## Quren's olmbersity and College,

 KINGSTON, CANADA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

## CALENDAR,

## SESSION 1864-65.

KINGSTON :
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY JOHN ROWLANDE


## CALENDAR

of

## 

KINGSTON, CANADA.

## SESSION 1864-65.



INOORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

KINGSTON :
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY JOHN ROWLANDS.
1864.

## THE P <br> Rev. JO

Rev. JA
Rgv. JO
ROBER?
$\qquad$

JOHN

THE PR
HORATT
FIFE FC
J. P. LI?
M. LAVE RODERI OCTAVI ROBERT DONALD

MICHAEI

Howorabli
JAMES A
GEORGE

All offici
Chairman
matters co
Murray.

## 

 THE FACULTIES OF THEOLOGY AN.D ARTS.Primarius Professor of Divinity.
Rev. JOHN B. MOWAT, M.A.,
Professor of Oriental Languages, Biblical Criticism and Church History, and Rev. JAMES WILLIAMSON, LL.D.,

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
C. MURRAY,

Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Registrar. ROBERT BELL, C.E.,

Professor of Natural History.
Professor of Classical Literature.
JOHN M. MACHAR, M.A., Barrister,
Lecturer on Modern History.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE PRINCIPAL,
President of the Medical Faculty.
HORATIO YATES, M.D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.
FIFE FOWLER, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh,
Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and Secretary to the Facnity.
J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,

Professor of Forensic and State Medicine.
M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
RODERICK KENNEDY, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh,
Professor of Anawmy.
OCTAVIUS YATES, M.D.
Professor of the Principlos and Practice of Surgery.
ROBERT BELL, C.E.,
Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
DONALD McLEAN, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.
MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D.,
Demonstrator in Anatomy.

## FACULTY OF LAW.

Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, M.L.C.,
JAMES ALEX. Hean of the Faculty of Law.
GEORGE W. DRAPER, Ese., M.A.,
Profossor.
All official communications regarding the University should be addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Board of Trustees; all communications regarding matters contained in the Calendar should be addressed to the Registrar, Professor
Murbay.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Rev. Join McMorine, Rev. Alex. Mathieson, D.D., Rev. Archibald Walker, Rev. George Beld, B.A., Rev. Duncan Morrison, Rev. Francis Nicol, Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D.D., Rev. Alexander Spence, D.D., Rev. John Barclay, D.D., Rev. James C. Muir, D.D., Rev. Whlitim M. Inglis, M.A., The Principal, Judge Malloch, Alexander Morris, Esq.,<br>William Ireland, Esq., Kingston, Secretary.<br>G. L. Mowat, Ese., George Davidson, Esq., John Greenshields, Esq., Hon. John Hamilton, Chairman, Judge Logie, Edward Malloch, Esq., hon. Jubtice McLean, Alex. McLean, Esq., 1 Georae Neilson, Esq., John Paton, Esq., A. Drummond, Esq., Hugh Allan, Esq., Johin Cameron, Esq.

## BENEFACTIONS.

 stg., in aid of the Faculty of Theology as a Prize Fund ... ...Bequest of the late John Mowat, Esq. $\quad$... for endowment of an Annual Competition Scholarship

80000
cholarship or Bursary ... ... ... ... ... Montreal for Soholarship from Hugh Allan, Esq.
Scholarship by Hon. Alex. Campbell $\quad . . . \quad$... $\quad .$.
Scholarship by John Watkins, Esq. ... ...

6
CALENDAR FOR 1864－5．

|  | 号 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { 会 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 首 } \\ & \text { 曾 } \end{aligned}$ | 艺 | $\stackrel{\text { 「 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 㙖 | 㐌 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|  | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|  | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
|  | 30 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| November． |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|  | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|  | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
|  | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |  |  |
| December． |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|  | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|  | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|  | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Jandart ．． | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|  | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|  | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| February ． |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|  | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|  | 26 | 27 | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| March．．．． |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
|  | 5 12 | 6 13 | 14 | 15 | 9 16 | 17 | 11 |
|  | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|  | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |
| APRIL．．．．． | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
|  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|  | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|  | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
|  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1864. 

June 23

July Aug．
Octob． 5
＂
＂ 17
Nov＇r 2
＂ 11
Dec＇r 5
＂ 9
＂ 22
＂ 23
1865. Jan＇y 2
＂ 4
＂ 5
＂ 6
＂$\gamma$
＂ 31

Feb＇y 1
＂$\quad 3$

| 1864. | ACADEMIC YEAR 1864-5. |
| :---: | :---: |
| June 23 | Competitive Examination for Scholarships in Grammar School. |
| 24 | Grammar School Examinations-Spring T |
| July 4 | Meeting of Board of Visitors of the Observatory. |
| Aug. 8 | Grammar School Summer Term begins. |
| Octob. 5 | Opening of the University Session by Public Address in Convocation Hall at 3 o'clock. |
| " 6 | Matriculation Examinations in Faculty of Arts commence. Competitive Examinations for Mowat Scholarship. Session of the Faculty of Medicine opens. |
| " 17 | Grammar School Autumn Term begins. |
| Nov'r 2 | Theological Classes open. |
| " 7 | No Lectures in Arts. |
| 11 | Botanical Society meets at $80^{\prime}$ clock P.M. |
| Dec'r 5 | No Lectures in Theology and Arts. |
| " 9 | Botanical Society meets at 80 'clock P.M. |
| " 22 | Grammar School Examinations-Autumn Term ends. Christmas Examinations in the Faculty of Arts. |
| " 23 | First day of Christmas Vacation in all the Faculties of the University, and in the Grammar School. |
| 1865. |  |
| an'y 2 | Meeting of Board of Visitors of the Observatory. |
| " 4 | Session of Law Faculty opens. |
| " 5 | Classes resumed in all the Faculties after Christmas Vacation. |
|  | Meeting of Senate to elect a Hospital Governor and Curators of the Library. |
| 7 | Grammar School Winter Term begins. |
| " 31 | Two Grammar School Trustees to retire, their successors to be elected by the County Council at their first meeting after 1st January. |
| Feb'y 1 | Subjects of Theses for M.A. given in. |
|  | Meeting of Grammar School Trustees. |
| " 6 | No lectures in Theology and Arts. |

## 8

Feb'y $10 \mid$ Botanical Society meets at $80^{\prime}$ clock P.M.
" 17
Class Tickets, Certificates of Attendance, \&c., to be given in by Students of Medicine who intend to present themselves either at the Primary or at the Final Examination.
Theses to be given in by intending Graduates in Medicine.
" 24
March 3
Regular Lectures in Medical Faculty concluded.
Second Public Lecture on Astronomy in the City Hall.
" 6
" 8
" 10
" 28
" 29
" 30
Meeting of Convocation, for laureation of Medical Graduates, at 3 o'clock P.M.
April 1
" 3
" 7
" 8
Theses for M.A., and names of Candidates for B.A., given in.
No Lectures in Theology and Arts.
Botanical Society meets at 8 o'clock P.M.
Examination in Law, Faculty for Degree of LL.B.
Grammar School Winter Term ends.
Regular Class work of the Theological and Arts Classes concluded.
Written Examination of first year's Class in Classics.
Written Examination of second year's Class in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Written Examination in Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy of third year's Class for Degree of B.A.
Written Examination in Hebrew, Church History, \&c.
" 18 Written Examination of Junior Mathematical Class.
Written Examination of second year's Class in Classics.
" 19 Written Examination of third year's Class in Classics for Degree of B.A.
Written Examination of first and second year's Classes in Natural History. Grammar School Spring Term begins.

