide
12. How is $P$
13. Explain n
14. What are

Flint glass?
7. What are
8. Explain th examples of $\mathrm{Mo}_{1}$
9. Explain wl Distillation."

## McGILL CuLLEGE, MONTREAL,

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8. Explain the ways in which Metallic Salts may be formed, and give examples of Monobasic, Dibasic and Tribasic Acids.
9. Explain what is meant by a "Homologons Series," and by "Fractionar Distillation."

## mogill college, montreal.

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE SUHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

## ENGLISH.

(Bacon's Essays.-Trench).

September 18th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
$\qquad$

1. Give the substance of Lord Bacon's remarks on, 1st. Death; 2nd. Judicature.
2. Write down any ubservations you may have made with regard to Ist, the language ; 2nd, the style ; 3rd, the matter of the Essays.
3. Write a few sentences composed of Saxon words only.
4. Upon what grounds is it asserted that the Latin element of the English language is indispensable equally with the Saxon element?
5. In regard to the use of Saxon and Latin words, give examples in illustration of the mode adopted in the authorized version of the Bible.
6. What reasons may be assigned for the permanent exclusion of a vast number of classical words that were employed from the time of Henry VIII till the reign of Charles II?
7. Give some examples of words formed from the names of persons actual or mythical.
8. Give some examples of new words formed by the practice of splitting single words into two or more.
9. Mention some of the principal instances of strong preterites that bave disappeared.
10. As instances of the changed meaning of words, explain the following :-Baffled, Influence, Carriage, Religion, Kindly, Worship, Painful.
11. Give s remains.
12. Mention Latin, in the
13. The vers and purpose this shown as
14. Show his according to 1
15. State in effects upon th political condi
16. Mention $t]$ directly the int
17. Which we, guished for absı
18. How is it writings of that
19. Give an ac
20. Give some nature, probable applied.
21. Give some Chivalrous Romal
22. Mention the land after its trans

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

## CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

## english literature.

September 18th:-Afternoon, 1 to 5.
Examiner $\qquad$ Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Distinguish by their dates and designations the great periods into which the history of English Literature is divided.
2. Give some account of the Irish and of the Welsh Celtic literary remains.
3. Mention, with some characteristic notices, the principal writers in Latin, in the Anglo-Saxon period.
4. The verse and prose of almost all Anglo-Saxon relics differed in origin and purpose from the specimens of a similar age in other nations-how is this shown as matter of fact, and how is it accounted for?
5. Show historically how the language of nations is affected differently according to the different kinds of conquest they are subjected to.
6. State in regard to the Norman Conquest what were its immediate effects upon the tongue spoken in England, the population, the social and political condition of the country.
7. Mention the great events of the thirteenth century that affected more directly the intellectual progress of England.
8. Which were the names, on the Continent and in England, most distinguished for abstract speculation in the thirteenth century?
9. How is it accounted for that in England almost all the historical writings of that period were in Latin?-who were the principal writers?
10. Give an account of the origin and cultivation of Latin Rhyming Verse.
11. Give some account of the Latin tales of the Middle Ages, of their nature, probable origin, and the uses to which many of them were applied.
12. Give some account of the Fabliaux of the Trouvères and of the Chivalrous Romances.
13. Mention the principal changes observable in the language of England after its transition from Angio-Saxon to Semi-Saxon.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

## ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

September 19Th :-Afternoon, 1 to 5.

## Examiner,

Ven. Archideacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. In Anglo-Saxon how are the different declensions determined?
2. How are the irregular nouns "mann ", "sunn ", "brother", declined?
3. Mention the different ways of forming secondary nouns
4. Give concrete examples to show the two forms of the declension of adjectives
5. In the Anglo-Saxon how was the comparison of adjective affected
6. Give the irregular comparisons of the adjectives "eald", "feor", " geong"," god ", " heah ", "lytel", " yfel."
7. Which are the personal pronouns and their plurals?
8. Which are the relative and interrogative pronouns ?
9. Give an account of the origin and formation of the Anglo-Saxon numerals to twentig inclusive.
10. Give a concrete example of the first conjugation of a verb of the simple or det, tha all itw fusos aun modes.
11. How are Anglo-Saxon adverbs compared ?
12. Tr

Ah! r et n'alle paternel votre pa
faire tout aut
je me soi
plus il y péril que cette jeur

The mild commanded perhaps, mo called Diam room, Diam absent but a baving thro ished labour This loss, as irretrievable the exclamat chief thou ha
IV. Explai word variable each case.
V. State the full, the primit

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SECOND YEAR EXHIBITIONS, 1872.

FRENCH.
Septrmber 19th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

Eaminer, ..................... P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C L.

1. Translate into English :-

Ah! mon père, prenez des sentiments un peu plus humains, je vous prie, et n'allez point pousser les choses dans les dernières violences du pouvoir paternel. Ne vous laissez point entrainer aux premiers mouvements de votre passion, et donnez-vous le temps de considérer ce que vous voulez faire. Prenez la peine de mieux voir celui dont vous vous offensez. Il est tout autre que vos yeux ne le jugent; et vous trouverez moins étrange que je me sois donnée à lui, lorsque vous saurez que sans lui vous ne m'auriez plus il y a longtemps. Oui, mon père, c'est lui qui me sauva de ce grand péril que vous savez que je courus dans l'eau, et à qui vous devez la vie de cette jeune fille dont......

> Molière, l'Avare, A. V., Sc. V.
II. Oui ; mais il veut avoir trop d'esprit, dont j'enrage.

Il est guindé sans cesse, et dans tous ses propos
On voit qu'il se travaille a dire de bons mots.
Depuis que dans la tête il s'est mis d'être habile, Rien ne touche son goût tant il est difficile. Il veut voir des défauts à tout ce qu'on écrit, il pense que louer n'est pas d'un bel esprit ;
Que c'est être savant que trouver à redire ;
Qu'il n'appartient qu'aux sots d'admirer et de rire:
Et qu'en n'approuvant rien des ouvrages du temps, Il se met au-dessus de tous les autres gens.

MoLIEre, le Misanthrope, A. II., Sc., V.
III. Translate into French:-

The mildness of Sir Isaac Newton's temper through the course of his life commanded admiration from all who knew him ; but in no one instance, perhaps, more than the following. Sir Isaac had a favorite dog, which he called Diamond, and being one day called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find that Diamond having thrown down a lighted candle among some papers, the nearly finished labour of many years was in flames, and almost consumed to ashes. This loss, as Sir lsaac Newton was then very far advanced in years, was irretrievable; yet, without once striking the dog, he only rebuke him with the exclamation : " O! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done."
IV. Explain when quelque is written in one word invariable-in one word variable-and in two words and quel variable. Give an example of each case.
V. State the difference between the verbs fonder and fondre, and write, in full, the primitive tenses of those verbs.

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

CLASSICAL MODERN LANGUAGES SCHOLARSHIPS, 1872.

FRENCH.<br>September 19th:-Morning, 9 to 12.<br>Eaminer, P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate into French :-

The human body is a living machine, constructed for the use of a spiritual being. It is adapted to the elements amid which it dwells, but, while in its own substance partaking of their nature, it is nevertheless so constituted as to be actuated by powers, the mode of whose existence and operation cannot be explained by reference to the known laws of matter. Every organ of the body is developed according to a specific plan, and for a specific purpose ; yet, though perfect in itself as an apparatus adapted to a particular end, it holds relation to other organs and their functions. All the body united by one life, subserves one soul.

Moore, Body and Mind.
2. Which of these three tragedies, Britannicus, Andromaque, and Iphigénie, has Racine taken from the Greek? What sublime virtues ate represented respectively in each of those plays? And what vices are also. described, in each respectivley?
3. Translate into English :-

> Ah! fallait-il en en croire une amante insensée? Ne devais-ta pas lire au fond de ma pensée? Et ne voyais-tu pas, dans mes emportements, Que mon cœu. démentait r bouche à tous moments ?
> Quand je l'aurais voulu, fallait-il y souscrire?
> N'as-tu pas dû cent fois te le faire redire?
> Toi-même avant le coup me venir consulter, Y revenir encore, ou plutôt m'éviter?
> Que ne me laissais-tu le soin de ma vengeance?
> Qui t'amène en des lieux où l'on fuit ta présence?
> Voilà de ton amour le détestable fruit:
> Tu m'apportais, cruel, le malheur qui suit. Racine, Andromaque A. V. sc. iii.
4. Why are the participles invariable in the following sentences: Je luif aurais fait tous les vers qu'il aurait voulu. Sa vertu était aussi pure qu'on l'avait cru jusqu' alors. Toutes les années qu'il a régné.
5. Gorrect this sentence: La charité chretienne nous commande d'aimer et de prêter assistance à notre prochain. State the rule which relates to this case.

# MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Friday, Deckmber 13th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
GREEK.-XENOPHON.-HELLENICS, BOOK I.
Eaminer, . . . . . . . . Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

## FIRST YEAR.

1. Translate:-
































2. (a) In ext. (A) explain the use of the cases, severally, in:-

 -What is the subject? Illustrate from Latin and English. (c) Turn the Doric forms of ext. (C) into Attic.
3. Explain the following constructions:-(a) iँ $\pi \pi \omega \nu$ عímopinaavtes.




4. Explain the derivation of the following :-vaṽ, $\delta \varepsilon i \lambda \eta \xi_{\rho} \tau \rho t \eta \rho \eta \varsigma$,


 (8) $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \iota \beta a ́ \tau \eta s$.
5. State the difference in meaning between :- (a) á $\gamma \gamma \varepsilon i \lambda \lambda a \iota$ and

 $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \mathrm{~K} \dot{v} \rho o v, \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \mathbf{K} \dot{v} \mu \varphi$, and $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \mathbf{K} \tilde{v} \rho \rho v$.
6. Give the geographical positions, severally, of the following places, with the modern names of any:-Malea, Agrigentum, Delphinium, Decelea, Gaurium, Chrysopolis, Byzantium, Phocaea, Heralea, Coryphasium.

 1nd. of:一тiкт $\omega_{,}^{a} \chi \theta o \mu a t, \phi \varepsilon \dot{\imath} \gamma \omega, \tau \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \nu \omega_{r} \phi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \omega$.

## McGILI COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Friday, December 13th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
GREEK.-ISOCRATES.-THE PANEGYRICUS.

## SECOND YEAR.

Eaminer, . . . . . . . . . Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

## 1. Translate:-



































3. Parse the following :- $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tilde{\eta} \rho \varepsilon,{ }^{\prime} \pi \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon^{i} \omega, \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \iota \tau \iota \mu \tilde{\varphi} \varepsilon v, \varepsilon i a ́ \theta \eta \sigma a v, \dot{\partial} \phi \theta \tilde{\eta} v a \iota$, $\dot{a} \pi \dot{\eta} \nu \tau \omega \nu, \pi \varepsilon \mu \phi \theta \varepsilon i \sigma \iota v, v i \pi \varepsilon \iota \sigma, \dot{v} \pi 0 \lambda \varepsilon \iota \phi \theta \varepsilon i \sigma a l, \theta \eta \rho \iota \omega \delta \tilde{\sigma} \varsigma$. Write down the root of each.
4. Explain the meaning of: - (1) $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi$ ínovviov. (2) tòv $\beta$ áp $\beta a \rho o v$.
 $\kappa \lambda \eta \rho o v \chi i ́ a \iota$. (8) $\dot{\varepsilon} \beta \delta о \mu \eta \dot{\kappa} о \nu \tau^{\prime} \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \eta$.
5. Derive the following and give cognate forms of any you know in


 $\lambda a i o s$ and $\dot{a} \rho \chi a i ̃ o s . ~(c) ~ \theta \varepsilon o \phi \iota \lambda \bar{\omega} \varsigma$ and $\phi i \lambda o \theta \varepsilon ́ c o s . ~(d) ~ \dot{\eta} \dot{a} \rho \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon i a$ and $\tau \grave{a}$

7. (a) Decline :-veavias, ve $\omega s, \lambda \mu \hbar \psi, \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi i s, j \pi \pi a \rho$. (b) Compare :$\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda a \varsigma, \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \eta \varsigma, \tau a \chi \dot{\jmath} \varsigma, \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \gamma \cup \dot{\varsigma}$, ка́тн. (c) Write down the Fut. and Aor. Ind. of : $\pi \hat{\alpha} \sigma \chi \omega, \pi \dot{\eta} \gamma v v \mu, \theta v \dot{\eta} \sigma \kappa \omega, \lambda a v \theta a ́ v \omega, \phi \eta \mu i,{ }^{i} \eta \mu u$.
8. Name and define the uses, severally, of the Moods.
9. Write a sketch of the life of Tocrates, with dates, and name the leading events that occurred in the history of Greece during his lifetime.
10. Name the four great Hellenic $\pi$ avmpooses with the places and times of their celebration, and the deities in whose honour they were held.

## өЋбоиеv.

 àv $\pi a \rho a ́$ ขороэє́та паро̀v $\beta$ : оиттөí, к тоїs oikot عiтa каì $\uparrow$ таӣтa גívo тòv $\gamma \rho a ́ q \nprec$ бкотєітє,McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Monday, December 16th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

GREEK.-DEMOSTHENES.-THE OLXNTHIACS,
THIRD YEAR.
Examiner, . . . . . . . . . Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate:-
































$\square$

 à̇тòv ápүoṽvтa.
2. Parse, pointing out the root of each:- $\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \mu \mu \dot{\varepsilon} v o \varsigma, \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \nu \omega \kappa o ́ t a \varsigma$,



3. Give the force of such expressions as the following, supplying


4. Explain what is meant by the following:-(1) $\tau \grave{̀} \beta \tilde{\eta} \mu a$. (2)


5. Distinguish between :- $\beta$ oíhoдat and $\dot{\varepsilon} \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega$. $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \pi о \lambda \varepsilon \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$ and $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \pi \sigma-$
 $\kappa a i \varepsilon i$ and $\varepsilon i \kappa a i ́ . \quad \dot{\varepsilon} v, \dot{\varepsilon} v i$, and $\dot{\varepsilon} v i ́$.
6. (a) How is the Futurum Exactum formed in the three voices, severally? (b) State the difference between $\delta \pi \omega \varsigma \quad \sigma \omega \sigma o \mu \varepsilon \nu$ and $\delta \pi \omega \varsigma$ $\sigma \omega \sigma \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu$. (c) If the conditional clause has $\dot{\varepsilon} a \dot{v}$, what is the nature of the hypothesis, and what moods are used in the conditional and consequent clauses, respectively.
7. (a) тáגavтa $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi$ ŋккоขта.-Give the amount in our currency. (b) ßondoopiuv.-What month? (c) When and where were the Olynthiacs delivered?
8. A short account of the reign of Philip, with dates. What was the end of Demosthenes?
b) $\phi о \beta \varepsilon$ $\omega v$. (e)

ขшко́тая, เモīөย.

ехаіть $\sigma \varepsilon$,
pplying тоv. каі
(a. (2)
at. (6)

〕d $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \pi<-$
d катá.
voices, 1d $\delta \pi \omega s$ sture of al and
y. (b) nthiacs

2at was

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

 OHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.Friday, December 13th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

LATIN.-VIBGIL.-ANEID, BOOK VI.
FIRST YEAR.
$\qquad$ Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate :-
(A)

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, inmacis in antro, Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum : tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras, 0 tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terræ graviora manent. In regna Lavini Dardanidae venient ; mitte hanc de pectore curam ;
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella, Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nee Dorica castra
Defuerint. Alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse dea. Nec Teucris addita Iuno Usquam aberit; quum tu supplex in rebus egenis Quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbis! Caussa mali tanti coniunx iterum, hospita Teucris, Externique iterum thalami.

Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Perque domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna. Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna Est iter in silvis : ubi coelum condidit umbra Iuppitur, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem. Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae;
Pallantesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas; Terribiles visu formae: Letumque, Labosque ; Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum, Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens, Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.
$\square$
(C)

Proximus ille Procas, Troianae glo gentis, Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam. Qui iuvenes quentas ostentant, adspice, vires! At, qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios, urbemque Fidenam, Hi Collatinas inponent montibus arces, (Laude pudicitiae celebres, addentque superbos) Pometios, Castrumque Inui, Bolamque, Coramque. Fiaec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romclus: Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater Educet. Viden' ut geminae stant vertice cristae, Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
2. Explain carefully the construction of the following, in the above extracts: (a) periclis. (b) terrae. (c) visu. (d) pietate vel armis. (e) Assaraci sanguinis. ( $f$ ) superum. al. "superûm."-how does this reading affect the interpretation of the verse ?
3. (a) Write short explanatory notes on :-(1) Mavortius. (2) Ilia. (3) Berecyntia mater. (4) Caelifer Atlas. (5) Quis ille sacra ferens? (6) Centumgeminus Briareus. (7) Scyllae biformes. (b) Define the geographical situation of:-Cumae, Minoia regna, Massylum gentes, Portus Velinos, Elidis urbem, Maeotia tellus.
4. Parse the following words:-fixerit, proxumus, edūcet, edŭcet, postuma, aurai, laetere, incubuere, cornipedum, attulerint.
5. Give the composition and meaning of:-protinus, bidentes, hactenus, inmanis, ambages, brumali, maligna, adversus, cognomine, exsomnis, securus, incana.
6. How do you explain the following :-(1) sortem animi miseratus. (2) Ancora fundabat navis. (3) major vidert. (4) non inferiora secutus. (5) fuso crateres olivo. (6) torva tuentem animum.
7. (a) Write down the name and scale of the metre used by Tirgil. (b) Scan the first six vss. of ext. (C). (c) Define the terms Elision, Hiatus, and Caesura.
8. (a) Decline:-clavis, comes, senex, crater, idem, ambo. (b) Compare :-miser, vetus, similis, nequam, diu, male. (c) What cases do the following severally govern ?-apud, coram, pro, ulira, tenus, sub, pudet, decet.
9. (a) Illustrate the construction in the Passive of verbs that take a double accusative in the Active. (b) Illustrate the usage of the Cognate Accusative, and of the Partitive Genitive. (c) How do you express the local relations where, whither, and whence?

Translate into Latin :-
10. (1) The soldiers were men of great valour, but they were defeated in battle. (2) He returned home from the country at eventide and slept all night. (3) The general entered the city with a large number of soldiers and set it on fire. (4) The brother and sister were dutiful to their parents.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Friday, December 13th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
LATIN :-HORACE.-EPISTLES, BOOK I.
SECOND YEAR.
Examiner
Rev. George Cornish, LL.D,
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lept all soldiers parents.

Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis, acescit. Sperne voluptates ; nocet empta dolore voluptas. Semper avarus eget ; certum voto pete finem. Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis; Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur iræ, Infectum volet esse, dolor quod suaserit et mens, Dum pœnas odio per vim festinat inulto. Ira furor brevis est : animum rege, qui nisi paret, Imperat ; hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena. Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister Ire viam, qua monstret eques; venaticus ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba, puer, nunc te melioribus offer. Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu. Quod si cessas aut strenuus anteis, Nec tardum opperior nec præcedentibus insto.
(B)

Cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo Imploravit opes hominis frenumquc recepit; Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste, Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore. Sic, qui pauperiem veritus potiore metallis Libertate caret, dominum vehit improbus atque Serviet aternam, quia parvo nesciet uti. Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim, Si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret. Lætus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi; Nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura Cogere quam satis est ac non cessare videbor. Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem. Hæc tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunæ, Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus.
C)

Virtus est medium vitiorumet atrinque reductum.
Alter in obsequium plus æquo pronus et imi Derisor lecti sic nutum divitis horret, Sic iterat voces et verba cadentia tollit, Ut puerum sævo credas dictata magistro Reddere vel partes mimumractare secundas. Alter rixatur de lana sæpe caprina, Porpugnet nugis armatus: "Scilicet, ut non Sit mihl prima fides, et vere quod placet ut non Acriter elatrem ?" Pretium ætas altera sordet. Ambigitur quid enim? Castor sciat an Dolichos plus; Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi.
2. Give an account of the life and writings of Horace, Name the eminent men in literature and politics that were his contemporaries.
3. Explain carefully the grammatical construction of:-(a) Pretium altera ætas sordet. (b) Equum tenera docilem cervice. (c) Mutat quadrata rotundis. (d) Magna coronari Olympia. (e) Jus Cæsaris accepit genibus minor. (f) Potiore metallis libertate caret.
4. Write short explanatory notes (grammatical) on the following:(a) Fruges consumere nati. (b) Divitias dedérunt. (c) Si bene * * vivit, ucet, eamus, etc. (d) Reddes dulce loqui. (e) Scribe tui gregis. (f) Liber mihi non erit unquam. (g) Domini deduxit febres.
5. Janus summus * perdocet. Dolor quod suaserit et mens. Vulpecula rimam repserat - What other readings are given for these by the MSS. or Edd. of Horace ?
6: Explain briefly the following allusions :-(a)-(1) Lynceus. (2) Janus summus ab imo. (3) Alcinoi juventus. (4) Palatinus Apollo. (5) Cibyratica negotia. (6) Cærite cera. (7) Sidonio ostro, Aquinatem fucum. (8) Vacunæ. (b)-(1) Imi derisor lecti. (2) Partes tractare secundas. (3) Dictata magistro reddere. (4) Indictis Latinis. (5) Servum qui dictet mina. (6) Pluribus umbris. (7) Mille talenta.
7. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words used by

Horace:--ןlăga, ccenacula, subucula, bruma, catellam, exsangue, senium, viatica, incolumi, retrorsum.
8. (a) Analyse and parse the following verbs:-Sodes, collisa, cessatum, torquebere, utere, ignovisse, contuderit, momorderit, arcesse. (b). Give the nominative singular and plura of the following nouns :-Pollice, nugis, periscelidem, focis, opis, fenore, porticibus, glomus.

## 9. Translate into Latin :-

Caius Marcius was a noble Romau, of the race of that worthy king Ancus Marcius; his father died when he was a child, buthis mother, whose name was Volumnia, performed to him the part both of father and of mother ; and Caius loved her exceedingly, and when he gained a glory by his feats of arms, it was his greatest joy that his mother should hear his praises ; and when he was rewarded for his noble deeds, it was his greatest joy that his mother should see him receive his crown.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Monday, December 16th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

LATIN.-JUVENAL. SATIRES VIII. and X.

THIRD YEAR.
Examiner, ..................................Rev. George Corsish, LL.D.
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1. Translate :-
(A) Exspectata diu tandem provincia quum te Rectorem accipiet, pone iræ fræna modumque, Pone et avaritiæ : miserere inopum sociorum; Ussa vides regum vacuis exsucta medullis. Respice, quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet Præmia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine justo Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante Senatu,
Piratæ Cilicum. Sed quid damnatio confert,
Quum Pansa eripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit? Præconem, Chærippe, tuis circumspice pannis, Jamque tace : fur)r est post omnia perdere naulum.
Non idem gemitus olim, neque vulnus erat par
Damnorum sociis florentibus et modo victis.
Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat ac rrus
Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
$P$ hidiacum vivebat ejur ; nec non Polycleti
Multus ubique labor ; raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
Inde Dolabella est atque hinc Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres: referebant navibus altis
Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
(B) Expende Hannibalem ; quot libras in duce summo Invenies? hic est quem non capit Africa Mauro Percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
Rursus ad Ethiopum populos altosque elephantos. Additur imperiis Hispania: Pyrenæum
Transilit. Opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque:
Diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
Jam tenet Italiam: tamen ultra pergere tendit:
" Actum," inquit " nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
Frangimus et media vexillum pono Suburra."
0 qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
Quum Gætula ducem portaret bellua luscum! Exitus ergo quis est? 0 gloria ! viucitur idem Nempe et in exsilium preceps fugit, atque ibi magnus
Mirandusque cliens sedet ad pretoria regis,
Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
Finem animæ, quæ res humanas miscuit olim,
Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, nee tela ; sed ille
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor, Annulus.

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(b) Tuis
(f) Inci-
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## McGiLL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Mondar, Degember 16th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
EUCLID.-ARITHMETIC.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner, .... .................... Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. On a given right line construct a parallelogram equal to a given triangle and having an angle equal to a given angle.
2. Divide a given right line so that the rectangle under the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square of the other.
a. If from the greater segment a part be cut equal to the less, the greater segment will be cut in the same mauner as the whole line.
3. In equal circles or the same circle, equal angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, stand upon equal arcs.
a. The arcs intercepted on any circle by two parallel lines are equal.
4. In a circle inscribe a regular hexagon.
5. If $a: b:: c: d$

Prove $a+b: a-b:: c+d: c-d$.
6. If two triangles have an angle in each equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional, the triangles are equiangular, and those angles are equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.
7. If four straight lines be proportional the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.
8. Add together $2 \frac{1}{2}+3 \frac{1}{4}+\frac{5}{8}$ and divide half the sum by the difference between $\frac{8}{8}$ and 045.
9. Divide .004 by 25.6 , and reduce the quotient to a vulgar fraction.
10. Extract the square root of 573.
11. Find a third proportional to .037 and .002 .
12. Find the interest on $\$ 6754$ for 4 months, at $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTRE IL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Monday, December 16th:-Morning, 9 to 1.

## EUCLID.-ALGEBRA-TRIGONOMETRY. <br> SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,
Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. On a given right line describe a segment of a circle containing an angleequal to a given angle.
a. Given base, vertical angle, and radius of inscribed circle of any triangle. Construct it.
2. Inscribe a regular quindecagon in a given circle.
3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
4. Parallelograms about the diagonal of any parallelogram are similar to the whole and to each other.
5. Solve the equations

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\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2 x-1}{4 \frac{1}{2}}-\frac{\frac{3}{2} x+4}{5}=\frac{4}{5}(x-8): \\
& a x+b y+c=+a^{*} x 0, b y \quad e=0 ; \\
& \quad(x-1) \\
& 4
\end{aligned}
$$

6. Divide 150 into two parts, such that if one be divided by 23 and the other by 27 , the sum of the quotients may be 6 .
7. Divide $1+\frac{1}{x}$ by $x-\frac{1}{x}$ and multiply the quotient by $\left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2}$
8. Find the greatest common measure of $x^{8}+3 x^{2}+x-5$ and $x^{4}-6$ $x^{3}+9 x+2 x-6$.
9. Define a logarithm, and prove that the logarithm of the product of two numbers is equal to the sum of their logarithms.
10. Prove that $a^{\circ}=1: a^{-m}=\frac{1}{a^{n}}$
11. $\operatorname{Tan}(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B})=\tan \mathrm{A}+\tan \mathrm{B}$.

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\overline{1-\tan \mathrm{A}} \tan \mathrm{~B}
$$

12. The sides of $a$ triangle are in the same ratio as the sines of the opposite angles.
13. The sides of a triangle are 125178 , and 210 feet; calculate the angle opposite the first.
14. Calculate the area of the above triangle.
15. Given the distances between three objects and the angles they subtend at any station ; show how the distances of the station from the objects may be found.
16. From the top of a tower 136.5 feet high, the angle of depression of the root of a tree at a distance on the same plane was $22^{\circ} 40^{\circ}$; find the diatance of the tree from the bottom of the tower.

LL.D.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Tuesday, Descember 10th:-Morning, 9 to 11.
EUCLID, BOOKS XI. \& XII.-CONIC SECTIONS (PARABOLA).

## SECOND YEAR.

Eaminer,......................................AlexandisR Johnson, LL.D.

1. If two planes which cut one another be, each of them, perpendicular to a third plane, their common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane.
2. If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other shall also be at right angles to the same plane.
3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point above it.
4. Circles are to one another as the squares on their diameters.
5. If a perpendicular be let fall from the focus on any tangent to a parabola, and be produced till it meet the directrix, the part produced will be equal to the perpendicular.
6. Define the diameter of a conic section, and prove that in the parabola every diameter is a straight line paraliel to the axis.
7. If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters bisecting the chords.
8. Define the circle of curvature. Prove that its chord at any point of a parabola drawn parallel to the axis is equal to four times the distance of that point from the focus.

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Friday, Degember 13th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
MECHANICS-HYDROSTATICS.
THIRD YEAR,
Eaminer,......................................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Give that part of Duchayla's proof of the Composition of Forces where it is shown that the resultant of any two commensurable forces meeting at a point, is in the direction of the diagonal of the parallelogram formed by the forces.
2. Three forces meeting in a point are in equilibrium; express the ratios of the forces by means of the angles between their directions.
3. In a lever of the third order, the power and resistance are 200 and 100 lbs . respectively; the angle between them is $40^{\circ}$, find the strain on the fulcrum.
4. Find the horse-power of a steam-engine capable of raising 750 tons of coal per day of 12 hours from a pit 100 fathoms deep.
5. Apply the principle of constancy of work done to find the ratio of the power to the resistance in the case of the wheel and axle.
6. The time occupied by a body in running down any chord of a circle whose plane is vertical, is constant.
7. Find the velocity acquired by a railway train it running down a gradient of 2164 ft ., having a total fall of 31 ft ; the force of gravity being 32.19 , and the resistance from friction and the air being estimated at 7 lbs . per ton.
8. A mean solar day contains 24 hours, 3 minutes, 56.5 seconds sidereal time: calculate the length of the pendulum of a clock beating sidereal seconds in London, $(g=32 \cdot 190-8$.)
9. A closed cubical vessel whose side measured internally is 6 incles long, has a tube whose length is 2 feet, and sectional area 1 square inch, projecting from the top of it ; water is poured in until the vessel and tube are full: find the pressure on the bottom of the vessel, and the total weight of the water.
10. A bucket of water rotates uniformly once a second round a vertical axis through its centre : calculate the length of the subnormal of the parabolic section of the surface of the water.
11. Describe the construction of the mercurial barometer, and statc the corrections that must be applied generally to observations made with it.
12. Find the weight of air in a room 30 feet by 20 feet, and 15 feet high; the barometer standing at 30 inches, and thermometer at $58^{\circ}$, the weight of 100 cubic inches of air at temperature $60^{\circ}$ and pressure 30 in . being 31.0117 grains.

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Friday, December 13th:-Morning, 9 to 1.

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MECHANICS-HYDROSTATICS-OPTICS-ASTRONOMY.
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FOURTH YEAR.
Examiner, $\qquad$ Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. A man who can lift a weight of 120 lbs . uses a heavy crowbar (weighing 30 lbs ., and 5 ft . long) to raise 5 cwt ., how is the crowbar divided by the point of application of the weight?
2. A force is applied in any direction to support a body on an inclined plane ; find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance.
3. The spaces described by a falling body in successive seconds are proportional to series of odd numbers.
4. A body whose weight is $w$ lbs. revolves uniformly in a circle whose radius is $r$, with a velocity $v$; show from Newton's Laws of Motion that the certrifugal force in lbs. is

$$
\frac{w}{g} \frac{v 2}{r}
$$

5. A bent tube, such as used in proving Boyle \& Mariotte's Law, has mercury in both branches. The shorter branch is closed; it contains a column of air 10 inches in height; 10 lbs . of mercury are then poured into the larger branch ; find the length of the column of air in the shorter, the sectional area of the tube being half a square inch, and the barometer standing at 30 inches.
6. What is the volume of 500 grains of oxygen at temp. $100^{\circ}$ Fah., and pressure 30.56 inches (sp. gr. $=1.106$ ).
7. Describe and explain the action of the pipette.
8. Investigate the force which causes the motion of a liquid in the siphon.
9. Describe the Gregorian Telescope, and find its magnifying power.
10. The refractive index of fluor spar is 1.434, and its dispersive power is .022 ; find the dispersion produced by a prism of it of $6^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ angle.
11. Find the principal focus of a double convex lens of glass ( $\mu=\frac{3}{2}$ ) whose curvatures are equal.
12. Explain the formation of images by a plane mirror.
13. (a) Investigate a method for finding the ratio of the mass of the Sun to the mass of the Earth ; ( $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ ) Calculate it approximately.
14. The synodic time of Venus is 583.5 days ; calculate its periodic time, explaining your method.
15. How would you find the latitude of a place by observations of the Sun?
16. The Moon's apparent diameter is $31^{\prime} 8 . " 8$; its mean distance is 23 r640 miles ; hence calculate its diameter in miles.


## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

## ENGLISH (GRAMMAR).

FIRST YEAR.

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    Thursday, December 19th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
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Examiner,
Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.
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1. Give the defining marks of the Noun.
2. Why is it necessary to make two divisions of the class of Nouns denominated "Significant"?
3. What are Abstract Nouns and Concrete Nouns?
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4. On what principles can the employment of Verbs for Nouns, or of Nouns for Verbs, be explained?
5. [1].Why is it said that a Pronoun is a purely connotative name? [2] What part of speech is that which denotes without any connotation?
6. Mention the principal idiomatic constructions that depend upon the use of the pronoun "It."
7. Give examples of adverbs used as relatives.
8. Besides the use of pronouns, what other means may be employed to save the repetition of a noun.
9. Mention the circumstances that determine the use of the definite article.
10. Why is no classification given of the different kinds of predication in Grammar? Give the logical classification of predicates.
11. Give the substance of what is said of " the equivalents of the adverb in composition."
12. Give the classification of prepositions, according to their meanings.
13. Give the classification of the co-ordinating conjunctions.
14. Mention, with examples, the three ways of distinguishing the genders of nouns.
15. How is the plural of compound nouns formed?
16. What is the Gerund in English Grammar?
17. Give the substance of Dr. Bain's doctrine on the use of the relative "That."
18. Give the general rules for discriminating words of classical origin from those belonging originally to the Anglo-Saxon.
19. Which are the three kinds of subordinate clauses? Give examples.
20. Give a grammatical analysis of the following sentence:-'Tis true, flashes of wit give us a pleasant light, so long as they burn not; but this liberty must be bounded with caution; for wit should rather serve for a buckler to defend by a handsome reply, than a sword to wound others, tho' with never so facetious a reproach.
21. Subject of composition-the uses of the Sunday.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
RHETORIC.

## THIRD YEAR.

Tuursday, December 19th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Examiner, $\qquad$ Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1 State, generally, the plan of Whately's treatise.
2. Give the substance of the critical remarks on works on Rhetoric, ancient and modern.
3. State and explain the rules given in regard to the subject of "Inquiry after propositions."
4. State summarily the several divisions of arguments according to the different principles of division mentioned.
5. Explain the two great classes into which arguments are divided.
6. Give the analysis of the species of argument denominated "Sign."
7. Show the difference between Logical Sequence and Physical Sequence.
8. Mention the principal considerations in estimating the value of testimony.
9. Explain "the argument from progressive approach."
10. Explain the difference between the argument from Example and from Induction.
11. Give the substance of the remarks on important and unimportant, resemblances and differences of cases, in the employment of analogical arguments.
12. Give the principal considerations for determining on what side lies the " burden of proof."
13. What are the determining considerations in regard to the question of premises or conclusion coming first?
14. What are the circumstances to be attended to in the matter of "waiving of a question"?
15. [1] Explain the two modes of Refutation. [2] What is meant by Sophistical Refutation?
16. Give the substance of the remarks as to the kind of arguments that should have precede ce.
17. Enumerate an explain the different kinds of Introductions.

## MoGILL COLLEGe, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

english literature (LANGUAGE).
FOURTH YEAR.
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Thursday, Degember 19th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

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2. Why is it said that the most striking improvement in linguistic study may be dated from the discovery of Sanscrit?
3. Give examples illustrative of the assertion that no languages can be regarded as entirely pure and unmixed.
4. State the points of evidence in regard to the question of German settlements in Britain before the Anglo-Saxon conquests.
5. Show from the Anglo-Saxon language itself that there was a commingling of nations in the invaders of England.
6. State the different periods that have been assigned to our language ; and give the rectifications proposed by Dr. Marsh.
7. Mention the period in which English became fixed in Grammar and Vocabulary.
8. Explain the proposed distinction between the Sciences--Linguistics and Philology.
9. Mention some of the traces in the English language that have been left by the Roman Conquerors of Britain.
10. What are the circumstances that render it probable that a considerable Celtic element would be introduced into the language after the AngloSaxon conquests.
11. Explain the difficulty in regard to the ascertaining of the Danish element in the English language.
12. Mention the historical events that first opened the way for the introduction of the Latin element through the French.
13. Show that it is erroneous to regard the English language as the result of a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and French.
14. Give the sur stance of Dr. Marsh's remarks on the philological studies called "Literæ bumaniores."
15. When the use of a word can be traced back to a remote antiquity without any historical or grammatical relation, of what value is the knowledge of its etymology?
16. What are the kinds of words whose etymology is really useful?

# MoGiLL COlLEGE, MONTREAL. 

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Saturday, December 21st:-Morning, 9 to 12.

## EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY

Examiner,
Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A.

1. Show how the oourse of Irish history has been affected by the physi cal circumstances of the country.
2. What are the Teutonic elements in the population of the British Islands? What special influences, previous to its settlement there, had each element undergone?
3. Describe the organization of Britain as a Roman Province.
4. Trace the National Assembly of England through its successive phases from primitive times to the end of the reign of Henry III.
5. What circumstances led to the union of the Kingdoms under Egbert ? Was it complete? Had there been any previous union?
6. What institutions have been ascribed to Alfred, and with wl at degree of truth ?
7. What party struggles marked the reign of Edward the Confessor?
8. Describe the part taken by the Papacy in the Norman conquest of England. What were the ecclesiastical results?
9. Give a brief account of the resistance made to the Conqueror after the battle of Hastings, and explain its feebleness.
10. Give characters of the three sons of William the Conqueror-Robert, William Rufus, and Henry I.
11. Henry I. speaks of himself as "elected by the clergy and laity." A clero et a populo Anglice electus.) Comment on this expression.
12. Trace the growing influence of the city of London through the period from the conquest to the end of the reign of Henry III.
13. When did Law begin to assume the \$aracter of a science in England?
14. What effects were produced in England by the Crusades?
15. What circumsiances led to the granting of the Great Charter? Can the charter be justly called aristocratic?
16. Classify the events of the reign of Henry III., and name the leading men who took part in them.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

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Thursdat, December 19th:-Afternoon, 2 тo 5.
LOGIC.
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## SECOND YEAR.

$\qquad$

1. Define $[a]$ term, $[6]$ proposition, $[c]$ syllogism.
2. Of the following terms state $[a]$ which are general ; $[b]$ which abstract ; $[c]$ which connotative ; $[d]$ which relative : That good man, Goodness, Cause, The cause of that occurrence, Aristotle, The founder of the Peripatetic philocophy, River, The Rhine.
3. [a] Explain what is meant by extension and intension respectively. [b] Show that they are always in an inverse proportion to one another.
'4. [a] What do A, E, I, and 0, respectively represent? [b] In which is the subject, in which is the predicate, distributed ?
4. Give the several opposites of each of the following propositions :
[a]. All knowledge is good;
[b]. No lie is of the truth ;
[c]. Some propositions are true;
[d]. Some propositions are not important.
5. Convert each of the propositions given under the preceding question.
6. State the several terms and propositions in the following syllogism : Electricity will travel along a tied nerve ;
The nerve-force will not travel along a tied nerve ;
Therefore the nerve-force is not electricity.
7. [a] What term must be distributed in the premisses of every syllogism? [ $b$ ] Explain the reason.
8. What term must also be distributed in the premisses, [ $a$ ] when the conclusion is universal, $[b]$ when the conclusion is negative ?
9. Name the mood and the figure of the syllogism given under the seventh question.
10. State whether the following argument is legitimate, giving the reason for your answer :
If Cicero is infallible, retail trading is dishonest ;
But Cicero is not infallible ;
Therefore retail trading is not dishonest.
11. Analyze the following Sorites into its component syllogisms ;

Cato is virtuous ;
The virtuous man is what God delights in ;
What God delights in must be happy ;
Therefore Cato must be happy.


## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Thursday, December 19th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

## THIRD YEAR.

Examin ${ }^{r}$ $\qquad$ Rev. J. Clark Murray.

1. Explain the origin of the terms Psychology and Metaphysics.
2. State the general characteristic by which the phenomena of mind are distinguished from the phenomena of matter.
3. Name the three great classes into which mental phenomena are divided.
4. (a) Distinguish the two divisions of the senses, and $[b]$ mention the senses included in each.
5. What sensations often mingle, and become confounded, $[a]$ with those of taste, [ $b$ ] with those of smell?
6. Distinguish $[a]$ the two species of sounds, $[b]$ the three properties by which different tones are discriminated.
7. What is the only agent that produces the sensations of sight?
8. (a) Explain the experiments by which Weber determined the comparative tactile acuteness of different parts of the skin. [b] Name the most acute and the most obtuse parts.
9. Distinguish the primary and the secondary laws of suggestion.
10. Name and state the two primary laws.
11. Explain how [a] suggestion by similarity, [b] suggestion by contrast, is due to these two laws.
12. If A repeats a lesson twelve times, and $B$ only three times, with the same attention, the former remembers it better afterwards; but if A repeats it twelve times inattentively, and B three times with intense application, the latter may remember it better. Point out the law to which the result in bota cases is due.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872

Wednesday, December 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
mental philosophy
FOURTH YEAR.
Examiner
Rev. J. Clark Murray.

1. [a] What two factors are required to constitutc knowledge? [ $b$ ] Give the principal names by which each is designated.
2. Explain $[a]$ the original meaning, $[b]$ the present philosophical usage, of the terms subject and object.
3. Distinguish [a] intuitive and comparative cognitions, [b] presentative and representative cognitions, [c] selfconsciousness and external perception.
4. What conditions of bodies are most appropriate to the senses of smell, taste, and touch, respectively ?
5. Explain the real nature of what are called fresh smelle and close smells.
6. Explain how we learn to perceive the distance of sonorous bodies by their sounds.
7. Why cannot a person, who is deaf in one ear, perceive the direction of sounds?
8. State the facts which prove that we cannot perceive distance by sight alone.
9. Explain the cause of the illusion described in the words that are italicised in the following quotation:
"But the other swiftly strode from ridge to ridge,
Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walked, Larger than human on the frozen hills."

Tennyson's Morte d'Arthur.
10. Describe briefly the deficiencies in the congenitally blind person's state of mind.
11. Gough, the blind botanist, used to distinguish the minuter species of plants by applying them to the tip of his tongue. Why shoold he have done so ?
12. Classify the sensations of touch.

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Friday, December 20ti:-Morning, 9 to 12. FRENCH.

## FIRST YEAR.

## Examiner,..........................................P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Write the two plurals of the words aieul, ciel, aeil, and explain when to use either plural. Give six examples.
2. Explain when the partitive article some or any is expressed in French by $d e$ or $d$. Give four examples.
3. What are the adjectives which double their last consonant before adding $e$ to form their feminine? Give examples. Write five adjectives which do not follow this rule.
4. Explain fully the rules to write in the plural those cardinal numbers which are written in the plural in French. Give three examples.
5. What are the classifications made in French with the English Adjective Possessive Pronouns. State the reason given by the French to make division. Give examples.
6. State the difference of meaning between celui-ci, celui-la and ceci, cela. Give four examples.
7. What do you call Indefinite Pronouns? Give the complete list of them with their meaning.
8. How many conjugations are there in French? How are they distinguished? What do you call radical in verbs. Give three examples.
9. How are the English negatives no, never, nothing, no longer, translated? Where do you place them? Give an example with each negative.
10. Write the Imperfect of the Indicative and Subjunctive, the Preterite Definite of the verbs, il $y$ aura, il faudra, nous parlerons, and que je sois-
11. Translate into English:

A/cantor. Ecoutez. Les volontés sont libres; et je suis homme à ne contraindre jamais personne. Vous vous êtes engagé avec moi pour épouser ma fille, et tout est préparé pour cela; mais puisque vous voulez retirer votre parole, je vais voir ce qu'il y a à faire; et vous aurez bientôt de mes nouvelles.-Alcidas.. D'autres gens fereient du bruit et s'emporteraient contre yous; mais nous sommes personnes à traiter les choses dans la douceur.

## Molière le Mariage forcé.

12. Translate into French:

He will grow bold. We applied to the prime minister. It would be necessary to inquire about it. Why did you not answer his question? They will owe their misfortunes to their faults. Have you not better pens to lend me? No one is satisfied with his fortune nor dissatisfied with his own wit. These ladies were quite surprised to see him. Whatever efforts you may make, you will not succeed. He knows not what course to take. Those arguments are conclusive; I see no reply to them.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

## Friday, Degember 20th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

## SECOND YEAR,

Examiner,.. P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

1. When are the definite and the indefinite article to be omitted in French ? Give four examples. State two cases when the omission of the indefinite article does not take place conformably to the rule stated above. Give three examples.
2. Translate into French : Ancient and Modern philosophers, and give the rule concerning the use of the article in this, and in similar phrases.
3. When are the words couple, manche, mousse, personne, quelque chose, souris, voile, masculine and when feminine?
4. State three cases when a pronoun subject is placed after the verb, although no interrogation is meant. Give an example in each case.
5. State the difference of meaning between :-

Mauvais air and L'air mauvais. Une fausse porte and Une porte fausse. Un petit homme " Une homme petit. Une sage-femme " Une femme sage. Une fausse clef " Une clef fausse. Un seul homme " Un homme seul.
6. When do you translate he, they by $c e$ before the verb être, and when' by il? Give two examples. Explain fully when the verb être after ce must be put in in the plural. Give two examples.
7. State the rule concerning the pronoun $l e$, 1 st, standing for a noun, and 2nd, standing for an adjective. Give two examples in each case.
8. Where do you place the adjectives of dimension in French? State the two ways of constructing the sentence: Give two examples. In what does the English manner of expressing dimension differ from the French ? Give examples.
9, Of what kingdom was Mithridates King? When did he live? What were the three famous Roman Generals opposed to him? How did he die?
10. Translate into English the following sentences from Mithridate :Et quand de toi peut être un père se défie. Quand peut-être il y va de ta vie. Tant de bontés ont lieu de me confondre. Ma funeste amitié pèse à tous mes amis. Chacun à ce fardeau veut dérober sa tête. Dussiez-vous présenter mille morts à ma vue...... 0 ciel! me serais-je abusée? Des amants qui voudraient que tout cédât au soin de leurs plaisirs.
11. Translate into French :-

He is always seen with wits or great lords. Self-love and pride are always the offspring of a weak mind. Gold is the surest of all pass-keys. Saddle my black horse. Sicily is subject to great earthquakes. Although the Chinese boast of being the most ancient nation, they are far from being the most enlightened. You were hardly gone when your brother arrived The people from whom you expect so many services d celve you. Misers are tormented with the fear of losing what they have. Liberality consists less in giving much, than in giving seasonably. I will endeavour to satisfy you.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Friday, Dec. 20th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
FRENCH.

## THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L. Toutes les réponses devront étre faites en fransais.

1. Comment formez-vous le pluriel des noms terminés en al ? Nommez sept exceptions à cette règle.
2. A combien de changements l'article est-il sujet? Donnez des exemples.
3. Combien y a-t-il de sortes d'adjectifs? En combien d'espèces divise-t-on chacune de ces sortes d'adjectifs ?
4. Quels sont les mots qui sont tantôt adjectifs indéfinis et tantôt pronoms indéfinis? Quand sont-ils pronoms, et quand sont-ils adjectifs?
5. Qu'est-ce que le verbe? Combien y a-t-il réellement de verbes? Pourquoi? Qu'est-ce qu'un verbe attributif? Qu'est-ce que vous appelez complément d'un verbe? Combien y en a-t-il? Définissez chacun de ces compléments.
6. Qu'est-ce qui fait le fonds de la tragédie du Cid? Citez les deux vers qui résument toute cette tragédie.
7. Dans quel ordre placez-vous les cinq principaux personnages de cette pièce sous le rapport de l'intérêt qu'ils inspirent et de la hauteur de leurs sentiments?
8. Au point de vue de nos mœurs, qu'est-ce qu'on peut justement blâmer dans cette tragédie?
9. Traduisez en anglais les 32 premiers vers de la scène IIIe de l'acte IIIe de la tragédie du Cid.
10. Traduisez en français:

As we carried on the former dispute with some degree of warmth, in order to accommodate matters, it was universally agreed that we should have a part of the venison for supper, and the girls undertook the task with alacrity. "I am sorry, cried I, that we have no neighbour or stranger, to take part in this good cheer. Feasts of this kind acquire a double relish from hospitality."-"Bless me, cried my wife, here comes our good friend Mr. Burchell, that saved our Sophia, and that ran you down fairly in the argu-ment."-"Confute me in argument, child! cried I, you mistake there, my dear. I believe there are but few that can do that. I never dispute your abilities in making a goose-pie, and I beg you will leave argument to me.' As I spoke, poor Mr. Burchell entered the house and was welcomed by the family, who shook him hearily by the hand, while little Dick officiously reached him a chair.

Goldsmith, the Vicar of Wakefield.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.<br>Friday, December 20th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.<br>GERMAN.<br>JUNIOR CLASS

Examiner, .........................................C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

1. Translate into English :-

Wer $\mathfrak{B o l f}$ auf dem Sterbebette," by Lessing. (See Adler's Reader.)
2. $a$. What Nouns may take the Plural endings, $\mathrm{n}^{\prime \prime}$ or ,, $\mathrm{en}^{\prime \prime}$ ?
b. Which feminine Nouns must soften the radical vowel in the Plural?
c. Which neuter Nouns do not soften the radical vowel in the Plural?
d. What Nouns remain invariable in the Plural?
3. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular, and the Nominative Plural of:-the great man; that happy nation ; a fine country (plur. fine countries) ; some good cloth.
4. Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of $\mathfrak{Z}$ bür, $\mathfrak{B o g e l}$,
 Söve.
5. a. How are Adjectives formed from nouns of substance? Give the rule, and convert the following nouns into adjectives:-Stein, Stoff. Bryitall, $\mathfrak{Z e d e r}$, Eijen, Bled, Bolle, Folz, Papier, ©old, Merlmutter, Metall, b. Write down the Comparative and Superlative of arm, grob, fd)wary, furz. How do you render ,"bodi" in "the house is high ; the high house ; the higher one ; the highest one' ?
6. $a$. Write in full letters $483,6091,75279 . b$. Translate :-This merchant has sold $a$ hundred yards of silk. This is the year 1872 (in letters). I have seen him twice to-day. Have you been there a second time? We have no time to stay.
7. Which declinable words take always , $\mathrm{e}^{\prime \prime}$ in the Nominative Plural ?
8. Explain the difference in meaning betweer $\mathfrak{B o r t e}$ and $\mathfrak{W o r t e r}$; Qeute and Boif; Dbit and Frudtt ; nur (only) and erit (only) ; nein, nid)t and fein ; lang (adj.) and lange (adv.); fragen (to ask) and fordern (to ask); aber and jonbern.
9. $a$. How is the Imperative Mood generally expressed in German? $b$. Which persons, and of what tense, are like the Infinitive? Do you know of any exceptions?
10. Parse the following Verbs, and give their Present Infinitive :- mag, au£gegangen, getwust, darf, gereif't, glaubt, tam, gebradjt, nebme, tadelt, gegeben, muß, gebaden, gebunden.
11. Translate into German :-

One good friend is better than many faithless friends. Daar works are not always the best. I know this man, but I do not know where he lives. His two eldest brothers are very clever; they know how to write, read and speak German well (gut). What is that? Pray, let me see it. It is nothing beautiful. Here is some fresh, clear water. Those ladies are my cousins. July and August are usually the warmest months. Do you like the pictures which I bought (have)? We like to hear good music. Tell him to go throngh that narrow street on the left; he can then find his way home. That old peasant has already lived eighty years, and has never been ill.

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872. Friday, September 20th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5. german.

## SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner,...............................................C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

1. Translate the following Fragment from Schiller's: „Iungfrau bon Drleanŝ."

## Johanina.

Wir follen feine eignen Rönige Mefr haben, teinen eingebornen ફృerrn Der Rönig, Der nie ftirbt, foll aus Der $\mathfrak{B e l t}$ Beridminden - der den beil' gen Wiflug beidübt,
Der die $\mathfrak{I}$ rift bejdüßt und frudtbar madjt Die Erbe -
Der die Qeibeignen in die greibeit fübrt,
Der Die Gtädte freudig ftellt um feinen Ibron -
Der dem Sdwadjen beifteht und den Böfen idjreft,
$\mathfrak{D e r}$ Den Meio nid)t femet - Dem er ift Der Gröfte -
Der cin Menid ift und ein Engel der Erbarmung
Quf der feinbjel'gen Erbe - Demn ber Thron
$\mathfrak{D e r}$ Rönige, Der von ( $\mathfrak{F o l d e}$ jdimmert, ift
Das Dboad Der Berlaffenen - bier fteht
Wie $\mathfrak{Z a d}$ ) und die Barmberzigfeit - es zittert
Der Edjuldige, vertraueno nabt fid) der (3ered)te Und jberget mit den Qöwen um den Thron!
Der frembe Яönig, Der bon Rusen fommt,

$\mathfrak{I n}$ diefem $\mathfrak{Q a n d e}$ rubn, fann er es lieben?
Der nid) jung war mit unfern Sünglingen,
Dem unfre $\mathfrak{B z o r t e}$ nid) zum sergen tönen,

2. Give the date of the completion of this drama, and narrate briefly the historical events which constitute the ground of it. Delineate the character of Joanna and King Charles VII.-Can you quote Goethe's words in reference to this drama?
3. [a] Give the 4 cases Sing. ani Plural of teine eigenen Rönige, feinen eingebornen \&ֻerrn. [b] Die $\mathfrak{E c i b e i g e n e n , ~ D e m ~ © d w a d e n , ~ i e n ~} \mathfrak{B o j}$ en, Der Größte, Den ßerlafienen, Der ©duldige, Der (Geredfe.-What parts of speech are those words, and how are they inflected ? Decline some of them with the def. and -indef, article.
4. [a]. Der nie ftirbt; Der Den Meio nidft fennet;-What sentences are these? In what sense is "Der" used here? Explain. [b]. Give the 1st Sing. of the Imperfect Indicative and Subjunctive of fitirbt and also of belfen, werfen, fteben, empfeblen, gewinnen How is the Imp. Subj. formed in fennet? Do you know any other verbs which form it in like manner ?
5. Parse the following Forms of Verbs, and give the Present Infinitive of each :-läuft, ließ̉, lie§̂, trägit, Gätte gebeten, thäteft, triffit, nimm, gerufen

6. [a]. State briefly the rules relating to the conjugation of reflective verbs; and write out the 3rd Sing. of all modes and tenses of ,ficid antleiden." [b]. Give instances where the English pronouns 'myself, thyself, \&c.', may be rendered by "felbjt" in German.
7. [a] What Proper Name take ens or $n \AA$ in the Genitive? [b]. When do Proper Names always take the definite article? [c.] When do Proper Names of persons remain unchanged? Give examples.
8. Conjugate in the Passive voice ,,antlagen,"-giving the 2nd Sing. of all modes and tenses.
9. Translate, and explain the construction of the following sentences :beute gehe id) nidft aus. Quf biefer Strape fieht man viele Menjiden. Bas twïrdejt bu thun, wenn das geiduähe? Sd) glaubte, er fönne es nidy thun.

## 10. Translate into German :-

We rejoice at your good fortune, but we are very much grieved at [a] news which we have received this morning. The duties of those men to whom much is given, are greater than the duties of those who possess little. Is this what you promised [Perf.] me? Remember us. That which I said is true. Tell me whose advice you like best to follow. The Cossacks and Arabs are excellent horsemen. Many princes in former times kept astrologers at their courts. Pray, come in and sit down here, till I come down again. This book does not belong to me; it is yours. Your native town lies on [an] the Rhine ; and mine on the Danube. Switzerland is a very fine country; there are many curiosities in it.
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# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Tursday, December 17th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
HEBREW.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

$\qquad$

1. Give a brief sketch of the history and character of the Hebrew language, pointing out (a) its origin ; (b) its claims to be regarded as the primitive language of man, demonstrated, first, by a scientific investigation of its structure ; secondly, by tradition and the internal evidence of the Hebrew Scriptures ; (c) give the opinions as to the age and origin of its vowel system ; (d) refer to the labors of the Masorites and Cabalists; and (e) show the general character of the language and its relation to the other Semitic dialects, especially to the Phœnician.
2. Write the rules for the definite article; show the origin of its Dagesh foric, and exhibit the changes of punctuation necessitated by the occurrence of a guttural letter immediately following is.
3. Attach the prepositions $0, \zeta, コ, \beth$ to the no uova and first, with their ordinary punctuation; then, to the nouns with the def. art. prefixed in full form ; then, with the contracted form of the article and preposition.
4. Give the rules for שוא נע ; שוא נח ; and show how Sheva is affected by the occurrence of the gutturals.
5. Describe מקו ; and show how the latter affects the accent.
6. Give the rules for קמק חטוף and and show how they may be distinguished from each other.
7. Describe דגש חוק and דגש קל ; show their relative positions in words; and give the rules referring to compensation for Dagesh forte.
8. Show how are formed, the pl. masc. of nouns ; pl. fem. ;the dual ; and the feminine terminations in the singular.
9. Explain Patach furtivum, and composite Sheva; show when they are employed.
10. Translate into Hebrew :-The man and the woman dwell in the house near to the city. The horse and the mare are in the garden. From day to day and from year to year. As a servant to the master. And from the king and queen. He smote him on the hands and feet (dual.). The men respected the laws of the country in which they dwelt.
11. Translate into English :

הסוס אשר בגן והאיש אשר בבית: מן העיר אל השרה וטן הגן
 הבתים ט' החצרח ומו השרת: לד הישועה על עמו ברכתו : 67

## McGILL COLLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Tugsday, December 17th:-Morning, 9 тo 12.<br>hebrew.

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## SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner,
Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D

1. Reduce into three chief classes, the paradigms of masculine nouns as found in Gesenius, explaining their distinguishing characteristics, and showing what effect the employment of mutable and immutable vowels has on the formation of the construct forms in the singular.
2. Translate Psalm xvi., and the first 20 verses of Psalm xxı1.
3. Analyze fully verses $4,8, \& 9$ of Psalm xiv. ; and show how the passage in v. 4 ,ירבו עצבוחם אחר מהרו has been variously rendered; and remark upon אלאל אל, Analyze verses 15, 16 and 17 in Psalm xxil.
4. Conjugate the Verb למד in the Kal form.
5. Decline the Noun in both numbers, adding pronominal fragments.
6. Show the changes a noun undergoes when terminating in $\boldsymbol{n}$ to form the construct sing ; the nom. pl.; the dual ; and when in regimen with the pronominal suffixes.
7. Give some examples illustrating the rules affecting Adjectives and Nouns when in connection with each other, and with predicates in sentences where the copula is omitted.
8. Give the characteristic points of the prefixes (sing. and pl.) in the future tenses of the Kal, Niphal, and Piel forms.
9. Illustrate the laws of contraction and compensation in Hebrew by reference to combinations of the various parts of speech, e. g. the def. art. with the preposition, and omission of dagesh forte ; and in the Verbs, the contraction of the affixes and compensation of elided letters by dagesh.
10. Translate into Hebrew :-They cried unto thee and were delivered ; they trusted in thee and were not confounded. They opened their mouths against me as a ravening and roaring lion. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; therefore my heart is glad and my glory rejoices, my flesh also shall rest in hope.
11. Translate into English:

ואהבת את ה׳ אלהיך בכל לבבך ובכל נפשך ובכל מאודך : כל חדברים אשר דבר הנעשה ונשמע: כרחם אב על בנים רחם ה' על יראיו: טוב ה׳ לכל ורחמיו על כל מעשיו:

## McGiLL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Wednesday, December 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST YEAR.

Examiner $\qquad$ B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.

1. How is Nitrogen prepared, and what are its properties?
2. Give the composition of some of the more important Explosives used in blasting.
3. Explain Ampère's Law, and show its importance in determinations of molecular weight.
4. A litre-flask is filled with Hydrogen when the temperature is $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., and the pressure 750 mm . ; how many cubic centimetres will escape if the temperature rises to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., and the pressure is reduced to 680 mm .?
5. Write a formula illustrating the reaction which takes place when Hydric Sulphate acts upon Calcic Carbonate, and give the properties of one of the products.
6. Give the composition and properties of Ammonia.
7. Explain the reactions indicated by the following formulæ:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{KNO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \\
& 4 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+3 \mathrm{Fe}=\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}+4 \mathrm{KHSO} \\
& 4
\end{aligned}
$$

8. What are the properties of Carbonic Oxide, and what the best method for preparing it?

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Wednesday, Dec. 18th ; Forenoon, 9 to 12.
ELEMENTARY BOTANY.
SECOND YEAR.

Ph. D.
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Examiner $\qquad$ J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the vegetable cell; stating its parts, manner of growth, and modifications.
2. Describe the various kinds of vascular tissue; with their mode of formation and uses.
3. State the composition, mode of occurrence, and uses of Chlorophy ll, Raphides and Albumen, as found in the cells of plants.
4. What are Phænogams, as distinguished from Cryptogams.
5. Explair the terms Internode, Rhizoma, Corm, Phyllodium.
6. Explain the character and arrangement of the tissues in Exogenous and Endogenous stems.
7. State the peculiarities of the stems of Acrogens.
8. Explain fully the anatomy of the leaf; and state the manner of its separation from the stem.
9. State the sources of the carbon of plants; and the chemical chances involved in the production of mucilage and albumen.
10. What are the principal inorganic substances found in plants ; ad their uses to the plant?

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Wednesday, Dec. 18th:-Forenoon, 9 to 12.
ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY
THIRD YEAR.
Examiner,...................................J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Cells of Blood, and Pigment Cells.
2. Describe the Nervous tissues.
3. Describe the organs of support and voluntary motion in Vertebrata - and Articulata.
4. Explain the primary subdivision of the animal kingdom into Prowinces ; giving the characters of one of them in full.
5. Explain the processes of digestion or respiration; with the organs employed.
6. What is a Species in zoology, as distinguished from a Genus on the one hand and a Variety on the other.
7. State the classes into which any of the Provinces of animals may be divided ; and the grounds of the arrangement.
8. Explain fully Secretion and Ciliary motion-
9. Describe the appearance of Bone under the microscope.
10. How may the simpler animals be distinguished from Plants?

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Wednesday, Dec. 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
Mineralogy and physical geology (in part).
FOURTH YEAR.
Examiner,
J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are the primary forms of the Dimetric and Monoclinic systems of crystallization?
2. Explain lamellar and fibrous structure.
3. Explain fully any two of the following terms:-(a) Pseudomorph, (b) Botryoidal, (c) Dimorphism, (d) Con hoidal.
4. State the characters and mode of occurrence of Hornblende ; and its principal varieties.
rtebrata
to Pro-
organs
on the
nay be
5. Describe Talc, Chlorite, and Serpentine ; and state their characteristic differences.
6. State the chemical composition and distinctive characters of Apatite, Gypsum, Limonite, and Cassiterite.
7. Define the terms aqueous, volcanic, plutonic, and metamorphic, as applied to rocks ; with examples.
8. Explain the consolidation and hardening of aqueous deposits ; and the usual modes of mineralization of organic remains.
9. Explain dip ; strike ; anticlinal and synclinal arrangements ; and unconformability.
10. Explain denudation; and some of the results which it produces in horizontal and inclined strata.
11. State the data for the determination of the relative ages of stratified rocks ; and the manner of applying them.
12. Explain the nature and mode of occurrence of faults, verticality, and contortions of beds.
13. Name and refer to their places in the classification the Rocks and Minerals exhibited.

## MagiLL COLLEGE, MONTRFAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE. CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Saturday, December 14th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
chain surveying.
Examiner,
G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. What are the Chains usually employed by Surveyors and Engineers? Describe each, stating the particular kInd of operations to which it is especially adapted : and mention also what precautions are necessary to be observed in the use of all.
2. Describe and illustrate the mode of ranging and chaining a line.
3. What are ill-conditioned triangles and why is their use forbidden in practice ?
4. Explain and illustrate the following:-" Base Line"-" Station"" Check Line"-"Offset"-" Cross Staff"-"Bearing."
5. Exhibit any methods of keeping a Field Book with which you are acquainted, and point out their respective merits.
6. Plot the Survey contained in the accompanying Field Notes, and compute its area.

Note.-Neatness and accuracy are, in all cases, essential.

FIELD NOTÉS.


# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, 

# DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SOIENCE. 

$$
\text { CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, } 1872 .
$$

Saturday, December 14th:-Morning, 9 tq 12.
PRACTICAL MECHANICS.
Ix iminer,
G. F. Armstrong, M.A., O.E.

1. What do you understand by the Specific Gravity of a body ? A C. I. pipe has an internal diameter of 4 inches, and is two feet long: its weight is 128.8 lbs . and it is $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Determine the $\mathrm{Sp}: \mathrm{Gv}$ : of the metal.
2, Explain and illustrate the term "Modulus of Elasticity."
2. What forms of effect do the results of rupture by compressive stress exhibit ? Distinguish also between " strain" and "stress."
3. What do you understand by the "Modulus of a Machine," and what is the meaning of the term "Unit of work"?

A Pumping Engine, capable of raising 150 cubic feet of water per minute from a pit 100 fathoms deep, burns 135 bushels of coal in 24 hours. What is the duty of the Engine?
5. An iron cylinder weighing 140 lbs . rests between two planes, each inclined to the horizontal at an angle of $30^{\circ}$. Determine, analytically or graphically, the pressure on each plane.
6. A wall 20 feet high is thrust outward, by a pressure of 1200 lbs ., acting at an angle of $60^{\circ}$ to the vertical, on every foot run of the top. To counteract this pressure props of timber are placed on the outside of the wall at every 6 feet of its length. Each prop is 22 feet long and presses against the underside of a projecting corbel 3 feet from the top of the wall. Determine the pressure on each prop.
7. The pitch of a roof is $60^{\circ}$, its weight is at the rate of 30 lbs . for every foot of surface covered, and it rests on walls that are 28 feet apart. Determine by the graphic method the direction and magnitude of the pressure at the foot of each principal rafter : the rafters being placed at equal intervals of 6 feet.
8. What is meant by "accumulated work" in the case of a moving body?
Suppose a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, weighing 91 tons, starts from Cornwall and, without stopping, runs into the Bonaventure Depôt, and is brought up at the platform without the application of the breaks in consequence of the steam having been shut off at a suitable time. Assuming the distance run to have been 65 miles, the road level and the resistances to be 13 lbs . per ton, what would be the least number of units of work expended in making the run?

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

E DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.
CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Saturday, Degember 14th:-Afternoon, 1 to 3.30.
LINEAR DRAWING.
Examiner,
G. F. Armstrong, MA.., C.E.

1. Divide a straight line 4.75 inches long into fifteen equa.. parts.
2. Define "Trapezium" and "Trapezoid," and on a diagonal of 3.15 inches construct a trapezium similar to a given trapezium.
3. Describe a square about a circle whose diameter is 6.36 inches, and divide the same circle into five concentric circles, each of equal area.
4. What are the transverse and conjugate axes of an Elipse? Construct an Hyperbola whose abscissa is 3.1 inches, double ordinate 3.64 inches and diameter 4 inches.
5. Given a rectilinear figure of seven sides, it is required to construct a triangle that shall be equal to $i$.
6. Describe a Cycloid :-the generating circle being of 3.33 inches diameter.
Notr,-Neatness and accuracy are, in all cases, essentin.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## DEPARTIIENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Saturday, Degember 14th :-Afternoon, 1 to 3.30 .

## PROJECTION.

Examiner,.......................................G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. What do you understand by "Projection" as a branch of Solid Geometry.?
2. Shew in elevation and plan a right line 3.5 inches long, when it is parallel to the vertical and at an angle of $70^{\circ}$ to the horizontal plane.
3. Explain and illustrate what is meant by "simple" and "compound' angles.
4. A plane is 3 inches square: one diagonal is at $45^{\circ}$ to the horizontal and $60^{\circ}$ to the vertical plane, while the other is parallel to the horizontal plane of projection. Exhibit the plane in plan and elevation.
5. A cube of 2 inches side rests on one of its solid angles and has one diagonal of the base at $50^{\circ}$ to the horizontal and the other at right angles to the vertical. Draw the horizontal and vertical projections of the solid, and shew the development of its surface.
6. The base of a pyramid is an equilateral triangle of $2 \cdot 52$ inch side, and each of the long edges of the solid is 3.72 inches. The pyramid is placed with one of the edges of the base at an angle of $45^{\circ}$ to the vertical, while its axis is at $25^{\circ}$ to the horizontal. A plane cuts the pyramid transversely: entering at a point on one of the long edges, $2 \cdot 13$ inches from the base, $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{t}}$ passes out at two points, equidistant from the base, on the two remaining long edges and 1.38 inches perpendicularly below the point of entry. Exbibit both projections of the solid, and determine the true shape of tho section made by the cutting plane.

Note.-Neatness and accuracy are, in all cases, essential.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.
CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Saturday, December 14th: Afternoon, 1 to 3.30 . PERSPECTIVE.
Examiner, ..G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. What do you understand by Perspective as a branch of Projection? Discuss the physical laws upon which the system is founded.
2. Define "Point of sight"-" Picture plane"-" Picture line"-and shew also how to determine the points of distance when the position of the centre of vision and the picture plane are given.
3. Draw the perspective projection of a rectilinear frame of timber, 8 feet high and 3 feet broad, placed 4 feet within the picture and a similar distance on the right of the spectator. The timber out of which the frame is constructed is of the uniform scantling of 9 inches square. The frame is placed vertically, and has its longer side parallel to the picture plane.
4, A boy is flying a kite which is 3 feet high and has a tail 15 feet long. The top of the kite is at an altitude of 25 feet from the ground and at a distance of ten feet on the left of the spectator. The kite is sailing at an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to the vertical, and the tail makes an angle of $25^{\circ}$ with the position of the former. Shew the object in perspective, assuming that it is in such a position as only to exhibit an edge view to the spectator.
4. A St. Andrew's Cross, wrought out of timber 6 inches square, and the arms of which are 4 feet long, lies on the horizontal with one of its feet parallel to the picture plane at a distance of 7 feet to the left of the spectator. Exhibit the solid in perspective.
5. Explain the terms and illustrate the use of "vanishing points" and " measuring point." Shew, also. in perspective, a block of stone 1.75 feet square and 4 feet long: one end being at an angle of $20^{\circ}$ to the picture plane, and the position of the spectator being 3 feet 6 inches on the right of the point in which the solid meets the same plane.

Note.-In all the foregoing prolbems the height' of the spectator's eye is assumed to be $\$$ feet 6 inches, and his distance from the plane of the picture 6 feet.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Saturday, December 14th:--Afternoon, 3.30 to 6.
HARBOURS AND LIGHTHOUSES.
[Construction.]
Examiner,...................................G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. Mention some general considerations that would guide you in making a suitable design for the ground plan of a Harbour.
2. What is the reductive power of a Harbour, and how may it be estimated?
3. Describe a Slip and a Graving dock, and compare their relative advantages.
4. Discuss the uses of Timber and Iron as materials in the construction of marine works, and describe any methods of protecting the former from the attacks of marine animals with which you may be acquainted.
5. What are the best methods of dressing and assembling masonry in sea works? State also what you know of the use of Concrete and Béton blocks.
6. Discuss the use of the screw as adapted to Moorings and Piles.
7. What is the best form, and material for a Lighthouse-tower in an exposed situation, and why?
8. How many systems of illuminating a lighthouse are you acquainted with, and what are their leading principles?
9. Explain the following :-"Fender"-"Send"-" Mitre-post"-"Loose" -"Backwater"- "Gridiron" - "Pierre Perdu" - "Caisson"- "Holophote."

Nors.-Each answer should, as far as possible, be illustrated by freehand sketches, for which extra credit will be given.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

 DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE. CHRIS'TMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872. Thursday, December 19 th :-Afternoon, 2 to 5. USE OF THE BLOWPIP, AND ASSAYING.SECOND YEAR.

1. Describe the application of Nitrate of Cobalt in the detection of some of the metallic oxides.
2. What are the objects of heating substances upon charcoal?
3. Give a simple method for the detection of Chlorine before the blowpipe.
4. By what blowpipe tests can you readily distinguish Apatite from Actinolite?
5. Give the characteristic colorations imparted to Borax beads by any six of the metallic Oxides.
6. Describe the fire-assay for Gold of an Auriferous Mispickel.
7. What are some of the precautions necessary in making a scorification assay for Silver when the ore contains a large quantity of Zine?
8. Give two methods of Copper assay, stating the limits of their application.
9. Determine with the blowpipe the composition of the substances exhibited.


## DEPARTMENT OF PRAGTICAL AND APPLIBD SCIENCE.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

Thlrsday, December 19th :-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
mining and metallurgy.
THIRD YEAR.
Examiner......................................B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.

1. Describe some of the principal operations involved in Hydraulic Mining and Sluicing.
2. A lode with an underlie of $75^{\circ}$ runs parallel with an adjoining valley. The outcrop is 250 feet above the bottom of the vailey, the horizontal distance being a quarter of a mile. The lode consists of copper pyrites in a gangue of quartz, and has a thickness.of two feet, its foot-wall being acompact quartzite, and its hanging-wall a crumbling slate. What do you cc asider the best method of working it, including tir,bering, draining, \&c.
3. What are the respective advantages of Underhand and Overhand Stoping ?
4. Give the composition of Nitro-Glycerine, Dynamite, Dualin and Gun Cotton.
5. Describe the construction of an ordinary Blast Furnace.
6. In smelting iron ores, what is the general composition of the slage produced?
7. Explain the production of wrought from cast iron by puddling.
8. Describe the Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel.

Eaminer,...

1. Describe bl the principal p to ensure a cor
2. Explain w account of the acquainted.
3. How is the between two pl
4. Let $P$ be 1
from which the $80^{\circ}$, and PS1 Find the value,
5. State the operations to wl
6. Assuming the effect of curv of the distance $i$
7. Draw a fiel star of not less 1 geometrically, ei tion of its area.
8. A court-yar range of sheds 2 centre of which 1 observer, a flat-r the outer walls o plain building in
9. Construct $\S$ the principle of a

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

THE SCOTT EXHIBTTION.

MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING, ENGLISH, ZOOLOGY. SURVEYING, LEVELLING AND DRAWING.

November 7th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
Eaminer,.......................................G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. Describe briefly the method of conducting a Trigonometrical Survey, and the principal points to be attended to, in the order of their importance, to ensure a correst result.
2. Explain what is meant by a "Base of Verification" : and give a brief account of the method of neasuring a Base Line with which you are best acquainted.
3. How is the Theodolite superior to the Sextant in measuring the $\varepsilon$ ingle between two places of different elevation?
4. Let P be the centre of a station, S a satellite station at 20 feet distance, from which the angles PS A, P S B are observed, and found to be PSA= $80^{\circ}$, and $P S B=210^{\circ}$. Given also $P A=2500$ feet, and $P B=3000$ feet. Find the value of the angle A P B.
5. State the different instruments used in Levelling, and the class of operations to which each method of Levelling is suitable.
6. Assuming the mean diameter of the earth to be 7916 miles, show that the effect of curvature at 1 mile distance is 8.004 inches, or nearly the square of the distance in chains divided by 800 .
7. Draw a field bounded by straight lines, in the shape of an irregular star of not less than five points, and with a parallel ruler reduce the figure geometrically, either to a quadrilateral or triangle, facilitating the calculation of its area. Number any new lines you draw, in order, $1,2,3, \& c$.
8. A court-yard 200 feet $\times 150$ feet, is surrounded by a low, flat-roofed range of sheds 20 feet wide and 12 feet high, except on one side, in the centre of which there is an opening 20 feet wide. At the angle nearest the observer, a flat-roofed tower 30 feet square, with its outer sides flush with the outer walls of the sheds, rises to a height of 60 feet. Represent such a plain building in isometrical perspective. Attach or refer to a scale.
9. Construct geometrically a scale of 17 feet to 2 inches, and explain the principle of a diagonal scale.

## Mccill COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1872.

SCOTT EXHIBITION.
MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING, ENGLISH, ZOOLOGY.

## ENGINEERING.

November 9th:-Afternoon, 1 to 4.
Eaminer,.....................................G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. Mention some of the circumstances which would principally guide you in adopting st ne, brick, timber, or iron in constructing Bridges and Viaducts.
2. How are Concrete and Béton made? and state some of their applications and uses. What are your views as to the best mode of laying Concrete in foundation trenches?
3. What are the best materials to employ for forming Embankments? Specify those in which the least settlement takes place, and state what per-centage you would allow for settlement in your estimates in the different materials employed.
4. State which are the best and which are the most difficult soils to form foundations on, and state the means usually employed in each case to insure a firm foundation.
5. Name the principal stones employed in building, under the following heads :-
6. Sïicious. 2. Argillaceous. 3. Calcareous. 4. Stratified. 5. Unstratified.
7. Describe the characteristic qualities of good Bricks in the following particulars, viz. : As regards shape, sound when struck, appearance presented when broken, their absorption of water as compared with their weight, and the crushing load per square inch cspable of being resisted.
8. Given two specimens of recent fracture of two pieces of Cast Iron, one presenting a crystalline, white, and radiated appearance, the other a granulated and grey appearance with some metallic lustre, what qualities would you expect in each of these castings, and for what particular purposes should you select one in preference to the other.
9. Mention some of the characteristics of coasts, the exposures of which are much affected by the Tides.
10. Explain the expression profile of conservancy, and state what points require attention in order to obviate underwashing in the case of a wall exposed to the action of the sea.