## 9

given in emselves
icine.
n Medi-
ays.
o'clock, ranting
aduates,
ven in.
es con-
ematics
Philoso-
sics for sses in

April $20 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Written Examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy }\end{aligned}\right.$ Written Examination of first year on Rhetoric and New Testament. Written Examination of second year on Logic and Natural
Theology.
" 21
" 22
" 24
" 25
" 27

Written Examination of third year's on Paley's Evidences. Oral Examination of first year's Classes.
Oral Examinaticn of second year's Classes.
Oral Examination of third year's Classes for Degree of B.A. Defence of Theses in Arts at 10 o'clock.
College Senate meets to decide on passing of Candidates for Degrees in Theology, Law and Arts.
Meeting of Convocation for the laureation of Graduates in Theology, Law and Arts, for the distribution of Prizes and
TIME TABLE OF THE MEETING OF CLASSES, \&c.

| HOURS. | FACULTY OF ARTS. |  |  |  | FACULTY OF THEOLOGY. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Facolty } \\ & \text { of Law. } \end{aligned}$ | FACULTY OF MEDICINE. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8-9 A,M. | Prayers at 8:45. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Law } \\ \text { Lectures } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anatomical } \\ \text { Demonstrations. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dissecting Room } \\ & \text { open from } 8 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \end{aligned}$ |
| 9-10. | Junior Classics. | $\frac{$ Senior  <br>  Mathematics }{ Junior } | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mental and Moral } \\ & \text { Philosophy. } \end{aligned}$ | Junior Natur. Historyon Tues'y \& Thurs'y. on Mon.,Wed. \& Fria Senior Natur. Historyon Mon.,Wed. \& Frid. | Junior Hebrew. |  |  | Materia Medica. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Laboratory open } \\ & \text { from } 9 \text { to } 2 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 10-11. | Senior Classics. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Third } \\ & \text { Hebrew. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chaldee } \\ & \text { on Monday. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Chemistry. |  |
| 11-12. |  | Senior Natural Philosophy. | Rhetoric on Monday, Wednesday \& Friday. Logic on Tuesday \& Thursday. |  | Divinity. |  |  |  | Institutes of Medicine. |
| 12-1. | Junior Classics. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Junior } \\ \text { Nhatural } \\ \text { Philosophy. } \end{gathered}$ | Mental and Moral Philosophy on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. | Modern History on Tuesday and Thursday |  |  |  |  | Practical Chemistry on Mondays, Wed nesdays,Thursdays |
| 1-2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Clinical Medicine on Saturdays. |
| 2-3. | Library open from 2 to hall-past 2 . |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Syriac } \\ \text { on Monday. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Anatomy. | Clinical Surgery on Saturdays. |
| 3-4. | . |  |  |  | Divinity. |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Theoryand Practice }}{\text { of Medicine. }}$ |
| 4-5. |  |  |  |  | Church Hist. Mon., Thur. | Biblic'l Criticism, Tues.,Wed., Frid. |  | Surgery. |  |
| 5-6. |  |  |  |  | 2nd Hebrew. |  |  | Obstetrics. |  |
| $6-7$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

None of the Classes meet on Saturdays except those specially mentioned in the above Table as meeting on that day. In the
Faculties of Theology and Arts the Classes do not meet on the first Monday of the month, which is occupied in preparation for

Quee
style an 16th O
Arts anc
added in
session i
Civil En
complete
leads to B.D., in
are confe
curriculu
Senate,
the Hon
Scientific
The tw
nesday (tl Convocat Medicine
on the firs
Law on tl closed on on which $t$ of graduat

Student may enter simply pay all regular Registrar a be enrolled his Matric before mat from his 1 grant such

## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Queen's College at Kingston was incorporated with the style and privileges of a University by a Royal Charter dated 16th October, 1841. It began with only the Faculties of Arts and Theology, but to these a Faculty of Medicine was added in 1854, and a Faculty of Law in 1860. In the present session it is also proposed to commence a special course of Civil Engineering in connection with the Faculty of Arts. A complete curriculum of study in the four Faculties respectively leads to the Degrees in Arts of B.A. and M.A., in Theology of B.D., in Medicine of M.D., in Law of LL.B.; and these Degrees are conferred only on those who have gone through the required curriculum and passed the prescribed examinations. The Senate, however, is empowered to confer, besides the above, the Honorary Degrees of D.D. and LL.D. for Literary, Scientific or Professional Distinction.

The twenty-third Session will be opened on the first Wednesday (the 5th) of October, 1864, by a Public Address in the Convocation Hall at 3 o'clock P.M. The classes in Arts and Medicine commence on the following day, those in Theology on the first Wednesday (the 2nd) of November, and those in Law on the second of January, 1865. The Session will be closed on the last Thursday (the 27th) of April, 1865, the day on which the Senate and Convocation meet for the laureation of graduates in Theology, Law and Arts.
Students who do not intend to proceed to a Degree may enter any Class or Classes in any of the Faculties by simply paying the fee for the Class or Classes desired; byt all regular Students are required to be matriculated by the Registrar as Members of the University; and no Student can be enrolled as a Member of any class except on presenting. his Matriculation Ticket to the Professor Pvery presenting before matriculation, shall produce a cortificatery Student, from his Minister or some respectable certificate of character grant such a certificate some respectable party competent to
declaration:-"I, —— being now admitted a Student of Queen's College, do hereby sincerely and solemnly declare and promise that $I$ shall at all times render due respect and obedience to the Principal, Professors and other authorities of the University, and strictly observe the Laws and Statutes thereof; that I shall give a regular attendance at my classes, and shall apply myself carefully and diligently to the studies in which I am engaged, and perform to the utmost of my power the exercises prescribed; that I shall conduct myself in a courteous and peaceable manner towards my fellow students; and that I shall always maintain and defend the rights and privileges of the University, and never seek in any way or manner the hurt or prejudice thereof."

The course of study and the other requirements for Degrees are fully detailed in the announcements of the different Faculties.

## LIBRARY.

The Library is open to all Students who have paid a Matriculation Fee in any of the Faculties, and who shall comply with the By-Laws of the Curators. The Catalogue, which has recently been rendered more complete by the publication of a supplement, may be obtained from the Librarian ; price 10 cents.

During the Session the Library is open daily at two o'clock, for at least half an hour, but during the summer recess only on Saturdays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

For convenience in consultation, a portion of the Books are kept at the Medical Buildings and at the Observatory.

The Library has recently been enriched by the following donations:-


## Joir <br> Joirs

The Mu at present specimens. and Fossil with those illustrating Rocks, ha of the Gec applying $t$ of the Coll given to St
The follo The late Ri fossils, n Rev. Dr. Wi
tensive s of the $m$

Student y declare respect authoriaws and ce at my ly to the atmost of ct myself llow stuhe rights y way or different $e$, which rblication m ; price o o'clock, cess only

Books are
Join Creighton, Esq. Provincial Government ... ... ... ... ... 12 vols. Join Smitir, Esq.... Mrs. John Machar Donald Ross, Esq. Professor H. YATES

## ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The Kingston Observatory was founded in 1855 by private subscribers, aided by the Corporation and citizens of Kingston, and was transferred to the University by deed of the Corporation in 1861. It contains an Equatorial by Mr. Alvan Clarke, with an object-glass of $6 \frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture, a Reflecting Telescope by the celebrated Mr. Short with a speculum of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, presented by the Principal, and a Refracting Telescope, presented by the ate A. J. Macdonell, Esq. A new building was erected by the College in 1861, containing, besides the central dome for the Equatorial, a Transit Room and a room for the observers and the public. The Beaufoy Transit, lent to the Observatory by the Royal Astronomical Society of England, has now arrived and will be in operation in a few weeks. A course of not less than six lectures on Astronomy, open to the public, is delivered each year in the City Hall and the Observatory.

## MUSEUM.

The Museum, to which additions are being constantly made, at present consists chiefly of Mineralogical and Palæontological specimens. It embraces the collections of Canadian Minerals and Fossils bequeathed by the late Rev. A. Bell, together with those made by Prof. Williamson; and contributions, illustrating very fully the Minerals and Fossils of Canadian Rocks, have been presented by Sir Wimiam Logan, Director of the Geological Survey. Admission may be obtained by applying to the Professor of Natural History or to the Janitor of the College. Occasional demonstrations in the Museum are given to Students.
The following are the principal donations to the Museum:The late Rev. Andrew Bell.-The Bell Collection, consisting of 3,040 fossils, minerals, and Indian antiquities, collected in Canada.
Rev. Dr. Wiluhamson.-The Williamson Collection, consisting of an extensive series of fossils and minerals, mostly Canadian, and the whole of the mineralogical cabinet of the late Sir RIcIARD BONNYCASTLE.