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

 facultig of : $\mathfrak{y}$ ledericine.CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1872.
Saturday, December 14th:-9 a.m. to 12.

## ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

Examiner, $\qquad$ J, W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are Cellular Structures as distinguished from Vascular? Give examples.
2. Describe Prosenchymatous Tissue, with examples.
3. What are Spiral Vessels? State the parts in which they occur, and heir use.
4. Explain the relations of Carbonic Acid and Ammonia to the nutrition the plant.
5. Name the Amylaceous and Albuminous substances contained in the lants, and state their relations to the nutrition of the plant.
6. Explain the structure and functions of the Parenchyma and Stomata of the leaf.
7. Describe the Endogenous and Acrogenous stems.
8. Explain the terms Pentastichous, Pinnate, Internode, Rhizoma, as applied to leaves and stew.s.
9. Explain the terms Cormophyte, Phaenogamous, Epiphyte, as used in Botany.
10. What are Raphides and Chorophyll, and their uses ?




McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Thursday, April 3rd:-Morning, 9 to 12. GREEK.-HOMER.-ILIAD, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.
Examiner, .................... Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate :-


























 'A $\rho \gamma \varepsilon$ ein $\delta$ ' 'E $\lambda \varepsilon \nu \eta \mu \varepsilon \tau$ 'äpa $\delta \mu \omega \eta ̃ \sigma t ~ \gamma v v a u \xi\rangle$


















 $\pi a i \delta^{\prime} \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \dot{\nu}$, ஸ̀ каì $\varepsilon \gamma \dot{\omega} \pi \varepsilon \rho$, á $\rho \iota \pi \rho \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon a \mathrm{~T} \rho \omega \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \omega$,




2. Explain carefully the following constructions :-(a) áфveıoेs $\beta$ 七七тoto.


3. Write down the Nom. Sing. of the following and decline them :-

4. Distinguish between the following as to their meaning:-крáтоৎ,


5. Parse the following verbs:- $\mu e \theta i \eta s, \gamma 6 o v, \kappa a \tau \varepsilon \delta v, \pi \hat{\eta} \lambda \varepsilon$, xapeín,

6. Give the Attic equivalents of :- $\phi \dot{\nu} \nu, \delta \delta \mu 0 \iota 0, \beta \varepsilon i \omega, \kappa a \tau a \xi \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \nu, \xi_{\xi} \varepsilon \sigma \tau \bar{\eta} s$, $\kappa \alpha \rho \eta$, evire, $\kappa \varepsilon \nu$.
7. Give the etymology and meaning of :- $\pi \hat{\varepsilon} \pi \sigma \nu$, коṽ $\rho o v, \lambda \dot{\xi} \xi, \gamma \lambda a v \kappa \omega{ }^{*}$

8. (a) Name the metre of the Iliad and write down the scale. (b) Scan the last five verses of ext. (A) and account for the quantity of the ultimate in the words $\dot{a} \pi \sigma$, and $\kappa a \tau a ́$, as there used.
9. (a) What is meant by Augment and Reduplication, and what are they used to denote? (b) With what Moods are $\varepsilon i$ and $\varepsilon \dot{c} \nu$ severally used? (c) Write down the Aorist and Future (1st Sing.) of :-

10. Write an account of Homer and of the Homeric Poems.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1873.

Thursday, April 3rd:-Morning, 9 to 12. GREEK.-EURIPIDES, MEDEA

Examiners $\qquad$ \{Rev. George Cornish, LL.D. \{Rev. George Weir, M.A.

## 1. Translate:-


 Аа́ббоvбє, $\sigma \varepsilon \mu \nu o ̀ v ~ a ́ \mu \phi i ~ \Pi \varepsilon \iota \rho \eta \nu \eta s ~ v i \delta \omega \rho$,




 $\pi a ́ \sigma \chi o v \tau a \varsigma, ~ \varepsilon i ́ ~ \kappa a i ̀ ~ \mu \eta \tau \rho \grave{~ \delta \iota a ф о \rho a ̀ \nu ~ ह ै \chi \chi \ell ; ~}$













(B) IA. aivต̄, $\gamma \dot{v} v a l$, тád', ovj' ' $\varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon і ̈ \nu a ~ \mu \epsilon \mu ф о \mu a \iota^{*}$
 үá $\mu$ ovs $\pi a \rho \varepsilon \mu \pi о \lambda \omega ̈ \nu \tau o s ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda o i o v s, ~ \pi \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \iota$. à $\lambda \lambda^{\prime}$ ह́§ тò $\lambda \varphi ิ o \nu ~ \sigma o ̀ \nu ~ \mu \varepsilon \theta \varepsilon \sigma \sigma т \eta \kappa \varepsilon \nu ~ к \varepsilon ́ a \rho, ~$








2. Explai
(2) кvavéas :
(5) $\pi о \mu \pi a i o s$ áркív» छi申ous
3. Explai (b) ráhovs eiaryènov. 1 $\nu \iota v$ тavpov $\mu \dot{v} v$
(4) Parse

5. Derive, $\delta \ell \rho \gamma \mu a, \pi a \nu \omega$
6. $\pi \rho \partial े \bar{\zeta} \dot{\eta}$ evסogov. $\mu \eta$ ? (b) $\pi a i i^{\delta} \omega v i$ acs ext :-e:

## 

 aṽтך, тi $\chi \lambda \omega \rho о \imath_{\varsigma} \delta а к \rho v o \iota \varsigma ~ \tau \varepsilon \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \iota \varsigma ~ к б \rho а \varsigma, ~$ бт $\varepsilon$ ध́qаба $\lambda \varepsilon v \kappa ो े \nu ~ と ̌ \mu \pi a \lambda \iota \nu ~ \pi a \rho \eta i ́ \delta a, ~$




 $\tau a ̃ \varsigma ~ \sigma a ̃ \varsigma ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ a ́ \pi o ̀ ~ \chi ~ \chi \rho v \sigma \varepsilon ́ a \varsigma ~ \gamma o v a ̃ \varsigma ~$
 $\phi \sigma \beta o s i \pi^{\prime}$ à $\nu \hat{\rho} \rho \omega v$. á $\lambda \lambda a ́ v v v$, $\grave{\text { фáos } \delta \iota o \gamma \varepsilon v e ̀ s, ~ \kappa a ́ \tau \varepsilon \iota \rho-~}$ $\gamma \varepsilon, \kappa a \tau a ́ \pi a v \sigma o v$, ह̈ $\xi \varepsilon \lambda$ ’ оіккшv тá̀al$\nu \in \nu$ фоviav $\tau^{\prime}$ 'Е $\rho \iota v \grave{\nu} \nu \dot{v} \pi$ ' á $\lambda a \sigma \tau o ́ \rho \omega \nu$.

 кvaveãv $\lambda \iota \pi \sigma v ̃ \sigma a ~ \Sigma ~ v \nu \mu \pi \lambda \eta \gamma a ́ o ̛ \omega \nu$ $\pi \varepsilon \tau \rho a ̃ v ~ a ̀ \xi \varepsilon \imath \omega \tau a ́ \tau a v \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \beta \frac{\lambda a ́ v .}{}$ ঠeı $\lambda a i ́ a, ~ \tau i ́ ~ \sigma o \iota ~ ф \rho \varepsilon v \omega ̄ \nu ~ \beta a \rho \grave{s ~}$
 фо́оз á $\mu \varepsilon i \beta \varepsilon т а \iota ;$
 $\sigma \mu a \tau$ ' $\dot{\pi i}$ үаїаv aiтофóvтаıऽ $\xi v \nu \psi-$ ठà $\theta \varepsilon \delta \theta \varepsilon \nu \pi i ́ \tau \nu o \nu \tau^{\prime} \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \quad \delta o ́ \mu o<s ~ a ̆ \chi \eta$.
2. Explain the meaning of the following :-(1) $\pi \varepsilon \sigma \sigma o v s ~ \pi \rho o \sigma \varepsilon \lambda \theta \omega v$.



3. Explain the construction of the following:-(a) тov $\lambda$ हүovtos.

 $\nu \iota \nu \tau a v \rho o v \mu$ ย́v $\nu$.
(4) Parse the following words :-å $\rho \iota$, кvaveãv, $\chi \rho v \sigma o v ̄, ~ i \varepsilon \iota, ~ \varepsilon \kappa \kappa \tau u \pi \varepsilon \iota$,

5. Derive, and give the meaning of:-aiбv $\mu \nu \dot{q}, \quad \varepsilon \xi a v \tau \lambda \eta \kappa \varepsilon \nu a l, \lambda \varphi \sigma \tau a$,


 (b) $\pi a i \delta^{\delta} \omega \nu$ i $\pi^{\prime}$ avirov :-Why has the preposition no accent? (c) árcuáars éxet:-explain this idiom.
(2)

7．State and illustrate the use of the particles ov $\mu \boldsymbol{\eta}$ with the Fut． Ind，and Aor．Subj．，respectively．

8．Distinguish between ：－－$\varepsilon i$ кaì and $\kappa a \grave{\imath} \varepsilon i$ ．oivv and oỉv．$\pi a \rho a ̀$ and

 $\gamma a \mu \varepsilon i \nu$ and $\gamma a \mu \varepsilon i ̄ \theta \theta a \iota$.

9．（a）Name the metre，and write down the scheme of ext．（A）．（b） Scan the first six verses of the same ext．（c）Point out the Doric forms in ext．（C）and give their Attic equivalents．

 фढ̈चта．
（B）${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{A} \lambda$ $\eta_{\nu}{ }^{2}$ à $\pi \varepsilon \iota \lambda \eta \mu_{1}$ $\ddot{\eta}_{\mu} \mu \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \nu, \dot{\omega} s$ тो̀े ठहे बोेर（ סaktivauv $\pi$ a่งขนövvтos， бvц $\beta \eta$ бетаи àveßáддov n $\lambda \ell \xi \omega . \quad$ лак $\pi \varepsilon \rho i \mathbf{K} b \rho \rho 0$ $\pi a v \tau e s ~ \pi \lambda ̀ ̀$ етодьоркеітт
 т pos $\pi$ ohìv $\eta_{\eta}^{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\nu}$ à $\left.\pi \delta \delta \varepsilon \ell\right\}$ каì ai $\beta$ ouve

# MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. 

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Monday, April 7th:-Morning, 9 тo 12.<br>GREEK. - AESCHINES.-CONTRA CTESIPHONTEM.<br>AESCHYLUS.--PROMETHEUS VINOTUS.

Examiners,......................................... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Rev. Georas Cornish, LL.D. } \\ \text { Rev, George Werip }\end{array}\right.$

## 1.* Translate:-

















 фढ̄vта.

















## 2.* When was this oration delivered? State the leading argumente

 in it.


4. ${ }^{*}$ Distinguish between 'Aıрвтaì äpXaı and $\kappa \lambda \eta \rho \omega т a i$.
5. Give a short account of the senate of Five Hundred, the Council of the Areopagus, and the Ecclesia.
6.* Parse the following words, giving the derivation or composition, and the leading tenses of the verbs:-(1) íлeคßás. (2) $\mu е \tau e v e \gamma \kappa \dot{d} v$.



## 7. Translate:-

(C)

 тòv $\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho v \gamma \omega \kappa \bar{\eta} \pi$ đov' oi山vòv
























8. (a) S designation
9. (a) E áфi $\bar{a} u$, $\sigma v v_{1}$ रєүшขібкеเข :
10. (a) $\mu \nu \nu, \chi \rho \iota \sigma \pi$ $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{i} \sigma \phi \rho \eta \tau a$, b́ $\sigma$ graphical : Koi $\chi^{i}{ }^{i} o s \gamma^{i}$ (d) $\dot{v} \beta p t \sigma \tau \grave{\eta}$ $\nu ะ \omega ̄ \nu_{0}(f)$









I』. каі̀ $\pi \rho o ́ s ~ \gamma \varepsilon ~ т о и ́ т o \iota s ~ \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \mu a ~ \tau \eta ̃ \varsigma ~ \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \tilde{\eta} \varsigma ~ \pi \lambda a ́ v \eta \varsigma$

IР. тò $\mu \grave{\eta} \mu a \theta \varepsilon i ้ v \sigma o \iota ~ к \rho \varepsilon і ̈ \sigma \sigma o \nu ~ \grave{~} \mu a \theta \varepsilon i ̃ \nu ~ \tau a ́ d \varepsilon$.

ПР. à $\lambda \lambda$ ' óv $\mu \varepsilon \gamma a i ́ p \omega ~ \tau о и ̃ \delta ~ ह ́ ~ \sigma o l ~ \delta \omega \rho \eta \dot{\mu a т o s . ~}$




8. (a) Scan vss. 1-4, and 16-20, of ext. (C). (b) Give the proper designation and scale of the metres severally used.
9. (a) Explain the formation of the Attic Future. (b) Parse:$\dot{a} \phi i ̄ a u$, $\sigma v v a \sigma \chi a \lambda \omega ̃ v, ~ \tau o v ̃ ~(v s .6, ~ D),. ~ \pi i \theta o t o, ~ \delta \varepsilon i \xi \xi o v, ~ \theta \rho a ̃ \xi a t . ~(c) ~ \mu \eta ̀ ~ o \dot{v}$ रevaviocetv:-Explain this usage of $\mu \grave{\eta}$ ov.
10. (a) Give the meaning of the following technical terms : $-\beta \rho \omega \sigma t-$
 عiбфрทтa, b́бфрavтá. (b) Write explanatory notes on the following geo-





## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Monday, April 7th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
GREEK.-AESCHYLUS.-PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

## THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,
Rev. George Cornish, LL.D

1. Translate:-
(A) KP. $\varepsilon i \varepsilon v, \tau i ́ \mu \varepsilon ́ \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \iota \varsigma ̧ ~ к а i ̀ ~ к а т о \iota к т i \zeta ̧ \iota ~ \mu a ́ \tau \eta \nu ; ~$


$\mathrm{H} \Phi$. $\tau$ ò $\xi v \gamma \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \tau o \iota ~ \delta \varepsilon \iota v o ̀ v ~ \tilde{\eta} \theta^{\circ} \delta \mu \iota \lambda i a$





НФ. $\grave{\omega} \rho о \lambda \lambda a ̀ ~ \mu \iota \sigma \eta \theta \varepsilon i \sigma a ~ \chi \varepsilon \iota \rho \omega v a \xi i ́ a . ~$






KP. ойкоขv $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon i \xi \xi \varepsilon \iota ~ \delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu a ̀ ~ \tau \tilde{\varphi} \delta \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \beta a \lambda \varepsilon\urcorner \nu$, ف́s $\mu \dot{\eta} \sigma^{\prime} \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \iota v$ v́ovтa $\pi \rho о \sigma \delta \varepsilon \rho \chi \theta \eta \pi a \tau \hat{\eta} \rho$;
(B)

 हैбтךкє кíov' ov่раvoṽ $\tau \varepsilon \kappa a i ̀ ~ \chi \theta o v o ̀ s ~$
 то̀v $\gamma \eta \gamma \varepsilon \nu \tilde{\eta}$ т $\varepsilon$ K $\iota \lambda \iota \kappa i ́ \omega \nu$ оікйтора
 غ́катоүка́рұขоv пло̀s ßíav хєıрои́цєvov

 $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \dot{\partial} \mu \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu \nu$ ঠ' $\grave{\sigma \tau \rho a \pi \tau \varepsilon ~ \gamma о \rho \gamma \omega \pi o ̀ \nu ~} \sigma \varepsilon \in \lambda a \varsigma$,

 котаиßáтทऽ кєраขvòs $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \pi \nu \varepsilon ́ \omega \nu \nu$ ф $\lambda 6 \gamma а$, ô§ aíтòv $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \lambda \eta \xi \varepsilon$ т $\omega \nu \nu \dot{v} \psi \eta \gamma \delta \rho \omega \nu$

2. In the : (b) $\omega \phi \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon v$. ठขтนข т $\omega ข \delta \varepsilon$.
3. Write $\epsilon$ $\theta$ oũpov. (3) jiкeípon ôpov.

4. State, a vation of the $\pi \varepsilon \lambda . \omega \rho t a, \dot{a} \rho \vartheta \mu$
5. Explain received Attic uevat, $\dot{a} \lambda \varepsilon \tilde{v}^{\prime}, \dot{a}_{\lambda}$


 imoúpevos pí̧au'v Aitvaiaus viro. корvфаїऽ $\delta^{\prime} \dot{\varepsilon} \nu$ àкрацऽ $\eta \mu \varepsilon v o s ~ \mu v \delta \rho о к т v \pi \varepsilon i ~$




















ПР. ov่ $\delta \tilde{\eta} \tau a, \pi \lambda \grave{\eta} v v \dot{\varepsilon} a ̀ v \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \grave{\omega}$ ' $\kappa \delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \omega \tilde{\nu} \lambda v \vartheta \vartheta \tilde{\omega}$
I $\Omega$. Tís ov̉v ó $\lambda$ ṽowv $\sigma^{\prime}$ ह́ $\sigma \tau i ̀ v$ ánovtos $\Delta t o ́ s ;$


ПР. трі́тоs $\gamma \varepsilon$ रévvà $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ o ̂ e ́ \kappa ' ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda a \iota \sigma \iota v ~ \gamma o v a i ̆ s . ~$
6. In the above extracts explàin the construction of:-(a) т $\tilde{\nu} \lambda \Delta \gamma \gamma \omega v$.


7. Write explanatory notes on :-(1) tí $\begin{gathered}\text { at "A } \uparrow \lambda a v \tau o s . ~(2) ~ T v ф \omega ̃ v a ~\end{gathered}$

 इкúApv oí $\mu$ ov.
8. State, as accurately as you can, the meaning, and give the derivation of the following words:- $\lambda \varepsilon \omega \rho \gamma \delta v, \delta \iota a \mu \pi a ́ \xi, \delta \iota a \tau \delta \rho o v s$, тотаivıov,

9. Explain the dialect of the following, and give the commonly received Attic equivalents of them:- $\pi \varepsilon \delta a \rho \sigma i o \iota s, \mu \bar{a} \sigma \sigma \omega \nu, \dot{a} \rho \mu o \tilde{,}, \delta \tilde{a}, \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon \dot{v}-$



6．Parse the following：－$\beta a \tilde{\sigma} a t, \pi \varepsilon \delta o \iota, \phi \dot{v} \lambda a \xi a t, \mu v \eta \mu o \sigma \iota v, \mu 0 \lambda \varepsilon \imath v, \gamma a \mu \varepsilon i$ ， $\pi \rho о \sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau a, \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \tau а к \varepsilon i \eta$, áко⿱宀⿻三丨a兀ц，$\sigma \kappa \varepsilon \delta \dot{\xi}$ ．Explain the formation of the last．

7．（a）Write down the scheme of the Iambic Senarius，and state the law for the admission of the Anapaest．On what syllables does the Ictus Metricus fall，in the Iambus and other feet，respectively， that are admitted？（b）Scan the first five vss．of ext．（C）．

8．（a）Write a short account of the life and times of Eschylus．（b） Name the other plays which he wrote on the legend of Prometheus． （c）Enumerate his extant plays．
 $\dot{a} \xi \nLeftarrow \varrho, \dot{\rho} \dot{q} d \delta o \varrho, \dot{a} \gamma \chi^{\ell}$ ．（c）Give the Aor．2，Act．，Indic．Mood，of：一ктeivь， $\beta \iota \delta \omega, \gamma \iota \gamma v \omega \sigma \kappa \omega, \delta i \omega, \tau \hat{\varepsilon} \kappa \nu \omega$ ．

10．＂The tenses represent the action as continued，eompleted or indefinite＂：－Give a scheme of the tenses in illustration of this state ment．

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Friday, April 4th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
LATIN.-CICERO.-SELECT LETTERS.

## FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, . . . . . . . . . Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate, carefully expanding and translating the superscriptions :-

Scripsit a. u. c. 698.

## M. CICERO S. D. P. LENTULO PROCOS.

(A) Quae gerantur accipies ex Pollione, qui omnibus negociis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit. Me in summo dolore, quem in tuis rebus capio, maxime scilicet consolatur spes, quod valde suspicor fore ut infringatur hominum improbitas et consiliis tuorum amicorum et ipsa die, quae debilitat cogitationes et inimicorum et proditorum tuorum. Facile secundo loco me cqnsolatur recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis. Nam etsi minore in re violatur tua dignitas quam mea adflicta est, tamen est tanta similitudo, ut sperem te mihi ignoscere, si ea non timuerim, quae ne tu quidem umquam timenda duxisti. Sed praesta te eum, qui mihi a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis es cognitus. Illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum iniuria. A me omnia summa in te studia officiaque exspecta: non fallam opinionem tuam.

Scriptae litterae sunt a. u. c. 692.
M. TULLIUS M. F. CICERO S. D. CN. POMPEIO CN. F. MAGNO IMPERATORI.
S. T. E. Q. V. B. E. Ex litteris tuis, quas publice misisti, cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem : tantam enim spem ocii ostendisti, quantam ego semper omnibus te uno fretus pollicebar. Sed hoc scito, tuos veteres hostes, novos amicos, vehementer litteris perculsos atque ex magna spe deturbatos iacere. Ad me autem litteras, quas misisti, quamquam exiguam significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, tamen mihi scito incundas fuisse : nulla enim re tam laetari soleo quam meorum officiorum conscientia, quibus si quando non mutue respondetur, apud me plus officii residere facillime patior. Illud non dubito, quin, si te mea summa erga te studia parum mihi adiunxerint, res publica nos conciliatura coniuncturaque sit. Ac ne ignores quid ego in tuis litteris desiderarim, scribam aperte, sicut et mea natura et nostra amicitia postulat. Res eas gessi, quarum aliquam in tuis litteris et nostrae necessitudinis et rei publicae causa gratulationem exspectavi: quam ego abs te praetermissam esse arbitror, quod vererere ne cuius animum offenderes. Sed scito ea, quae nos pro salute patriae gessimus, orbis terrae iudicio ac testimonio comprobari. Quae, quum veneris, tanto consilio tantaque animi magnitudine a me gesta esse cognosces, ut tibi multo majori, quam Africanus, fuit, tamen non multo minorem [me] quam Laelium facile et in re publica et in amicitia adiunctum esse patiare.
(C) Omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi : coniecturam enim facio de meo. Nam primum honoris causa in scaenam redierant ii, quos ego honoris causa de scaena decesse arbitrabar. Deliciae vero tuae, noster Aesopus, eius modi fuit, ut ei desinere per omnes homines liceret. Is iurare quum coepisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: Si sciens fallo. Quid tibi ego alia narrem? nosti enim reliquos ludos. Quid? ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, quod solent mediocres ludi : apparatus enim spectatio tollebat omnem hilaritatem, quo quidem apparatu non dubito quin animo aequissimo carueris. Quid enim delectationis habent sexcenti muli in Clytaemnestra aut in Equo Troiano creterrarum tria milia aut armatura varia peditatus et equitatus in aliqua pugna? quae popularem admirationem habuerunt, delectationem tibi nullam attulissent. Quod si tu per eos dies operam dedisti Protogeni tuo, dum modo is tibi quidvis potius quam orationes meas legerit, nae tu haud paullo plus quam quisquam nostrum delectationis habuisti. Non enim te puto Graecos aut Oscos ludos desiderasse praesertim quum Oscos ludos vel in senatu vestro spectare possis, Graecos ita non ames, ut ne ad villam quidem tuam via Graeca ire soleas.
2. Give an account of the political events in the career of Pompey and Cicero to which reference is made in ext. (B).
3. Explain the construction of the following :-omnibus negociis. (b) consiliis tuorum. (c) Omnibus te uno fretus pollicebar. (d) Plus officii. (e) tibi multo majori. ( $f$ ) Laelium. ( $g$ ) non tui stomachi. ( $h$ ) Artem desinerem.
4. Parse the following verbs and give their principal parts:-lautus, decesse, vererere, perrexi, pareret, fefellerit, aspernabere, interesset, consueris, combussimus, subinvitaras, adamaris.
5. Name the geographical position of:-Cilicia, Brundisium, Aegina, Megara, Corinthus, Malea, Dalmatae, Misenum, Stabiae, Thapsus.
6. Give the derivation and meaning of the following words, and mention the cognate or derived forms of any in English:-lecticula, creterrarum, lepōris, lepŏris, kalendae, gymnasium, lectiunculis, jurisdictionem, considerare, mehercule, megalensia, sedulo.
7. (a) Name the dates, according to our mode of computation, of (1) A. u. c. 703. (2) Pridie Nonas Junias. (3) A.d. III. Kal. Maias. (4) A.d. v. Kal. intercalares priores. (b) Name the divisions of the Roman month, and give the derivation of the terms by which they were designated. (c) Give an account of the important transaction alluded to in the words Kal . intercalares priores.
8. (a) Decline in the singular:-tellus, genus, servitus, nux, domus ; and in the plural:-nix, poema, lapis, iter, bos. (b) Give the Gen. Sing. and Dat. Plu. of:-aper, ite:' latus, manus, tempus, filia, artus, scurra. (c) De-cline:-is, quis, uter, idem.
9. Write down Perf. and Supine of :-do, faveo, tego, parco.
10. What cases do the following words severally take after them :peritus, potior (adi. and verb), pudet, interest, ignosco, consulo, utilis, fungor.

Exami

1. Trans
(A) $\mathrm{De} /$
tamen ute pretracten cum aut inc initium cre constituunt vitium, quc cunctations silentium I rex vel prix prout facu potestate. : concutiunt.
(B) Faen servatur qu vices occup: facilitatem sunerest ag ut pomaria imperatur. 1 hiems et ve nomen ac bc
(C) Cons Scapula, ute proxima par tates Cogidı mansit), vet haberet instı continuit, pa aucti officii ( tus est. Sue nationibus fi rebellibus m
(D) Liber per dilectus

# McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. 

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1873.
Friday, April 4th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
LATIN.-TACITUS.-GERMANIA AND AGRICOLA.
Examiners,
\{ Rev. Grorge Cornish, LL.D. (Rev. George Weir, M.A.

1. Translate :-
(A) De minoribus rebus principes consultant, de maioribus omnes, ita tamen ut ea quoque, quorum penes plebem arbitrium est, apud principes prætractentur. coeunt, nisi quid fortuitum et subitum incidit, certis diebus, cum aut inchoatur luna aut impletur; nam agendis rebus hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt. nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant. sic constituunt, sic condicunt: nox ducere diem videtur. illud ex libertate vitium, quod non simul nec ut iussi conveniunt, sed et alter et tertius dies cunctatione coeuntium absumitur. ut turbae placuit, considunt armati. silentium per sacerdotes, quibus tum et coercendi ius est, imperatur. mox rex vel princeps, prout aetas cuique, prout nobilitas, prout decus bellorum, prout facundia est, audiuntur, auctoritate suadendi magis quam iubend ${ }^{i}$ potestate. si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur ; sin placuit, frameas concutiunt. honoratissimum adsensus genus est armis laudare.
(B) Faenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum ; ideoque magis servatur quam si vetitum esset. agri pro numero cultorum ab universis in vices occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiuntur; facilitatem partiendi camporum spatia praebent. arva per annos mutant, et superest ager. nec enim cum ubertate et amplitudine soli labore contendunt, ut pomaria conserant et prata separent et hortos rigent: sola terrae seges imperatur. unde annum quoque ipsum non in totidem digerunt species : hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur.
(C) Consularium primus Aulus Plautius praepositus ac subinde Ostorius Scapula, uterque bello egregius; redactaque paulatim in formam provinciae proxima pars Britanniae ; addita insuper veteranorum colonia. quaedam civitates Cogidumno regi donatae (is ad nostram usque moriam fidissimus mansit), vetere ac iam pridem recepta populi Romani consuetudine, ut haberet instrumenta servitutis et reges. mox Didius Gallus parta a prioribus continuit, paucis admodum castellis in ulteriora promotis, per quae fama aucti officii quaereretur. Didium Veranius excepit, isque intra annum extinctus est. Suetonius hine Paulinus biennio prosperas res habuit, subactis nationibus firmatisque praesidiis ; quorum fiducia Monam insulam ut vires rebellibus ministrantem adgressus terga occasioni patefecit.
(D) Liberos cuique ac propinquos suos natura carissimos esse voluit: hi per dilectus alibi servituri auferuntur : coniuges sororesque etiam si hosti-
lem libidinem effugiant, nomine amicorum atque hospitum polluuntur. bon \& fortunaeque in tributum, ager atque annus iu frumentum, corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conteruntur. nata servituti mancipia semel veneunt, atque ultro a dominis aluntur : Britannia servitutem suam quotidie emit, quotidie pascit. ac sicut n familia recentissimus quisque servorum etiam conservis ludibrio est, sic in hoc orbis terrarum vetere famulatu novi nos et viles in excidium petimur; neque enim arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt; quibus exercendis reservemur.
2. In the above extracts explain carefully the construction of :-(a) agendis rebns. (b) auctoritate suadendi. (c) terrae imperatur. (d) subactis nationibus firmatisque praesidiis. (e) servituri. (f) quaereretur.
3. Write short explanatory notes, giving modern names where you can, on the following:- (1) Veteranorum colonia. (2) Monam insulam. (3) Brigantes, Silures, Ordovices. (4) Clota et Bodotria. (5) Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit. (6) adversus Oceanus.
4. Derive and explain the following, and give cognate forms of any in Greek or English :-decus, vicus, navis, restis, vulgus, infectcs, satis, pignora, lucos, nemora, secretum, lauti.
5. Parse the following:-invasere, miscuere, semineces, prædata, texissent, ascivit, decorem, corruptus, ortos.
6. Explain the use of the oblique cases in the following :- (a) Posquam silvis adproprinquaverunt. (b) Se proelio miscuere. (c) Et ipsis vetustate militiae exercitatum. (d) Senum colonix. (e) Victoriae incitamenta. ( $f$ ) Servitutis expertes. (g) Monstratus fatis Vespasianus. (h) In universum restimanti. (i) Multis scriptoribus memoratos. (j) Abeunti concedere moris.
7. Give the exact import of the prepositions used in the following expressions :-ob metum, citra speciem, juxtra libertatem, in haec munera uxor accipitur, ex magnitudine Deorum arbitrantur, promptior in spem, in speciem ac terrorem, seditio sine sanguine stetit.
8. State accurately the distinction between the terms:-ager, arvum ; gens, natio; cassis, galea ; scelus, flagitium ; quæstus, merces ; inertia, ignavia ; constituo, condico ; tumulus, monumentum, sepulcrum ; affines, cognati, agnati ; libertus, libertinus ; nemus, lucus.
9. Mark the quantity of the penultimate of the following words :margarita, sarcinis, semineces, Batavi, petita, dedita, egerunt (pres.), latebris, decora (noun \& adject.).

## Exvmine:

1. Transla! (A)
str. Haec mj co. Imo equic aquam hercle co. Censen' t $a b$ istoc sene str. Famem ! Quin ipsi pric collegit omni AN. Edepol n co. Censen' str. Pulmen 1 Homo ad pral infit ibi postu ut sibi liceret Saxcenta sun Sed uter vost co. Ego, ut n co. Cocum e! co. Cocus ill solet ire coct me vituperas

## (B)

go. Volui ani ut bene me hi venio ad mac caros, agnina vitulinam, ce atqne eo fuer Abeo illinc in ita illis impu Deinde egom occepi : festo profesto eger Postquam ha accessit anim quam minumi

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Tuesday, April 8th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
latin.-Plautus.-AUlUlaria.
THIRD YEAR.
Exvminer,
Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate into English :-
(A)
str. Haec mihi ted, ut tibi med, aequom est credere.
co. Imo equidem credo. str. At scin' etiam, quomodo ? aquam hercle plorat, quom lavat, profundere. co. Censen' talentum magnum exorari potesse ab istoc sene ut det, qui fiamus liberi? sTr. Famem hercle utendam, si roges, nunquam dabit. Quin ipsi pridem tonsor unguis demserat: collegit omnia, abstulit, praesegmina. an. Edepol mortalem parce parcum praedicas. co. Censen' vero, adeo esse parcum et misere vivere ? str. Pulmentum pridem ei eripuit miluos.
Homo ad praetorem plorabundus devenit ; infit ibi postulare, plorans, eiulans, ut sibi liceret miluom vadarier.
Sexcenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium. Sed uter vostrorum est celerior, memora mihi.
co. Ego, ut multo melior. str. Cocum ego, non furem, rogo.
co. Cocum ego dico. str. Quid tu ais? an. Sic sum, ut vides.
co. Cocus ille nundinalist : in nonum diem solet ire coctum. an. Tun', trium litterarum homo, me vituperas? fur ! etiam fur! trifurcifer ! .......
(B)
se. Volui animrm tandem confirmare hodie meum, ut bene me haberem filiai nuptiis : venio ad macellum, rogito piscis; indicant caros, agninam caram, caram bubulam, vitulinam, cetum, porcinam, cara omnia : atqne eo fuerunt cariora : aes non erat. Abeo illinc iratus, quoniam nihil est, qui emam ; ita illis impuris omnibus adivi manum.
Deinde egomet mecum cogitare inter vias occepi: festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris. Postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, accessit animus ad meam sententiam, quam minumo sumtu filiam ut nuptum darem.
(C)
ev. Quid abstulisti hinc? str. Di me perdant, si ego tui quidquam abstuli,nive adeo abstulisse vellem. su. Agedum, excutedum pallium ......
str. Tuo arbitratu. ev. ne inter tunicas habeas. STr. Tenta qua lubet. ev. Vah, scelestus quam benigne, ut ne abstulisse intelligam!
Novi sycophantias. Age, rursum ostende huc manum
dexteram! str. Hem! ev. Nunc laevam ostende. stb. Quin equidem ambas profero.
su. Iam scrutari mitto. Redde huc! str. Quid reddam? su. Ah, nugas agis.
Certe habes. str. Habeo ego? quid habeo? eU. Non dico: audire expetis.
Id meum quidquid habes, redde! str. Insanis: perscrutatus es tuo arbitratu, neque tui me quidquam invenisti penes.
ev. Mane, mane: quis ille est, qui hic intus alter erat tecum simul Perii hercle : ille nunc intus turbat; hunc si amitto, hic abierit. Postremo hunc iam perscrutavi; hic nihil habet. Abi, quo lubet. Iupiter te dique perdant! str. Haud agit male gratias.
eU. Ibo hinc intro atque illi socienno tuo iam interstringam gulam.
Fugin' hinc ab oculis? abin' an non? str. Abeo. ev. Cave, sis, revideam !-
2. Construe carefully the wo ds printed in italics in the above extracts.
3. Explain the following words, both as to meaning and derivation :Salutigerulos pueros, phrygio, aurifex, ciniflones, patagiarii, flammearii, propolae, manulearii, phylacistae, putatur ratio.
4. Explain the formation of the following :-med, ted, oppido, impetrassere, juxta, perduim, eccas, sis, indicassis, faxim, secus, profesto.
5. Write explanatory notes on:-(1) Lar. (2) Magister curiae. (3) Nomen Postumus. (4) Cocus nundinalis. (5) Ad Trisviros. (6) Numo sum conductus. (7) Laterna Punica. (8) Censione bubula. (9) Foris crepuit. (10) Foras pulsare. (11) Vestitu et creta, (12) Juno Lucina.
6. (a) Illustrate the use of the Dative to express (1) the Remoter Object; (2) the Recipient; and (3) Purpose. (b) Also the Ablative to express (1) Instrumentality and Agency ; (2) Quality ; and (3) Separation.
7. (a) What does the Gerundive Participle denote? Name its various modes of construction. (b) What are the two supines in $u m$ and $u$ ? After what classes of verbs and adjectives are they severally used?
8. Distinguish between the meaning of:-compellare and compellere; colligare and colligere ; consternare and consternere; fundare and fundere ; mandare and mandere ; cŏloand colo; lĕgo and lēgo ; dĭco and dico; rĕfert and rēfert; compăres and comlã ães.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Tuesday, April 8th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
LATIN.- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { PLAUUTUS.-AULULARIA. } \\ \text { LIVY.-BOOK XXI }\end{array}\right.$ LIVY.-BOOK XXI.

Examiners, $\qquad$ $\{$ Rev. George Cornish, LL.D. Rev. George Weir, M.A.

1. Translate:-
(A)*
str. Heus, Staphyla, prodi atque ostium aperi! sta. Qui vocat?
str. Strobilus. sta. Quid vis? str. Hos ut accipias cocos.
tibicinamque obsoniumque in nuptias.
Megadorus iussit Euclioni haec mittere.
sta. Cererin', Strobile, has facturi nuptias?
str. Qui? sta. Quia temeti nihil allatum intellego.
str. At iam afferetur, si a foro ipsus redierit.
sta. Ligna hic apud nos nulla sunt. co. Sunt asseres?
sta. Sunt pol. co. Sunt igitur ligna: ne quaeras foris.
sta. Quid, impurate? quamquam Volcano studes,
coenaene causa aut tuae mercedis gratia
nos nostras aedis postulas comburere?
co. Haud postulo. str. Duc istos intro. sta. Sequimini.

## PYthodicus.

Curate ; ego intervisam, quid faciant coci; quos pol ut ego hodie servem, cura maxuma est. Nisi unum hoc faciam, ut in puteo coenam coquant ; inde coctam sursum subducemus corbulis ; si autem deoruem comedent, si quid coxerint ; superi incoenati sunt et coenati inferi.
Sed verba hic facio, quasi negoti nil siet, Rapacidarum ubi tantum siet in aedibus.
(B)
mu. Dic bona fide: tu id aurum non subripuisti? Ly. Bona.
ev. Neque scis, quis id abstulerit? Ly. Istuc quoque bona. Ev. Atque id si scies,

nitas : ad supplicium depoposcerunt me ducem primum, deinde vos omes qui Saguntum oppugnassetis; deditos ultimis cruciatibus adfecturi fueruntCrudelissima ac superbissima gens sua omnia suique arbitrii facit: cum quibus pacem habeamus, se modum inponere æquum censet : circumscribit includitque nos terminis montium fluminumque quos non excedamus neque eos quos statuit terminos observat. 'Ne transieris Hiberum: ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis!' 'Ad Hiberum est Saguntum.' 'Nusquam te vestigio moveris!' 'Parum est quod veterrimas provincias meas, Siciliam ac Sardiniam, adimis? Etiam Hispanias? Et inde cessero, in Africam transcendes.' Transcendes autem dico? Duos consules hujus anni, unum in Africam, alterum in Hispaniam miserunt. Nihil umquam nobis relictum est nisi quod armis vindicaremus. Illis timidis et ignavis esse licet, qui respectum habent, quod sua terra, suus ager per tuta ac pacata itinera fugientes accipient : vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse et, omnibus inter victoriam mortemve certa desperatione abruptis, aut vincere aut, si fortuna dubitabit, in prælio potius quam in fuga mortem oppetere. Si hoc bene fixum omnibus, destinatum in animo est, iterum dicam, vicistis: nullum enim telum ad vincendum homini ab diis immortalibus acrius datum est."
6. (a) Explain the difference in meaning between referre and deferre as used in ext. (C). For telum in ext. (D) what other readings? (b) Construe the words in italics in ext. (D).
7. Define the geographical position, and give modern names whore you can, of :-Carteia, Aegates insulae, Eryx, Ligures, Numidae, Massilia, Messana, Allobroges, Cremonis jugum, Alpes Penninae. (Penn- or Poen-? And why ?)

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTrEAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Thursday, April 3rd:-Afternoon, 2 то 4.
GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner, $\qquad$ Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.
(A Translate into Greek:-

1. The soldiers admired the beauty of the city, into which the general had led them.
2. He rejoiced that his son was both wise and good.
3. The army marched into the territory of the enemy, and laid it waste.
4. The philosophers in the olden time took pleasure in virtue.
5. The same slave was tried for running away from his master.
6. The king said that the citizens had conferred benefits upon the state.
7. The father himself is come to see his son.
8. If he had the gold he would give it to the state.
(B) Translate into Latin :-
9. Alexander the Great founded Alexandria, and made it rich and prosperous.
10. Athens, the capital of Attica, was taken and destroyed by the Persians.
11. It is the duty of all men to obey the laws, and to be mindful of the benefits they receive from the commonwealth.
12. Brutus pretended to be mad, in order the more easily to deceive his enemies, and to serve his country
13. Herodotus relates, that Thales of Miletus predicted to the Ionians an eclipse of the sun, and that it took place at the appointed time.
14. It is of great importance to the state that bad men should not make the laws.
15. The river Euphrates flowed through the midst of Babylon, a city very magnificent, very rich, and very famous in ancient times.
16. It is the duty of parents to teash their children justice, temperance filial affection, and a love of truth, in order to their becoming good citizens.
17. We ought not to put confidence in bad men ; but those who are wiser and better than ourselves should be trusted by us.
18. He was born at Athens ; lived a short time at Corinth ; went thence to Thebes and died there.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1873.

Friday, April 4th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
latin prose composition,
Examıners
$\{$ Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.
\{ Rev. George Weir, M.A.
Translate into Latin :-
(A) So after a time thirty cities of Latins joined together, and made Octavius Mamilius their general, and declared war against the RomansNow Publius Valerius was dead, and the Romans so loved and honoured him that they buried him within the city near the hill Velia, and all the matrons of Rome had mourned for him for a whole year ; also because the Romans had the Sabines for their enemies as well as the Latins, they made one man to be their ruler for a time instead of two ; and he was called the Master of the people, or the commander, and he had all the power which the kings of Rome had in times past. So Aulus Postumius was appointed master of the people at this time, and Titus Aebutius was chief or master of the Horsemen ; and they led out the whole force of the Romans, and the Latins by the lake Regillus, in the country of Tusculum.
(B) When Achilles was deliberating with himself whether he should kill Agamemnon, by whom he had been deprived of certain Trojan booty which he thought belonged to himself alone, Pallas, who is said to have been equally a friendito the one as to the other, was asked by Juno, who also befriended both, to descend from heaven whence they were both looking down, and allay the hero's wrath before his sword was drawn. Achilles finding himself caught'by the hair turned round, and having recognised Pallas, who had not unfrequently appeared to him before, thus spoke: "I know why you, who delight so much in the infamous Agamemnon, have come hither and assualted me from behind ; but why proud Pallas, do you who are permitted to use Jupiter's Aegis, whenever you please, endeavour to prevent me from using arms that I can call my own, having received them from my mother Thetis?"

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Tuesday, April 8th :-Afternoon, 2 to 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.
Examiner,
.Rev. Grorge Cornish, LL.D.
Translate into Latin :-
When the Athenians in the war with the Lacedæmonians received many defeats both by sea and land, they sent a message to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, to ask the reason why they who erected so many temples to the gods, and adorned them with such costly offerings; why they who had instituted so many festivals, and accompanied them with such pomps and ceremonies ; in short, why they who had slain so many hecatombs at their altars, should be less successful than the Lacedæmonians who fell so short of them in these particulars? To this the oracle made the following reply " I am better pleased with the prayers of the Lacedæmonians than with all the oblations of the Greeks." As this prayer implied virtue in those that made it, the philosopher proceeds to shew how the most vicious man might be devout, so far as victims could made him, but that his offerings were regarded by the gods as bribes, and his petitions as blasphemies.

Esaminer
Translate intc
(A) Last of their king. T Palatine Hill a fortress, to ] the daughter draw near, an ed after these if they would arms. So she in, threw upo
(B) After t bal on his si whose brave general of thi troops straigl fied inhabitar feast in the $\mathbf{C}$ rate on so im know, Hannib not." That d Hannibal ofte such another

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Monday, April 7th:- Afternoon, 2 то 4.
LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.
Examiners,..... ............................ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Rer. Ggorge Cornish, LL.D. } \\ \text { Rev. George Weir, M.A. }\end{array}\right.$
Translate into Latin :-
(A) Last of all came the Sabines with a great army, under Titus Tatius, their king. There is a hill near to the Tiber, which was divided from the Palatine Hill by a low and swampy valley; and on this hill Romulus made a fortress, to keep off the enemy from his city. But when the fair Tarpeia, the daughter of the chief who had charge of the fortress, saw the Sabines draw near, and marked their bracelets and their collars of gold, she longed after these ornaments, and promised to betray the hill into their hands if they would give her those bright things whieh they wore upon their arms. So she opened a gate, and let in the Sabines, and they, as they came in, threw upon her their bright shields and crushed her to death.
(B) After the battle of Cannæ, when others were congratulating Hannibal on his signal victory, and advising him to grant his weary soldiers, whose bravery had been so conspicuous, one day's repose, Maharbal, general of the horse, urged him, on the other hand, to lead his victorious troops straightway to Rome ; for if he now approached the city, the terrified inhabitants would not oppose him, and within a few days he would feast in the Capitol. When Hannibal said that it required time to deliberate on so important a matter, Maharbal exclaimed with a sigh :-" You know, Hannibal, how to conquer, but how to improve a victory you know not." That day's delay is believed to have proved the safety of Rome; for Hannibal ofter losing this opportunity of completing his work, never had such another presented to him.

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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1873

Tugsday, April 8th:-Afternoon, 2 to 4.

## GENERAL PAPER

Examiners, $\qquad$ Rev. George Cornish LL.D
Rev. Grorge Weir, M.A.

1. Write, with dates, a sketch of the life of Aschylus, and mention the most famous of his contemporaries.
2. (a) The Prometheus Vinctus was the second drama of a Trilogy Give the Greek titles of the other two and their subjects. (b) Point out what you regard as the leading characteristics of-(1) the poetry ;-(2) the style ; and (3) the language of Aschylus. What improvements in the composition and representation of Tragedy were effected by him?
3. Mention, with dates, the four periods into which the entire life of Demosthenes is distributed by Asschines.
4. State and characterize the three favorable opportunities for an active Anti-Macedonian policy, of which, according to Aschines, Demosthenes failed to take advantage.
5. Distinguish between the meanings of the following words according 0 the difference of their accentuation and breathing :-ava, $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \varepsilon \iota a, \beta \iota o s$, $\lambda^{2} \omega \nu$, á $\rho a$, ei $\pi \varepsilon, \sigma \iota \gamma a, \eta \nu, \varepsilon \iota \varsigma$, оікоь.
6. (a) What class of Greek literature, and what authors therein, did the Roman Dramatists mainly take as their models ? (b) explain the meaning of fabulx pretextate, palliatæ, mimi, and exodia.
7. When, in direct narration, are the conjunctions quod and priusquam joined with the Indicative and the Subjunctive moods, respectively ?
8. When is the relative qui followed by the Subjunctive.
9. Write down the Perfect Ind. Act. (1st Sing.) of :-crepo, discrepo, fido pario, sterno, sero parco, scindo.

Examiner,.

1. (a) Name Name the coun tion of Euboea. ponessus, Cyclau
2. What was
3. What wert
4. Write a s Spartans. Whi
5. What poli Solon? Give effected by his :
6. Name the । a general accou
7. What wel Dictator and $T$
8. Give a brif precise object.
9. What caus beians? What
10. At what Italy?
11. How man defeats did he i:

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Friday, April 4th :-Apternoon, 2 to 4.
HISTORY.-HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.
FIRST YEAR.'
Examiner, Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. (a) Name and describe the two gulfs north of Central Greece. (b) Name the countries on the west of Central Greece. (c) Define the position of Eubœa. (d) Give the derivation and meaning of the names Peloponessus, Cyclades, Sporades.
2. What was the age, $s \cup d$ what the chief scenes, of Greek colonization?
3. What were the ties that tended to unite the various tribes of Hellas?
4. Write a sketch of the Government and popular institations of the Spartans. Who were the Helots ?
5. What political faction existed in Attica prior to the legislation of Solon? Give a summary of the changes and improvements that were effected by his legislation.
6. Name the Seven Kings of Rome, giving dates where you can, with a general account of their administration of affairs.
7. What were the duties and powers in the Republic, of the Consul, Dictator and Tribunus Plebis?
8. Give a brief history of the Agrarian Laws, and state what was their precise object.
9. What causes led to the struggles between the Patricians and the Plebeians? What were the general results of the contention?
10. At what period and after what wars did Rome become mistress of Italy?
11. How many years did Hannibal continue in Italy, and what signal defeats did he inflict upon the Romans ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Monday, April 28th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.
HISTORY.-GIBBON $\triangle$ ND HUME.
Examiner,............... ......................Rev. Grorge Cornish, LL.D.

1. The extent and constitution of the Roman Empire, under the Antonines.
2. The political system of Constantine.
3. The Crusades, and their good and evil results.
4. Mahomet and his conquests.
5. Name the Latin Emperors of Constantinople.
6. Trace the course of events which led to the Restoration of Charles II.
7. The various competitors for the crown of England, on the death of Edward the Confessor, and their respective claims.
8. A sketch of the life and character of any two of the following :Henry VIIL., Thomas Cromwell, Wycliffe, Oliver Cromwell, Dunstan, and Wolsey.
9. Trace the growth and power of the House of Commons.
10. Hume, describes the dispute between theHouses of York and Lancaster, as a "fatal quarrel which was signalized by twelve pitched battles." Give the names and dates of six of those battles, and say which side was victorious in each.
11. Point out any circumstances in the reigns of Elizabeth and James which prepared the way for the Great Rebellion.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Tugsday, April 22nd :-Morning, 9 to 12.
THIRD YEAR. HONOUR EXAMINATION. GREEK.

Examiners, $\qquad$ Rev. Georgr Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate:-
(A) Aristophanes :-Ranae, vss. 173-196.
(B) 6 $6 \quad$ vss. 969-989.
2. (a) Name the metre and write down the scale of ext (B). Scan the first five verses. (b) Write down the scale of the Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic. (c) Define Crasis and resolve the following :- $\kappa \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} \tau \alpha$, $\chi \dot{\eta}, \kappa \alpha \dot{\partial} \nu, \kappa a ̉ v, \kappa \alpha \ddot{\imath} \kappa \alpha, \tau \check{\omega} \sigma \tau \tau a, \kappa \dot{\eta} \mu \dot{\varepsilon}, \dot{\omega} \gamma \dot{\omega}$.
3. Explain the following allusions:-(1) тí үà oík $\dot{\varepsilon} v a v \mu a ́ \chi o v v . ~(2) ~$
 (6) $\Delta i o \varrho ̧ ~ K 6 \rho \iota \nu \theta o \varsigma . ~(7) ~ \tau o ̀ ̀ ~ \pi \rho o \varsigma \tau a ́ т \eta \nu ~ K \lambda e ́ \omega \nu a . ~(8) ~ r o v ̀ \varsigma ~ \pi a \rho a ́ \lambda o v \varsigma . ~$
4. Translate :-
(C) Theocritus:-Idyll. I., ves. 15-38.
(D) " " V., v8s. 18-40.
5. (a) Write a sketch of the life of Theocritus, and state to what school of poetry he belonged. (b) Point out the characteristics of Bucolic poetry as to metre, dialect, form and character.
6. Translate:-
(E) Pindar :-Olympia II., vss. 1-22.
(F) " $\quad$ IX., vss. 21-39.

In ext. (E) vs. 6, Donaldson reads $\delta \pi \iota v$ :-give his rendering and interpretation.
7. Parse the following words from Pindar and Theocritus, and give Attic equivalents where you can :-үари́v, кекаס $\mu \varepsilon \nu \nu v$, iavoeis,



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# MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Tugsday, April 22nd :-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.
HONOUR EXAMINATION.
Examiner,..............................................Rev. Grorge Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate into Greek (accentuated) :-

And it was now near the setting of the sun ; for he had been away in the inner room for a long time. But when he came in from bathing he sat down and did not speak mach afterwards; for then the servant of the Eleven came in, and standing near him, said, "I do not perceive that in in you, Socrates, which I have taken notice of in others: I mean, that they are angry with me and curse me, when being compelled by the magistrates I announce to them that they must drink the poison. But on the contrary, I have found you to the present time to be the most generous, mild, and best of all the men that ever came into this place; and therefore I am well convinced that you are not angry with me, but wit. the authors of your present condition, for you know who they are. Now therefore, for you know what I came to tell you, farewell; and endeavour to bear this necessity as easily as possible.
2. Translate into Latin:-
L. Cæsar, the uncle of Antony, and Paulus, the brother of Lepidus, were included in the proscription. The flatterers of Augustus endeavoured to palliate, as an act of hard necessity, his abandoning Cicero to the revenge of Antony; as if there could remain any feeling towards Cicero but that of shame and aversion in one who had made himself the accomplice of Antony and Lepidus for the subversion of the Republic.
Neither L. Cæsar nor P. Lepidus was deprived of life. But Antony's anger neither cooled nor slumbered : his illustrious victim was overtaken near his Formian villa, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, as he was preparing to take ship.
The rarest natural endowments cultivated by study, and sharpened by the business of an active life, gave to Cicero a distinguished rank in this age of extraordinary men : with powers of speaking beyond what had been heard in his own country, and perhaps not inferior to those which ever adorned any other, he possessed in a degree superior to all other orators, of whatever age or nation, a general and extensive knowledge of all subjects of science, philosophy and literature, together with an admirable felicity of communicating and recording the fruits of his researches, in the most perspicuous, the most copious, and the most attractive manner.

## Etaminer,

1. Translate
(A) Tacitus
2. "Sed vete \&c."-Mention subjects they the Latins mad Historians?
3. (1) Trans!
plebi cocos millia, legiona viritim dedit." these several deserter from 1
to the inhabital
(3) Give an assigning a rea
4. It was ob
cruentam: Lol
Egnatios, Iulos noverca." Exp
5. What wer

What advice di regarded?
6. Translate:
(B) Juvenal:
(C) "
7. Write an
illustrated by th
8. Translate:
(D) Persius :-
(E) "
9. Write shor
the following e
(b) Succinctis L agaso *ac* Man nutrieras (149).
10. Give the $i$
rceas, bruma, ve

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Friday, April 25th :-Morning, 9 to 12.

# THIRD YEAR. <br> HONOUR EXAMINATION. <br> <br> Latis. 

 <br> <br> Latis.}

Ezaminer, . . . . . . . . . Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate:-
(A) Tacitus:-Annals, Book I., chap. Iviii.
2. "Sed veteris Populi Romani prospera vel adversa claris scriptoribus, \&c."-Mention the chief Roman Historians that preceded Tacitus, with the subjects they recorded, and the ages in which they flourished. Who of the Latins may be appropriately compared with the celebrated Grecian Historians ?
3. (1) Translate :-"Legata non ultra civilem modum, nisi quod populo
plebi cocoxxxv, pretoriarum cinortium militibus singula nummum millia, legionariis occ, cohortibus civium Romanorum cocec nummos viritim dedit." (c. 8.) Distinguish between populo and plebi. Write out these several sums in English money. (2) Arminius offered to every deserter from the Romans "sestertios centenos in dies:" Tiberius gave to the inhabitants of Sardis "centies sestertium." Give an explaration. (3) Give an account of the three kinds of soldiers mentioned above, assigning a reason for the difference of their legacies.
4. It was objected to Augustus:-"Pacem sine dubio posthæc, verum cruentam: Lollianas Varianasque clades : interfectos Romæ Varrones, Egnatios, Iulos...... Abducta Neroni uxor...... Livia gravis domui Cæsarum noverca." Explain briefly the events referred to in this quotation.
5. What were the limits of the Roman empire in the time of Augustus? What advice did he leave respecting them? And how long was that advice regarded?
6. Translate :-
(B) Juvenal:-Sat. VIII., vss. $21-38$.
(C) " Sat. X., vss. $65-88$.
7. Write an account of the social and political conuition of Rome as illustrated by the persons and events referred to in ext. (C).
8. Translate :-
(D) Persius :-Sat. V., vss. $52-65$.
(E) " Sat. VI., v8s. 41 - ö6.
9. Write short notes explanatory of the grammar or the interpretation of the following extt. from Persius: - (Sat. V.) (a) Pullatis nugis (19). (b) Succinctis Laribus (31). (c) Campo indulget (57). (d) Dama non tressis agaso *ese Mareus Dama (76-79). (e) Nummi quos quincunce modesto nutrieras (149). (f) Grandes Galli (186). (Sat. VI.) (g) Exossatus ager (52).
10. Give the derivation and meaning of:-Catasta, trama, sinciput, artoreeas, bruma, varicosos, palpo, sportula, cachinni, urceoli, patelle, exuviæ.

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## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Fridat, April 25th:-Ayternoon, 2 to 5.
GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.
THIRD YEAR.
HONOUR EXAMINATION.
Examiner,
Rav. Grorer Cormish, LL.D.

1. An account of the Grecian despots. What States presented the most favourable conditions for the development and success of their plans?
2. Name the characteristics of the Ionic, Dorian, and Æolic races, severally, for military, civil, and literary and artistic pursuits. What parts of Hellas did they inhabit ot colonize?
3. What advantages did the Greeks derive from their contact and intercourse with the non-Hellenic races of Asia Minor and other countries?
4. Give an account of the great Pan-Hellenic Festivals. In what respects may their institution and maintenance be regarded as beneficial to the political well-being of Hellas ?
5. The date and causes of the Ionic Revolt, and the important events thai resulted therefrom.
6. Write a sketch of the public life of any two of the following :-Miltiades, Themistocles, Coriolanus, Hannibal.
7. What events favoured the divergence and ultimate hostility of Athens and Sparta?
8. An account of the earliest migrations into Italy.
9. Give the substance of Mommsen's ohapter on the agriculture, trade, and commerce of the inhabitants of Italy during the period of the Monarchy at Rome.
10. Trace the successive steps of conquest by which Rome made herself mistress of Italy.
11. What were the rudiments of the drama and historical composition among the Romans ?

Translavo in
(A) But whe pace in their calamity of sul gress in the ar The fate of ste internal resou interested in t$]$ interpose, and have acquired. nations are ex] sary to conclu and the same t
Such was th was so much s ble, and is conc so far beyond eminence. Eac inconvenience 1 something pect government. I balanced by ci from aitaining :
(B) And sin good though kn the utmost fon chief minister, a says Pyrrhus, " dience." "Whi Pyrrhus, " and does your majes quer Carthage, says the ministe says the king, " "How, sir," rep we not already a

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1873.

$$
\text { Wednesday, April 16Th :-Morning, } 9 \text { to } 12 .
$$

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner<br>$\qquad$ Rev. Grorge Cornibh, LL.D.

Translate into Latin :-
(A) But when nations are in a state similar to each other, and keep equal pace in their advances towards refinement, they are not exposed to the calamity of sudden conquests. Their acquisitions of knowledge, their progress in the art of war, their political sagacity and address, are nearly equal. The fate of states in this situation depends not on a single battle. Their internal resources are many and various. Nor are they themselves alone interested in their own safety, or active in their own defence. Other states interpose, and balance any temporary advantage which either party may have acquired. After the fiercest and most lengthened contest, all the rival nations are exhausted, none are conquered. At length they find it necessary to conclude a peace, which restores to each almost the same power and the same territories of which they were formerly in possession.

Such was the state of Europe during the reign of Charles V. No prince was so much superior to the rest in power, as to render his efforts irresistible, and is conquests easy. No nation had made progress in improvement so far beyond its neighbours as to have acquired a very manifest preeminence. Each estate derived some advatange, or was subject to some inconvenience from its situation or its climate ; each was distinguished by something peculiar in the genius of its people, or the constitution of its government. But the advantages possessed by one state were counterbalanced by circumstances favourable to others ; and this prevented any from attaining such superiority as might have been fatal to all.
(B) And since I have mentioned Pyrrhus, I will end with a very good though known story of this ambitious madman. When he had shewn the utmost fondness for his expedition against the Romans, Cineas, his chief minister, asked him what he proposed to himself by this war ? "Why," says Pyrrhus, " to conquer the Romans, and reduce all Italy to my obedience." "What then ?" says Cineas. To pass over into Sicily," says Pyrrhus, " and then all the Sicilians must be our subjects." "And what does your majesty intend next?" "Why truly," says the king, " to conquer Carthage, and make myself master of all Africa." "And what, sir," says the minister, "is to be the end of all your expeditions ?" "Why then," says the king, "for the rest of our lives we will sit down to good wine." "How, sir," reply Cineas, "t to better than we have now before us? Have we not already as much as we can drink?"






























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#### Abstract































## MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1873.

Wednesday, April 16th :-Ayternoon, 2 to 5.
GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION
Examiner,.........................................Rev. Grorge Cornish, LL.D.
Translate into Greek (acccented) :-
(A) When he had thus spoken he arose, and went into another room that he might wash himself, and Criton followed him ; but he ordered us to wait for him. We waited therefore accordingly, discoursing over and reviewing among ourselves what had been said: a.ad sometimes speaking about his death, how great a calamity it would be to us ; and sincerely thinking that we, like those who are deprived of their fathers, should pass the rest of our life in the condition of orphans. But when he had washed himself, his sons were brought to him (for he had two little ones, and one older), and the women belonging to his family likewise came in to him ; but when he had spoken to them before Criton, and had left them such injunctions as he thought proper, he ordered the boys and women to depart, and he himself returned to us.
(B) Now, I perceive that thou art very rich and art the lord of many men : but I cannot declare of thee that on which thou didst question me until I shall have learnt that thou hast ended thy life well. For assuredly he that is very wealthy is not a whit happier than he that lives from hand to mouth, unless the good luck chance to attend upon him that he should, whilst still in the possessior of all his good things, end his life well. For many very rich men are unfortunate; whilst many possessed of but a moderate livelihood are fortunate. Now I ween, the very wealthy but unfortunate has the advantage of the fortunate in two points only ; whilst the latter has the advantage of the wealthy and unfortunate in many. The former is better able to gratify his desires and to endure great calamity should it come upon him ; but the latter has che advantage of him thus ;he is not equally able to satisfy his desires and to bear calamity, but he is sound of limb, free from disease, unacquainted with troubles, blessed in his children, and of comely person. And if, beside all this, he shall end his life well, this is the man thou art in quest of that has good claim to be called happy.

## MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1873.

Fridaf, April 15th:-Morming, 9 to 12.

## LATIN PROSE WRITERS.

Examiner Rgv. Grorgy Cormish, LL.D.

Translate into English, adding a brief comment where any peculiar form or construction seems to you to require it:-
(A) Livy :-Book XXII.; chap. X., down to solutus liber eato.
(B) Tacitus :-Annals, Book I., chap. lxxii.
(C) Tacitus:-Histories, Book I., chap liii.
(D) Cicero:-De Officiis, Book III., chap. x., §§ 43-44.
(I) Cicero:-De Imp. Cn. Pomp., chap. xvii., $\$ \$$ 51-52.

1. Explain the meaning of (Vide Livy, xxii., chap.ix.) :-(a) Dictator. (b) Libros Sibyllinos adire. (c) Ludos magnos. (d) Supplicationem lectisterniumque habendum. (e) Ver sacrum.
2. Explain the following which occur in Tacitus, Histories I. :-(a) Vacationes priestari (46). (b) Quattuor principes ferro interempti. Trins bella civilia. Perdomita Brittania (2). (e) Ürbano militi. Comitia imperii (14). (d) Centenos nummos (24). (e) Praetor urbanus (47). (f) Subsignanum militem (70).
3. A short account of Oicero's philosophy. Who among the Greeks were the chief professors of this philosophy ?
4. Comment on the derivation of the following words :-Duella, clepsit, profanum, anteidea, paganos, vexilla, flamines, sodales, sacramentum, calones.
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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSIOS, 1873.

Friday, April 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## LATIN POETS.

Examiner
Rev. Gsorga Cormish, LL.D.
Translate, adding an explanatory note where you may deem it necessary on any peculiar form or construction:-
(A) Juvenal :-Sat. VIII., vss. 146-162.
(B) Persius :-Sat. VL, vss. 25-40.
(C) Horace :-Satt., Book I., Sat. iii., vss. 41-56.
(D) Terence :-Adelphi, Act i., sc. 2, vss. 31-49.
(E) Plautus:-Aulularia, Act iii., sc. 5, vss. 31-48.
(F) Virgil :-Aneid, Book III., vss. 162-175.

1. Institute a comparison between the three great Roman satirists in respect of the moral and literary characteristics of their writings.
2. Give the difference in meaning of the following various readings :(Juvenal, Sat. VIII.) (a) Humeroque-humerosque minorem [4]. (b) Fumosos -famosos magistros [8]. (c) Corythae-coryphaei. (d) Torvum-robum juvencum [155]. (e) (Sat. x.) Summas-sellas curules [91]. (f) Angusta-augusta in rupe [93].
3. Discuss the meaning of the following (Persius, V. and VI.):-(a) Custos purpura (V. 30). (b) Fallere sollers (39). (c) Artificem vultum (40). (e) Masuri rubrica (90). (f) Lubrica Coa (135). (g) Cor Enni ${ }^{* 656}$ Pythagoreo (vi. 10-11). (h) Maris expers (39).
4. Give an account of Plautus and Terence, and note points of contrast between them in respect of language, syntax, and treatment of subject. It is supposed by some that Plautus had a special object in view in writing the passage given in ext. (E). Comment on this.
5. Cite archaic forms of words used by Virgil.
(A) Thu
(B) Her
(C) $X_{e n}$
6. In ext. invoryov. (§21). on the part 0
7. Ext. (B) been the fact
8. Ext. (A) $\pi a ̃ v \quad \tau$, Krug demes of whic red to in this
9. Translat
(D) Plate
(E) Arist
10. (a) Disti and $\pi \rho o a i p e \sigma$ s, oapơaııov, eipun
11. Translate (F) Demo
12. An accou

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A.EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1873.

## Tuesday, April 22nd:-Morning, 9 to 12. <br> GREEK PROSE WRITERS.

Examiner, $\qquad$ Rev. Grorge Cornish, LL.D.

1. Translate, adding an explanatory note where you deem it necessary, the following extracts:-
(A) Thucydides:-Book I., chap. xx.
(B) Herodotus:-Book IX., chaps. xlvi.-vii.
(C) Xenophon:-Hellenics, Book I., chap. vi., §§ 19-20.
 invorov. (§21). What important naval action followed this stratagem on the part of Conon?
 been the fact? If not, what may be inferred from this statement?
2. Ext. (A):-(a) Explain the expression $\chi a \lambda \varepsilon \pi a ̀ ~ \delta \nu \tau a ~ \pi a v \tau i ~ ह ́ \xi \eta ̄ s — ~$
 demes of which Sparta was composed. (c) Dates of the events referred to in this ext.

## 5. Translate:-

(D) Plato:-De Republica, Book I., § xi., down to $8 \mu o t o \nu ~ \tau o v ̃ т o ~$ ккеіри.
(E) Aristotle :-Nicomachean Ethics, Book I., chap. viii., down to $\tau$ à $\pi \lambda \varepsilon i \sigma \tau a ~ \kappa a \tau о \rho \theta_{0} \tilde{v} \nu$.
6. (a) Distinguish accurately between :-- $\tau \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \chi \nu \eta$ and $\mu \hat{\varepsilon} \theta_{o \delta o s, ~} \pi \rho a \bar{\xi} \iota \varsigma$



## 7. Translate :-

(F) Demosthenes:-De Corona, §261-62 (Ed. Tauch.), 'E $\pi i$ á $\rho \chi o \nu$ -

8. An account of the $\tau \rho เ \eta \rho a \rho x i a$ at Athens.

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MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
B.A. EXAMINATIONS FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1873.

Tuesday, April 22nd :-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

Examiner
Rev. George Cornish, LL.D

1. Give the primary meaning of the prepositions $\pi a p a ̀$ and $s u b$, severally, and illustrate how that meaning is modified by the different cases with which they are constructed.
2. Analyse into their component elements, pointing out carefully the root in each :- oovjaatos, vaṽs, فoi, xapievtos, musae, deîm, pepulisti, noluerim, sicubi.
3. Explain and illastrate the uses of:-(a) The Nominative Absosolute. (b) The Objective Genitive. (c) The Ethical Dative. (Illustrate from English usage.) (d) Accusative of closer definition.' (e) Dative of the Agent and of the Object. ( $f$ ) Historical Infinitive.
4. Account for the so-called Genetivus Loci in Latin.
5. Give the Greek and Latin cognates of the following words and trace the connection between them : -foot, know, sweet, heart, door, seven, folk, wiek, (hamlet) wine, fist, hound.
6. State the leading principles of structure and arrangement in a Latin sentence as distinguished from English.
7. Name the writers in the Doric dialect whose works have come down to us. To what dialects are the following words severally referable? Give, where you can, the Attic equivalents:- $\mu \mu \varepsilon v a i, \beta a \sigma L_{-}$
 тv, tivele.
8. Write down the proper breathings and accents of the following passage:-






9. Give the divisions of the month according to Greek and Roman usage. Express in Latin, according to the Roman Calendar (era A. U. C.), Tuesday, April 22nd, 1873, 3 o'clock P.M. Write in English, A. D. III. Non. Apr. A. D. X. Kal, Mai. A. D. V. Id. Mart. Expand each date.
10. Sketch briefly the history of Greek Lyric poetry, pointing out the peculiarities which distinguished it from other kinds of poetry.
11. Distinguish between the dialect of the choruses and that of the dialogue in Greek tragedy, and show in what the former had its origin.

 of certain festivals of Bacchus."-Comment on this in respect of the time, the place, and the manner of their performance.



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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1873.

Friday, April 25th:-Morming, 9 to 12.

GREEK POETS.

Examiner, $\qquad$ Rev. George Cornibh, LL.D.

## 1. Translate :-

(A) Pindar:-Olympia X. (Ed. Teubner.).
(B) Theocritus:-Idyl VI., ves. 1-20.
2. (a) What is meant by the schema Pindaricum? Cite an instance from ext. (A), and another from Olymp. VIII., if a var. lect. be adopted. (b) Point out where in the verse of Theocritus the Biseolic Caesura occurs. (c) (B), vs. 11 :-viv-how explained by different interpreters ?
3. Translate :-
(0) Eschylus:-Septem contra Thebas, vss. 78-99; and 702-719 (Ed. Dindorf).
(D) Sophocles:-Antigone, $\mathbf{\text { vss. }}$ 781-805 (Ed. Tsuchnitz).
(E) Euripides :-Hippolytus, 600-617.
4. (a) How does Aristophanes characterize the Seven against Thebes? How may the popularity of this drama in ancient and later times be accounted for? (b) By what other Dramatists, and in what plays, has the subject of the expedition of Polynices against Thebes, and the events consequent thereupon, been treated. (c) Explain the construction of the acc. in (D) 781, $\mu \tilde{a} \chi a v$, and in 787, $\sigma \varepsilon$.

## 5. Translate :-

(F) Aristophanes:-Ranae, vs. 902-918.
6. Name the metre and give the scale of ext. (F).
7. Translate :-
(G) Homer:-Odyssey, Book I., vss. 399-411.
8. Name the metre, write down the scale, and scan each of the following extracts :-



（b）rol $\mu \grave{v} \nu$ үà $\rho \pi o r i ̀ ~ \pi i ́ p y o v s ~$ $\pi a v \delta \eta \mu \varepsilon i ̀ \pi a v o \mu \nu \lambda \varepsilon i$


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（c）$\vartheta \rho \varepsilon \bar{v} \mu a \iota \not$ фоßeрà $\mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{\alpha} \lambda^{\prime} \dot{a} \chi \eta$ ，





dopl $\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\prime}$ t७aves．
$\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \sigma \pi$ тоos．
$\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon о \pi a \vartheta \vartheta \varepsilon$ ．


## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1873.

Friday, April 25th:-Apternoon, 2 то 5.
HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.
Examiner, ..Rev. George Cornish, LL.D.

1. Give the substance of Grote's remarks on the effect of the geographical configuration of Greece upon its political and intellectual history. What modern nations would you instance as illustrating in the most marked manner the influences of climate and geographical position?
2. Into what periods would you divide the history oi Greece?
3. Give the dates of the following events:-Ionic Revolt, battles of Marathon, Mycale, Eegospotami, Arginusæ, Leuctra, and Chaeronea, with the names of the parties engaged. Date also:-The conquest of Alba, establishment of the Consulship, the sack of Rome by the Gauls, the First Punic war, and the conquest of Greece?
4. Write a short account of any two of the following :-Cleisthenes, Brasidas, Alcibiades, Sp. Cassius, Ap. Claudius, Spartacus.
5. Describe in outline the institutions of the Athenian Democracy under Pericles. In what modern States may institutions of the same kind be found?
6. What was the most disastrous military undertaking to the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War? And why?
7. Grote observes that it would have been better for Greece and for Athens if Callicratidas had been victor at Arginusae. Why?
8. What were oi ' $\boldsymbol{A} \mu \phi \kappa \kappa \tau v o v e \varsigma$ ? Derive the name. Give an account of the most famous of them and of the part it played in Grecian affairs in the time of Demosthenes.
9. Name the great powers of the world at the time of the second Punic War.
10. The ethnological relationship of the Carthaginians.
11. The political objects of the Gracchi, and the causes of their failure.
12. Mommsen's estimate of the character of Cicero and of Julius Cæsar.
13. Explain the origin and the meaning of the terms :-[1] Patres Conscripti. [2] Populus Romanus. [3] Quirites. [4] Prisci Latini. [5] Jus Gentium.
14. An account of the offices of:-[1] Dictator. [2] Tribunus Plebis, [3] Protor Urbanus. [4] Prator Peregrinus.
15. The square equal to the sum
a. Construct
16. In any trian $l_{\text {ess }}$ than the sum rectangle under € and the foot of th
17. Construct a
18. If two circl centre.
a. Prove tha their common cho
19. In a right-an the triangle into 1
20. Similar tria, homologous sides.
21. Find a mean
22. Add together the remainder by
23. Divide . 00567
24. Find the int
25. Find the squ
26. Find the are centric circles whi
27. The volume
weight of a globe
equal volumes of 1
weighing 252.5 gr

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

12. Find the area in square feet of the ring enclosed between two concentric circles whose radii are 7 ft .6 in . and 4 ft .4 in . respectively.
13. The volume of a sphere (radius $=r$ ) being $3 \pi^{3}$, calculate the weight of a globe of lead 8 inches in diameter, the ratio of the weights of equal volumes of lead and water being 11.35, and a cubic inch of water weighing 252.5 grains.

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Tubsday, Apbil 8th:-Morning, 9 тo 12.
TRIGONOMETRY-ALGEBRA.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner,
Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Prove the formula : $A^{\prime \prime}=206265 A$

Where $A$ is the circular measure of an angle.

## a. Prove that $A^{\prime \prime}=\quad \frac{A}{\sin 1^{\prime \prime}}$

2. The cosine of an angle is equal to the cosine of its supplement, but with an opposite sign.
3. Prove $\sin (A+B)=\sin A \cos B+\cos A \sin B ;$ $\sin A=2 \sin \frac{1}{2} A \cos \frac{1}{2} A$.
4. $\operatorname{Cos} A=1-2 \operatorname{Sin}^{2} \frac{1}{2} A$.
5. In any triangle $\cos \frac{1}{2} A=\sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{b c}}$
6. State and prove the rules for the solution of right-angled triangles.
a. The two sides of a right-angled are 57 and 68 feet respectively, find the angles.
7. Find the circular measure of $30^{\circ}$,
8. Solve the equations :

$$
\begin{gathered}
a+x+\sqrt{a^{2}+b x+x^{2}}=b \\
\left.\frac{2 x}{x-4}+\frac{2 x-5}{x-3}=8\right\} \\
\frac{(2 x+3) x}{2 x+1}+\frac{1}{3 x}=x+1 \\
x+\frac{y}{a}=1-\frac{x}{c} \\
\frac{y}{a}+\frac{x}{b}=1+\frac{y}{c}
\end{gathered}
$$

9. A cistern can be filled by two pipes, A and B in $24^{\prime}$ and $30^{\prime}$ respectively, and emptied by a third C in $20^{\prime}$, in what time would it be filled if all three were running tegether.
10. Multiply $x+2 y^{\frac{1}{2}}+z^{\frac{1}{3}}$ by $x-2 y^{\frac{1}{2}}+3 z^{\frac{1}{3}}$
11. Divide $x^{3}+p x^{4}+q x+r$ by $x-a$.
12. Find the greatest common measure of $2 x^{3}+10 x^{2}+14 x+6$ and $x^{3}+x^{2}+7 x+39$.
13. Simplify ${ }_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{(x}+\frac{(x-2)}{1)-4 \frac{1}{2}}$

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1873.

Monday, April 7th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
EUCLID-ARITHMETIC.
Examiner. $\qquad$ Alexander Joenson, LL.D.