## 14

Geological Survey of Canada.-The Logan Collection, consisting of 209 minerals and rock-specimens, and 467 fossils, characteristic of the Canadian rocks.
Natural History Society of Montreal.-Collection of miscellaneous zoological specimens, for which exchanges are promised.
A. T. Drummond, Esq.-About 300 European and American coins ; 100 specimens Canadian recent shells; 60 specimens minerals and fossils; 22 specimens fishes and reptiles in spirits; collection of Canadian insects.
Drs. Thibodo, Walla-walla.-Valuable collection of minerals (silver, mercury, gold, copper, \&c.) from California, Oregon and British Columbia; also a collection of dried plants from the western part of this continent.
Sir W. E. Logan.-Collection of the invertebrate animals of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Numerous specimens have also been contributed by John Paton, Esq., Rev. John D. Robertson, Austrglia, Allan MoPherson, Esq., John Cameron, Esq., Mrs. McLeod, Dr. Grant, Thomas F. Harkness, Esq., Dr. Leitch, Dr. Fox, R. V. Rogers, Esq., Johin Bell, Esq., Rev. Donald Ross, G. P. Drummond, Esq., J. Boyd, Esq., Dr. Lawson, J. R. Ross, Esq., A. Drummond, Esq., J. F. Whiteaves, Esq., Dr. Dawson, J. J. Bell, Esq., Benjamin Walter, Esq., Robert Hunter, Esq., Charles Robb, Esq., Dr. Millener, Robert O'Loughlin, Esq., Dr. H. Yates, J. B. Guin, Esq., J. Cunningham, Esq., E. Boyle, Esq., Rev. R. Campbell, A. Cowan, Esq.

## BOTANICAL SOCIETY AND GARDEN.

The meetings of the Botanical Society of Canada are usually held in the Convocation Hall on the evening of the second Friday in each month during the sossion.

The Botanic Garden contains an accurately named and labelled collection of the most important economical, medicinal and poisonous plants of Europe and America, which are being arranged in natural orders for convenience in study. The Botanical Class receives daily demonstrations in the Garden during the early part of the session.

The Society's Herbarium, to which Students have access on Saturdays, embraces extensive collections of native plants from various parts of Canada, and among these the collections made by the Officers of the Geological Survey, and placed by the Director, Sir William Logan, under the Society's charge.
sting of ristic of

## llancous

ins ; 100 fossils; anadian (silver, British part of Gulf of N, Esq., 1., JoHN ss, Esq., Donald ss, Esq., J. Bell, s Robb, s, J. B. BELL, A .
usually second and dicinal e being - The Garden
cess on ts from s made by the ge.
COURSE OF STUDY IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

| id |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\underset{-1}{-1}}{\stackrel{\text { ® }}{1}}$ |  |  |  |
| $\underset{-1}{7}$ |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{0}{1}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\dot{H}$ | 日 | 目 |

The 1864, The se necess: session

All
prayer
unless
pal or
or any
academ
The
of B.A.
(1)
session
Latin. -
book
in La
Greke.-

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Classes in this Faculty commence on 6th October, 1864, when all intending Students are required to be present. The session extends over seven months, and the course of study necessary for a Degree may be completed in three such sessions, but not in less.
All Students in this Faculty are required to attend morning prayers on Sunday and on every week day, except Saturday, unless they have obtained special exemption from the Principal or Senatus. When attending prayers, their several classes or any University meeting, they are required to wear the academic costume prescribed by the Senate.
The curriculum and examinations necessary for the Degree of B.A. are the following:-

## I. CURRICULUM.

1. First Year.

Junior Natural History, Rhetoric and English Literature.
2. Second Year.

Middle Latin and Greek, Junior Natural Philosophy, Senior Mathematics, Senior Natural History. Logic.
3. Third Year.

Senior Latin and Greek, Modern History,

Senior Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

## II. EXAMINATIONS.

## 1. First Year.

(1) Matriculation Examination at the beginning of the session on the following subjects:-
Lativ.-Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, B. I., and any one of the following books :-Sallust, Catilina ; Virgil, Eneid, B. I. or II. Composition in Latin Prose.
Greek.-Grammar ; Xenophon's Anabasis, B.I.

## 18

Arithmetic.-As far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Extraction of Roots inclusive.
Algerra.-To the end of simple equations.
Geometry.-Euclid, B. I. and II.
English Grammar and Composition.-Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar of the English Language.
If the examination on these subjects be passed, the Student ranks as an Undergraduate, and as such must undergo the subsequent University examinations as part of the course.
(2) Christmas Examination on the previous work of the session.
(3) Primary Examination at the close of the session on the books and subjects prescribed under the different classes for the first year, with the addition of the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in English.
2. Second Year.
(1) Matriculation Examination on the subjects of the first year, with the addition of any books which may be prescribed in the different departments.
(2) Christmas Examination on the previous work of the session.
(3) Second Examination on the books and subjects prescribed under the different classes for the second year, with the addition of Paley's Natural Theology.

## 3. Third Year.

(1) Matriculation Examination on the subjects of the previous part of the curriculum, with the addition of any books which may be prescribed in the different departments.
(2) Christmas Examination on the previous work of the course.
(3) Final or Degree Eacamination on the books and subjects prescribed under the different classes for the third year, with the addition of Paley's Evidences, Part I.

The examinations will be chiefly in writing, but partly also oral.

Undergraduates who pass the examinations will, at the close of each session, receive pass or honor certificates in each department, according to their standing.

The Degree of M.A. can be taken only after an interval of two years from the date of graduation as B.A. The candidate must compose a satisfactory thesis on any subject taught in
the Fac must bc intimate ruary.

Gradu simply p pass witl in the th departm toric, En and Mod
Studer dem stato

Gradus dem graa that the attendanc B.A. $\$ 10$

## Matric

First y Second Third A sing Natura
Student are exem sign a dec ing the $\mathbf{C l}$

These S

Founded of Lecture second yea second yea Tenable du Senatus.
the Faculty. The subject may be selected by himself, but must be approved by the Faculty, and must therefore be intimated to the Secretary of Senatus before the 1st of February. The fee for B.A. is $\$ 10$, and for M.A. $\$ 20$.
Graduates will be ranked in three classes. 1. Those who simply pass. 2. Those who pass with honors. 3. Those who pass with highest honors. A Student is not entitled to rank in the third class unless he has gained honors in each of the departments of Classies, Mathematics, Natural History, Rhetoric, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Modern History.

Students from other Universities may be admitted ad eundem statum by producing certificates of attendance. Fee, $\$ 4$.

Graduates from other Universities may be admitted ad eundem gradum; but evidence must, in all cases, be produced, that the candidate has gone through a curriculum of Collegiate attendance equivalent to that of Queen's College. Fee for B.A. $\$ 10$, and for M.A. $\$ 20$.

FEES.


Students preparing for the Church of Scotland in Canada are exempted from the payment of fees, but are required to sign a declaration that, if they change their intention of entering the Church, they will pay the fees remitted.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

I. OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are open to all Students in Arts.

## Kingston Scholarship.

Founded by the Ladies of Kingston and from the proceeds of Lectures by the Professors. Open to all students of the second year. The University examination at the close of the second year to be the competitive examination. Value, $\$ 56$. Tenable during the third year of the course. Awarded by the Senatus.

## Mowat Scholarship.

Founded by the late John Mowat, Esq., Kingston. Open to all Students of the first year. Competitive examination on Arithmetic on the 8th of October first year. Value, the interest of $£ 200$. Tenable during the first year of the course.

Foundation Scholarship.
Open to all Students of the first year. The University examination at the close of the first year to be the competitive examination. Value, £10. Tenable during the second year of the course.

## Foundation Scholarshit.

Open to all Students of the second year. The University examination at the close of the second year to be the competitive examination. Value, £5. Tenable during the third year of the course.

## II. GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Campbell Scholarship.
Founded by Hon. Alex. Campbell. Open to all pupils of the Grammar Schools of Newburgh, Bath, and Kingston, in rotation, if they have been in the school for one year at least. The first Scholar to be from Newburgh, for Session 1862-3. The matriculation subjects of Queen's College to be the subjects of competition. Value, £20. Tenable for the first year of the course in Queen's College. When there is no qualified competitor in the Grammar School, the Scholarship will be competed for at the matriculation examination, and be open to all Students of the first year. Preference to be given to a Student of the name of Campbril.

## $\mathrm{W}_{\text {atikins }}$ Scholarship.

Founded by John Watkins, Esq. Open to all pupils of the College Grammar School. The subjects of the matriculation examination to be those of the competitive examination. Value, £20. Tenable for the first year of the course in Queen's College. To be competed for on the day previous to the public Grammar School examination on the last Friday in June.

## Queen's Soholarships.

Open to all the pupils of the College Grammar School. The subjects of the matriculation to be those of the competitive ex-
amina each. Colleg Gram The for the Church are red intenti receive

Foun Studen at the $c$ Value,

Foun Open $t$ examin examin in the I

Found each abc

Founc Open to nation a nation. $£ 10$.