1. If a line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares of the whole line and one part is equal to twice the rectangle under the whole line and that part together with the square of the other part.
$a$. The sum of the squares of any two lines exceeds the square of their difference by twice the rectangle under the lines.
2. Chords in a circle which are equally distant from the centre are equal, and equal chords are equally distant from the centre.
3. If two chords of a circle intersect, either inside or outside of the circle, the rectangles under their segments are equal.
4. About a given circle circumscribe a regular pentagon.
5. Equiangular triangles have the sides about the equal angles proportional and the sides opposite the equal angles are homologous.
a. If three lines intersect in the same point all parallel lines drawn across them are cut into segments which are in the same ratio.
6. Divide a line similarly to a given divided line.
a. Cut a line of given length into three parts which shall be to one another as $\frac{3}{4}: \frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{5}$.
7. In equal circles or in the same circle angles whether they be at the centre or the circumference, are to one another in the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.
8. If the velocities of sound and light be 1120 feet a second and 185,000 miles a second respectively, find the difference of the times occupied by each in travelling ten miles.
9. If the time of oscillation of a pendulum be proportional to the square root of its length, and the length of a pendulum which oscillates once in a second be 39.139 inches, what is length if time of oscillation be 4 seconds.
10. Express the ratio of $£ 103 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. to $£ 375 \mathrm{~s}$. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. as a decimal.
11. Divide $4 \frac{5}{6}$ by the difference between $\frac{3}{4}$ of 6 and 1.054 .
12. Find a third proportional to .01 and .0001 .
13. Extract the sque re root of .000356 .
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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1873

$$
\text { Tuesday, April 8th:-Morning, } 9 \text { тo } 12 .
$$

TRIGONOMETRY-ALGEBRA.
Examiner,
.Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. The sides of a triangle are $a=1793, b=1540$ and $c=1727$, calculate the angle A .
2. At a certain point it is found that the sides $a$ and $c$ in the above triangle subtend the angles $25^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ and $53 \circ 24^{\prime}$ respectively; calculate the distance of this point from $A$.
3. One side of a right-angled triangle is 350 feet long, and the adjacent angle is $35^{\circ} 5^{\prime} \mathbf{2 5 \prime \prime}$; find the hypotenuse.
4. Find the fifth root of 57.685 by logarithms.
5. Prove $\sin A+\sin B=2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$.
$a$ Find similarly a value for $\sin \mathrm{A}-\sin \mathrm{B}$, and thence prove that

$$
\sin ^{2} A-\sin ^{2} B=\sin (A+B) \sin ^{2}(A-\xi B)
$$

6. If $\sin \mathbf{A}=\frac{2}{2}$ find $\tan \mathbf{A}$ and $\cot \mathbf{A}$.
7. Find the number of seconds in the unit of circular measure.
8. Solve the equations :-

$$
\begin{gathered}
x-\frac{1}{7}(y-2)=5 ; 4 y-\frac{1}{2}(x+10)=3 \\
\frac{11}{12}+\frac{5}{x+11}+\frac{7}{6 x+5}=\frac{7}{4 x+7} \\
x=\frac{5}{3}+\frac{1}{12} x^{2} \\
x+\sqrt{a^{2}+x^{2}}=\frac{n a^{2}}{\sqrt{a^{2}+\overline{x^{2}}}}
\end{gathered}
$$

9. Find the greatest common measure of

$$
3 x^{3}-22 x-15 \text { and } 5 x^{4}+x^{3}-54 x_{2}^{2}+18 x
$$

10. Divide $x^{5}-y^{5}$ by $x-y$ and verify the result by multiplication.
11. The sum of the two digits of a certain number is six times their difference, and the number itself exceeds six times their sum by three; find it.
12. A man could reap a field by himself in 20 hours, but with his son's help for six hours, he could do it in 16 hours, how long would the son be in reaping the field by himself.
13. If $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}=\frac{e}{f}$ prove $\frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}=\frac{a^{2}+c^{2}+e^{2}}{b^{2}+d^{2}+f^{2}}$

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Thursday, April 3bj, :-Morning, 9 to 12.

## ASTRONOMY-OPTICS.

## THIRD YEAR.

Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Define Latitude and Longitude of a place, and of a star, Right Ascension, Declination, Azimuth, Altitude, Polar Distance, Prime Vertical.
2. Find how much nearer the $S u n$ is to us in winter than summer, being granted that his distance in July is $93,000,000$ miles when his diameter is $31^{\prime} .30, " 2$, and that his diameter on the 1st of January is $32 \cdot .34 . " 6$. Prove the truth of your process.
3. For celestial objects within $80^{\circ}$ of the Zenith the correction for refraction varies as the tangent of the Zenith distance.
4. Explain the method of finding the latitude of a ship's place at sea.
5. The interval between two inferior conjunctions for Venus is 583.5 days, find hence by the aid of Kepler's laws the ratio of the distances of the Earth and Venus from the sun.
6. Explain the principle of Halley's method for finding the distance of the earth from the sun by a Transit of Venus.
a. At the transit of 1769 , at Wardhoe the ingress of the planet took place at sunset and the egress at sunrise. At Otaheite the contrary happened. State and explain the effects on the duration of trinsit.
7. State Bode'. Law for the distances of the planets, and from it find the distance of Venus and Jupiter from the sun.
8. Find the dispersion produced by a prism of water of $4^{\circ}$ angle, the refractive index of the rod rays being 1.330 and of the violet rays 1.342 .
9. A double convex lens of glass has the radii of its surface 7 inches and 12 inches respectively, find its focal length ( $\mu==\frac{3}{8}$ ).
10. Define the centre of a lens, and find it. Explain the mathematical use of this point.
11. The flame of a candle two inches long is placed in length in front of a concave spherical reflector of three feet radius, at a distance of 10 feet; find position and magnitude of inverted image. If candle be moved towards mirror, at what point will the image become erect?
12. Find the focal length of the spectacles that must be used by a shortsighted person who reads a book at the distance of four inches, if he wishes to read it at the distance of twelve inches.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Friday, April 4th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
MECHANICS-HYDROSTATICS.
THIRD YEAR.
Examiner, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ale Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Two equal forces act on the same point, making with each other an angle of $120^{\circ}$. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.
2. Find the resultant in magnitude and direction of two parallel forces acting in the same direction.
a. Two weights of 120 lbs . and 230 lbs . respectively, are hung from the ends of a straight bar 25 inches long; find the segments into which the resultant divides the bar.
3. If there be 19 turns of a screw in 15 of an inch, and if the handle, 1 ft . 5 inch . long, be worked with a power of 2 cwt .1 qr . and 17 lbs ; find the resistance.
4. A stone quarry is unwatered by the labour of 24 oxen, working 8 at a time on two whims for 8 hours a day; what should be the horse-power of a pumping engine which could do the same work, the work done by an ox in one minute being 15,588 foot-pounds.
5. Define a constant force; give some examples of it, and prove the following relations between $f, v, s$, and $t$,

$$
v=f t ; s=\frac{1}{2} v t ; s=\frac{1}{2} f^{2} ; v^{2}=2 f s
$$

6. Find the time of oscillation of the simple pendulum.
7. State and prove the principle of Archimedes for floating bodies.
a. A cubical mass of iron (sp. gr. 7.25) weighing 22 lbs . is floating on mercury (sp. gr. 13.575); find the height of the part above the mercury.
8. Explain the method of finding the specific gravity of a liquid by the specific gravity bottle.
a. How is the weight of the bottle itself found exactly ?
9. Investigate a formula for determining the weight of a given volume of moist air, at a given temperature and pressure, the specific gravity of aqueous vaporr being 0.622 .
10. If the diameter of the piston of a suction pump be $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, the height of water in the head be 27 feet 5 inches above the well; if the lever handle be 48 inches, and the distance of the fulcrum to the end of the piston-rod 4 inches, calculate the force necessary to work the pump-handle.
11. If the elastic force of a mass of gas whose volume is 100 cubic inches be 30.275 inches of mercury; calculate its elastic force if it be allowed to expand to a volume of 387 cubic inches.
*12. A triangular slab of uniform thickness is supported at its three angular points; whatever be the form of the triangle, the pressures on the props are all equal.
*13. Find the power that will support a weight of 100 lbs . by means of a system of four pulleys, the strings being all parallel, and all attached to the weight, each pulley weighing 1 lb .
*14. Forces proportional to the sides of any plane polygon, acting perpendicularly to those sides at the middle points will equilibrate.
*Eatra.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Thurgday, April 3rd:-Morning, 9 to 12.
ASTRONOMY-OPTICS.
Examiner,......................................Alexander Johnson, LL.D.
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1. State Bode's Law for the distance of the Planets from the Sun, and assuming the Earth's distance, calculate from it the distances of Mercury and Jupiter.
2. Investigate the method by which the mass of the sun is ascertained.
3. The synodic period of Jupiter is 398.8 days, hence calculate his periodic time, explsining the process.
4. State and explain the comparative lengths of day and night throughout the year at the Pole, the Equator, and latitudes equal to, greater or less than $66^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ north, illustrating the explanation by a diagram for each case.
5. Define parallax, and calculate its magnitude; what is the object of correcting for parallax?
6. Describe the Transit instrument and the manner in which the right ascensions of celestial objects are ascertained by it.
7. Investigate the principle of Hadley's Sextant. How would you ascertain the existence of an error in the position of the zero of the scale?
8. Describe the Astronomical Telescope, and find its magnifying power.
9. The focal length of a convex lens is 12 inches ; find the size of the image of an object one inch in diameter, placed 14 inches from the lens.
10. Given the aperture of a lens, its focal length, and the dispersive power of the material ; find the dispersion produced by it.
11. A river seems to he eight feet deep; whatis its real depth? Investigatc any formula employed.
12. Explain the formation of the image of an object by a convex mirror and find the relative magnitude and position of the two.


## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Friday, April 4th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

## MECHANICS-HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner, $\qquad$ Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. If three forces meeting in a point equilibrate each other, the sum of their moments with respect to any point is zero.
a. This is also true if the forces are parallel.
2. A bar of iron 15 inches long, weighing 12 lbs ., and of uniform thickness, has a weight of 10 lbs . suspended from one extremity ; where must the fulcrum be placed that the bar may just balance upon it?
3. Describe Smeaton's Pulley, and filit the ratio of the Power to the Resistance.
4. If a force of 17 lbs . produce a velocity of 14 feet in a cubic foot of matter in one second, find the specific gravity.
5. Apply the principle of constancy of work done to find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance on the inclined plane.
6. Find the time of oscillation of the simple pendulum.
7. Explain the action of the pipette, and state the elastic force of the air in the upper part of it.
8. If 100 cubic inches of dry air at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{Fah}$., and pressure 30 inches, weigh 31.0117 grains, what is the weight of air contained in a bottle whose volume is 4 cubic inches, the temp. being $65^{\circ}$ and the pressure 28.5 incles?
9. How is the specific gravity of a liquid mixture found when tha proportion of the component parts is given by volume? What condition is necessary to the application of the method?
10. Explain the method of finding the absolute weight of the body by the balance, i. e. deducting the effect of the air.
11. A piece of limestone, whose weight is 256.34 grains, weighs in water 159.13 grs ., find its specific gravity.
12. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangular surface, one of whose sides coincides with the level of the liquid in which the surface is placed.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## B. A. AND THIRD YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Friday, April 4th:-2 to 4 p.m.
ELECTRICITY—SOUND.
Examiner, $\qquad$ alexandir Johnson, LL.D.
i. Describe Groves' and Daniell's cells. Explain the advantage of using two liquids. Describe the process for amalgamating the zinc, and state the advantage of it .
2. Describe the Tangent Galvanometer, and the mode of using it. Prove that the intensity of the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle.
3. A battery is composed of 6 cells, the internal resistance of each being 3 ; the external resistance of the wire, \&c., is 12 ; calculate the difference in the intensities of the current when the cells are arranged in a single row (zinc of one joined to copper of next), and when they are in two rows of three cells each (the zinc plates in the corresponding cells of each row being united, \&c.)
4. Explain fully the cause of the bright flash on breaking the current through a large electro-magnet.
5. Describe the mode of charging a Leyden jar by the Rhumkorff coil.
a. Describe Foucault's mercurial contact-breaker for the coil.
6. State the fundamental laws for the action of one electrical current on arother, and describe the method of proving them.
7. Describe the method of slow discharge of the Leyden jar, and explain it.
8. What is meant by the harmonics of the primary tone in a vibrating string ? State the physical cause of them.
a. Describe Meldes method of exhibiting nodes and ventral segments in a vibrating string.
9. Explain on mechanioal principles the fact that a tuning fork in vibration will cause another at a distance to sound, if it give the same note.
10. When a gas-flame in a tube causes the tube to sound, how would you show that there is a series of extinctions and re-lightings of the flame.
11. State generally the relative velocities of sound in air, water, wood and iron.

11. Find a point such that if any line be drawn through it and perpendiculars let fall on this from $n$ given points, the sum of the perpendiculars shall be zero.
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## MoGILL COLLEGE, MNOTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Tuesday, April 22nd :-Morning, 9 to 12.

## GEOMETRY.

## HONOUR EXAMINATION.

## FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, $\qquad$ .Alexander Johnson, L. L.D.

1. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and cut orthogonally two given circles.
2. If a hexagon be inscribed in a circle, the intersections of the three pairs of opposite sides lie on the same straight line. Prove th $d$ reciprocate the theorem.
3. The distance of any two points from the centre of a given circle are to one another as the distance of each point .. Jm the polar of the other.
4. Describe a triangle which shall have its vertices on three given straight lines and its sides tangents to a given circle.
5. Through a given point draw a straight line so as to form with the sides of a given angle a triangle of given area.
6. If perpendiculars be drawn from any point on the circumference of a circle to the sides of an inscribed triangle, their feet are in the same straight line.
7. Given the bases, in magnitude and position, of any number of triangles having a common vertex, and the sum of their areas, find the locus of their vertex.
8. If three concurrent straight line lines be drawn from the vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides, the segments of any one side are in a ratio compounded of the ratios of the segments of the other two.
9. If two anharmonic pencils with different vertices have cae leg common, and the same anharmonic ratio, the intersections of the three pairs of corresponding legs will lie in the same straight line.
10. The three perpendiculars of a triangle intersect in a point.
11. Given the sum of the squares on two lines, find them when their gum is a maximum.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.
Friday, April 25th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
ALGEBRA.
HONOUR EXAMINATION.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner $\qquad$ alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Resolve $\qquad$

$$
(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)
$$

2. Given $y=a x+b x^{2}+c x^{3}+d x^{4}+$ find $x$ in a series of powers of $y$ by the method of Indeterminate Coefficients.
3. Find the middle term of the expansion of $(1+x)^{2 n}$.
4. Express $\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}$ in a continued fraction.
5. Find the sum of the series

$$
1^{2}+2^{2}+3^{2}+\ldots \ldots \ldots+n^{2}
$$

6. Define the base of the Napierian system of logarithms and oalculate it.
7. Find the present value of an annuity of $£ 20$ a year, to commence in 10 years, and then to continue 11 years, reckoning 4 per cent. per annum compound interest.
8. There is a lottery containing black and white balls, from each drawing of which it is as likely that a black will arise as a white one; what is the chance of drawing 11 balls all white?
9. Insert seven geometric means between 2 and 13122.
10. If $a, b, c$ be three terms in Harmonical Progression, show that $a^{2}+c^{2}$ is greater than $2 b^{2}$.
11. Find how many different Permutations can be formed from the letters of the word "Algebra," taken all together.
12. Solve the equation

$$
x-1=2+\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}
$$

23. Find in the senary scale the equivalent of 17486 which 18 in the denary scale.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Tuesday, April 22nd :-Morning, 9 to 12.
ALGEBRA-TRIGONOMETRY.
HONOUR EXAMINATION.

## SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, $\qquad$ Alexander Joinson, LL.D.

1. Show that the equation $x^{4}+x^{2}-8 x-15=0$ has two real roots of contrary signs, and that it cannot have more real roots; and that they lie between - 2 and 3 .
2. The equation $x^{6}-3 x^{5}+6 x^{3}-3 x^{2}-3 x+2=0$ has equal roots ; solve it.
3. Solve the equation $x^{5}-4 x^{4}+x^{3}+x^{2}-4 x+1=0$.
4. State Sturm's theorem, and apply it to the equation $x^{4}+2 x^{2}-4 x+$ $10=0$.
5. Calculate by Horner's method the real roots of the equation $x^{3}+x-$ $3=0$.
6. Find the sum of the fourth powers of the roots of $x^{5}-3 x^{3}-5 x+$ $1=0$.
7. Prove that if $m$ be odd

$$
\begin{gathered}
2^{m} \cos ^{m} \alpha=2 \cos m \alpha+2 m \cos (m-2) \alpha \\
+2 \frac{m(m-1)}{1.2} \cos (m-4) \alpha+\& c ., \text { to } \frac{1}{2}(m+1) \text { terms. }
\end{gathered}
$$

8. Find the number of different values comprised in the function $\cos \frac{2 m \pi+\alpha}{n}$ when successive integral values are assigned to $m$.
9. Assuming that for the spherical excess

$$
\operatorname{Cot} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{E}=\frac{\cot \frac{1}{2} a \cot \frac{1}{2} b+\cos C}{\sin C}
$$

Prove $\cot \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{E}=\frac{1+\cos a+\cos b+\cos c}{2 \sqrt{\sin s \sin (s-a) \sin (s-b) \sin (s-c)}}$
10. In any spherical triangie

$$
\operatorname{Sin} \frac{1}{2} A=\sqrt{\frac{\sin (s-b) \sin (s-c)}{\sin b} \sin c}
$$

11. State and prove Demoivre's property of the circle.
12. Calculate the determinant

13. If two rows or two columns of a determinant are identical, the dcterminant vanishes.
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## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Monday, April 25th:-Morning 9 to 12.
ANALYTIC GEOMETRY-CALCULUS.
HONOUR EXAMINATION.
SECOND YEAR.
Examiner,

1. In all conic sections the radius of curvature is equal to the cube of the normal divided by the square of the semi-parameter.
2. If any line cut two similar and concentric conics its parts intercepted between the conics will be equal.
3. Show that the locus of the centres of equilateral hyperbole through three given points is the circle through the middle points of the sides of the triangle formed by joining the points.
4. Give Boole's proof that if we transform the equation of the second degree from one set of oblique axes to another, the quantities

$$
\frac{a+b-2 h \cos \omega}{\sin ^{2} w} \text { and } \frac{a b-h^{2}}{\sin ^{2} \omega}
$$

remain unaltered.
5. Draw a normal to an ellipse or hyperbola passing through a given point.
6. Find in trilinear co-ordinates the equation of the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the lines $a=0, \beta=0, \gamma=0$.
7. Find the locus of the intersection of tangents to a circle at the extremities of a chord whose length is constant.
8. Given three fixed lines meeting in a point, if the three vertices of a triangle move one on each of these lines, and two sides of the triangle pass through fixed points, prove that the remaining side passes through a fixed point.
9. Define differential co-efficient, and find those of $\sin x, \log x$, and $a^{x}$.
10. If $u$ be a function of $z$, and $z_{\star}$ a function of $x$ prove

$$
\frac{d u}{d x}=\frac{d u}{d z} \quad \frac{d z}{d x}
$$

11. Expand $e^{\sin x}$ by MacLaurin's Theorem.
12. Inscribe the greatest ellipse in a given isosceles triangle.
13. Find the value of $\frac{x^{x}-x}{1-x+\log x}$ if $\dot{x}=1$.
14. Find the integrals
$\int_{x} \overline{a+b} \frac{x^{2}}{x+c x^{2}} ; \quad \int_{(x+2)}{ }^{x} \overline{(x+3)^{2}} ; \quad \int_{x} \overline{a+b} \frac{1}{\cos ^{8} x}$.
15. Prove Bernouilli's series

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \int_{x} u= u x-\frac{x^{2}}{1.2} \frac{d u}{d x}+\frac{x^{3}}{2.3} \frac{d^{2} u}{d x^{2}}+\ldots \ldots \ldots \cdot \\
& \pm \int \frac{d^{n} u}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{n}}{1,2.3 \ldots n} \\
& 135
\end{aligned}
$$

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1873.

Wednesday, April 2nd :-Morning, 9 to 1.

## LUNAR THEORY-NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA.

Examiner, Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Investigate the differential equation of the moon's radius vector.

$$
\frac{d^{2} u}{d \theta^{2}}+u=\frac{P}{h^{2} u}-\frac{T}{h^{2} u^{3}} \frac{d u}{d}-2\left(\frac{d^{2} u}{d \theta^{2}}+u\right) \int \frac{T}{h^{2} u s} d \theta
$$

2. Describe the process of integration of the differential equations of the Moon's motion, noticing any caution to be observed; and investigate the rule for the retention of terms of the higher orders when seeking an approximate solution of the equations to any given order.
3. After obtaining the solution, to the first order, of the equation in the first question

$$
u=a\{1+e \cos (\theta-a)\}
$$

we are obliged to modify it before proceeding to the next approximation. Explain why, and state the hypothesis involved in the modification employed. Show that this modification might have been suggested by a proposition in the "Principia."
4. Calculate the values of $P, \& T$, to the second order; and thence obtain $\frac{P}{h^{2} u^{2}}$ and $\frac{T}{h^{2} u^{3}}$ :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{P}{h^{2} u^{2}}=a\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1-\frac{3}{4} k^{2}+\frac{3}{4} k^{2} \cos 2(g \theta-\gamma)-\frac{1}{2} m^{2}[1+3 \cos (2-2 m) \\
\theta-2 \beta]-\frac{3}{2} m^{2} e^{\prime} \cos (m \theta+\beta-\zeta)+\frac{3}{2} m^{2} e \cos (c \theta-\alpha) \\
+\frac{9}{4} m^{2} e \cos \{(2-2 m-c) \theta-2 \beta+a\}
\end{array}\right\} \\
& \frac{T}{h^{2} u^{8}}=-\frac{3}{8} m^{2}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\sin [(2-2 m) \theta-2 \beta]-2 e \sin \{(2-2 m-c) \theta+\} \\
2 \beta+a\}+\frac{s}{2} e^{2} \sin \{(2-2 m-c) \theta-2 \beta+a\}
\end{array}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

5. Calculate the value of $c$ to the third order.
6. In the equation
$\theta=p t+2 e \sin (c p t-a)+{ }_{4}^{5} e^{2} \sin (2 c p t-a)+{ }_{4}^{15} \sin \{(2-2 m-c)+$

$$
p t-2 \beta+a\}+\delta c .
$$

explain the physical meaning of the last three terms taken together.
7. Consider the effects of the ablatitious force on the inclination of the Moon's orbit in Newton's manner.
8. Show that if the Moon's orbit were originally circular, the disturbing force would cause it to assume the form of an oval with its major axis in quadratures, and find the ratio of its axes.
9. Give Newton's explanation of the precession of the equinoxes.
10. A body revolves in an ellipse under the action of a force tending to a focus; find the law of force.
11. If any number of bodies revolve around a common centre of force which varies inversely as the square of the distance, the latera recta of the orbits are as the squares of the areas described in the same time.
12. Find the motion of a system of bodies mutually attracting one another with forces varying as their distances.

Vivâ Voce at 3 P.M.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL
PHILOSOPHY, 1873.

Friday, April 19th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
MECHANICS.
(FIRST PAPER.)
Examiner, Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Assuming the equations of motion of a rigid body about a fixed point when there are no impressed forces:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A \frac{d \omega_{1}}{d t}-(B-C) \omega_{2} \omega_{3}=0 \\
& B \frac{d \omega_{2}}{d t}-(C-A) \omega_{3} \omega_{1}=0 \\
& C \frac{d \omega_{3}}{d t}-(A-B) \omega_{1} \omega_{2}=0 .
\end{aligned}
$$

deduce Poinsot's representation of the motion by means of the momental ellipsoid.
2. Determine the motion of the body in the above question when two of the principal moments at the fixed point are equal.
3. Determine the equations of motion of a particle, taking account of the earth's rotation, the axes of co-ordinates being fixed in the earth.
a. Apply them to find approximately the motion of a particle dropped from a height $h$.
4. A hemisphere performs small oscillations on a perfectly rough horizontal plane : find the motion.
5. State and prove the principle of Vis Viva ; and enwinerate the different kinds of forces which may be Nisregarded in forming the equation.
6. A body that can turn freely round a fixed axis receives a blow ; find the condition that there shall be a centre of percossion, and determine its position.
7. Prove (1) That the motion of the centre of gravity of a system acted on by any forces is the same as if all the mass were collected at the centre of gravity and all the forces applied at that point parallel to their former directions.
(2) That the motion of a body, acted on by any forces, about its centre of gravity, is the same as if the centre were fixed and the same forces acted on the body.
8. If $l$ and $h$ be the distances of the centres of oscillation and gravity of a mercurial pendulum of which the weight is $m$, from the axis of suspention, and $h^{\prime}$ be the distance of the centre of gravity of a small quantity of mercury $u$ by the addition of which the pendulum is made to vibrate seconds exactly, $L$ the length of the seconds pendulum and $r$ the radius of the cylinder containing the mercury, show that

$$
\frac{u}{m}=\frac{4 h(l-L)}{4 h^{\prime}}\left(\mathrm{L}-h^{\prime}\right)-r^{2}
$$

9. A rectilinear tube revolves with a uniform angular velocity about one extremity in a horizontal plane : find the motion of a particle within the tube.
10. A cylinder descends a perfectly rough inclined plane by its own welght, its axis being horizontal : determine the motion of the cylinder and the friction at any time of its descent.
11. Find the moment of inertia of an ellipsoid about a principal diameter.


## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND

## NATURAL PHILOSOPEY, 1873.

Friday, April 19th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## MECHANICS.

(SECOND PAPER.)
Examiner,
Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Investigate the general equations of fluid motion, including the equation of continuity.
2. If the forces be such that $X d x+Y d y+Z d z$ is an exact differentia of some function of the co-ordinates, and if the motion is such that at any time $u d x+v d y+w d z$ is an exact differential, then it will be so always.
3. $\AA$ hollow cylinder of indefinite length is filled with homogeneous air a portion of which is disturbed in such a manner that all the particles in any section perpendicular to the axis are under the same initial circumstances of displacement; investigate the resulting motion.
4. Investigate the vibrations of a string tightly stretched between two fixed points, and show the existence of nodes and ventral segments.
5. In a liquid a body is floating which is symmetrical with respect to a vertical plane through its centre of gravity, a small initial displacement parallel to this plane is given to it, determine the small resulting oscillations in the case where the vertical and angular displacements may be regarded as independent of each other.
6. Show that a curve such that a particle under the action of gravity will descend any arc of it from a given point in the same time as it takes to descend the chord of that arc, is the Lemniscate of Bernouilli.
7. Investigate the motion of the conical pendulum.
8. A heavy particle is projected in the air with a given velocity and in a given direction, making a small angle with the horizontal plane; assuming that the resistance of the air varies as the square of the velocity, find the path approximately.
9. Find the tangential and normal accelerations at any instant of a point moving in any curve.
10. Define the potential function $V$, and prove that at any internal point ( $a, b, c$, ) of the attracting mass, about which the density is $\rho$, it satisfies the equation :

$$
\frac{d^{2} V}{d a^{2}}+\frac{d^{2} V}{d b^{2}}+\frac{d^{2} V}{d c^{2}}=-{ }_{139}^{4} \pi \rho
$$

11, If $V$ be the potential of any mass $M$, and if $M_{o}$ be the portion of $M$ contained within a closed surface $S, d S$ an element of $S, d n$ an element of the normal drawn outwards at $d S$, prove that

$$
\iint \frac{d V}{d n} d S=-4 \pi^{M^{0}}
$$

the integral being taken throughout the whole surface $S$.
12. Assuming the equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& X=\frac{2 \pi \rho x}{\lambda^{3}}\left\{\left(1+\lambda^{2}\right) \tan ^{-1} \lambda-\lambda\right\} \\
& Y=\frac{2 \pi \rho y}{\lambda^{3}}\left\{\left(1+\lambda^{2}\right) \tan ^{-1} \lambda-\lambda\right\} \\
& Z=\frac{4 \pi \rho z}{\lambda^{3}}\left\{\lambda-\tan ^{-1} \lambda\right\}\left(1+\lambda^{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1873.

Fridat, April 25th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

## GEOMETRY OF THREE DIMENSIONS.

Examiner. $\qquad$ Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Find the differential equation of the envelope of a sphere of constant radius, whose centre moves on any curve.
2. Find the equation of a cylinder, the direction cosines of whose edges are $l, m, n$, and whieh envelopes the quadric $A x^{2}+B y^{2}+C z^{2}=1$.
3. Define Conoidal Surfaces, and form their partial differential equation.
4. The radius of curvature of any curve is given by the formula,

$$
\rho^{2}=\frac{d s^{2}}{\left(d \frac{d x}{d s}\right)^{2}+\left(d \frac{d y}{d s}\right)^{2}+\left(d \frac{d z}{d s}\right)^{2}}
$$

5. Find the equation of the osculating plane of any curve.
6. Define the indicatrix, and show that any tangent plane to a surface is intersected by a consecutive tangent plane in the diameter of the indicatrix which is conjugate to the direction in which the consecutive point is taken.
7. The sum of the reciprocals of the radu of curvature of two normal sections of a surface at right angles to each other is constant.
8. Prove that the differential equation of lines of curvature is

9. If a plane be drawn through the centre parallel to any tangent plane to a quadric, the axes of the section made by that plane are parallel to the normals to the two confocals through the point of oontact.
10. Show from the equation of the nyperboloid of one sheet that there are two systems of right lines lying on its surface, and that no two belonging to the same system lie in the same plane.
11. Find the equation of the cone whose vertex is $x^{\prime}, y^{\prime}, z^{\prime}$, ana which stands on the conic in the plane of $x y$,

$$
\frac{x}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}=1
$$

12. The points on the plane of $x y$ which correspond to the intersection of ellipsoid with a series of confocal surfaces, form a series of confocal 141
conics, of which the points corresponding to the um a bilicare the comomn foci.
13. Find the centre of the surface,

$$
x+2 y^{2}+3 z^{2}+2(x y+y z+z x)+x+y+z=1
$$

14. If three atraight lines at right angles to each other touch the ellipsoid,

$$
\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{z^{2}}{b^{2}}+\frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}-1
$$

and intersect each other in the points $x^{\prime}, y^{\prime}, z^{\prime}$, show that
$x^{\prime} \quad\left(b^{2}+c^{2}\right)+y^{\prime 2}\left(c+a^{2}\right)+z^{\prime 2}\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)=b c^{2}+c^{2} a^{2}+a^{2} b^{2}$
15. Find the equation of the surface generated by a right line resting on three other lines, no two of which are in the same plane.
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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1873.

Monday, April 27th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
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CALCULUS.
Examiner Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. If $x=e^{\theta}$ and if $\frac{d}{d \theta}$ be represented by $D$ then

$$
x_{n} \frac{d^{n} u}{d x^{n}}=D(D-1) . . . .(D-n+1) u
$$

2. Prove that the equation

$$
\begin{aligned}
& u=a_{1} \phi(D) e^{\theta} u+a_{2} \phi(D) \phi(D-1) e^{2 \theta} u \ldots \\
&+d n \phi(D) \phi(D-1) \ldots \phi(\mathrm{D}-n+1) e^{n \theta} u=V
\end{aligned}
$$

may be resolved into a system of equations of the form

$$
u-q \phi(D) e^{0} u=U
$$

the values of being determined by the equation

$$
q^{n}+a_{1} q^{n-1}+a_{2} q^{n-2} \ldots+a_{n}=0
$$

3. Find by the symbolical method the solution of the equation

$$
\frac{d 2 u}{d x^{2}}+n^{2} u=X
$$

4. Investigate the condition to which $u$ and $v$ must be subject, in order that $u=f(v)$ may be a first integral of an equation of the form

$$
R r+S_{s}+T t=V
$$

where $R, S, T, V, u$ and $v$ are functions of $x, y, z, p$ and $q$, and $f$ is an arbitrary function.
5. Integrate the approximate equations for the horizontal motion of a pendulum when the earth's relation is taken into account, viz :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d^{2} x}{d t^{2}}-2 r \frac{d y}{d t}+\frac{g x}{l}=0 \\
& \frac{d^{2} y}{d t^{2}}+2 r \frac{d x}{d t}+\frac{g y}{l}=0
\end{aligned}
$$

where $l, g$ and $r$ are constants.
6. Find the complete solution of the equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (5 y+9 z) d x+d y+d z=0 \\
& (4 y+3 z) d x+2 d y-d z=0
\end{aligned}
$$

7. Show that the curve in which the radius of curvature varies as the cube of the normal is a conic section.
8. Find the complete primitive and the singular solution of the equation

$$
n x^{3} \frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}=\left(y-x \frac{d y}{d x}\right)^{2}
$$

9. Investigate a method of solving the linear differential equation of the $n$th order when the second member is 0 .
10. Find the conditions of integrability of the differential function of the first order between three variables

$$
P d x+Q d y+R d z
$$

a. Integrate

$$
d u=\frac{y d x}{a-z}+\frac{x d y}{a-z}+\frac{x y d z}{(a-z)^{2}}
$$

11. Eliminate the arbitrary function from the equation

$$
u=x^{m} f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)
$$

12. Transform $\frac{d^{2} \phi}{d_{x 2}}+\frac{d_{2} \phi}{d y^{2}}=0$ into an equation in which the independent variable is $r$, being given $x^{2}+y^{2}=r^{2}$.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1873.

Monday, April $27 \mathrm{th}:-$ Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Examiner,..............................................ALexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Describe the experiment by which Professor Stokes proposed to determine whether the vibrations in a polarized ray of light are parallel or perpendicular to the plane of polarization.
2. Describe Newton's experiment exhibiting the colour of thick plates and explain it. Show that if the screen be shifted along the axis of the mirror, the rings are sections of an hyperboloid of revolution.
3. Explain the production of diffracted fri.ges by a single edge, and compute their places for different positions of the luminous point, and of the screen.
4. Explain the rectilinear propagation of light on the principles of the wave theory.
5. Give Huygen's construction for the directions of the two refracted rays in the case of double refraction.
6. State the difficulty which the explanation of the phenomena of dispersion presented to the wave theory of light, and Cauchy's mode of overcoming it.
7. Describe Dulong and Petit's method for determining the specific heat of a body by its time of cooling, and Regnault's limitation of it.
8. State Newton's law of cooling with Dulong and Petit's limitation of it.
9. Describe Tyndall's experiments on the relation of gases and vapour to radiant heat.
10. Give Wheatstone's method for determining the electromotive force of a cell of a Voltaic battery.
11. Describe the principle of Wheatstone's method for determining the velocity of electricity.
12. Describe Foucault's experiment for determining the velocity of light.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Friday, April 25th:-Morning, 9 to 12.<br>algebra.

Honour Examinations.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner $\qquad$ Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

1. Resolve $\frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+s)}$ into its partial fractions.
2. Given $y=a+b x+c x^{2}+d x^{3}+$ find $x$ in a series of powers of $y$ by the method of Indeterminate Co-efficients.
3. Find the middle term of the expansion of $(1+x)^{m}$
4. Express $\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}$ in a continued fruction.
5. Find the sum of the series

$$
1^{2}+2^{2}+3^{2}+\ldots \ldots \ldots+n^{2}
$$

6. Define the base of the Napierian system of logatithms, and calculate it.
7. Find the present value of an annuity of ' $£ 20$ a year, to commence in 10 years, and then to continue 11 years, reckoning 4 per cent. per annum compound interest.
8. There is a lottery containing black and white balls, from each drawing of which it is as likely that a black ball will arise as a white one; what is the chance of drawing 11 balls all white?
9. Insert seven geometric means between 2 and 13122.
10. If $a, b, c$, be aree terms in Harmonical Progression, show that $a^{2}+c^{2}$ is greater than $2 b^{2}$.
11. Find how many different Permutations can be formed from the letters of the word "Algebra," taken all together.
12. Solve the equation

$$
x-1=2+\sqrt{\frac{2}{x}}
$$

13. Find in the senary scale the equivalent of 17486 which is in the denary scale.
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## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.
FIRST YEAR.
Wednesday, April 9th :-Morning, 9 to 12
Eaminer,...............................Ven. Abchdeacon Leach, D.C.L

1. Mention the four periods of English History.
2. What benefits are the people of England supposed to have derived from the Romans, during the period of their occupation of the country ?
3. Which are the two influences that during the Middle Ages modified more or less all the relations of life?
4. Give a brief account of the Anglo-Saxon emigrations to England.
5. Which were the two events that are held as closing the history of European society during the Middle Ages ?
6. Give the substance of what is said respecting the old Celtic productions of Ireland.
7. Mention the principal ancient productions of the Cymric Celts.
8. Mention the principal events in the legendary history of King Arthur, and explain how it happened that his history formed so great a part of the early Romance literature.
9. How do you account for the fact that the Anglo-Saxons almost utterly rejected, in their literature, the ancestral legends which were at once the poetry and the history of their contemporaries ?
10. State the arguments on the question-" which of the dialects of the Anglo-Saxon is specifically the parent of the English language ?"
11. Translate and parse the following sentences :-
"We sculon get, of ealdum leasum spellum the sum bispell reccan. Hit gelamp gió thaete ân hearpere waes on thaere theode the Thracia, hátte. Tha ongann monn secgan be thàm hearpere thaet he mihte hearpian thaet se wudu wagode for tham swege and wilde deor thaer woldon to-irnan and standan swilce hi tàme waeron swa stille theàh himenn oththe hundes with eodon thaet hi hi ná ne onscunedon. Thà saedon hi thaet thaes hearperes wif sceolde acwelan and hire sawle mon sceolde leadan to helle."
12. Translate the following sentences (Semi-Saxon) into English and into Anglo-Saxon:-
" Hi swencten the wreccee men of the land, mid castelweorces. Tha the castles waren maked, tha fylden hi mid yfele men. Tha namen hi tha men the hi wenden thaet ani god hefden bathe be nihtes and be daeies ?
13. Mention the rules given in regard to the versification of Chaucer.
14. Give some account of the Norman-French Romances and of the authors and translators of them.
15. Give the substance of the remarks on William Occam and Duns Scotus.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1873.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.
Wednesday, April 9th:-Morning, 9 то 12.
Examiners,........................... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L. } \\ \text { Rev. John Cook, D.D. }\end{array}\right.$

1. Which were the four languages that during the Anglo-Saxon period were used in Literature?
2. Give some account of the principal persons who during that period cultivated Latin learning.
3. Describe the natural course in which the development of Literature among a people takes place.
4. What reasons may be assigned for the peculiar character of AngloSaxon Literature.
5. Give some account of the Anglo-Saxon Historical Poems that are believed to have been composed before the beginning of the emigrations to England.
6. Give some account of the Poem of Caedmon.
7. Explain what Alfred did for Anglo-Saxon Literature.
8. State the date, character and author of the poem called Ormulum.
9. Give an account of the origin of Printing in England.
10. Give the substance of the remarks on the Saxon Chronicle and the Records of that description.
11. Mention the principal events that mark the thirteenth century as a decisive epoch for the constitutional history and intellectual progress of England.
12. Give some account of the principal metrical productions in Scotland in the living tongue, about the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.
13. Give the substance of the remarks on the language spoken in the South-Eastern Counties of Scotland during the latter part of the 14th century.
14. When did the language of Scottish Literature become different from that of English? In the poems of what writer does the difference first become quite apparent?
15. Mention generally what the difference between Anglo-Saxon grammar and English grammar consists in.
16. How is it accounted for that all the Modern Gothic tongues deviate less widely from their originals than do the Modern Classical tongues from the Latin?
17. Enumerate the Anglo-Saxon inflections of Nouns and Verbs that are retained in the present English.
18. Mention the several classes of words that, still in common use, are Anglo-Saxon.
19. Give the substance of the remarks on the question, "What proportion of the Anglo-Saxon words have we lost ?"

# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873. RHETORIC. <br> THIRD YEAR.

Wednesday, April 9th :-Morning, 9 to 12.

Examiner,
Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Give Whately's definition of Persuasion, and his analysis of the subject
2. Give the classification of the Active principles of human nature as found in Stewart's Outlines.
3. How may it be accounted for that the idea of unfair artifice should be so commonly associated with Rhetorical Persuasion?
4. When Aristotle speaks of appeals to the Passions as an unfair mode of influencing the hearers, how is his language to be explained?
5. Show the advantage of copious detail in Description for the purpose of Persuasion, and explain the subject of Indirect Description.
6. Give an example of and explain the Rhetorical Figure-climax.
7. Explain the two Methods-the Exaggerating and the Extenuating.
8. Show the importance of arrangement for the purpose of Persuasion.
9. Explain the process denominated, Diversion of Feelings.
10. Give the substance of the remarks on Eloquence as being Relative.
11. Give the substance of the remarks on charge of Inconsistency.
12. State the rules and suggestions for avoiding the faults of too great conciseness and too great proxlixity.
13. Explain the different effects, in regard to energy or vivacity of style, of the use of general terms, and those more specific or singular.
14. Give the substánce of Whately's remarks on the subject of the sound of words as echo to the sense.
15. Give examples of Antithesis end of Mock-Antithesis.
16. Whately says that the ultimate and of Poetry is to give pleasure: give your opinion of the subject.
17. If Poetry be distinguishable from Prose, show what the difference nsists in.

## MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

tive.

1. How may the comparatively late origin of English Literature be accounted for?
2. Give some examples to show how the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin or French have exerted a reciprocal influence.
3. Mention the principal criteria for the determination of the origin of English words.
4. Give some comparative estimate of the losses and gains that our language has had, in the one case by the dropping of Anglo-Saxon words, and in the other by the admission of foreign words.
5. Give the substance of the remarks on the use of language " somewhat archaic."
6. Mention some of the instances given in the comparison of the Anglo. Saxon translation of the Gospels with that of the received version, showing the power of derivation ând composition of the A.-S. tongue.
7. What objections lie against the use, in scientific nomenclature, of words taken from the vocabulary of common life?
8. What are the conservative influences that have kept the present English from material changes ?
9. Give the substance of the remarks on the origin of Inflections.
10. Mention and explain the principal causes of the corruption of a language.
11. Mention the principal historical facts in regard to Rhyme, and the remedy that Marsh suggests for the infirmity of our language in that respect
12. Define the prosodial processes,-Rhythm, Meter, Alliteration.
13. Mention the true result to be aimed at in Translations.
14. State Marsh's objections to a revision at present of the English Bible.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL,

## B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1873.

Wednesday, April 2nd :-Morning, 9 a. 12.
LANGUAGE (ANGLO-SAXON).
Examiner,
.Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. State the general rules for the declensions of Anglo-Saxon nouns.
2. Decline the definite article "se, seo', thaet." Which is the other definite article, and how is it employed ?
3. Give the duals of the pronouns " Ic and Thu'."
4. How are the three declensions distinguished ?
5. How are the names of nations that have no singular declined ?
6. Decline the irregular nouns " Mann, bro'thor, faeder."
7. Give the comparatives and superlatives of "After, forth, innweard, uppeweard, sith."
8. Mention the different ways in which adjectives are formed.
9. Which are the words generally used for the relatives "who, which, that"?
10. Give the cardinal and the ordinal numbers to fifteen and fifteenth.
11. Conjugate the verb "baernan" (simple order) and the auxiliaries " wesan" and " beo'n."
12. Give the substance of what is said " on the origin and formation of verbs."
13. Show what peculiarities of construction are in the following expres-sions-" Eall thaet folc ara's and sto'don-tha' waes sum consul Boetius wa'es ha'ten-he se biscop-calles his maegnes-hit thaes cildes wa'esutan biddan God."
14. How are Rhythm and Meter distinguished ?
15. Translate the following passage :-

Hit gela'mp on sumum daege, thatha Godes englas comon, and on his gesihthe stodon, tha waes eac swice se scucca him betwux. To tham cwaeth Drihten, Hwanon come thu? Se scucca and wyrde, Ic ferde geond thas eorthan and hi beeode. Drihten cwaeth, Ne beheolde thu l'a minne theowan Iob tha'et nan man nis his gelica on eorthan, bilewite man and rihtwis ondraedende God and yfel forbugende. Swa stod se deofal on Gode's gesihthe, swa swa de'th se blinda on sunnan. Ses sunna ymbscinth tho'ne blindan and se blinda ne gesihth thaere sunna leoman. God geseah thoue deofol and se deofol swatheah wa'es bedaeled Godes gesihthe and his wuldres.

## MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1873,

## LANGUAGE.

Wednesday, April 2nd :-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
Examiner, Ven. Arohdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Describe the different areas within Great Britain in which the two Celtic dialects, and the Anglo-Saxon tongue were spokenat the time of the Norman Conquest.
2. What in England was the fate of the Celtic language in consequence of the Teutonic invasions, and what inference as to their extent may be drawn from it?
3. What are the philological considerations that serve to prove a connection between the Saxons that invaded England and the territory between the Rhine and the Elbe?
4. What parts of England were most largely occupied by the Danes, and what traces of their language are perceptible in the present English ?
5. Give some account of King Alfred's exertions to promote the education of his people.
6. Give some account of the distinguished ecclesiastics that promoted the cultivation of literature in England during the Anglo-Saxon period.
7. Mention the different periods during which, in a marked degree, words from the Latin were received directly into the English tongue.
8. Mention the principal changes as to inflection that characterise the Semi-Saxon as compared with the Anglo-Saxon.
9. When was the language commonly spoken in England first authoritatively used in the Courts of Law ?
10. Mention the different periods during which Latin words through the French tongue were received in a marked degree into the English.
11. Account for the changes that have taken place in most of the modern languages of Europe, and particularly in the English, in regard to the rejection of inflectional forms for the expression of relations.
12. Give some examples to show the changes that have taken place in the meaning of English words.
13. Give the substance of Dr. Trench's remarka on the subject of Phonography.
14. Give some examples to show how erroneous etymologies have given rise to alterations in spelling, " which are for the worse."
15. Give some examples to show how English words the th of use have had a revival.


## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. EONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1873.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Friday, April 18th :-Morning, 10 to 1
Examiner, Ven. archdeacon, Leach, D.C.L.

1. Mention the principal causes or conditions that serve to promote the cultivation of Literature among a people.
2. Mention the principal causes that modify the character of a people's Literature.
3. State and explain the general Canons of literary criticism.
4. What special reasons may be assigned to account for the fact that so few relics of Celtic Literature remain?
5. Give some account of the origin, object and character of the historical chronicles, Celtic, Anglo-Saxon and Latin.
6. Give some account of the occupation and influence of the professional Bards.
7. Give a short analysis of the poem of Beowulf, and mention and describe the class that it resembles most closely.
8. How do you account for the chimerical and supernatural character commonly found in the early poetical productions of a people ?
9. Mention the different classes into which the remains of Anglo-Saxon poetry may be divided and the principal works referable to each class.
10. What are the earliest specimens that remain of Anglo-Saxon prose.
11. Mention (with some historical notice of each) the principal writers in Latin that, during the 12th and 13th centuries, gave an impetus to the cultivation of classical learning in England.
12. State the different theories in regard to the origin of Romantic fiction.
13. Give the substance of Warton's remarks on the sucject.
14. Give the substance of Craik's remarks on the English Metrical Romance, and mention the principal productions of that description.
15. Trace the connection between the Provençal poetry and that of some of the English poets.
16. Give a short analysis and a description of the poem, " the Vision or Piers Ploughman."

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1873.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Friday, April 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
Examiner,
Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Give an analysis, with critical remarks, of Chaucer's House of Fame.
2. Mention and explain the two predominating influences by which literature was affected in the early part of the sixteenth century.
3. Give some account of the writings of Sir Thomas More.
4. Give a historical sketch of the drama in the Middle Ages and of its beginnings in the sixteenth century.
5. State the dramatic unities, and estimate the value or importance of each.
6. Give the substance of Dr. Craik's remarks on " The Mirror for Magistrates."
7. Give a short analysis of Sir David Lindsay's "Satire of the Three Es-tates"-with critical remarks on the works of that author.
8. Mention the principal works of George Buchanan ;-in what estimation is he held as a historian and as a Latinist ?
9. Enumerate the principal authors that flourished between the middle of the reign of Elizabeth and the Restoration.
1). Give the substance of Dr. Johnson's criticism on the Metaphysical poets.
10. Give some account of the Hudibras of Sutler-its object, form and style.
11. Explain the design and leading idea of the First book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity ; its style and literary merits.
12. Mention the theologians most distinguished for their litera"y merits during the times of Charles and the Commonvealth-with special notice of Jeremy Taylor and his works.
13. Give the substance of Hallam's remarks on the composition of Hobbes.
14. Give an analysis (with critical remarks) of Shakespeare's Macbeth.
15. Give the substance of Bacon's Essay on the subject of "Unity in Religion."

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. HUNOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1873.

 ENGLISH HISTORY.Thursday, April 24th:-Morning, 11 to 1.
Examiner, $\qquad$ Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. What inducements had the Romans, or their leader, to undertake the Arst invasion of England?
2. Mention the principal beneficial effects upon the condition of the sacient Britons that resulted from the Roman occupation.
3. Give some account of Egbert and his position as Ruler of Britain.
4. Give some account of the origin, extent, and effects of pilgrimages.
5. State the evidence in regard to the existence of Christianity before the mission of St. Augustine.
6. What were the origin and condition of Theows or Thralls among the Anglo-Saxons?
7. Give some account of the orders of the Dominicans and Franciscans -of their influence in England as cultivators of learning.
8. Mention the relations that subsisted between the temporal Sovereigns and the Popes in the latter part of the eleventh century.
9. Give the history and state the object of the Domesday Book.
10. Give some account of the Plantagenet family before the accession of Henry II.
i1. Give an outline of the life and works of Anselm.
11. Mention the causes of the contests between Henry and Becket, and the results of the contests.
12. Mention the chief political and social results of the Crusades for England.
13. Describe the antecedent events and acts that led to the grant of Magna Charta.
14. Mention the leading events in the history of De Montfort.
15. Give an account of the ceremony of Homage, and mention the historical significance of Investitures and the Pallium.
16. In what respects was Feudalism in England modified by William the Conqueror?

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, 1873.

ENGLISH HISTORY.
Thursday, April 24th:-Afternoon, 2 тo 5.
Examiner, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L.

1. Give some historical account of Edward I. before his coronation in 1274.
[ [2. What circumstances may be pleaded in justification of his wars against the Welsh ?
2. State the case as to the claims of England to paramount sovereignty over Scotland, and the circumstances of the Crown trial in regard to the succession to the Crown of Scotland after the death of Alexander III.
3. Give the history of the Statute called the Confirmation of the Char ters.
4. Give the principal provisions of the wiit of Habeas Corpus.
5. When was the English claim of feudal sovereignty over Scotland first formally relinquished?
6. State the found ation of Edward III's claim to the throne of Francethe ground of its illegality?
7. Give some account of the Statutes called, the Statute of Mortmain, Statute of Provisions, Statute of Præmunire.
8. Mention the principal events in the history of the fifteenth century, generally.
9. Give some account of the otigin and action of the Court of Star Chamber.
10. Mention the causes and the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War.
11. Mention the chief provisions of the law termed, the Petition of Right,
12. Mention the immediate canses of the Civil War in 1642.
13. Mention some of the circumstances that show the extended power of England and her influence in European politics during the Commonwealth.
14. What were the leading idea and endeavour of James II. ? and mention the events thatimmediately preceded his abdication.
15. Mentiou the principal conditions in the act of "Union of England and Scotland.

# McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. 

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Thursday, April 10th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
LOGIC.

## SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,
Rev. J. Clark Murray.

1. Define (a) genus, (b) species ${ }_{r}(c)$ genus summum, (d) genus subalternum $m_{r}$ (e) species infima.
2. (a) Distinguish extension and intension. (b) Explain the ratio which they hold to each other.
3. Define (a) relative, (b) concrete $_{\text {( }}(c)$ abstract, terms.
4. Of the following terms state which are relative, which concrete, which abstract: Creator, Beauty, Beautiful, Cause, Audacity, Benevolence, Employer.
5. (a) Define the three parts of which every proposition is composed. (b) Distinguish these three parts in each of the propositions : No one is free who is enslaved by his appetites, and Great is Diana of the Ephesians.
6. Explain what is meant by the quantity, what by the quality of a proposition.
7. Give the sign fir each of the following propositions :
(a) A straight line is the shortest between two points ;
(b) All horses are quadrupeds;
(c) Some quadrupeds are horses;
(d) Some quačrupeds are not horses;
(e) Some horses are swift ;
( $f$ ) No man is sinless.
8. Distinguish explicative and ampliative propositions.
9. Of the following propositions state which are explicative, which ampliative :
(a) Quadrupeds are four-footed animals;
(b) Horses are quadrupeds ;
(c) Logic is useful ;
(d) Logic is the science of the formal laws of thought.
10. Give the contradictory, the contrary, and the subalternate, of the proposition : No men are sinless.
11. Convert the propositions given under Question 7.
12. Distinguish the different terms and propositions of the following syllogism: "A sensualist is enslaved by his appetites: no one is free who is enslaved by his appetites ; and, therefore, no sensualist is free."
13. (a) Explain what is meant by the figure of a syllogism. (b) Distinguish the different figures.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Thursday, April 10th: Afternoon 2 to 5.
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following is free who汭"
(b) Distin-
$\qquad$

1. (a) Define active power. (b) State Stewart's classification of the active powers.
2. State the circumstances by which appetites are distinguished from the other active powers.
3. State the considerations adduced to prove that the moral faculty is not resolvable into self-love.
4. Of what three things are we conscious on being spectators of a good or bad action?
5. State the respective theories of Hobbes, of Cudworth, and of Hutche60n, regarding the origin of our moral ideas.
6. (a) State the two premises of the argument from design for the existence of Deity. (b) Which of these was attacked in ancient, which has been attacked in modern, times? (c) Point out the reason of the difference.
7. (a) Describe the three theories on the origin of evil. (b) Distinguish the two forms of the third, mentioning which is adopted by Stewart.
8. (a) Distinguish moral and physical evils. (b) State some of the considerations which may account for the existence of each class of evils in harmony with the benevolence of the Creator.
9. State some of the evilences for a future state derived from the human constitution, and from the circumstances in which man is placed.
10. State (a) Hnma's doctrine regarding the nature of justice, (b) the principal argument in its support, (c) Stewart's reply.
11. State the different opinions of the Ancients concerning the Sovereiga Good.
12. Explain $(a)$ the definition of virtue attributed to Pythagoras, (b) the apparent paradox of Aristotle, that where there is self-denial, there is no virtue.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Thersday, April 10th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## MENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Examiner, $\qquad$ Rev. John Cook; D.D.

1. What, in an act of consciousness, may be conceived to belong to the subject; what, to the object?
2. (a) Distinguish sensation proper and perception proper. (b) In whicb of the senses is the former, in which is the latter, predominant?
3. What is the true ground of distinction between the primary and the secondary qualities of body?
4. Distinguish the true and the apparent field of vision; and give reasons for supposing that the apparent perception is not part of the original faculty of sight.
5. State Locke's view of the origin of our ideas, (a) as understood by the French philosophers, $(b)$ as understood by Mansel.
6. State the two questions which are said to exhaust the theory of morals, and answer the first.
7. State and explain the logical laws which are the conditions of all thought.
8. Does it follow, that, because there is a logical division of the products of thought, there mast be a corresponding division of mental faculties ; and if not, why not?
9. State and explain the Law of Preference in regard to the Association of Ideas.
10. How does Mansel explain the Principle of Substance and the Principle of Cause ?

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Friday, April 25th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

## PRE-SOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY OF GREECE.

THIRD YEAR.

## honour examination.

Examıner, Rev. J. Clark Murray.

1. (a) What may be ragarded as common to all the earlier Ionic philosophers? (b) State the special fundamental doctrine of each.
2. By whom was the word $\dot{a} \rho \chi \dot{\eta}$ first used to describe the elementary principle, from which all things originate, and into which they are resolvable?
3. ( What is the source of uncertainty in our knowledge of Pythagoras? (b) In what century did he live? (c) Where was he born? (d) Where did he establish his school? (e) What was the nature of his school? (f) Name its chief adherents.
4. (a) State the general principle of the Eleatics. (b) Explain the prominently theological character of this principle, as held by Xenophanes.
5. State any of Zeno's arguments to prove the impossibility (a) of pluality, (b) of motion.
6. "War is the father of all things." (a) Of whose doctrine is this an expression? (b) Explain the expression in connection with the general drift of his philosophy.
7. (a) Who originated the doctrine of four elements? (b) What forces did he suppose to account for the production (f all things from these elements? (c) Point out the relation of his philosophy to the Eleatic and the Heraclitean.
8. State the doctrines of Democritus with regard to (a) the elements of which all things are composed, (b) the plenum and the vacuum, (c) the cause by which the elements are moved.
9. Compare the ph losophy of Democritus with that of Anaxagoras.
10. Describe the relation of Sophistic (a) to previous philosophy, (b) to the general life of the time; and (c) name some of the more eminent Sophists.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Tuesday, April 22nd:-Morning, 9 to 12.
MILL'S LOGIC, BOOK III.
THIRD YEAR.
HONOUR EXAMINATION.
Examiner, $\qquad$ .Rev. J. Clark Murray.

1. Define Induction.
2. (a) Would it be correct to apply the term Induction to the inference that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles, because this is proved in the case of the particular triangle ABC? $[b]$ Give the reason for your answer.
3. What is the fundamental principle [the ultimate major premiss], assumed in every induction?
4. Exp'ain at length what is meant by the cause of a phenomenon in any inductive inquiry.
5. State the four experimental methods.
6. The observation, that the apparent distance of a body increases as the angle formed by the optic axes becomes smaller, and decreases as that angle becomes greater, has led to the inference that the apparent distance is the effect of the angle formed by the optic axes. Which of the experimental methods does this inference exemplify ?
7. Distinguish the three modes of explaining the laws of nature.
8. The law of suggestion by contrast, which the older psychologists regarded as ultimate, may be explained as due to the combined operation of two general laws of suggestion. Which of the above modes does this exemplify?
9. [a] Distinguish derivative and ultimate laws. [ $b$ ] By what must the number of ultimate laws be determined?
10. State the proper use of scientific bypotheses, illustrating by an example.
11. Define an empirical law, illustrating by an example.
12. (a) Mention any uniformities of co-existence not dependent on causation. (b) Show that their evidence is the same as that of empirical laws.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1873.

Thursday, April 17th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
FRENCH.

## FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,..........................................P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate into English :

Acaste. Qu vous semble d'Adraste?
Célimène. Ah! quel orgueil extrême!
O'est un homme gonflé de l'amour de soi-même.
Son mérite n'est jumais content de la cour ;
Contre elle il fait métier de pester chaque jour ;
Et l'on ne donne emploi, charge ni bénéfice,
Qu'al tout ce qu'il se croit on ne fasse injustice.
Clitandre. Mais le jeune Cléon, chez qui vont aujourd'hui
Nos plus honnêtes gens, que dites-vous de lui?
Célimène. Que de son cuisinier il s'est fait un mérite,
Et que c'est ì sa table à qui l'on rend visite. [1]
Eliante. 11 prend soin d'y servir des mets fort délicats
Célimène. Oui; mais je voudrais bien qu'il ne s'y servit pas:
C'est un fort méchant plat que sa sotte personne,
Et qui gâte à mon goût tous les repas qu'il donne.
Molière, le Misanthrope, A. II sc. V.
[1] What grammatical mistake is there in tuis line?
2. Describe the different characters mentioned in the above extract.

What is there especially ridiculous in the character of Alceste?
3. Translate into English the following sentences from le Misanthrope:

Je vois que vos appas vous suivent en tous lieux. C'est ce qui doit rasseoir votre âme effarouchée. La bienveillance de ses pareils importe. Dans tous les propos quill tient on ne voit jamais goutte. Aux conversations même il trouve ì reprendre. Votre esprit se gendarme toujours contre tout ce qu'on dit. Cela fait assez voir que l'amour dans les cours n'est pas toujours produit par un rapport d'humeurs. Le déchainement de toute la nature ne m'accablerait pas comme cette aventure. Voila certainement des donceurs que j'admire.
4. Write in full the primitive tenses of : acquérir, vaincre, mouvoir, absoudre and craindre.
5. What are the two forms of the first participles of the verbs résoudre and benir? When are they to be used? What difference is there between florissant and fleurissant and also between repartir and répartir?
6. Where do you place the adverb in French? Give two examples.
7. Translate the adverb much in the following phrases : I know as much as you. How much does that book cost? How much? It comes much to the same. I make much of this young man. I admire you so much! Do you like wine much? Do you like much wine?
8. Translate into French:

The walls of this ancient castle are built with lime and cement. To listen with joy to a slanderer and to a applaud him, is to cherish the serpent that stings in order that he mar sting more effectaally. His affairs go from bad to worse. The sheep quietly feed on the grass under tbe care of the shepherd and the dogs. Are my scissors ground? From labour springs health, from health contentment, source of every joy. Let us not give offense by airs of haughtiness. Everybody laughs at his expense.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTRELL.

INTERMEDIATE ©EXAMINATION, 1873.

Thursday, April 17th :-Morning, 9 to 12.
FRENCH.
$\qquad$
Translate into French :-

1. The sides of the mountains were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diversified with flowers; every blast shook spices from the rocks, and every month dropped fruits upon the ground. All animals that bite the grass, or browse the shrubs, whether wild or tame, wandered in this extensive circuit, secured from beasts of prey by the mountains which confined them. On one part were flocks and herds feeding in the pastures, on another all the beasts of chase frisking in the lawns : the sprightly kid was bounding on the rocks, the subtle monkey frolicking in the trees, and the solemn elephant reposing in the shade. All the diversities of the world were brought together, the blessings of nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.......
In a year the wings were finished, and on a morning appointed, the maker appeared furnished for flight on a little promontory : he waved his pinions a while to gather arr, then leaped from his stand and in an instant dropped into the lake. His wings, which were of no use in the air sustained him in the water, and the prince drew him, half dead with terror and vexation.

Johnson's, Rasselas.

## Or,

Mrs. Hard. I vow, Mr. Hardcastle, you're very particular. Is there a creature in the whole country but ourselves that does not take a trip to town now and then, to rub off the rust a little? There's the two Miss Hoggs, and our neighbour, Mrs. Grigsby, go to take a month's polishing every winter.

Hard. Ay, and bring back vanity and affectation to last them the whole year. I wonder why London cannot keep its own fools at home! In my time, the follies of the town crept slowly among us, but now they travel faster than a stage-coach. Its fopperies come down not only as inside passengers, but in the very basket.
Mrs. Hard. Ay, your times were fine times indeed ; you have been telling us of them for many a long year. There we live in an old rambling mansion that looks for all the world like an inn, but that we never see company. Our best visitors are old Mrs. Oddfish, the curate's wife, and little Cripplegate the lame dancing master, and all our entertainment your old stories of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Malborough. I hate such old fashioned trumpery.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1873.

Thursday, April 17th:-Morning, 9 to 12.
FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.
$\qquad$ Toutes les rêponses devront être faites en français.

1. Faites connaître le caractère de la littérature française an XVIII siècle. Montrez en quoi elle diffère de celle du siécle précédent.
2. Quels sont les quatre auteurs les plus remarquables du XVIII siècle ? Dans quel genre de littérature se sont-ils illustrés?
3. De quel incident de l'histoire romaine Corneille a-t-il tiré sa tragédie d'Horace? Quelle est l'idée fondamentale de cette tragédie? Quelle diffirence y a-t-il dans les deux rôles de Camille et de Sabine? Laquelle deux tragédies le Cid et Horace préférez-vous? Sur quoi fondez-vous cette prétêrence?
4. Traduisez en anglais Horace, Acte III, sc. Ire. depuis : Prenons parti jusqu'à, les vainqueurs sans horreur.
5. Traduisez en anglais :

Je venais parler de vous. Je venais de parler de vous. Je venais à parler de vous. Venez me prendre. Je viens d'écrire. Nous en sommes venus aux coups. Faites-le renir. En êtes-vous venus là ? Je vous vois venir. Oü voulez-vous en venir? Il me vient une idée. Je le verrai venir. Il se fait bien venir de tout le monde.
6. Traduisez en français:

Let them laugh that win. All is well that ends well. It is aiming at imposssibilities. He is very cross to-day. To lay up something for a rainy day. The least said is the soonest mended.
7. Traduisez en français :-

The next day we were visited by Mr. Burchell, though I began, for certain reasons, to be displeased with the frequency of his return; but I could not refuse him my company and fireside. It is true, bis labour more than requited his entertainment; for he wrought among us with vigour, and, either in the meadow or at the haytick, put himself foremost. Besides he had always something amusing to say, that lessened our toil, and was at once so out of the way, and yet so sensible, that I loved, laughed at, and pitied him. My only dislike arose from an attachment he discovered to my daughter. He would in a jesting manner, call her his little mistress ; and when he bought each of the girls a set of ribands, hers was the finest. 'I knew not how, but he every day seemed to become more amiable, his wit to improve, and his simplicity to assume the superior air of wisdom.

## Goldsmith's, Vicar of Wakefield.



## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Thursday, April 17th:-Morning, 9 mo 12.

## FRENCH AND HISTORY.

Examiner
P. J. Darey, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Tradnisez en anglais :-Boileau, Art Poétique, Chant III. La tragédie, jusqu'aux mots: La faiblesse latine.
2. Faites connaitre l'origine des représentations scéniques en France.
3. Vers quel temps ces représentations se détachent-elles du culte ?
4. Faites connaitre les causes qui ont contribué ì la décadence des mystères.
5. De quelle époque date l'existence d'un théâtre permanent?
6. Qui était à la tête de cette entreprise? Qui a établi peu de temps après la tragédie dans toute sa grandeur ?
7. De combien de chants L'Art Poétique de Boileau se compose-t-il? Quel but l'auteur s'y est il proposé? Quelle loi prescrit-il pour chaque composition poétique? Quelle méthode recommande-t-il aux écrivains ? Et quels modèles doivent-ils suivre ?
8. Traduisez en français :-

Wherever I went, I found that poetry was considered as the highest learning, and regarded with a veneration somewhat approaching to that which man would pay to angelic nature. And yet it fills me with wonder that, in almost all countries, the most ancient poets are considered as the best; whether it be that every other kind of knowledge is an acquisition gradually attained and poetry is a gift conferred at once, or that the first poetry of every nation surprised them as a novelty and retained the credit by consent, which it received by accident at first; or whether, as the province of poetry is to describe nature and passion, which are always the same, the first writers took possession of the most striking objects for description and the most probable occurrences for fiction, and left nothing to those that followed them but transcription of the same events, and new combinations of the same images. Whatever be the reason, it is commonly observed that the early writers are in possession of nature, and their followers of art ; that the first excel in strength and invention, and the latter n elegance and refinement. Johnson, Rasselas Chap. 10.

Hard. And I love it. I love every thing that's old :old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wines ; and, I believe, Dorothy, (taking her hand) you'll own I have been pretty fond of an old wife.

Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer.
2. Name the verbs after which pas may be suppressed. Give three examples.
3. What does the subjunctive mood express ? State four cases when it is to be used, and give an example of each.
4. Translate into French the following sentences ; and explain fully how the past participles are to be written in French:

I admire this actress ; I saw her applauding.
I admire this actress ; I saw her applauded.
This lady sings well ; I have heard her sing.
This ballad is pretty ; I have heard it sung.
5. Translate into English : Phèdre, Acte II, Scène V. from :-Oui prince to retrouvée ou perdue.

Or,
Britannicus Acte I, Scène II from:-Vous m'avez to ses premières années.
6. From what ancient author did Racine take the subject of his tragedy Phedre? Who was Hippolyte? What was his character? Relate what is tragical in this piece.
Or answer to the same question substituting Britannicus for Phedre and Nero for Hippolyte.

Mcưill UNIVERSITY, MONTriEAL.
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Friday, April 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
GERMAN.
JUNIOR CLASS.
Examiner,
c. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

1. Translate into English :-
(a) The three last stanzas of ,"Wein ßaterland" by Koerner, p. 63.
(b) Fragment from ,"Dorurösd)en" by (Eebriider Grimm, pages 78-79.
2. Decline in the Sing. and Plural:-Derjelbe Mann weldifer; jene junge Süufteriun ; ein altes, tapjeres (valliant) Bolt (leave out ,"ein" in the plural).
3. Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of $\mathfrak{B a l b}$, ßallaft, æieer, ©tubl, Standubr, Baungarien, \&arbe, ©aal, llebung, Ber-


4. When are ordinal numbers used as substantives? Give two examples.
5. Conjugate, giving the 2nd and 3rd Sing. and the 2nd Plural of all tenses of the Indicative :-tragen, mitgeffen, and fid) bejdäjitigen.
6. Translate into idiomatic German:-what o'clock is it? a quarter to nine; half past twelve; a quarter past ten; half an hour; six months ago; in nine months; in the forenoon; the other day ; to go on horseback; to travel by water ; to arrive by the train.
7. Parse, and give the Present Infinitives of getfonn, id)uitt, riefeft, gewandt, Dadfte, lielfen, batet, verliep. fieft, modjtejt, ergriffell, zog auf, gefolfen, idjien, gefungen.
8. Write down the irregular forms of teiben, abljalten, biegen, fterben, id)lagen, fangen, verjeiben, bredjen, jenden.
9. a. State the case (or cases) governed by the following preposi-tions:-neben, 孔u, feit, 子rijd)en, wīer, auf, über, für, binter, unter, vor, nad. $b$. Give two examples, where the prevositions " $o$ " and " out of" are rendered by "bou" in German.
10. Mention eight conjunctions which form dependent clauses.
A.

Bald, ag, $\mathfrak{B e r}$ , Turte
'lural of jell.
quarter
jur; six
I; to go
$t$, riefeft, zog auf,
, fterben,
preposiuter, bor, of" and
ses.


# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Friday, April 18th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
GERMAN.
SENIOR CLASS.
Examiner
C. F. A. Maregraf, M.A.

## I. Translate into German :-

The temples of the old nations were very often most splendid buildings. The prince renounced his claims to the crown in favour of his brother. The stranger looked into my face without speaking a word. On the other side of the wood, above the mill, there stands a small cottage. They avoided that village, though it lay in (on) their way. These two pictures are ours and that one is yours. Along the houses of this street there are young trees planted. While the new house was being built, the family lived at $n$ friend's house. My rich neighbor's only son has died. The Cologne and (the) Frankfort newspapers are very much read. I was just going to write to you when your letter arrived. Since his childhood he has been living in the country. Every one listened attentively to (auf) the speaker, consequently (a) deep silence reigned in the assembly.
II. Translate from Schiller : „Iungfrau bon Drteans" :-

Act I., Scene IX., Pages 84 to 85 ; and
Act. II., Scene V., Page 107.

## III. Grammar.

 tritt; umbauen (Infin.); id vergä́ee; fie werden erfunden baben; est traf; id) rufe; fie boten an.-Parse, and give the tenses of the Passive voice corresponding with, the forms of verbs mentioned above.
2. Mention a. some reflective and impersonal verbs which govern the Genitive; $b$. some transitive verbs which govern the Accusative in ordinary, and the Genitive in poetical language. Add short examples to $a$ and $b$.
3. Explain the various constructions of which ?the verbs warten, harren, fpredjen and fagen are susceptible.
4. Write down the prefixes of those compound verbs, which are partly separable, partly inseparable. Instance two such verbs, and show the difference in their accentuation and meaning when used $a$. separably, $b$. inseparably.
5. When, and with what verbs, is the Infinitive used in German instead of the Past Participle as in English ? Give two examples.

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6. Express the Imperative in the following sentences by the Past Participle :-Continue ! Do not stop! Answer quickly! Do not tarry ! Pay attention! Be silent! Remain here!
7. Form eausative verbs from Gangen, neigen, finwimmen, figen, ¢pringen, trinten, waden, biegen, fteben.
8. Translate and parse the following sentence:- Menn es mir gelänge, Die Einvilligung Derer zu erlangen, bon deren $\mathfrak{B i l l e n}$ \{lles abbāngt, jo jollte est bald anders hier ausfeben.
overn the 1 ordinary, $t$ and $b$.
en, harten,
are partly w the diffely, $b$. inselan instead

## IV. Literature.

1. How far back can you trace the oldest written document of the German language? What does it consist in, and who is named as the author of it?
2. What date may be assigned for the composition of the 'Nibelungenlied', and who is the supposed author of it? What is its subject, and to what time and localities does it relate? What is its metrical form?
3. How do you account for the flourishing state of Mediæval poetry during the Suabian age? State what dialect was then chiefly made use of as a written language, and give the names of some of the most famous "Minnesænger."
4. Why is Opitz called the father of modern German poetry?
5. To what school did the writers belong, who are designated as the "precursors of the classical period"? Mention the most prominent amongst them.

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Thurbday, April 17tr:-2 to 5 p.m.
nebrew.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner,
Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

1. Translate Genesis, ch. VII, first twelve verses.
2. Give the rules fo: the Definite Article, its exceptions, and prefix to the article, the prepositions בכלס, in full and contracted forms.
3. Add to the noun ovo the proper terminations for the pl. masc., pl. fem. and dual.
4. Write the personal pronouns, in both numbers and gendera, in their absolute form.
5. Attach the pronominal fragmerts, sing and pl., to the noun עיר.
6. Give a description of the Segholates that will include all the forms adduced by the old grammarians and Gesenius.
7. Include in another general description, the numerous forms of masc. sing. nouns not included in the Segholates; and state the general principles which govern the formation of their construct case.
8. Give the terminations of nouns sing. fem. in the absolute and construct forms ; add to a noun, an adjective, in both sing. and pl. numbers, with definite article.
9. Write out the regular verb למר in all moods and tenses in the p form.
10. Describe i conversive and consecutive, and give the rules for its punctuation.
11. Translate into Hebrew: The great and good man, the shining light, the greatest of all Hebrew and Semitic scholars in our time, the wise and discerning (one) Julius Fuerst, the glory of our generation, died last month. Alas (אוי נא לנו) the crown has fallen (נפלה) from orar head.
12. Translate into English :-




אחוחך אשר בביתך:

# MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION, 1873.<br>T'hursday, April 17th:-2 to 5 p.m.<br>HEBREW.<br>\section*{SENIOR CLASS.}

Examiner, Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

1. Write the verb למד in the Niphal and Piel forms.
2. Translate literally Psalm :xii, from verse 10 to verse 32.
3. Analyzn verses 8 to 15 , and explain, in verse 1 , אילח השחת.
4. Give a classification of masculine nouns singular different from that exhibited in the paradigms of Gesenius, and show how the numerous classes cited by him, may be reduced to three. Give a full exposition of the principles by which this diminution of numbers is attained.
5. Explain the main characteristics of irregular verbs ; show how the punctuation of prefixes is affected by a guttural being the first letter of the root; and show by examples the use of Dagesh compensatory.
6. Write the noun pingular and plural numbers, with the pronominal fragments attached, both numbers and genders.
7. Write out a regular verb in all the seven conjugations.
8. Give the rules affecting adjectives and nouns when in connection with each other ; illustrate by examples.
9. Give the views of Gesenius respecting , consecutive ; explain , conversive, and exhibit, by examples, the changes of punctuation to which it is liable.

## 10. Translate into Hebrew :

11. Our fathers trusted in Him, and He delivered them. He is a worm and no man, a reproach of men, and despised of the people ; those who see him, laugh him to scorn. They gaped upon me with their mouths as ravening and roaring lions. But He will save me from the lion's mouth; when I cry, He will hear.
12. Translate into English:

אאיש אחד קנה אמת כל חבת לתים האלה למה לא קנה אביך את חבת חבתים
 על כן אהבתי אתם שתחי שגים ישבנו בעיר חואת ואתם הלכתם אל


## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## STEWART PRIZE IN HEBREW, 1873.

## TRANSLATION

Thurbdat, April 24th:-9 A.M. тo 12.
Examiner,
Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

1. Translate literally Psalms II, III and IV.
2. Analyze thoroughly as follows:-

In Ps. II., verse 5, אליפו and in verse 7 explain especially אספרה אל חק
In Ps. III, show the difference between שזור ; שור ; in verse 3, explain ישועתח, and analyze fully verses $4,5,6$, and 7 .
In Ps. IV, vs. 2, analyze בקראו; analyse also verses 6,8 , and 9.
3. Translate Genesis, chapters III, first half of ch. VII, second half of chapter VIII.
4. Analyze in chap. III, first three verses, noticing especially in chap. VI, verses $9,11,12$; in chap. VII, verses $17,18,19$; in chap. VIII, verses $1,2,3$.
5. Translate Habakuk, from chapter II, vs. 18 , to the end of the Book.
6. Analyze, with critical remarks, in chap. II, verses $5,6,7,8$; and in chap. III, from vs. 16 to end of chapter.
7. Translate and point:-

על טעםרחי אעםרה ואחיצבה על טצור ואצםה לראוח מה ידבר בי וסה אשיב על
 לשוער ויםח לקץ ולא יכוב אס יחמהפה חכה לו כי בא יבא לא יאחר הנה עסלה לא ישרה

בסשו כו וצריק באפונמו יחיה:

## 8. Translate into Hebrew :-

His splendor was like a bright luminary, casting its rays around, and there was the residence of his omnipotence. Pestilence preceded him; consuming lighining went in his train. He stood-the earth trembled: he beheld-and nations were dispersed; the eternal mountains were broken asunder, the perpetual hills did vacillate, when the Everlasting went forth.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

STEWART PRIZE IN HEBREW, 1873.