Found Open to aminatio examinat Value, a

## 21

amination. There are three Scholarships, of the value of £10 each. Tenable for the first year of the course at Queen's College. To be competed for on the day previous to the public Grammar School examination on the last Friday of June.

## III. CHURCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are tenable only by Students preparing for the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, who, before receiving the Scholarships, are required to sign a declaration that, if they change their intention of entering that Church, they will refund the amount received.

## Toronto Scholarship.

Founded by the Ladies' Association of Toronto. Open to Students of the first year in Arts. The University examination at the close of the session to be the competitive examination. Value, £14. Tenable during the second year of the course.

## Allan Scholarship.

Founded by Hugi Allan, Esq., for a Student in Divinity. Open to Students of the third year in Arts. The University examination at the close of the session to be the competitive examination. Value, £12 10s. Tenable during the first year in the Divinity Hall.

## Montreal Scholarships.

Founded by the Lay Association of Montreal. Value of each about £10.

## Glasgow Scholarship.

Founded by the Misstonary Society of Glasgow College. Open to Students of the first year in Arts. University examination at the close of the session to be the competitive examination. Tenable for the second year in Arts. Value, about $£ 10$.

## Aberdeen Scholarship.

Founded by the Missionary Society of Aberdeen University. Open to Students of the second year in Arts. University examination at the close of the session to be the competitive examination. Tenable during the third year in the Arts course. Value, about $£ 10$.

## St. Andrew's (Scotland) Scholarship.

Founded by the Missionary Society of St. Andrew's University. Open to Students of the third year in Arts. University examination at the close of the session to be the competitive examination. Tenable for the first year in the Divinity Hall. Value, about £10.

## St. Andrew's (Montreal) Scholarship.

Founded by St. Andrew's Church, Montreal. Open to Students of the first year in the Hall. Competitive examination at the close of the session on the subjects of the Theological course during the session. Value, about $£ 10$. Tenable during the second year of the course.
No Student can hold more than one Scholarship.

## IV. BURSARIES.

Bursaries are held by Students preparing for the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. They are tenable by Students in Arts or Theology. The sum is proportioned to the circumstances of the Student. He is bound to repay the money to the College should he change his intention of entering the Church. No Student can hold a Bursary who is not able to pass the regular University examinations.

## CLASSES.

## I. Latin and Greek.

First Year.
CLASS BOOKS.

1. Homer, Iliad, B. VI.
2. Lucian, Vita et Charon.
3. Greek Prose Composition.
4. Cicero, De Amicitia.
5. Virgil, Eneid, B. VI.
6. Horace, Odes, B. I.
7. Latin Prosody.
8. Roman Antiquities.
9. Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year.
CLASS BOOKS.

1. Demosthenes, Philippics.
2. Euripides, Alcestis.
3. Gospel according to Luke.
4. Greek Prosody and Prose Composition.
5. Greek Antiquities.
6. Plato
7. Soph
8. Epist
9. Greel
10. Arnol

Add
6. Asch
II. MA

Regu and Sen and the and thir

Playfai
Plane
Conic s
For hon of Quadra
Subject during the at the com

Euclid
Wood's
Hersche parts of bo

Conic Se
Plane an
Algebrai
Different

Mechanic
Hydrosta
Draper's
For honc Statics, Ch. standard w

Third Year.
CLASS BOOKs.

Univerversity etitive y Hall.
to Stuination logical during
asbyterch of cology. udent. ald he nt can versity

1. Tacitus, Annals, B. I.
2. Livy, B. XXI.
3. Latin Composition.
4. Terence, Phormio.
5. Plato, Apology and Crito.
6. Sophocles, Edipus Coloneus.
7. Epistle to the Ephesians.
8. Greek Composition.
9. Arnold's Greek and Roman Antiquities. Additional for honors.
10. Eschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.

## II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

 Rev. James williamson, M.A., LL.D., Profesbor.Regular Students in Arts are required to attend the Junior and Senior Mathematical Classes in the first and second year, and the Junior and Senior Natural Philosophy in the second and third year, of their academic course.

## JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.

Playfair's Euclid and Plane Trigonometry (by Kelland.)
Plane Surveying, Logarithms (Trotter's, \&c.)
Conic Sections (Whewell.)
For honors, at the close of the session, also Wood's Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations.
Subjects of study (together with the work of the previous session) during the summer of 1864 for the matriculation examination of Students at the commencement of the second year of their curriculum :
Euclid XI. 1-21, XII. 1-2.
Wood's Algebra, Permutations and Combinations. Scales of Notation. Herschell's Astronomy to the end of the 2nd chapter, and such other parts of books and subjects as the Student may give in.

## SENIOR MATHEMATIGS.

Conic Sections (Whewell.)
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (Snowball.)
Algebraical Geometry.
Differential and Integral Calculus (Hall.)

## JUNIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mechanics (Galbraith and Haughton.)
Hydrostatics (Galbraith and Haughton.)
Draper's Natural Philosophy, Arnott's Physice.
For honors, at the close of the session, also Potter's Mechanics. Statics, Ch. IV. 23-25, VI. VII. Dynamics, Ch. I. XIII. Or any other standard work on Mechanics or Hydrostatics.

## 24

Subjects of study (together with the work of the previous sessions) for the matriculation examination of Students in the commencement of the third year of their curriculum :

Hydrostatics (Galbraith and Haughton.)
Herschell's Astronomy, Chaps. VI. and VII., and such other subjects, or parts of subjects, in Mathematics or Natural Philosophy as the Student may give in.

## SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lectures and Examinations.
Optics (Galbraith and Haughton.)
Differential and Integral Calculus, one hour in the week.
For honors, at the close of the session, also Potter's Optics, Vol. I.

## III. RHETORIC, LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Rev. JOHN C. MURRAY, Professor.<br>First Year.<br>Rhetoric.

A. Science of Language. I. Language in general. § 1. Its Nature. § 2. Its Growth. § 3. Its Origin. II. English Language in particular. § 1. Its Genealogy. § 2 . Its Growth. § 3. Its present Constituents. § 4. Its Capabilities.
B. Use of Language in the formation of style. § 1. Perspicuity, § 2. Energy, §3. Simplicity, in (a) the choice of words, (b) the construction of sentences, and (c) the arrangement of an entire discourse.
C. Elocution. §1. Orthoepy. § 2. Reading. § 3. Delivery.

The Student is also instructed by examinations on the following textbooks: Latham's Handbook of the English Language, Whately's Rhetoric, and Collier's History of English Literature.

The subjects of the University examination at the close of the session will be Latham's Handbook, Parts II., IV. and V.; Whately's Rhetoric, Part III. ; Collier's History, the last four Eras.

Candidates for Honors must submit to an additional examination on Latham's Handbook, Part VI.; Collier's History, the third, fourth and fifth Eras ; Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.

## Second Year.

## Loarc.

A. Thought in general. § 1. Its general Nature. § 2. Its general Laws.
B. Thought in its special Forms. §1. Notions and Terms. §2. Judgments and Propositions in extension and intension. §3. Reasonings and Syllogisms, Deductive and Inductive, both in extension and in intension.

Text-book: Whately's Logic.

Subject of the University examination at the close of the session: Whately's Logic, Books II. and III.

Additional for Honors: Thomson's Outline of the Lavs of Thought, Introduction and first three parts.

## Third Year.

## Mental and Moral Philosophy.

A. Science of Knowledge. I. Knowledge in general. II. Knowledge in its special forms. §1. Presentative. (1) Consciousness. (2) PercepMemory. (2) Its Laws, (3) Its Nature. (a) Simple Imagination. (b) ment. (2) Reasoning. (3) Gencralisation §. Comparative. (1) Judg(a) Beauty. (b) Art. (3) Gencralisation. (4) Poetic Imagination.