## GRAMMAR.

Friday, Aprit 25TH: -9 A.M. тo 12.
Eaminer, . . . . . . . . . . . Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

1. Write out a regular verb in all the forms.
2. Give the rules for adjectives in connection with nouns, and show how the degrees of comparison are expressed.
3. Write the personal pronouns in their absolute forms, and attach the pronominal fragments in both numbers to a noun, also in both numbers.
4. Oonjugate a verb Jº e.g. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ in the Kal and Niphal forms.
5. Describe Segholates ; give one general description which will apply to all the various forms of these nouns given by Gesenius, and show how the greater number of the masculine nouns cited by him, may be incleded under another general description.

6: Give the rules for Sheva, Metheg, Makkaph, Dagesh, Muppil:.
7. Fxplain mutable and immutable vowels; changes of consonants; doubling of consonants ; peculiarities of the gutturals, especially as affecting Sheva and Dagesh; aspiration and its removal, and the rise of new vowels and syllables.
8. Oonjugate the verb 330 in Kal, Niphal, Hiphil and Eophal forms.
9. Describe the Hebrew accounts; their uses as signs of the tone and as signs of interpunction; give a list of the chief disjunctives and connectives, and describe מלרע and מלעיל.
10. Oonjugate the verb in the Kal and Niphal forms, and the verb د' in the Niphal and Hiphil forms.
11. Give the rules for the definite article; the interrogative $n$; the formation of the plural of both masculine and feminine nouns ; the dual, and the construct case of nouns ending in $\boldsymbol{N}^{\boldsymbol{T}}$ with Kamets.
12. Conjugate the verb לקוֹ in the Kal and in the Niphal forms.
13. Give such main rules of syntax and prosody as may occur to you; describe paralellism and other principal features of Hebrew poetry.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTRRMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1873.
Wednesday, ApBIL $16 \mathrm{TH}:-9$ A.m. To 12 moon.
BOTANY.
Examiner. $\qquad$ J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the difference between Determinate and Indeterminate Inflorescence, with examples.
2. State the structure and function of the Pollen grain and the mode of its production.
3. Name the different forms of Indehiscent Fruits and describe one.
4. Describe the structure of the Seed, and state the distinction between Albuminous and Exalbuminous Seeds.
5. Describe the reproductive organs of Lycopodium and Equisetum.
6. Divide the Vegetable Kingdom into Classes, and state their characters, with examples.
7. Explain the terms, Epigynous, Amphitropous, Gymnospermous, and describe the structures to which they are applied.
8. In what natural families of plants do we find Tetradynamous Stamens ; Samaras ; Ringent and Masked Corollas.
9. Describe any Canadian family of Monopetalous Exogens, with examples.
10. Describe the specimens exhibited (Nos. 1 to 5), and state what you know of their Botanical relations.

## MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

> SESSSONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
> WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16 TH: -9 A.M. 7013 noon.
> ZOOLOGY.

## THIRD YEAR.

Examiner, J. W, Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the test of an Echinus, and the organs connected with it.
2. Describe the anatomy of Mytilus or Unio.
3. Describe the organs in the head of an Insect, with their modifications: in the principal types.
4. Indicate the structural differences between Amphibia, Reptilia and Aves.
5. Indicate in tabular form the classes and orders to which the following genera belong: Terebratula, Serpula, Cyanea, Tubularia, Ursus, Amoeba, Nautilus, Homarus.
6. State the characters and classification of the Seolecida, with examples.
7. State the characters of the class Anthozoa, and describe one of the orders, with Canadian examples.
8. State the characters of the class Gasteropoda, with examples.
9. Describe minutely the anatomy of Uraster, or Hirudo.
10. State what you know of the structure and classification of the animals exhibited (Nos. 1 to 10 ).


## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1873.

Wednesday, April 10th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner, $\qquad$ J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the mineral character and general distribution of the Lower Laurentian in Canada.
2. Name in chronological order the Palæozoic formations, and give a detailed account of one of them as developed in Canada.
3. Describe the Keuper and Lias, and state their geological relations.
4. Explain the nature and origin of slaty structure.
5. Explain denudation, and some of the results which it produces in horizontal and inclined strata.
6. In what formations do the following fossils occur:-Orthis, Eozoon, Paradoxides, Productus, Zaphrentis, Trigonia, Belemnites, Sivatherium.
7. State the leading genera of the Flora of the Carboniferous System, and describe one.
8. State fully the mode of occurrence and origin of mineral veins.
9. State the subdivisions of the Mesozoic in England, the Eocene in France and the Post-pliocene in Canada.
10. State the grounds and mode of proceeding, for ascertaining the relative ages of stratified rocks.
11. State the Geological and Zoological or Botanical relations of the Tossils exhibited (Nos. 1 to 10).

## MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL

HISTORY, 1873.
(FIRST PAPER.)

MINERALOGY.
Wedngsday Apri 2wd :-9 A.m and 2 p.m.
Examiner,
J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are the more important chemical, physical and geological relations of Pyroxene and Hornblende.
2. Describe some of the principal Hydrous Silicates of Magnesia.
3. What are the distinctive characters of Calcite and Arragonite, of Pyrite and Chalcopyrite, and of Tin ore and Blende.
4. Mention the more important Minerals containing Fluorine, Chromium, and Boracic Acid, and describe fully one of them.
5. Name and describe the Sulphides of Lead, Mercury and Silver,
6. State the cases in which Hardness and Crystalline Form may be best employed in determining Minerals. Give some examples.
7. State the chemical and crystallographic differences of the Felspars, and their geological relations.
8. Describe chemically the more important Minerals of Barium and Strontium.
9. State the composition of Orthoclase, Chlorite and Garnet, and explain their occurrence in metamorphic rocks.
10. Describe the mode of occurrence and geological relations of Gold, Coal and Gypsum.
11. Specimens No. 1 to No. 10.-State their physical charac ers, and your conclusions as to the nature and composition of the Minerals.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

## B.a. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1873.

(gECOND PAPER.)
LITHOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY.

Monday, April 14tr :-9 A.M. to 12 ; AND 2 to 5 P.m

Examiner, $\qquad$ J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are the principal Acidic Rocks in the Plutonic Series ? Deseribe one.
2. State in tabular form the composition and classification of the following Rocks :-Quartzite, Diorite, Syenite, Trachyte, Elvanite, Chlorite Schist.
3. What are the facts to be observed and inferences to be deduced in the case of unconformable superposition and inclined faults ?
4. Explain the indications of Mineral veins and the modes of tracing them.
5. State the use of Mineral characters in identifying beds in distant localities and the reasons of the limitation of their use.
6. Describe the modes of occurrence and lithological associations of Graphite.
7. Explain concretionary structures, and give examples.
8. Illustrate the difficulties which arise from contortions of strata combined with denudation.
9. Staie the modes of occurrence of compounds of Iron in rocks and constituents of rocks.
10. Describe the phenomens of Igneous Dykes.
11. Describe fully the specimens exhibited (Nos. 1 to 10), stating their Geological and Economical Relations.

# MoGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. 

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1873.<br>(Third Paper.)<br>GEOLOGY AND PAL $A$ ONTOLOGY.<br>Tugsday, April 22nd :-9 A. m. to 12 ; ANd 2 to 5 p.m.<br>Examiner,.............................................J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. The Laurentian and Huronian Systems-what are their structure and geographical distribution in North America, their useful minerals and the formations in other countries chronologically parallel to them ?
2. Give in a tabular form the series of Upper Silurian rocks in Eastern America, with their European equivalents, and describe one of the formations, naming some of its fossils.
3. Describe the Carboniferons system, with some of its characteristic fossil plants, and its distribution in America and Great Britain.
4. Describe the following formations, and state their geological position -Oriskany, Corniferous Limestone, Millstone Grit, Copper Slate.
5. What formations in Canada would be indicated by the prevalence of the following genera-Phyllograpsus, Trinucleus, Leptaena, Stigmaria, Pentamerus, Spirifer, Petraia.
6. Describe the Quebec group of Canada, and state what are its geological equivalents.
7. How are the Menevian and Caradoc of England represented in Eastern America. Describe the formations.
8. Enumerate the characteristic fossils of the Black River Limestone.
9. What are the European equivalents of the Hamilton Group and Trenton Limestone, and by what fossils distinguished.
10. Explain the distribution and origin of Clay Ironstones.
11. What are the geological relations of Gold in British America.
12. What are the special mineral and palæontological features of the Salina and Galt Formations.
13. Describe the specimens exhibited (Nos. 1 to 10) with reference to their names, zoological or botanical characters and geological distribution.*

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL,

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1873.

Monday, April 28th :-9 a.m. ; and 2 to 5 p.m.
(POURTH PAPER.)
GEOLOGY.
Examiner, $\qquad$ J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain the absence of the Permian in Canada, in connection with the observed relations of the Carboniferous and Triassic.
2. Describe the formations of the earlier part of the Mesozoic in Europe and America, with their useful minerals and characteristic fossils.
3. Give an account of the subdivisions and distribution of the Eocene and Miocene Tertiary in Eastern America, and mention some fossil genera peculiar to America.
4. Explain fully the supposed mode of formation of White Chalk and of Glauconite deposits.
5. State the subdivistons of the Jurassic system in Western Europe, and the characieristic genera of fossils.
6. Explain the structure, fossils and geological age of the Lias, Calcaire Grossier, London Clay, and Coralline Crag.
7. Describe the Boulder Clay, and explain the theories as to its formation.
'8. To what Geological Formations do the following fossils belong:Nummulites, Microlestes, Pentacrinus, Placodus, Hemicidaris, Ventriculites Voltzia.-Describe one of them.
8. State what is known of the Mesozoic rocks of British Columbia.
9. What is the distribution of the Tertiary deposits in the plains East of the Rocky Mountains?
10. Describe the specimens exhibited (Nos. 1; to 10), with reference to their classification and geological distribution.
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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Saturday, April 5th:-Morming, 9 to 12.
LINEAR DRAWING AND PROJECTION.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner
G. F. Abmstrong, M.A.,C.E.

1. Construct a diagonal scale of inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Inscribe an octagon in a square of 2 inches side.
3. In an equilateral triangle of 2.15 inches side place three equal circles, touching each other and the sides of the triangle.
4. Describe a Hypocycloid, the directing and generating circles being of 2.5 inches 1.33 inches radius respectively.

How would the form of the curve be modified if the two circles were of equal radii?
5. Construct a rectangle that shall be equal in area to an equilateral triangle of 3 inch side.
6. Draw the plan and elevation of a thin rod 3 inches long that makes angles of $75^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ respectively with vertical and horizontal planes.
7. Give plan and elevation of a Cube of 2.25 inch edge when standing on one of its solid angles and having its axis at $65^{\circ}$ to the horizontal, and $30^{\circ}$ to the vertical plane.
8. Required the true shape of the section of a square prism of 1.25 inch base and 2.75 inches high, made by a plane entering at one angle of the top and emerging at the opposite angle of the base.

Nors.-The scale in question (1) is to be used for all diniensions.

# MoGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. 

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED BCIENCE.
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Saturday, April 5th:-Morming, 9 to 12.
PROJECTION AND PERSPECTIVE.

## SECOND YEAR,

$\qquad$

1. Show the horizontal and vertical projections of a regular pentagonal sheet of metal of 1.25 inch side when resting on one angle, and having its surface at $60^{\circ}$ to the horizontal, and the line joining the angle on which it rests and the middle of the opposite side, at $40^{\circ}$ to the vertical plane.
2. Give plan and elevation of a speed pully composed of three solid circular wheels of a half, one, and one a ad a half inch radius respectively, and of a uniform thickness of half an inch. The pulley stands with its diameter vertical, and the surface of the wheels makes an angle of $35^{\circ}$ with the vertical plane of projection.
3. A right cone, whose base is 2.5 inch diameter and height 4 inches, is cut by a plane that makes an angle of $30^{\circ}$ with the axis at a point 2.5 inches from the base Exhibit the Section.
4. Draw a V-threaded screw, 4 inches long, 1.75 inch diameter and .5 inch pitch.
5. Construct an isometrical scale of $\frac{1}{10}$ inch to a foot and, taking your dimensions from it, put into isometrical projection a rectangular block of buildings having a courtyard in the centre and a square tower at one angle. This yard is 50 feet long and 30 feet wide, the buildings forming its sides are 18 feet deep and 25 feet high, and the tower, 18 feet square, rises to a height of 40 feet.
6. Explain and illustrate the properties of the "centre of vision" as applied to perspective projection.
7. Put into perspective a perpendicular cross, having equal arms 3 feet long and 9 inches square, 3 feet on the left of the spectator, a similar distance within the picture, and perpendicular to its plane.
8. Draw a cube of 4 feet edge; one face being at $30^{\circ}$ to the plane of the picture, and 2 feet on the right of the spectator.
Nore.-In the last two questions the height of the eye is to be assumed as 5 feet 6 inches, and the pieture distance as 12 feet. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to one toot.

## MoGILL UNIVBRSITY, MONTREAL.

## B.A. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1873.

(ENGINEERING COURSE.)
Saturday, April 5th :-Morning, 9 to 12.

## PERSPECTIVE.

Examiner,....................................G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. Explain generally, and illustrate the principles of a system of oblique perspective.
2. Show that all lines that are parellel to each other in an object vanish in the same point.
3. What is the use of the " moveable base line?"
4. A square pillar of 3 feet side, and 6 feet high stands symetrically upon a square plinth 6 feet by 2 feet. One side of the plinth makes an angle of $40^{\circ}$ with the picture plane at a point 2 feet 6 inches on the left of the spectator.
5. A triangular pyramid whose basal edges are each 3 feet long, and whose height is 7 feet, is 5 feet within the picture on the right of the spectator, and one of its basal edges makes an angle of $75^{\circ}$ with the plane of the picture.
6. Repeat question (4) when, instead of the object being square, it is octagonal and the edge of the plinth 3 feet within the picture; the octagons being such as can be inscribed in the respective squares.
7. A circular column, 2 feet diameter and 6 feet high, stands on a square slab 1 foot thick, the edges of which are tangential to the circumference of the column. On the top is placed another and similar slab with its angles perpendicularly over the middle points of the sides of the lower one. The position of the object is immediately in front of the spectator, and a side of the lower slab is parallel to the picture plane.
8. A semicircular arch of 8 feet span, is 4 feet deep and one foot thick at the crown. It is supported on piers 1 foot thick, andthey are 9 feet high to the spinging. The object is placed 2 feet on the left of the spectator and 3 feet within the picture, the depth of the arch being parallel to the picture plane.

Nots.-In the foregoing questions the height of the eye is to be assumed as 5 feet 6 inches, and picture distance as 9 feet.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to one foot.

McGill university, montreal.
Ba. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1873.
(MINING COURSE.)
Saturday, April 5th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.
MINERAL SURVEYING AND DRAWING.
$\{$
G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

Examiners, $\qquad$ $\{$ B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.

1. Describe fully the construction and use of the instrument figured in the accompanying picture.
2. A coal seam has an inclination of $45^{\circ}$; at what depth will a pit reach it if sunk at a distance (horizontal) of 1000 yards from the outcrop, supposing the pit's mouth to be 50 yards lower than the outcrop?
3. How is the Theodlite used in making a survey under ground, and what superiority does it possess as compared with the instrument usually employed in mineral surveys?
4. With what methods of connecting the underground work with the surface survey are you acquainted? Describe each fully.
5. Draw on a scale of $\frac{1}{2} \sigma \mathrm{in}$. to a yard a plan illustrating the working of a coal mine by the "post and stail" method.
6. Combine the accompanying plan and sections, and project them isometrically on a scale of $\gamma^{10} \mathrm{in}$. to a foot, so as to show the whole in one figure. Indicate the various strata by means of appropriate colours, and letter by the side of each, its name and depth as in the sketch.
7. Give's without thi
8. Descri does it diffe
9. What survey?

A line. true bearing
4. Certair made with which such
5. Give a carrying out extended an
6. How w
7. What a they made? olite.
8. Explain " vernier," " $t$
Note, -In a

## MrGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Saturday, April 5th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## SURVEYING.

Examiner,
G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. Give'some methods of carrying on the chaining of an obstructed line without the use of an angular instrument.
2. Describe the Circumferenter and its mode of use. In what respects does it differ from the Prismatic Compass?
3. What is "compass variation," and how does its existence affect a survey ?

A line AB bears $\mathrm{N} .85^{\circ} 17^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.; variation being $24^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.; what is the true bearing of AB ?
4. Certain omissions can be supplied, and errors rectified in a survey made with the compass. Enumerate these, and state the principle upon which such corrections are effected.
5. Give an account of the most important points to be observed in carrying out a large trigonometrical survey, aad show how a Base may be extended and checked.
6. How would you ascertain if a Box Sextant is correctly graduated.
7. What are the permanent adjustments of the Theodolite, and how are they made? Mention any differences in the case of the Transit Theodolite.
8. Explain "satellite-station," "arc of excess," "base of verification," " vernier," " traverse-table."
Note,-In addition to this Paper an actual Survey was made, and plotted.

3. A capstan weighs 600 lbs . and turns on a conical pivot whose angle of convergence is $90^{\circ}$, and radius 1 inch . Determine the mechanical effect consumed by the friction of the pivot in 24 revolutions, the co-efficient of friction being 1 .
9. What is the "line of resistance" in a dam or retaining wall ?

What must be the thick ss of a uniform brick wall 40 feet high that supports a mass of earth level with its top, so that it is just on the point of being overturned ; the ratio of the specific gravity of the brickwork and earth being as 2.2 to 1.9 .
10. What is the best form for the teeth of wheels, and why?

A wheel with $x$ teeth drives another with $y$, and the first makes 20 revolutions per minute; show that the other will make $\frac{20 x}{y}$ in the same
time.
11. What is the function of a Buttress?

A roof weighs 12 lbs . per square foot; its pitch is $30^{\circ}$ and span 32 ft . What is the thrust on each rafter when 6 ft . apart?
12. What is the property of the "Centre of Gyration?"

A lock gate is 18 feet high and 11 feet wide, and weighs 30 lbs . per square foot. Find its moment of inertia about one of its longer edges.
gles to artical,
13. Distinguish between "impressed" and "effective forces."

Two weights of 5 lbs . and 3 lbs . hang over a fixed pulley whose weight $s 12 \mathrm{oz}$. ; find the time of either weight moving through 30 feet.
14. Define "Centre of Percussion," and explain its importance in the construction of some machines.

A square of uniform boiler plate is capable of motion about one side ; find where it mnst be struck, perpendicular to its surface, in order that there may be no jar on its axis of motion.
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ugh rec,termine


McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Ba. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1873.
(ENGINEERING COURSE.)
Wednesday, April 9th :-Morning, 2 to 5.
CONSTRUCTION.
(COMMON ROADS.)
Examiner, $\qquad$ G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. Before tracing the line of a new road, what preliminary information should you think it needful to collect?
2. What general considerations would influence you in deciding upon the best route for a road to connect two given points ?
3. How would you deal with a deep valley crossing your chesen line of route?
4. In a hilly country what importance has the question of the aspect to be given to a road, and why ?
5. Name the qualities that a road should possess, in order to fulfil the condition of least expenditure of work in the transit of loads over it, and give reasons for your answer.
6. Discuss the rival systems of road making as advocated by Telford and McAdam.
7. Explain the importance of a proper system of drainage, and give some account of the best method of providing the same, mentioning any cases that you think require particular attention.
8. Specify for a first class mail-road, similar to those constructed in England by Mr. Telford, and state when you would deem it necessary to pave any portion of the surface.
9. Write a description of the general character of the masonry suitable for the incidental works on a line of road, and give, illustrative of your answer, a specification for a 5 feet cross-drain.
10. Describe fully the construction of a plank-road, and state when such a form may be advantageously employed.

Note,-Answers should be concise, and, as far as possible, illustrated by drawings.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

BA. Sc. EXAMIN $I T I O N, 1873$.<br>(ENGINEERING COURSE.) Wednesday, April 9th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.<br>CONSTRUCTION.<br>(GIRDER BRIDGES.)<br>G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

Examiner,

1. What previous knowledge is necessary in designing an iron structure? State, also, how uniform stress may be said to be the condition of a perfect structure.
2. Compare modern practice in girder work with that of the older engineers.
3. Exhibit a graphic method, applicable to any number of forces, of determining the supporting forces in the case of a vertically loaded beam.
4. Define "shearing force" and "bending moment," and describe an experiment by means of which the forces acting at a section of a loaded beam may be demonstrated.
5. What is the strongest form of beam, and why?
6. What do you understand by the "limiting span" of bridges? Give examples.
7. Supposing the cross section of a boom, in the case of a plate girder, to have been designed, exhibit an easy graphic method of obtaining the entire longitudinal section.
8. What function do the T-irons, frequently added to the web of a plate girder, perform.
9. How is the stress on the bars of a braced girder distributed? Show how its intensity may be determined in the Warren truss.
10. Determine, as far as necessary, the stress, on web and beoms, of a single-plate girder, the following assumptions being made.

Clear span $=50$ feet.
Effective " $=53$ feet.
Total length $=56$ feet.
Effective depth $=1_{3}^{1}$ of $\operatorname{span}$ (say, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet)
Width of booms = $\frac{1}{40}$ " " (say, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ foot)
Live load $=\frac{8}{4}$ ton per foot run
Limits of tensile stress $=5$ tons per square inch.
" " Compressive stress -4 tons per square inch.
Note-Answers should be concise, and, as far as possible, illustrated by drawings. 190

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## Ba. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1873. <br> (ENGINEERING COURSE.)

Monday, April 21st:-Morning, 9 to 12.
PRINCIPLES OF MECHANISM.

## Examiner,

G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. With what means of communicating motion are you acquainted? Illustrate your answer by examples.
2. Show that the expression, $a(1-\operatorname{Cos} \theta)$, may be taken to represent the fundamental fora in the conversion of circular into reciprocating motion.
3. Describe the construction and mode of action of Napier's invention, for the communicating of motion to the frisket frame of the printing press.
4. Discuss the nature of the motion obtained from the crank-arle and connecting rod, and point out its bearing upon the work done by a direct action steam engine.
5. Explain the principle upon which combinations of counting-wheels are constructed.
6. Exhibit Tredgold's method of determining the form of the teeth of bevilwheels.
7. How did Watt employ the principle of the pantograph in the solution of the problem of parallel motion?
8. What do you understand by the "value " of a train of wheels ? Give an example.
9. Describe Watt's indicator, and its mode of action.
10. Two equal ellipses centered on opposite foci will roll together.
11. Describe Hook's joint, and show that it may be employed to communicate uniform motion to two parallel axes whose directions nearly coincide.
12. Explain the following :-"Velocity-ratio"-" Cam,"-"Spindle"-"Swash-plate"-" Pitch-circle."

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## Ba. Sc. examination, 1873.

(ENGINEERING COURSE.)
Moxday, Aprail 21st:-Aptersoon, 2 то 5.
CONSTRUCTION.
(GENERAL PAPER.)
Examiner,........................................G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.

1. Demonstrate the general condition of the stability of an arch.
2. Explain fully the nature and use of "curves of adjustment" as applied to the setting out of permanent way.
3. At what angles of obliquity may skew bridges be most safely constructed, and why?
4. Into how many classes may canals be divided, and how would you determine the most suitable form and dimensions of the water-way in any particular case?
5. It is required to set out, by means of the Theodolite, a curve of 60 chain radius that shall touch two given straight lines, the intersection of which is inaccessible.
6. What considerations enter into the question of the power exerted by a $1_{\text {ocomotive engine working upon a railway ? }}$
7. Give concisely ar account of the operation of setting out a tunnel.
8. It is required to draw the development of the soffit, and of its vertical sections, of an oblique semi-circular arch, whose span is 33 feet and angle of skew $50^{\circ}$, on a scale of $\ddagger$ inch to 1 foot.
9. Suppose that you found, in designing a canal, the employment of a flight of locks unavoidable. Would you build them single or double? Enter fully into the reasons that influence your answer.
10. Demonstrate the method of the setting out of circular curves by continued offsets, and explain what is meant by a " two degree curve."
11. Discuss the properties of the Hydrostatic-arch, and point out their application in determining the question of the stability of certain structures.
12. Show how to determine the necessary amount of "cant" to be given to a rail on a curve, and state, also, what you know of the respective methods of McAdam and Fairlie of adapting vehicles to the passage of curves.
(4)

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Ba. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1873.
(ENGINEERING COURSE.)

Wednesday, April 23Rd :-10 A.m. to 4 p.m.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.
Examiner, ...............................................G. F. Armstrong, M.A., C.E.
A design, specification, and bill of quantities, together with such detailed drawings as would be necessary in the execution of the work, is required for each of the following structures :

1. A wrought iron single-plate girder, span 50 feet and depth $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet between the centres of gravity of the booms, the stresses being:
BENDING. SHEARING.

2. A public road bridge over a railway in 25 feet cutting, slopes $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to i , width between parapets 26 feet; materials-brick, with face voussoirs and quoins of rock ashlar, string course, coping and impost of tooled ashlar.
3. A building of brick with open timber roof, and suitably lighted, adapted for a College workshop, with an engine house and superintendent's office attached. Dimensions :-Main building 40 feet by 18 feet, each ofthe smaller 9 feet by 12 feet, common height $10 \frac{1}{2}$ feet from floor to wall plate.
4. A trussed timber bridge to carry a 4 ft . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. gange railway, on which 35 ton engines are used, over a canal of 40 fect water way, running on the level and having a tow path 12 feet on either side.
5. Descri boring appa
6. How i the approx fathoms?
7. Descril with wood.
8. Descril the advanta pared with
9. What "tub", and b
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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Ba. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1873.

(MINING COURSE.)

Wednesday, April 9th:-Morning, 9 to 12.

## MINING AND ORE-DRESSING.

Examiner,
B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.

## tailed

 quired1. Describe fully the different parts of any of the principal forms of boring apparatus.
2. How is hoisting generally effected in the Cornish mines, and what is the approximate cost per ton of ore raised from depths of 150 to 250 fathoms?
3. Describe the "timbering" of a level, and the "tubbing" of a shaft with wood.
4. Describe the "long-wall" method of working a coal seam, stating the advantages or disadvantages which you consider it to possess as compared with " post-and-stall" work.
5. What are the three kinds of resistance retarding the movement of a 'tub", and how are they most effectually diminished?
6. Describe any two forms of safety cage.
7. Explain the construction of Mueseler's safety-lamp and Biram's anemometer, stating how the volume of air passing through a mine can be determined with the latter.
8. Explain the following terms :-Cleat, creep, chock, brattice, plunger and snore-piece.
9. Describe the different parts of a "battery."
10. What are nature and uses of "swinging riddles" and "trommels" ?
11. What do you understand by "ragging", "spalling", and "cobbing"

## McGIL! UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Ba. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1873.

(MINING COURSE.)

Wednesday, April 9th:-Afternoon, 2 to 5.

## METALLURGY.

Examiner... B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.

1. Describe the Siemens-Martin process for the manufacture of steel.
2. Describe fully the English copper-smelting process.
3. What is the most important ore of lead, and how is it smelted?
4. Describe Pattinson's process for desilverising lead.
5. Explain the construction of the German cupellation furnace, stating in what respect it differs from the English.
6. What are the theories of onnenschmidt and Bowring with regard to the chemical changes which take place in the Patio process.
7. Give a method for the extraction of the silver from argentiferous copper-matts.
8. State what you know about the ores and metallurgical products exhibited.

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## McGILL COLLEGE; MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.
(MINING COURSE.)
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Wednesday, April 23rd:-Morning 9 to 12.
USE OF THE BLOWPIPE.
Eaminer
B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.

1. What are the most important blowpipe reagents, and what are their special uses?
2. Name the Oxides which give the most characteristic coatings on charcoal, describing the coating in each case.
3. What is the cause of decrepitation? Give examples of minerals which decrepitate.
4. What is the nature of the sublimate produced when mispickel is heated in a colored tube?
5. What minerals constitute the ordinary scales of hardness and fusibility?
6. Give the blowpipe reactions, characterizing the following minerals :

| Cerusite, | Barite, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chalybite, | Chalcopyrite, |
| Molybdenite, | Dolomite. |

8. Give special methods for the detection of Lithia, Boracic Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Sulphur and Fluorine.
9. What are the blowpipe reactions of the minerals exhibited?

Determination of minerals in the afternoon from 2 to 2 .

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.
(MINING COURSE.)
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Monday, Apbil 21st:-Morning, 9 to 12.
ASSAYING.
SECOND YEAR.
Examiner, $\qquad$ B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.

1. What are the nature and uses of "Black Flux" and "White Flux?"
2. In making fire assays, by what general principles must you be guided in the choice and proportions of your fluxes?
3. Give a method of assay for ores of mercury.
4. Describe the Swedish assay for copper ores, naming any metals which interfere with the process.
5. How can you determine the amount of gold in auriferous pyrites?
6. Upon what does the value of a Peat for fuel depend, and how is it determined in the laboratory?
7. Give the details of Levol's antimony assay.
8. Describe fully the methods of assay which you would employ for the ores exhibited.

Assaying in the laboratory in the afternoon, from 2 to 6.
5. Descri uses of its
6. How i laboratory.

7 7. What they reduce
8. State $\mathrm{Ag} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Au}$
9. Explai elements ha
10. Descr

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

## むuralty of grts.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Wednesday, April 16th:-Apternoon, 2 то 5.

## ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY

FIRST YEAR.

1. Explain the construction of the Bunsen burner.
2. How is chlorine prepared, and what are its properties?
3. Describe the preparation of Hydric Phosphide.
4. How is the decomposition of insoluble Silicates effected.
$\mathrm{D}_{5}$. Describe the preparation of Potassium. Give also the properties and uses of its principal salts.
5. How is Cuprie Oxide prepared, and what is its principal use in the laboratory.
6. What is the composition of the principal ores of Iron, and how are they reduced?
7. State what you know about the following compoun s: $-\mathrm{Ca} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, $\mathrm{Ag} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Au} \mathrm{Cl} 3$ and HCn .
8. Explain some of the methods by which the atomic weights of the elements have been ascertained.
9. Describe the construction and use of the Spectroscope.


## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

##  <br> SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Monjay, 17 th March:-Afiernoon, 4 to 6.
roman law.
FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,<br>C. A. Geofrrion, B.C.L.

1. En combien de périodes divise-t-on l'histoire du Droit Romain ; expliquez les évènements politiques et constitutionnels qui distinguent ces diverses périodes?
2. Quelles ont été les principales sources du droit depuis la fondation de Rome jusqu'à Justinien, et définissez ce qu'il faut entendre par lex, senatus consultum, plebiscitum et les autres sources du droit que vous avez à énumérer?
3. Relatez les diff̈rentes tentatives de codifier les lois romaines faites avant Justinien ; ces codifications étaient-elles des compilations partielles ou de l'ensemble du Droit Romain?
4. Donnez le nom de chacune des parties du Corpus Juris Civilis, l'ordre de date dans lequel elles ont été promulguées, et les principaux caractère distinctifs de chacune?
5. Qu'entendez-vous par Droit naturel, Droit des gens, Droit civil;-ce que l'on appelle de nos jours Droit public, Droit international, Droit administratif tombe-t-il sous les définitions données par Justinien des différentes divisions du Droit?
6. Quels sont les objets du Droit. Qu'entend-on par personne: donnez les principales divisions des personnes fournies par les Institutes?
7. Quelles étaient les personnes sui juris et alieni juris; une personne alieni juris pouvait-elle être pater familias et à qui appartenait ce dernier titre?
8. Quelle était l'étendue de la puissance paternelle à Rome ; qui pouvait exercer cette puissance; de quelle manière était-elle dissoute ?
9. Expliquez ce qu'étaient l'émancipation, l'adrogation et l'adoption: quels en étaient les effets légaux ?
10. Qu'entend-on par juste nuptie et concubinatus ; donnez la diffërence entre les deux: Qu'est-ce que le jus connubii-quelle différence à Rome faisait-on entre les enfants naturales et vulgà concepti ou spurii?
11. Enumérez les différentes espèces de tutelles, et les différentes circonstances où elles avaient lieu. Donnez la distinction entre la tutelle et la curatelle pour les mineurs de 25 ans?
12. Expliquez ce qu'etaient la grande, la moyenne et la petite diminution de tête-maxima, media et minima capitis deminutio.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

daculy of 2 gux.<br>SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Friday, March 21st:-4 to 6 p.m.
LEGAL LOGIC.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner, .........................Professor Gonzalve Doutre, B.C.L.

## LOGIQUE JUDICIAIRE

1. Combien de choses doivent passer pour certaines?
2. En quoi le paradoxe diffère-t-ii du sophisme?
3. Par quel argument appliquerez-vous à un cas non prévû, la règle établie pour un cas semblable?
4. Qu'entendez-vous par pétition de principes?
5. L'argument ab exceptione ad regulam peut-il recevoir son application lorsqu'il y a parité de raison entre les cas exceptés et ceux qui ne le sont pas, et dites pourquoi il le peut ou ne le peut pas?
6. Lorsque la loi est douteuse, à quel genre d'argument devez vous avoir recours?
7. Quel genre d'argument employez-vous pour ramener les mots à leur définition propre?
8. Si l'impossibilité peut devenir une cause de non existence d'obligation, démontrez-le par un argument légal.
9. Comment raisonnez-vous d'un cas au cas contraire?
10. Est-ce plus la signification propre et naturelle que le sens donné par l'usage le plus général, qui doit servir à interprêter les termes d'une convention? De quel argument vous servivez-vous pour développer cette proposition?
11. Par quel argument étendrez-vous la loi d'un cas qu'elle a préru à un autre cas sur lequel elle a gardé le silence?
12. Si vous voulez démontrer que celui qui a droit de donner son bien, a aussi đroit de le vendre et de l'aliéner, quel argument emploierez-vous?
rence
Rome

## LEGAL LOGIC.

1. How many things are considered as certain?
rconset la
2. In what respects does a paradox differ from a sophism?
3. By what argument would you apply to a case not foreseen the rule established for a similar case?
4. What do you understand by a "Petitic principii?"
5. Is the argument from the exception to the rule admissable when there is a parity of reason between the cases excepted and those not excepted, and say why it is, or is not, so admissible?
6. When the law is doubtful, to what kind of argument would you resort?
7. What kind of argument would you employ to bring words to their proper definition?
8. If impossibility may become a cause of the non-existence of an obligation, demonstrate it by a legal argument?
9. How do you reason from one case to a contrary case ?
10. Is it rather the proper and natural signification than the signification given by the most general usage which ought to serve for the interpretation of the terms of a contract? What argument would you employ to develope this proposition?
11. By what argument would you extend the law, from a case which it has foreseen, to another case upon which it is silent?
12. If yon wished to shew that he who has the right of giving away his property has also the right of selling and of alienating it, what argumen would you employ?
13. Defin
14. What

Contracts Qu't cipales de:
3. What invoked? $Q u^{\prime} \epsilon$ être invoqı
4. Expla
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## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

£uculy pf Zaw.<br>SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,1873.

Wednesday, March 19th:-4 to 6, P. M.
COMMERCIAL LAW.
FIRST YEAR.
Fxaminer,.................................................. Professor Wtrtele.
obligations.

1. Define an obligation, and state from what sources they arise ?

Définissez ce que c'est qu'une obligation, et mentionnez les sources dont elles peuvent naitre?
2. What is a Contract ; and state and explain the principal division of Contracts?

Qu'est-ce qu'un Contrat ; et énumérez et expliquez les divisions principales des Contrats?
3. What is lesion; and by whom and against what contracts can it be invoked?

Qu'est-ce que la lésion; et par qui et contre quels contrats peut-elle être invoquée?
4. Explain the term fraud; and when fraud is a cause of nullity in a contract, and when it only entitles the injured party to reparation in damages ?

Qu'entend-on par dol ; et expliquez quand le dol est une cause de nullité dans les contrats, et quand il donne lieu seulement à des dommages en faveur de la partie trompée ?
5. What things and acts cannot be the object of a contract?

Quelles choses et quels faits ne peuvent être l'objet d'un contrat?
6. What is the effect of a contract transferring property ; and explain the effect of two contracts made successively by a party with respect to a move able with two different persons, where the last is put in possession?

Quel est l'effet d'un contrat translatif; et expliquez l'effet de deux contrats faits successivement par une partie avec deux personnes différentes, quand la dernière est mise en possession?
7. What is a quasi-contract; and explain the difference with respect to a person incapable of contracting between a contract and a quasi-contract?

Qu'est qu'un quasi-contrat ; et expliquez la difference qu'il y a entre un contrat et un quasi-contrat à l'egard d'une personne incapable de contracter?
8. What difference is there between the responsibility of a father for his children and that of a master for his servants while at work.

Quelle est la différence entre la responsabillité d'un père pour ses enfants et celle d'un maitre pour ses domestiques pendant qu'ils travaillent ?
9. What are the rights of the creditor in case of a breach of contract ?

Quels sont les droits du créancier en cas de contravention au contrat ?
10. What exceptions may, and what may not a joint and several debtor plead?

Quelles sont les exceptions qu'un débiteur solidaire peut, et quelles sont celles qu'il ne peut pas plaider?
11. What is the difference between a joint and several obligation and an indivisible one?

Quelle est la différence entre une obligation solidaire et une obligation indivisible?
12. What is a penal clause ; and when can the creditor enforce both obli gations?

Qu'est-ce qu'une clause pénale et quand le créancier pent-il en mêm temps poursuivre l'exécution des deux obligations?
4. Quel
5. Quels
6. Quels
7. Qu'est demander
8. Qu'est conférer ?
9. Qu'est
10. Quell
11. Qu'es constituées
12. Quellı

£aculty of まuw.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Thurdday, March 6 th : -4 тo 6 p.m. ; 6 to 7 p.m. for medal
examiciation.
CIVIL CODE.
FIRST YEAR.
Examiner,................................................. Propessor Laflamme.

1. Qu'est-ce que la mort civile et quels en sont les effets ?
2. Que doit contenir l'acte du mariage ?
3. Qu'est-ce que l'absence? quand et de quelle manière s'obtient la possession provisoire et la possession définitive?
4. Quels sont les effets de l'absence relativement au mariage ?
5. Quels sont les conditions requises pour pouvoir contracter mariage?
6. Quels soat les devoirs et les obligations qui naissent du mariage ?
7. Qu'est-ce que la séparation de corps? pour quelles causes peut-on la demander et quelles sont les formalités requises pour l'obtenir?
8. Qu'est-ce que la tutelle et quelles sont les formalités requises pour la conférer?
9. Qu'est-ce que le subrogé tuteur et quelles sont ses fonctions?
10. Quelles sont les causes qui dispensent de la tutelle.
11. Qu'est-ce qu'une corporation. Comment les corporations sont-elles constituées et comment se divisent-elles?
12. Quelles sont les incapacités des corporations?



## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

£arnlty of Zaw.<br>SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.<br>Monday, March 17th:-Afternoon, 4 to 6 p.m.<br>ROMAN LAW.<br>FIRST YEAR.