Bain. Science of Feeling. I. The Nature, II. The kinds of Pleasure and C. Ethics, or the Science of the formation of character. I. The Conations. II. Ethical action. \&1. Volition. § 2. Motives. III. The ethical consciousness. §1. Its Deliverance. § 2. Its Nature.
D. Science of Existence or Ontology. I. Existence in general. II. Existence in its special forms. § 1. The Ego or Mind. § 2. The Non-ego or Matter. § 3. The Universe. §4. God.
As this is the first session in which the subjects of the above classes have been distributed over the three years of the curriculum, instead of being limited to the last, Students of the third year in this session will be taken over all these subjects.
Subjects of Degree examination at the close of the session: Whately's Rhetoric, Part III. ; Spalding's History of English Literature, Part III.; Whately's Logic, Book II. ; Hamilton's Metaphysics by Bowen, Chapters I.-XXVI. inclusive; Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy by McCosh. Additional for Honors: Hamilton's Metaphysics by Bowen, Chapters FXII. and XXVIII., along with Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I. and II. For summer work are proposed : 1, as a subject of study, either Cicero's of essay, "A critical examination of Dr. A. Smith's $;$ Theory a subject
or Sentiments." Smith's Theory of Moral
A prize is offered for superiority in each of these, and may be competed for by any regular student of this class during the past session. The essays and the names of those who intend to undergo examination on either subject of study must be given in to the Professor before the 13th
of November.

## IV. NATURAL SCIENCES.

## ROBERT BELL, C.E. (Late of the Geological Survey of Canada), Profrssor.

First Year.
(Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 12.)
Zoology.-During the whole session.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { DLallas' Natural History of the Animal Kin. }
\end{gathered}
$$

## 26

> Second Year. (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 12.) Botany.-During October, November and December. CLAss Books. Gray's Text-Book, or Balfour's Outlines of Botany. GeoLogy (including Elementary Chemistry and Mineralogy).-During January, February, March and April. CLAss Books. Wilson's Chemistry (in Chambers' Series). Billings' Introduction to Geology and Palæontology.

Chapman's Minerals and Geology of Canada.
Occasional Students and those in other Faculties may attend the lectures in all these subjects on the payment of a fee of $\$ 12$, or any one of them separately for $\$ 4$.

The course of instruction in each department will have especial reference to the wants of Canadian Students. The lectures will be fully illustrated by specimens, diagrams and experiments. On Saturdays regular Students will accompany the Professor for instruction in Geological field-work, and attend the demonstrations in the Museum, Laboratory or Botanical Garden.

A prize will be awarded at the opening of the session to any Student who has attended the lectures on Natural History during last session, for the best labelled collection of Canadian Zoological specimens, the collection to remain the property of the College. For instruction in collecting and preserving specimens, Davies' Practical Naturalist's Guide is recommended.

Graduates, Students, and Friends of the University generally, are requested to send donations to the Museum.

## V. MODERN HISTORY.

## JOHN M. MaCHAR, M.A., Lecturer.

This Class is taken by Students in the third year of the Curriculum, and meets Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Text Book: White's Eighteen Christian Centuries.
Subject of University examination at the close of the session: White's Eighteen Christian Centuries, 14th to the 18th inclusive.

Candidates for honors must submit to an additional examination on the lectures.

SPEC

Shon course Faculty and Su
Stud Underg by pass degree sessions allowed obtain such St the exar year, in as follov
First $I$ and yea Second mat grac Geo Accor Licentiat Surveyo entering examinat Surveyor Land Sur the time three yea otherwise
This p plate bec advantag additiona and enjoy other sub

## SPECIAL COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING.

Should a sufficient number of Students be fortheoming, this course will be commenced at the opening of the session of the Faculty of Arts, and a special professor of Civil Engineering and Surveying may be appointed.
Students who pass the examination in Mathematics of Undergraduates at the beginning of the second session, will, by passing the subsequent examinations, be entitled to the degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, at the end of two sessions. But if unable to pass that examination, they may be allowed to join the engineering class, and, if qualified, may obtain the diploma after an attendance of two sessions; but such Students will be required to attend the classes and pass the examinations in Matheruatics of Undergraduates of the first year, in addition to the regular course of study, which will be
as follows:as follows:-
First Year.-Surveying, field and office work ; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy of Undergraduates of the second year ; English Litevature.
Second Year.-Engineering, field and office work; Mathematics and Physics, with the honor course, of Undergraduates of the third year; Astronomy at the Observatory; Geology.
According to Cap. 77, Sec. 17, Consol. Stats. of Canada, a Licentiate, who is desirous of becoming a Provincial Land Surveyor, and has passed his preliminary examination before entering College, will be enabled to present himself for final examination to either of the Boards of Provincial Land Surveyors, after serving an apprenticeship with a Provincial Land Surveyor, in either Upper or Lower Canada, during only the time necessary to be added to the College course to complete three years, instead of three full years of actual apprenticeship, otherwise required.
This proposal deserves the attention of those who contemplate becoming Provincial Land Surveyors, since by taking advantage of it they could, without the employment of additional time, obtain also a degree in Civil Engineering, and enjoy superior advantages for the study of Geology and other subjects now required of Provincial Land Surveyors.
Students purposing to enter this course must intimate their
intention of so doing to the Registrar before the 1st September, so that it may be known in time whether a sufficient number are coming forward to warrant the opening of this department in the University, and to allow due notice to be given to intending Students.

Classi
Math
Engli
Draw

1. Cor
2. Ju
3. Sen
4. Dra

Winter
Spring Summe Autum
This S staff of School ed
Mr. GoI

Besides page 20, 1 the Unive curriculum all pupils tenable for value of ea examinatiol

The follo which is giv
ember, umber lepartgiven

## APPENDIX TO THE FIRST PART,

## COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The College Preparatory School and the Kingston County Grammar School are now united and affiliated to the Univer-
sity.

Classical and French Master...
Massical and French Master...
Mathematical Master...
English Master
E.. ... THMUEL WOODS, B.A.
Drawing Master $\quad . . . \quad$... $\ldots$ W. M. NICHOLS,
FEES PER TERM.

1. Common English Branches, \&c.
2. Junior Classics, Mathematics, \&c. ... ... ... $\$ 400$
3. Senior Classics, Mathematics, \&c. ... ... ... 600
4. Drawing ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 800

Winter Term berin 7th ... ... ... ... 250
Spring Term begins 7th January.
Summer Term
Autumn Term begins second Monday of August.
This Sch begins on Monday after 15th October.
staff of Masi being now provided with a full and efficient School education and prepare for the U thorough Grammar Mr. Gordon has vacancies for a fewiversity.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

Besides the Grammar School Scholarships, mentioned at page 20, open to pupils of the Grammar School proceeding to the University, and tenable during the first year of the curriculum in Arts, there are ten Queen Scholarships open to all pupils in any of the Common Schools of Kingston, and tenable for two years at the Grammar School. The yearly value of each is $£ 710 \mathrm{~s}$. They are obtained by competitive examination on the subjects taught in the Common Schools.

The following is the deed of the Campbell Scholarship, which is given as a guide to those who may desire to connect

## 30

any Grammar School in which they are interested, with Queen's College:-

Know all Men by these Presents, that I, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, for the Division of ——, am held and firmly bound unto "Queen's College" at Kingston in the penal sum of one hundred pounds of the lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the said Queen's College at Kingeton, or their certain Attorney, for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal and dated the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. And whereas I am desirous of creating a Scholarship in the University of Queen's College of the annual value of twenty pounds, to continue to exist during the term of my holding the office or position of Member of the Legislative Council for the Division of ——, and to be called "The - Scholarship"-such Scholarship to be subject to and held under the following rules, namely :-
I. The annual value of the Scholarship shall be
II. It shall be held for one year only, which year shall be the first of the curriculum at Queen's College.
III. The Scholarship shall be held in rotation by a pupil from one of the three Grammar Schools in Cataraque Division, and in the following order, namely:-"The Newburgh Grammar School," "The Bath Grammar School," "The Kingston County Grammar School."
IV. The Scholarship shall be open to any pupil who has been in the Grammar School for one year or upwards.
V. Candidates for the Scholarship shall be examined in the Grammar School at one of the regular examinations by the Head Master of the Grammar School and an Examiner appointed by Queen's College. The examination may be written or oral, or both, as the Examiners may deem proper.
VI. The subjects of examination shall be those of the Matriculation examination of Queen's College.
VII. The Scholarship shall not be awarded by the Examiners if, in their opinion, none of the candidates have acquitted themselves satisfactorily.
VIII. In the event of the Examiners reporting to Queen's College that no candidate has entitled himself to the

## 31

Scholarship, the same shall for that year be at the disposal of the Senate of Queen's College, to be by them given to the most deserving Freshman of the year. Other things being equal, a Student having the surname of shall be preferred.
Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said five do and shall in each year during the next five (of which this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two shall be reckoned one, should he so long continue to be the Member for the Division of $\qquad$ the Legislative Council of this Province), on the first day of the month of September in each year, pay to Queen's College at Kingston, or their Attorney in that behalf, the sum of twenty pounds, to be by the University applied for the purpose and in the manner herein provided, then this obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force.
(Signed)
PLAN OF STUDIES PURSUED AT THE KINGSTON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

|  | CLASSICs. | FREITCH.* | Aritimaric. | ALGEBRA. | EOCLID. | memsuramon | History and geography. | GrAmyar. | reading. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Form I. | Latin Grammar, Arnold's First Book. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fractions } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Proportion. } \end{aligned}$ | First four Rules. |  |  | Outlines of Geography and History. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elements } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { English } \\ & \text { Grammar. } \end{aligned}$ | IV. Book and Spelling | Writing. |
| Form II. | Latin Grammar ; Arnold's First \& Second Books; Cæsar, Book I. | Grammar, De Fivas' Elementary Reader. | Practice, Interest and Percentage. | Simple Equations. | Book 1. |  | Geography, History of England, House of Tudor. | English Grammar. | IV. Reader and Derivation | Writing and Drawing |
| Form III. | Latin Grammar ; Cæsar, Virgil, Book I ; <br> Latin Compositi'n Greek Grammar and Ezercises. | De Fivas' Grammaire; Fenelon's Telemaque. | End of Section IX., Sangster's Arithmetic. | Colenso's to the end of Quadratics | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Books } \\ \text { II. \& III. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mensuration } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Superficies. } \end{aligned}$ | Geography, History of England, House of Stuart. | Grammar and Composition. | V. Reader. | Writing and Drawing |
| Form IV: | Verse ; Sallust, Catilina, Virgil, Books I. \& II. ; Horace Carmina, Book I. ; Greek Gram. \& Comp'n; Xenophon, Bk. 1 . | Grammar, Telemaque, Voltaire's Alzire. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sangeter's } \\ \text { Arithmetic, to } \\ \text { the end. } \end{gathered}$ | Colenso's Algebra, Part I. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Books } \\ \text { IV. \& VI. } \end{gathered}$ | Mensuration of Solids, | Phys'l and Math'l Geography ; English History, House of Hanover ; Ancient History and Geography. | Analysis of Engl. Classical Authors and Composition. |  | Writing and Drawing |

* No extra Fee charged.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Robert McFaul, Philip H. Sherlock, Thoms MoGutre, Hear MoGuirl, William S. Brown,

James Rotherford, John MoIver, John Wilmot, Thomas Givens, Robert Bibyy.

The and clos

The must at Criticis

The I year's St
sity exan Bachelo The subje during th for cand Church o

The D scientific, Under examined

1. Lat
2. Gre
3. Phi
4. Chu
the Chure
5. Bibli

Rules of I
6. Hebr
7. Divin

Theology
8. Hom
skeleton se The follo
First Ye
Second
Third Ye
The above

## SECOND PART.

## THEOLOGICAL FACULTY.

The Session opens on the first Wednesday of November, and closes on the last Thursday of April.
The curriculum extends over three years. The Student must attend Divinity, Hebrew, Church History, and Biblical Criticism, each three Sessions.
The Degree of B.D. is conferred each Session on the third year's Student of Divinity who stands highest in the Univer$\frac{s i t y}{}$ examination at the close of the session, provided he be a Bachelor of Arts and attain an adequate standard of excellence. The subjects of the examination will be those of the lectures during the session along with the theological subjects prescribed for candidates for license by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.
The Degree of D.D. is honorary, and is given for literary, scientific, or professional distinction.
Under Act XXXV. of the Synod, candidates for license are examined in the following subjects :-

1. Latin: Odes of Horace, Book I.
2. Greek: Acts of the Apostles.
3. Philosophy: Alexander's Moral Philosophy.
4. Church History: Wharey's Church History; History of
the Church of Scotland.
5. Biblical Criticism: Angus' Bible Hand-Book, Ch. IV.

Rules of Interpretation.
6. Hebrew : Psalms I.-XXV. Daniel II., III.

Theology (the Evidences excented). Butler's Analogy; Hill's
8. Homiletics, \&ce: A writted).
skeleton sermon on a prescribed text.
The following are the six regular discourses:-
First Year: Homily and Exegesis.
Second Year: Lecture and Greek exercise.
Third Year: Sermon and Hebrew exercise.
The above order, except in special cases, is to be observed.

## 36

The following are the subjects of lecture for Session 1864-5:-

## Systematic Theology.

Apologetic Theology: Defences against recent forms of attack.
Pastoral Theology: Homiletics.
Subjects of examination in Text Books:-
Hilll's Lectures on Divinity, Book IV.
Butler's Analogy, Part II.
Paley's Evidences, Part II.
Greek Testament, Matthew and I Peter.
The standards of the Church on subjects of lecture.
The course is so arranged that the Students are examined on the whole of Hill's Lectures, Butler's Analogy, Paley's Evidences, during the three years' curriculum.
II. Oriental Languages, Biblical Criticism and Church History.
the Rev. J. B. MOWAT, M.A., Professor.
COURSE OF LECTURES.

| HOURS. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9-10. | Junior Hebrew. | Junior Hebrew. | Junior Hebrew. | Junior Hebrew. | Junior Hebrew. |
| 10-11. | Chaldee. | 3rd Hebrew. | 3rd Hebrew. | 3rd Hebrew. | 3rd Hebrew. |
| 2-3. | Syriac. | Biblical Criticism. | Biblical Criticism. | Arabic. | Biblical Criticism. |
| 4-5. | Church History. | Biblical Criticism. | Biblical Criticism. | Church History. | Biblical Criticism. |
| 5-6. | 2nd Hebrew. | 2nd Hebrew. | 2nd Hebrew. | 2nd Hebrew. | 2nd Hebrew. |

Wolf
KL., X
Gram I-IV.; X-XII.

Gram IX

Rigg's
Uhlem

Stewar
Junior on Mark IV., Sec. Senior Acts ; AI $4,5,7,8$

Killan's tures.

## SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

hebrew.
I. Class.

Wolfe's Grammar ; Arnold's First Hebrew Book ; Gen. I., XL., XLI. ; Judges XI., XII. ; Obadiah. - II. Class.

Grammar ; Translations of English into Hebrew ; Jonah I-IV.; Zechariah III-VIII.; Proverbs X-XIII. ; Ecclesiastes X-XII. ; Isaiah XV-XXI.

> III. Class.

Grammar; Translations of English into Hebrew; Joshua IX-X. ; Job I-II.; Psalms I-XXV. ohaldee.
Rigg's Manual ; Dan. II. 4-49, III. ; Ezra IV. 8-24.
syriac.
Uhlemann's Grammar; Extracts from New Testament.
arabic.
Stewart's Grammar ; Extracts from Old Testament. biblioal criticism.
Junior Division.-Gospel by Mark in Greek; Alexander on Mark ; Angus' Bible Hand-Book, Part I., Ch. I., Sec. 1-6, IV., Sec. 6; Lectures.

Senior Division.-Acts of Apostles in Greek; Trollope on Acts; Angus' Bible Hand-Book, Part I., Ch. IV., Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 ; Lectures.

CHUROH HISTORY.
Killan's Ancient Church; Wharey's Church History ; Lectures.

Hon. ALE JAMES A. WILLIAM

The La and exten
The ho Students

The cor subjects $h$
The Sto tured upo

The D Sessions th passing th first Sessio The Mat second Ses the Facult: Session.
A Stude on produci tion for ad Law Societ in any Coll The Deg which the the period his being a

## FACULTY OF THE LAW.

> Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C., ... ... ... Dean. JAMES A. HENDERSON, Esq.,D.C.L., Master in Chancery... Professor. WILLIAM GEO. DRAPER, M.A., ... ... ... ... Proressor.

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Law Session begins on the first Monday in January, and extends over the three following months.

The hour for Lecture is from 9 to 10 A.M., so as to admit of Students attending the Arts Classes or Law Offices in the city.

The course of Lectures each year will correspond with the subjects hereinafter given for examination for a Degree.

The Student must pass an examination on the subjects lectured upon each year.

## DEGREE OF LL.B.

The Degree of LL.B. is obtained by attending for three Sessions the Lectures delivered in the Law Faculty, and by passing the Matriculation examination at the beginning of the first Session, and the examination at the close of each Session. The Matriculation examination may be postponed till the second Session, provided the Student attend the Latin class in the Faculty of Arts along with the Law class, during the first Session.
A Student is exempted from the Matriculation examination on producing a certificate that he has undergone an examination for admission as a Student of the Laws on the Books of the Law Society for Upper Canada, or an equivalent examination in any College.