1. Into how many periods is the history of Roman Law divided? Explain the political and constitutional events which distinguish these different periods.
2. What were the principal sources of law from the foundation of Rome until Justinian? and define what is to be understood by Lex, senatus-consultum, plebiscitum, and the other sources of Law that you have to enumerate?
3. Point out the diflerent attempts to codify the Roman laws made before Justinian ; were these codifications, compilations of parts or of the whole body of the Roman law?
4. Give the name of each of the component parts of the Corpus Juris Civilis, the order of date in which they were promulgated, and the principal distinguishing characteristic of each.
5. What do you understand by jus naturale, jus gentium, jus civile ; and does what is now called Public Law, International Law and Administrative Law fall under the definitions given by Justinian of the different divisions of the law ?
6. What are the objects of the law. What is understood by person? Give the principal divisions of persons furnished by the Institutes.
7. What were person sui juris, and alieni juris ; could a person alien, juris be a Pater familias, and to whom did this latter title belong?
8. What was the extent of power of the Pater familias at Rome; who could exercise this power, and in what manner was it dissolved?
9. Explain emancipation, adrogation and adoption, and what were their legal effects?
10. What do you understand by justae nuptiæ and concubinatu. Give the difference between the two. What is the jus connubii? What difference was made at Rome between children naturales and vulgo concepti or spurii?
11. Point out the different kinds of tutorship, and the different circumstances under which they take place; give the distinction between tutorship and curatorship for minors of 25 years.
12. Explain what were the maxima, media, minima, capitis diminutio.


# McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL 

## £aculty of daw.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Monday, March 17th :-Afternoon, 4 to 6.
roman law.

## sECOND YEAR.

$\qquad$

1. Définissez ce qu'on entend par choses communes, publiques, qui n'appartiennent à personne, et donnez des exemples de chaque espèce. De quelles manières les individus acquièrent-ils les choses, à part de l'aliénation conventionnelle?
2. Quels sont les attributs de la propriété; ces attributs peuvent-ils se diviser pour reposer sur différentes personnes?
3. Expliquez ce que l'on entend par servitudes urbaines et servitudes rurales ; donnez les noms des principales servitudes de chaque espèce?
4. Donnez la différence entre l'usucapion et la prescription; dites de quelle manière chacune s'acquiert?
5. Faites l'historique des différentes manières de tester à Rome depuis sa fondation jusqu'à Justinien, et expliquez les formalités des testaments permis à l'époque de ce dernier?
6. Qu'est-ce que la faction active et passive de testament ; était-il permis à d'autres qu'aux perajanev sui juris de tester et pour quelle espèce de biens?
7. N'y avait-il pas certaines dispositions de rigueur à faire dans un testament relativement aux héritiers siens, heredes sui, dans le cas de precterition comment s'appelait la possession de biens accordée aux héritiers qui n'avaient pas été déshérités?
8. Outre l'exhérédation des héritiers siens, n'y avait-il pas une autre formalité intrinsèque au testament et qui en était la bâse même? à Rome, pouvait-on mourir partie testat et partie intestat?
9. Quelle différence établissez-vous entre un testament inutile, rompu et annulé, testamentum inutile, ruptum, irritum.
10. Qu'était-ce que la plainte d'inofficiosité et par qui pouvait-elle être portée?
11. Exposez succinctement le système des successions ab intestato à Rome; dites quels étaient les liens de parentés entre les agnati et les cognati?
12. Mentionnez quelques-unes des possesssions de biens accordés par le, prêteurs à l'encontre des héritiers successibles suivant l'ordre des 12 Tables à d'autres héritiers plus proches par les liens du sang?

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. faculty of Waw.

 SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.Monday, March 17th:-4 to 6, p.m.
ROMAN LAW.
SECOND YEAR.
Examiner,................... ......................... C. A. Geoffrion, B.C.L.

1. Explain what is meant by res communes, res publicae, res nullius; and give examples of each kind. In what manners did individuals acquire things aside from conventional alienation ?
2. What are the attributes of ownership? Can these attributes be divided and rest upon different persons?
3. Explain that is meant by urban servitudes and rural servitudes. Give the names of the principal servitudes of each kind ?
4. Give the difference between usucapion and prescription, and point out in what manner each is acquired?
5. Give an account of the different manners of making a will at Rome, from its foundation until Justinian, and explain the formalities of testaments, permitted at the time of the latter?
6. What is the faction, active and passive, of a testament ; was it permitted to others than to person sui juris, to dispose by will, and of what kinds of property?
7. Were there not certain dispositions, de rigueur, to be made in a testament concerning the testator's haaredes sui? In the case of Praeteriti, what was the possessio bonorum accorded to the heirs who had not beers disinherited called ?
8. Besides the exheraedation of the haeredes sui, was there not another formality essential to the testament, and which was its very foundation? Could one die at Rome partly testate and partly intestate.
9. What difference was there between a testamentum inutile, ruptum, irritum?
10. What querela inoficiosi, and by whom could it be made?
11. Point out succinctly the mode of succession ab intestato at Rome ; say what were the bonds of relationship between the agnati and the cognati?
12. Mention some of the "Possessiones bonorum", granted by the pretors, in preference to heirs entitled to succeed according to the order of the tables, to other heirs more closely related by the ties of blood.

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# McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. <br> faculty of taw. 

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Tukeday, March 11th:-4 to 6 p.m.

## LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

SECOND YEAR.

1. Quels sont les principaux commentateurs de la Coutume de Paris ?

Name the principal commentators on the Custom of Paris.
2. Quels sont les principanx commentateurs des ordonnances? Name the principal commentators on the ordonnances.
3. Quels sont les principaux arrêtistes du Parlement de Paris?

Which are the best reporters of the decisions rendered by the Parlement de Paris.
4. Quels sont les meilleurs auteurs qui ont traité ex professo, sur les substitutions, sur les obligations, sur les ventes, et sur le louage?

Name the best authors who have treated ex professn upon substitutions, obligations, sale and lease.
5. Quels sont les meilleurs auteurs à consulter sur les lois de la prenve tant dans le droit français que dans le droit anglais?

Name the best authors to study the laws of evidence, as well for the French law as for English law.
6. Quels sont les meilleurs commentateurs du Code Napoléon que nous consultons, sur les parties de ce Code qui ont reproduít l'ancien droit français ?

Which are the best commentateurs on the Code Napoléon which are cited in Court upon those parts of the said Code which has reproduced the old French law?
7. Quelle est la rente constituée, et donnez une explication de cette rente?

What is a constituted rent and give an explication of such a rente.
8. Quelle est la rente viagère; et expliquez cette rente?

What is a life-rent, and give an explanation of such rente.
9. Quelle est la différence entre la caution conventionnelle, légale et judiciaire?

What is the difference between a suretyship conventional, legal and judicial?
10. Quelle est la difference entre la caution simple et la caution solidaire?

- What is the difference between the surety liable only npon the default of the debtor and the surety who has bound himself jointly and severally with the debtor?

11. Qu'entendez-vous par le bénéfice de discussion et celui de division, en fait de cautionnement?

What do you understand by the benefit of discussion and division in suretyship?
12. Quelles sont les obligations et responsabilités de la caution légale et de la caution judiciaire?
What are the obligations and responsibilities of the legal and judicial suretyship?

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# McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. daculty of 军am. 

 SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.Friday, Maroh 21 st: -4 to 6 p.m.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

## SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,............................Professor Gonzalve Doutre, B.C.L.

## MEDECINE LEGALE.

1. Quel rapport le Droit Civil et le Droit Criminel ont-ils avec la médecine légale?
2. Combien de sortes de folie reconnues par le droit anglais ?
3. Qui est responsable du dommage causé par un insensé ?
4. L'ivrogne est-il un insensé au point de vue tant du droit Civil que du droit Criminel, relativement à la responsabilité de ses actes et à la garde de sa personne?
5. Quelles causes donnent lieu à l'interdiction?
6. Les intervalles lucides peuvent-ils empêcher linterdiction d'un insensé?
7. Qu'est-ce qui constitue l'infanticide en droit anglais et comment qua-lifiez-vous ce crime?
8. Faut-il que la femme soit enceinte pour qu'il $y$ ait avortement, tant à son égard qu'à l'egard de ses complices?
9. Un criminel, devenu insensé pendant sa détention, a-t-il droit à être remis en liberté à l'expiration de sa peine?
10. De quelle nature est le contrat d'assurance sur la vie, et combien de personnes sont intéressées dans ce contrat ?
égale et
11. Quelles sont les exigences de la loi pour rendre ce contrat valide, si egal and la santé, la vie ou les accidents en sont l'objet?
12. Qu'entendez-vous par une enquête post mortem, et dans quels cas entraine-t-elle une expertise médicale?

## MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. What relation exists between the Civil and Criminal law and Medical Jurisprudence?
2. How many sorts of insanity are recognized by the English law?
3. Who is responsible for damage caused a person non compos mentis?
4. Is an intoxicated person an insane from the point of view of the Civil as well as the Criminal law, relatively to his responsibility for his acts, and the safe-keeping of his person?
5. What causes give rise to interdiction?
6. Can the existence of lucid intervals hinder the interdiction of an insane?
7. What constitutes infanticide under the English law, and how do you qualify this crime?
8. Is it necessary that a woman should be enceinte, in order that there might be an abortion, as well in regard to herself as to her accomplices?
9. Has a criminal who has become insane during his imprisonment the right to be set at liberty on the expiration of his punishment?
10. What is the nature of a contract of life assurance, and how many persons are interested in this contract?
11. What are the requirements of the law to render this contract valid if health, life, or accidents, are the object of it ?
12. What do you understand by a post mortem examination, and in what cases does in involve a medical investigation?
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# McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL. faculty pf Zaw. 

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Thurbday, March 6th: -4 to 6 p.m. ; 6 to 7 p.m. for medal examination.
CIVIL CODE.
sECOND AND THIRD YEARS.
Examiner, Professor Laflamme.

1. Qu'est-ce qu'une donation entre vifs et quelles sont les personnes capables de donner ou de recevoir par donations entre vifs?
2. Une donation entre vifs peut-elle être stipulée révocable ou réductible et la condition d'acquitter les dettes à venir rend-elle nulle la donation entre vifs?
3. Qu'est-ce que la communauté et de quoi se compose-t-elle en actif et en passif?
4. Quel est l'effet des clauses de réalisation et d'ameublissement dans un contrat de mariage?
5. Quels sont les droits des conjoints sur les biens de la communauté pendant le mariage ?
6. Comment s'accepte la communauté et quel est l'effet de l'acceptation?
7. Dans quel cas le mari ou ses héritiers doivent-ils récompense à la femme lors de la dissolution de la communauté ?
8. Qu'est-ce que la continuation de communauté et de quels biens se compose-t-elle?
9. Comment se contracte le douaire et de quoi se compose le douaire contumier pour la femme et pour les enfants?
10. Quells sont les obligations de la douairière?
11. Comment la femme conserve-t-elle son douaire sur les biens de son mari?
12. Quelles sont les exigences de la loi pour permettre à la femme de réclamer le douaire contnmier sur des biens aliénés par le mari?

## QUESTIONS FOR MEDAL EXAMINATION.

1. Quand et comment la convention pour reprise de l'apport s'exerce-telle, et au profit de qui?
2. Donnez les modifications introduites par la législation du Pays dans le régime de la communauté tel qu'établie par la coutume de Paris.
3. Comment la femme perd-t-elle son douaire?
4. Quand s'ouvre le douaire? pour la femme et pour les enfants? Sous quelles conditions les enfants peuvent-ils réclamer le douaire?
5. Quelles sont les réclamations que la femme et les enfants peuvent exercer pour la perte des biens sujets au douaire?
6. Les donations entre vifs doivent-elles être enregistrées et quel est l'effet du dêfaut d'enrégistrement?

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

 farulty of Paw.SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Thursday, March 13th:-4 to 6 p.m.
INSURANCE, BOTTOMRY AND RESPONDENTIA.
sECOND AND THIRD YEARS.
Examiner,.....................................................Professor Kerb.

1. Define the principal contracts of Insurance?
2. Give the rules relating to the transfer of Policies of Insurance?
3. What is the effect of misrepresentation or concealment upon a contract of Insurance.
4. What may be the objects insured under a policy of Marine Insurance?
5. In what cases can the premium of Marine Insurance be recovered back and under what conditions?
6. What effect on the contract of Marine Insurance is produced by a deviation?
7. Define Barratry.
8. What are the rules of contribution in cases of general average?
9. Under a policy of Fire Insurance what is the effect of an alteration in the premises insured?
10. What constitutes an insurable interest in Life Insurance?
11. What acts render void a contract of Life Insurance ?
12. What is the difference between a Bottomry Bond and a Bond of of Bottomry and Respondentia?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
Wednesday, March 19th:-4 to 6 p.m.
COMMERCIAL LAW.

# SECOND AND THIRD YEARS. <br> Examiner,.................................................Professor WUrtele. 

## MERCHANT SHIPPING.

batiments marchands.

1. What laws govern ships in Lower Canada?

Quelles lois régissent les bâtiments ou vaisseaux dans le BasCanada?
2. Who can be owners of British or Canadian ships; how many persons can be registered as owners of a ship; and how is a ship divided into shares?

Quelles personnes peuvent être propriétaires de $\downarrow$ àtiments anglais ou canadiens; quel nombre de personnes peut être enregistré comme propriétaires en même temps; et comment un batiment est-il divisé en parts?
3. How are ships conveyed, and what formalities are requisite to give full legal effect to transfers ; explain the difference in the law in that respect between British ships and Colonial inland vessels?

Comment les bâtiments sont-ils transportés, et quelles sont les formalités requises pour donner plein effet légal aux transports; expliquez la différence dans la loi à cet égard entre les bâtiments anglais et les bâtiments coloniaux naviguant à l'intérieur?
4. How are ships mortgaged; what formalities are requisite; and what is the effect of the mortgage?

Comment les bâtiments sont-ils hypothéqués ; quelles sont les formalités requises ; et quel est l'effet de l'hypothèque?
5. How can security for advances be given on a ship while building; and what is the effect of such contract?

Comment peut-on donner des sûretés pour des avances sur un bâtiment en construction; et quel est l'effet de tel contrat?
6. What difference is there between a mortgage and a privilege or maritime lien ; and state for what debts a privilege exists ?

Quelle est la différence entre une hypothèque et le privilége ou gage maritime ; et énumórez les créances pour lesquelles un privilége existe?
7. What is the extent of the authority of the master over the crew and passengers?

Quelles est l'étendue de l'autorité du maitre sur l'equipage et les passagers?
8. When can the master borrow money on the credit of his owners ; sell part of the cargo or sell the ship?
Quand le maitre peut-il emprunter des deniers sur le crédit des propriétaires ; vendre partie de la cargaison; ou vendre le bâtiment?
9. In what respect in contracts made for the ship is the master's position different from that of an ordinary mandatary?
En quoi la position du maitre est-elle différente dans les contrats pour les besoins du bâtiment, de celle d'un mandataire ordinaire?
10. What is demurrage; who are liable for it ; and how is it to be regulated?
Qu'est-ce que la surestarie; quels sont les personnes responsables pour son paiement ; et comment est-elle réglée?
11. Under what possibilities may collisions arise; and state on whom the burden lies in the different cases?
Sous quelles circonstances les abordages peuvent-ils arriver ; et expliquez qui doivent en chaque cas supporter les dommages ?
12. What limitation of liability for loss or damage exists in favor of ship-owners?
Quelle restriction y a-t-il en faveur des propriétaires de batiments dans leur responsibilité pour pertes ou avaries?

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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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Monday, March 17th:-4 to 6 p.m.

THIRD YEAR.
Examiner,
C. A. Geoffrion, B.C.L.

1. Give the distinctions between obligations re, verbis, and litteris, and cite examples of each.
2. What do you understand by mutuum and commodatum? Give the difference in their effects as to the conveyance of the property and the responsibility for the loss of the thing.
3. Define a quasi-contract, and a quasi-offence, and explain the obligations to which they may give rise.
4. Give a short account of the important modifications which have been introduced into our laws concerning the proof of obligations since the Conquest.
5. What difference do you establish between authentic writings and writings under private signature; and may the latter make as perfect proof as the former in certain cases?
6. What do you understand by recitative declarations in a writing, and what is their value as regards proof?
7. What is a contre-lettre? What is its use and its effect?
8. Point out what part of the Statute of frauds have been incorporated into our law, and explain its dispositions.
9. What persons are incompetent to be witnesses ? Has the incompetence created by the Civil Code as regards husband and wife, for or against each other, been modified by our Provincial Legislature?
10. What do you understand by a commencement of proof in writing? Define legal presumptions, or those resulting from certain facts. Explain presumptions, juris and de jure, and give an example.
11. Explain some of the rules for the determination of the divisibility or indivisibility of a confession.
12. What is the discisory oath, or the supplitory oath? By whom and when can either of them be offered?


## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.
CRIMINAL LAW.

## THIRD YEAR.

Eaminers,............................................ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Professor Carter, } \\ \text { An. ARCHibald. }\end{array}\right.$

1. What difference existed under the Roman Criminal Law, between the punishment for a larceny, when the thief was caught in the act, or if, on the other hand, he was discovered after considerable delay, and explain the reasons of such difference?
2. By what laws are we governed in criminal matters in Lower Canada, viewed in relation to the source of their authority?
3. What are the two great branches of the criminal law? Define each, and shew how they harmonize with each other.
4. Define a crime, and point out the distinction between a public wrong and a private injury.
5. Are there any exceptions to the principle "Malitia supplet statem ?" and, if so, point out what they are.
6. What is the exact technical significance of the word malice, as used in criminal law?
7. Define the crime of larceny, and point out the exact distinction between it and the crime of obtaining goods under false pretences.
If A enters B's store, and asks for goods, which are delivered to him, and which he takes away without paying for, are there any cases in which this would amount to larceny, and, if so, explain upon what principle?
8. Define the crime of burglary, and show more particularly in what place a burglary may be committed, pointing out any change which has taken place in the law on that subject.
9. What is an indictment? and shew what things are requisite to its validity.
10. Give a short account of the duties and power of Justices of the Peace in relation to indictable offences.
11. Give a short account of the origin and development of the office now known as "Justice of the Peace."
12. Are there any crimes for which bail cannot be received? If so, what? Point out the different modes of obtaining bail in different cases.
13. In what cases does an appeal lie from a summary conviction of a Justice? To what Court? and how is such appeal tried?
14. Point out the principal differences between the remedies by appeal and certiorari
15. What is a challenge to the array? For what causes can it be made ? If the array should be quashed, as against the sheriff, what course should be pursued?
*The first ten questions are for ordinary degree; the whole paper for medal examination.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872-73.
Friday, March 21st:-4 to 6 p.m.
CIVIL PROCEDURE.

## THIRD YEAR.

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Examiner,..........................Professor Gonzalve Doutre, B.C.L.

## PROCEDURE CIVILE.

1. Quelle différence faites-vous entre une action possessoire et une action pétitoire et ces deux actions peuvent-elles se joindre?
2. Quelle similitude trouvez-vous entre l'intervention et la tierce opposition?
3. Qu'entendez-vous par des offres réelles et quel genre de monnaie peut servir d'offres?
4. Quelles sont les mesures provisionnelles et indiquez les cas où elles sont employées ?
5. Qu'est-ce qu'une reddition de compte, et dites ce qu'elle doit contenir et comment elle peut être obtenue et débattue?
6. La séparation de corps entraine-t-elle toujours la séparation de biens?
7. Quels sont les brefs de prérogative relatifs aux Corporations et aux fonctions publiques?
8. Quelle difference entre un Bref d'Habeas Corpus en matiére civile et un Bref d'Habeas Corpus en matiére criminelle?
9. Quelle est la procédure pour authentiquer les registres de l'Etat Civil?
10. Qu'est ce que le Compulsoire et quand et contre qui l'obtenezvous?
11. Comment, pourquoi et dans quel cas convoquez-vous unConseil de famille?
12. Qu'entendez-vous par l'apposition et la levée de scellés ?

OIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. What difference is there between a possessory and a petitory action and can they be joined?
2. What resemblance do you find between an intervention and a tiere opposition?
3. What do you understand by a legal tender, and what kind of money can be used for that purpose?
4. What are the provisional proceedings which accompany summons in certain cases, and point out the cases in which they are employed?
5. What is a rendering of account, and point out what it should contain, and how it may be obtained and contested?
6. Does separation from bed and board always involve separation of property ?
7. What are the prerogative writs relative to corporations and public offices?
8. What difference is there between the writ of Habeas Corpus in civil matters, and the writ of Habeas Corpus in criminal matters ?
¢. What is the procedure to authenticate the registers of civil status?
9. What is a compulsoire, and when and against whom may it be obisined?
10. How, why, and in what caseg is a family council assembled?
11. What do you understand by the affixing and the removal of seals? 218
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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

faculty of Wam.<br>SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.<br>Mondat, March 7th:-Afternoon, 4 to 6 p.m.<br>\section*{ROMAN LAW .}

## THIRD YEAR,

1. Donnez la distinction entre les obligations re, verbis, et litteris, et citer des exemples de checune?
2. Qu'entend-on par mutuum, et par commodatum ; donnez la différence dans leurs effets quant à la translation de propriété et de la responsabilité pour la perte de la chose?
3. Définissez le quasi contrat et le quasi délit, et expliquez les obligations auxquelles ils peuvent donner lieu?
4. Donnez un récit abrégé des modiâcations importantes qu'ont subi nos lois concernant la preuve des obligations depuis la colquête?
5. Quelle différence établissez-vous entre l'écrit authentique et l'écrit sous seing privé; ce dernier peut-il faire une preuve aussi certaine que le premier dans certains cas ?
6. Qu'entend on par déclarations énonciatives dans un écrit et quelle est leur portée en ce qui concerne la preuve?
7. Qu'est-ce qu'une contre lettre, quelle est son utilité et son effet ?
8. Dites quelles parties du Statut des Fraudes ont été incorporées dans notre Droit, et expliquez-en les dispositions ?
9. Quelles personnes sont incompétentes à être témoins; l'incompétence créée par le Code Civil pour les maris et femmes, les uns pour ou contre les autres, a-t-elle été modifiée par notre Législature Provinciale?
10. Que faut-il entendre par commencement de preuve par écrit ; définissez les présomptions légales ou celles résultant de certains faits; expliquez ce qu'est la présumption juris et de jure et donnez-en un exemple?
11. Expliquez quelques-unes des règles servant à déterminer la divisibilité ou l'indivisibilité de l'aveu?
12. Qu'est-ce que le serment décisoire et le serment supplétoire ; par qui et quand l'un ou l'autre peuvent-ils ôtre déférés?
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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1872-73.
Tuesday, $\mathrm{March}_{\text {11th }}$ :-4 to 6 p.m.
CIVIL CODE.
THIRD YEAR.

1. Définissez le contrat de louage.

Define the contract of lease.
2 Définissez le droit de gage du locateur sur les meubles du locataire? Define the privileged right of the lessor upon the moveable $6 f f e c t s$ of the tenant.
3. Qu'entendez-vous par la tacite reconduction?

What do you understand by tacit renewal.
4. Quand le bail a été fait par écrit, comment se termine-t-il?

When the laase is written, how does the lease terminate?
5. Sous quel délai le locataire doit-il remettre au locateur la possession des lieux loués, après l'expiration du bail ?

Under what delay is the lessee bound to deliver the premises leased after the expiration of the lease.
6. Dans le cas de la résiliation du bail par la faute du locataire ; à quelles responsabilités et obligations est-il tenu en loi pour les stipulations du bail?

In case of ejectment or recision of the lease for the fault of the lessee, to what responsibilities and obligations is he held?
7. Expliquez quelle est la différence entre les priviléges et les hypothèques?

Explain the difference between privileges and hypothecs.
8. Expliquez la constitution de l'hypothèque sur des immeubles possédés en franc et commun soccage, conforme à l'article 2041 du Code Civil?

Explain the creation of hypothecs upon lands held in free and common soccage conformably to article 2041 of the Civil Code?
9. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code Civil sur l'hypothèque légale?

What are the provisions of the Civil Code upon the legal hypothec?
10. Sur l'hypothèque judiciaire?

Upon judicial hypothec.
11. Sur les hypothèques conventionnelles?

Upon conventional hypothecs?
12. Quelles sont les personnes qui sont contraignables par corps?

What persons are liable to imprisonment in Civil cases.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. Eaculty of Zaw.

EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL.
Thersdar, March 13th, $1873:-6$ to 7 p.m.
Examiner, $\qquad$ Professor Kerr.

1. According to the principles of International Law, what is "Blockade"? What is the penalty for brea.ing a blockade?
2. In what does the sovereignty of a "State" consist?
3. What is the existing law on tha subject of Commercial sales when the sum of money or value in question exceeds fifty dollars? Have any changes been effected by the Code Civil in the law as it exister. previous to the year 1866? If yea, state the changes.
4. Where A contracts with B to sell B fifty tons of hay for a certain price, and $A$ being unable to obtain a larger quantity tenders $B$ forty nine tons, is such tender a fulfillment of $A$ 's obligation to deliver?
5. What is the difference between general and particuler average?
6. What is jettison? How are the persons injured by jettison compensated for their losses?
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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1873.<br>Wednesday, March 19th:-6 to 7 p.a.<br>commercial law.<br>Examiner, .................................................Professor Wurtele.

## OBLIGATIONS.

1. Explain the difference between a conventional subrogation and the transfer of a debt.

Expliquez la différence entre la subrogation conventionnelle et le transport d'une créance.
2. What is the position of a debtor who accepts a transfer although his debt has been extinguished by compensation, with respect to the transferree; to the transferror; and to hypothecary creditors subsequent to the transferror?

Quelle est la position d'un débiteur qui accepte un transport malgré que sa dette soit éteinte par la compensation, à l'égard du cessionnaire; du cédant ; et des créanciers hypothécaires poctéríeurs au cédant?

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE. <br> LETTRES DE CHANGE.

3. What difference is there in the position of the holder of a bill trans ferred before, and the holder of a bill transferred after maturity?

Quelle différence y a-t-il ùans la position du porteur d'une lettre de change transportée avant, et du porteur d'une lettre de change transportée après maturité?
4. What is the effect of default of protest, or of notice bereo't with respect to the various parties to a bill; and when is their want excused? Does the loss of a bill excuse the want of protest ; and how can the holcer of a lost bill proceed to recover payment?

Quel est l'effet de l'absence d'un protêt ou de l'avis d'un protêt à l'égard des différentes parties à une lettre de change ; et quand y en a-t-il dispense? Est-ce que la perte dune lettre de change peut dispenser du protêt; et comment le propriétaire d'une lettre de change perdue doit-il procéder pour en réclamer le paiement?

## AFFREIGHTMENT.

## AFFRETEMENT.

5. State the usual contents and covenants of a Charter-Party and of a Bill of Lading. What effect on the ownership of the goods has the transfer by endorsement of the bill of lading; and what force has a bill of lading in the hands of the consignee or endorsee against the master and owners?

Expliquez le contenu et les conditions ordinaires d'une charte-partie et d'un connaissement? Quel est l'effet quant à la propriété de la marehandise du transport par endossement du connaissement; et quelle est la force contre le maitre ou les propriétaires du connaissement entre les maindu consignataire ou de son cessionnaire par endossement?
6. What is the duty of the master in case of wreck or of obstruction to he voyage? And what freight is due on goods saved from shipwreck?

Quel est le devoir du maítre en cas de naufrage ou d'empêchement au voyage? Et quel frêt est dû sur des marchandises sauvée s du naufrage?
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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1873.

Tursday, March 11th:-6 to 7 p.m.

Examiner $\qquad$ Professor Lafrenaye.

1. Qu'entendez-vous par la contrainte par corps en matières civiles, au code civil?

What do you understand by imprisonment in civil cases in the Civil Code?
2. Expliquez l'attachment for contempt du druit anglais?

Explain the attachment for contempt of court of the English law?
3. Qu'entendez-vous par le jugement d'iterato contre certains contraignables par corps, contre les libellistes et dans les actions en dommages ?

What do you understand by the judgment d'iterato against persons iable to imprisonment, against libellers, and in action of damages ?
4. Expliquez les conséquences de la contrainte par corps contre le gardien et les dépositaires des deniers de justice.

Explain the consequences of the imprisonment against the guardian or depositary of moneys under judicial authority.
5. Quelles sont les conséquences de la coatrainte par corps par suite de - 1a rêbellion a justice?

What are the consequences of the imprisonment in a civil case by the committing a rêbellion à justice, that is to say, by preventing the seizure or sale of property in execution of a judgment?
6. Dans quel cas les femmes sont-elles contraignables par corps?

In what cases are females liable to imprisonment in civil cases?


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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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## EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD

 MEDAL, 1873.Monday, March 17th:-6 to 7 p.m.
Examiner. $\qquad$ C. A. Geopfrion, B.C.L.

1. Expliquez comment l'influence du droit Romain se fait sentir dans un grand nombre de législations Européennes ; indiquez les nations chez qui cette influence se manifeste avec plus d'évidence et chez qui l'Etude du Droit Romain a le plus progressé?
2. Donnez un résumé succinct des dispositions principales des douze tables, et expliquez en même temps les modifications que la civilisation et la science légale leur ont fait subir jusqu'à la codification des lois Romaines par Justinien?
3. Définissez l'étendue des divers pouvoirs législatifs à Rome et que faut. il entendre par: leges, plebiscita, senatusconsuiva, princıpum placita, edictum serpetuum, responsa prudentum, \&c.
4. Donnez quelques notions sur le droit de propriété à Rome, le domaine quiritaire, les choses mancipi et nec mancipi, l'usucapion et la prescription?
5. Expliquez brièvement le système du droit Romain sur les successions $a b$ intestato, et sur la formation de la famille telle que reconnue par la loi civile comme établissant les degrés de successions?
6. Comparez le Droit Canadien au Droit Rumain dans leurs dispositions qui concernent les successions testamentaires ; et faites en voir les points d'analogie ou de différence.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Saturday, April 8th:-9 a.m.

ZOOLOGY

Examiner,
J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., \&c.

1. Describe the parts of an Echinus.
2. Give the classification of the Annelida, with examples of the orders.
3. The Foraminifera.-Give their general characters, geological distinction, and agency as rock builders.
4. State the characters of the Lamellibranchiata, with examples.
5. Explain the primary subdivision of the animal kingdom into provinces, giving the characters of one of them in full.
6. Name the classes of the Articulata, and characterize two of them, with examples.
7. State the characters of the ciass Anthozoa, and describe one of the orders, with Canadian examples.
8. Refer to their place in the classification the following animals : Tape-worm, Ship-worm, Limpet, Cray-fish, Star-fish.
9. Describe the Specimens exhibited, referring them to their place in the system.
10. Describe minutely the anatomy of a Gasteropod.

## McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

Saturday, April 8th:-9 a.m.

BOTANY.

Examiner,.................................J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R S., \&c.
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1. What are Prosenchymatous Structures as distinguished from Parenchyma? Give examples.
2. Describe the leading kinds of Vascular Tissue, and state their mode of formation.
3. Describe the structures in the blade of the leaf.
4. Explain the sources of the Carbon and Nitrogen of the plant.
5. Describe Root-fibrils, and state the distinction between a Root and a ${ }^{*}$ Rhizoma.
6. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the flower, with examples.
7. Explain Fertilization in Phænogams, describing the parts concerned.
8. Describe the reproductive organs of Ferns.
9. Explain the terms Monœcious, Labiate, Didynamous, as applied to parts of the flower, and the modifications of parts by which these arrangements are produced.
10. Describe the Pericarp, stating its normal structure, and some of its modifications.
11. Explain the natural system in Botany, and state the gradation of groups, from the species upward, with examples.
12. State the distinction between Angiosperms and Gymnosperms.
13. State the characters of any Canadian Exogenous Order, with examples.
14. State what yci know of the specimens exhibited.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1872-73,

Thursday, March 20th:-3 to 4d P.m.

ANATOMY.
Examiner, $\qquad$ Professor W. E. Scott, M.D.

1. How is the Aorta divided? What are its relations and branches named according to its divisions?
2. What are the relations of the Inferior Vena Cava, its formative branches, and the veins opening into it?
3. Name the muscles attached to the Femur.
4. What nerves form the plexus situated upon the lower portion of the adductor longus muscle? and what nerve supplies the Tensor vaginæ femoris ?
5. Describe the axillary space; give its shape, boundaries, contents and their relations.
6. What are the boundaries of the fourth ventricle of the brain? and where are the following canals situated: Sylvius, Petit, Fontana and Nuck ?

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M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1872-73.
Thursday, March 20th:-10 to $11 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} 4$ m.
materia medica.
Examiner $\qquad$ Profbesor Wm. Wright, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.
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1. How are counter-irritants thought to act? Classify them, and mention the peculiarities of each group.
2. State the differences between Beberia and Beberiæ Sulphas in thei. modes of preparation, composition, appearances and utility.
3. Write out a short account of the leading kinds of Sarsaparilla.
4. Explain briefly the influence of opium on the principal systems, as the Nervous, Respiratory, etc., and the chief morbid states of each, in which, as a remedy, it would be indicated or contra-indicated.
5. What is Basilicon? What is Burgundy pitch? Name their preparations.
6. Give the doses of the following :-Aqua lauro-cerasi, Confec. Scammonii, Hydragyri Iodidum Rubrum, Infusum Digitalis, Liquor Arscnici hydrochloricus, Liquor Atropiæ sulphatis, Liquor Potassæ Carbonatis, Magnesiæ Sulphas, Oleum Cubebæ, Podophylli Resina, Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, Tinctura Belladonnæ, Tinctura Sennæ and Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ; and state a few cases in which each might do good.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1872-73.

Thursdar, March 20 th, 1873 :-112 a.m., to 1 p.m.
CHEMISTRY.
Examiner,
Professor R. Cratk, M.D.

1. Describe Dalton's atomic theory, and explain how elements are classified according to their atomicity.
2. Explain the law of equivalent proportions, and give examples to illustrate its operation.
3. State the quantities, by volume, of the respective elements present in two volumes of each of the following compounds, viz. : Hydrochloric Acid, Vapour of Water, Ammonia, and Marsh Gas.
4. How do the Halogens exist in nature? What are their chief chemical peculiarities, and by what common reaction are they separated from their compounds ?
5. Describe the principal tests for iron, copper, and lead.
6. Fixplain the meaning of the terms, compound radicle, saturated hydrocarbon, alcohol, haloid ether, and compound ether, and write the formula for one of each.

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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

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M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1872-73.

Thursday, March 20 th :-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 p.m.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.
Examiner,................................... Profrssor J. M. Drake, M.D.

1. Describe the common characters of cartilage. State its varieties and some of the localities in which each occurs.
2. How many descriptions of muscular fibre are there? State some of the situations in which each variety is found, also their microscopic appearances and the differences exhibited in their modes of action.
3. What are the recognized modes by which sensory and motive nerve fibres terminate peripherally?
4. What are the chief chemical and physical characters of the corpuscules of the blood?
5. What are the chief nitrogenized constituents of the urine? What is the average amount ef each secreted daily, and how may their presence be recognized? Explain the reaction by which ammonia is generated in decomposing urine.
6. What are the functions of the liver? What are the uses of the bile and what its chief constituents? In what particulars does the blood in the hepatic differ from that in the portal vein?

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M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION.

Session 1872-73.
Saturday, 22nd March, $1873 ;-3$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ p.m.
SURGERY.
Examiner.Prof. George W. Campbell, A.M., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, Dean of the Medical Faculty.

1. Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of the different forms of Gangrene.
2. Describe the different forms of dislocation of the Hip and the best methods of reduction.
3. How do you diagnose Benign from Malignant Tumors? In Scirrhus of the Breast what cases are suitable for operation, and under what circumstances should you decline operating ?
4. Describe Carden's and Teal's amputations as applied to the Thigh. What are the advantages claimed for them over the ordinary flap and circular operations.
5. In what cases should Lithotrity be selected as the best operation for Calculus vesicæ. In the lateral operation of Lithotomy what parts must be divided and what accidents should be avoided during the operation.
6. Describe the symptoms and treatment of the different forms of Abscess.

Examiner

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## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

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M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION.

Session 1872-73.
Saturday, Marce 22nd, 1873 ; $-4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 p.m.

## MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner..... .......................................Prop. George E. Fbnwide, M.D.
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of Abscess.

1. In blows inflicted on the head, what symptoms would induce you to regard the injury as trivial, or serious, or one which would involve the life of the person injured?
2. Mention the various causes of "Impotence" as applied to the male, physical and mental?
3. What do you understand by the terms "Monorchide" and "Crypsorchide," are these conditions accompanied by sterility ?
4. A dead body is found with a wound of the throat. What circumstances would induce you to regard it as a case of murder or suicide?
5. What is a poison? How do poisons produce their fatal effects, on what tissues do they act?
6. Mention the causes which modify the action of poisons.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

## efaculty of meditine.

M.D., C.M. FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1872-3.

Satcrday, March $22 \mathrm{ND}:-10$ to $11 \frac{1}{2}$ A.m.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner,
Propessor R. P. Howard, M.D., \&c.

1. Enumerate the chief points in the treatment of Scarlatinal Dropsy, of Acute Peritonitis, and of Dysentery.
2. What are the conditions productive of Ascites? Relate the diagnostic features of Cirrhosis and of Lardacious disease of the Liver.
3. What are the symptoms of Rickets? With what disturbance of the nervous system is it frequently associated? Sketch its treatment.
4. Describe the effects of Embolism of the Arteries, and of the Capillaries, and state the important pathological processes in which embolism plays a part.
5. Give a summary of the leading symptoms of Cerebro-Spinal Feverand the treatment to be employed in it.
6. State the diagnostic considerations by which you would distinguish Simple Meningitis, Rheumatic Delirium, and Delirium Tremens, and detail the treatment of the last.

# McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. 

## fartulty of Mredicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1872-73,

Saturday, March 22nd :-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. to 1 p.m,
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
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tinguish Id detail

Examiner, $\qquad$ Professor D. C. MacCallem, M.D.

1. Under what conditions may Rupture of the Uterus take place ; by what symptoms is the accident accompanied, and what are the duties of the accoucheur?
2. Describe the Graafian follicle and its contained ovule.
3. Mention the different kinds of Tumour that may obstruct delivery give their principal points of distinction, and the treatment demanded for each.
4. How would you distinguish a Placental presentation, and what means would you adopt under such circumstances, to accomplish the safe delivery of your patient?
5. What changes take place in the abdomen as the result of Pregnancy, and how are they to be distinguished from similar changes produced by other causes.
6. Give the symptoms and treatment of Puerperal convulsions.

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