The Degree of LL.B. shortens by two years the period for which the Law Student must be articled. Without the Degree the period is five years ; but if the Degree is taken previous to his being articled, it is only three years.

When the Lectures are attended during the currency of the articles, the period is not shortened unless the Student has been articled previous to the 1st of March, 1860.
The Degree of LL.D. is honorary, and is given for literary, scientific or professional distinction.

## FEES.

The fee for the whole course of Lectures during each Session is $\$ 10$, which also entitles the Student to the use of the University Library.
The Annual Matriculation fee is $\$ 1$.
The Annual Examination fee is $\$ 1$.
The fee for Graduation is $\$ 10$.

## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

## MATRICULATION.

1. Odes of Horace-Books I. and III.
2. Euclid-Books I., II. and III.
3. Arithmetic to and including Vulgar Fractions.
4. English Prose Composition.
5. English History and Modern Geography.

## LECTURES.

FIRST YEAR.

1. Stephen on Pleading.
2. Blackstone's Commentaries by Stephen, Vol. I.
3. Burton's Compendium of Real Property.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Addison on Contracts.
2. Smith's Mercantile Law.
3. Taylor on Evidence.
4. Chitty on Bills.
5. Statutes of Upper Canada.
third year.
6. Williams on Real Property.
7. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
8. Pleadings and Practice of the Courts of Law and Equity.
9. Archbold's Landlord and Tenant.
10. Jarman on Wills.
11. Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers.

Agnew, A
Agnew, J
Anderson,
Aylsworth Bain, Will
Bain, Will
Beckett, Js
Bell, Andr
Bell, Georg
Bell, Jame
Bell, John
Bell, Josial
Bell, Willia
Benson, Jol
Bethune, A
Bethune, W
Bigham, $\mathrm{H}_{1}$
Bird, F. W.
Bird, Nelso
Black, Willi
Blakeley, R
Bonner, Joh
Bourchier, I
Bowers, S. S
$B_{\text {Byd, Edwa }}$
Boyle, Arth
Branigan, $\mathbf{P}$
Bray, John
Brown, M. J
Buckley, Ph
Caie, George
Cameron, C.

## LIST OF GRADUATES.

Graduates are requested to intimate to the Registrar change of residence or any omissions in the List.


## 44


$\mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Sa}$ Fenwick Ferguso Ferguso Ferguso Ferguso Ferguso Ferguso Fergusor Foster, Fowler, Fox, Ed Fraleck, Franklin Fraser, Fraser, Fraser, Fraser, J

Fraser, J Gildersle Giles, Jol Gleeson, Gordon, ordon, Grasse, S Harkness
Hacket, J Hamilton,
Hart, 'Tho
Heenan, I
Hendersor
Hendersor
Hendersor
Herriman
Hillier, w
Hoare, W:
Hooper, E
Hope, Jam
Horsey, E
Howells, T
Hunter, $\mathbf{A}$
Ingersoll,
Irwin, C.A Jamieson,
Jardine, P
Johnson, A Johnson,

Joy, Sylva
$45$


```
4 6
Wint Name. Degree. Kay, William ... ... ... M.A. Kellock, J. D... ... ... M.D. Kelly, David ... ... ... M.D. Kelly, Edward J. ... ... M.D. Kennedy, Roderick ... M.D. Kemp, James A. ...
Kincaid, Robert
...
...
M.D. Laidlaw, Alexander R... M.D. Lambert, Robert
Lavell, Michael
... ...
... M.D. Lawlor, Michael ... ... M.D. Lennox, D. (ad eundem) B.A. \(\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Lindsay, John } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text { B.A. } \\ \text { ". } & \text { ". } & \text {... } & \text {.. } \\ \text { M.A. }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { Lindsay, Peter } & \ldots . . & \ldots & \text {... } \\ \text { Litchfield, } \\ \text { L.A. } \\ \text { Lohn } & \text { P... } & \text {... } & \text { M.D. }\end{array}\) Livingston, John ... ... B.A. Lochead, John S. ... ... B.A. Machar, John, M.A. ... B.A. \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Malloch, Archibald } & \text {... } & \text { B.A. } \\ \text { Malloch, E. G... } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text { B.A. }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Malloch, George W. } & \text { … } & \text { B. } \Lambda . \\ \text { M. }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Mattice, Wm. D. } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text { B.A. } \\ \text { May, John } & \text {... } & \text {.. } & \text {... } & \text { B.A. }\end{array}\) Meadows, R.W.., L.R C.S.E. M.D. Mercer, J. G. ... ... ... M.D. \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Millener, Wm. S. ... } & \text {... } & \text { M.D. } \\ \text { Miller, Thomas } & . . & . . & \text { B.A. }\end{array}\) Miller, Thomas ... ... B.A. \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Milligan, George } & . . & \text {... } & \text { B.A. } \\ \text { Moore, Andrew } & . . & . . & \text { M.D. }\end{array}\) Morden, John H. ...
Morr
Morison, Duncan ...
M. D. Morrison, Duncan ...
Mo.
Mostyn, William
...
... M.D. Mowat, John B. ... ... B.A. \(\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { "" } & \text { ".. } & \text {... } & \text { M.A. } \\ \text { Mudie, John } & \text { M.. } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text { B.A. } \\ \text { Muir, Alexander } & \text {... } & \text {.. } & \text { B.A. }\end{array}\) Muir, James C. ... ... D.D. \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Muir, James } & . . & . . & \ldots . & \text { B.A. } \\ \text { Muir, P. D. } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text { B.A. }\end{array}\) McAulay, Evan ...... B.A. McBain, Alexander " " McCammon, James … M.D. McCaul, James ... ... B.A. Macdonald, Alezander ... B.A. Macdonald, Alex. R. ... M.D. Macdonald, Colin ... ... B.A.
Macdonald, Donald ... B.A.

Macdonal Macdonald Macdonald Macdonell

Macdonell, Macdonell, McEwen,

McGillivra
McGiillivra
McGillivra
McGillivra
McIntyre,
MoIntyre,
McIntyre,
McKay, W
McKellar,
McKenzie,
McKenzie,
MoKenzie,
McKerras, ,
McLaren, J
McLaren, P
McLean, D.
McLean, \(\mathbf{C}\).
McLean, Th
McLennan, 6
McLennan,
McLennan,
McLennan,
McLennan,
McLennan,
McLennan,
McLeod, Jan
McMillan, D
McMillan, J
McMorine, J
McNab, F. I
Macpherson,
Macpherson,
Macpherson,
McQuarrie, A
Nelles, Samu
Nichol, Jame Noel, John V

\section*{\(47\)}


\section*{48}


Tarbell, I
Taylor, Ja
Taylor, W
Thibodo,
Thibodo,
Thibodo, I
Thibodo,
Thirkell,
Thomson,
Thomson,
Thornton,
Tracey, Rc
Trousdale,
Walbridge
Wallace, A
Wartman,
Watson, \(A\)
Watson, Cl
Watson, D
Watson, D
Watson, Pe
Weir, Will
Willis, Mi
Wilson, Jol
Wylie, Jam
Yates, Hor
Yates, Octa
Yeomans,
Yeomans, I
Young, Dar

Gradua


\section*{SUMMARY.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Graduates, whole number & & & & & & \\
\hline in Arts & \(\ldots\) & ... & ... & ... & & \\
\hline in Medicine... & ... & .... & ... & ... & & 37 \\
\hline " in Theology ... & ... & ... & .... & .... & \(\ldots\) & 8 \\
\hline in Law & & & & & & \\
\hline Degrees, whole number... & ... & .... & ... & ... & & 9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
LIST


\section*{LIST OF STUDENTS IN SESSION 1863-4.}


FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.


FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 561 & & Abbott, Samuel ... & - & 1 ... & Kingston. \\
\hline 420 & & Agnew, John, B.A. & & ... & Kingston. \\
\hline & & Aishton, Thomas D. & & & \\
\hline 542 & & Aylsworth, Robert B... & ... & 1 ... & Violet. \\
\hline 515 & & Armstrong, Alfred & & \(2 \ldots\) & Kingston. \\
\hline 535 & & Beattie, William ... & ... & 2 & Kingston. \\
\hline 473 & . & Bell, Alexander ... & & 3 .. & Perth. \\
\hline 327 & & Bell, John, B.A. & ... & 3 ... & Kingston. \\
\hline 536 & ... & Bigham, Hugh ... & . & & Fenelon Fa \\
\hline 573 & ... & Bleasdell, Charles E. & & 2 ... & Trenton. \\
\hline 558 & ... & Blondheim, L. S. ... & . & 1 & Kingston. \\
\hline 534 & ... & Bredin, Bawtry & ... & 1 ... & Mi \\
\hline 559 & ... & Briggs, Albert J. ... & .. & 1 & Kingston. \\
\hline 511 & ... & Buckley, Cornelius & . & 1 ... & Kingston. \\
\hline 569 & ... & Butler, Thomas H. & ... & 1 ... & Kingston. \\
\hline 518 & ... & Campbell, Joseph... & & \(2 \ldots\) & Perth. \\
\hline 572 & ... & Clark, R. R. ... & .. & 1 ... & Conway. \\
\hline 485 & ... & Corbett, Henry & .. & 1 ... & Kingston. \\
\hline 474 & ... & Darragh, Robert ... & & 3 ... & Elginburg \\
\hline 437 & ... & Davidson, Myers ... & & 4 ... & Yark \\
\hline & & Deacon, Andrew & & & Kingston. \\
\hline 499 & ... & Deans, George ... & . & . \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & Kingston. \\
\hline 496 & & Dunn, Andrew T., M.D. & ... & 4 & Brockville. \\
\hline 570 & ... & Erly, Francis W. J. & ... & 1 ... & Kingston. \\
\hline 366 & \(\ldots\) & Fenwick, Thomas M. & \(\cdots\) & 4 & Kingston. \\
\hline 439 & & Fox, Edward C. ... & & 4 & Wolfe Islan \\
\hline 370 & & Gleeson, James H. & ... & 4 ... & Kingston. \\
\hline 560 & ... & Grasse, J. C. ... ... & & & Collinsby. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. in Register.
371

\section*{\(53\)}


Drur
Hart Ross,

Ross, Spen

The s
Bigham
Davison
Dunn
Fox, E
Fenwic
Gleeson
Grasse,
Hoare,
Millener
McIntyr
Preston,
Searls, A
Taylor, J
Thorntor
Wartma

\section*{List of Fellows and Graduates, Session 1863-4.}

\section*{FELLOWS.}


\section*{GRADUATES.}

\section*{FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.}
D.D.

Ross, Rev. Principal, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S. Spence, Rev. Alexander, Minister of the Gospel, Ottawa.

\section*{FACULTY of MEDICINE.}
M.D.

The subject of Thesis is given in connection with each name.
Bigham, Hugh.-The Circulation and Physiology of the Blood. Davison, Myers.-Pulmonary Hæmorrhage.
Dunn, Andrew T.-Arsenic.
Fox, Edward C.-Death.
Fenwick, Thomas M.-Typhoid Fever.
Gleeson, J. H.-Pertussis.
Grasse, Sidney D.-
Hoare, Walter W.-Leucorrhea.
Millener, W. S.-
McIntyre, Duncan.-Apoplexy.
Preston, Robert H.-Luxations of the Hip and Shoulder Joints.
Searls, Abram W.-Auscultation.
Taylor, James.-Pneumonia.
Thornton, Wm. M.-Duties of the Physician.
Wartman, P. G.-

The following Students passed the Primary Examination in Medicine:-

Bell, Alexander
Bell, John, B.A.
Deans, George
Heggie, David
Horsey, Alfred J. Kertland, E. H.

McLaren, A.
Massie, John
Morden, James B.
Reeve, Richard A., B.A.
Rourk, Francis
Weeks, Wm. J.

\section*{FACULTY of ARTS.}
M.A.

Squire, William Wood, B.A. Thesis :
B.A.

Agnew, Andrew.
Bell, Josiah Jones, with honors in Physics, Philosophy and Natural History.

Bethune, William, with honors in Classics and Extras.
Cameron, John.
Fraser, Donald, with honors in all the Classes.
McGillivray, William.
McLennan, William, with honors in all the Classes.
Renaud, Allen.
Simpson, James Andrew.
Wylie, James, with honors in Philosophy.
The following Students passed the University Examinations required for the Degree of B.A.:-

\section*{SECOND YEAR.}

Dickson, John
Fraser, James.
Gray, James.
Malloch, George.
McAlister, John
McBean, Alexander G., with honors in Classics, Mathematics and Natural History.

McKay, Donald G., with honors in Mathematics and Natural History.

McMorine, Samuel, with honors in Mathematics and Natural History.

Muckleston, John.
O'Loughlin, Robert S.
Thompson, John R., with honors in Natural History.

\section*{57}

\section*{FIRST YEAR.}

Cattanach, John C., with honors in Extra Subjects. Chambers, Robert.
Crysler, Francis H., with honors in all the Classes. Dupuis, Nathan Fellowes, with honors in all the Classes. Eakin, Joseph Samuel, with honors in Mathematics. Ireland, Charles F., with honors in all the Classes. Lane, Morgan, with honors in Mathematics.
- McGregor, Peter Campbell, with honors in all the Classes. McIntyre, Charles Edward, with honors in Mathematics.
McLaren, Peter, with honors in Extra Subjects.
Niven, David.

1 Natha \(2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Peter } \\ \text { Joseph }\end{array}\right.\) Charle
3 Morga
4 Charle
5 Franci
1 Donalc
2 Samue
3 Alexan
James Fr
John R. \(]\) Robert St
John Mc \(G_{\text {Ener }}\)
Best E
G. McKaj

1 Donald
2 William
3 Josiah J
Best
Bethune,
1 William
2 Josiah J

\section*{PRIZE LIST.}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS. MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.}

JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.
1 Nathan Fellowes Dupuis,
Peter Campbell McGregor,
2 Joseph Samuel Eakin,
Charles Edward McIntyre,
3 Morgan Lane,
4 Charles Frederick Ireland,
5 Francis Henry Crysler,
senior mathematics and natural phllosophy.
1 Donald Gordon McKay, Kingston.
2 Samuel McMorine,
3 Alexander George McBean,
order of merit.
James Fraser, John R. Thompson, Robert Stuart O'Loughlin, John McAlister,
General Merit.-John R. Thompson.
Best Essays.-John Shortt Muckleston, Kingston; Donald G. McKay, and James Fraser.

SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
1 Donald Fraser,
2 William McLennan,
3 Josiah Jones Bell,

Kingston.
Kingston.
Markham.
Kingston. Lanark.
Kingston.
Port Hope.

Ramsay.
Glengarry.

Quebec, C.E.
Prince Edward Island.
Kingston.
Kingston.

Best Esurs, Beckwith.

Bethune Cir.-Donald Fraser ; Josiah Jones Bell; William Bethune, Cornwall; and James Andrew Simpson, Lachine, C.E.
logic and moral philosophy.
1 William McLennan and Donald Fraser.
2 Josiah J. Bell and James Wylie.

Honorably Mentioned. -Allen Campbell Renaud and Daniel McGillivray.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE.
SENIOR CLASS.
Zoology (and Year).-McMorine, first prize; Thompson and McKay, second prize.
Geology and Mineralogy.-McMorine, first prize; McAlister, second prize.

Junior Class (est Year).
F. H. Crysler, first prize; W. F. Dupuis, second prize.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.
senior greek.
\(\left.1 \begin{array}{l}\text { Donald Fraser, } \\ \text { Wm. Bethune, }\end{array}\right\}\) Equal.
2 William McLennan,
3 Daniel McGillivray,
1 Donald Fraser,
2 William McLennan,
3 William Bethune,

Glengarry.
Cornwall.
Glengarry.
Nova Scotia.
senior latin.
Glengarry.
Glengarry.
Cornwall.
second greek.
Glengarry.
Ramsay.
Quebec.
second latin.
1 Alexander McBean,
2 Robert S. O'Loughlin, (Samuel McMorine,
3 Donald Gordon McKay, (James Fraser,

1 Fran
2 Pete

Charles
David
Peter 1

Tho duty.

Robert
John M
John G
At th
Theolog
Robert
John M
Alexand

The f examine They ar

No Sc

JUNIOR LATIN.
1 Francis H. Crysler,
2 Peter Campbell McGregor, \(3\{\) Nathan F. Dupuis, \(\{\) Charles F. Ireland,

Bath. Drummond. Odessa. Kingston. ORDER OF MERIT.
Charles McIntyre, David Niven, Peter McLaren,

Kingston. Niagara, C.W. Lanark.

\section*{FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.}

Thomas Hart, B.A., Fellow of the University, for Missionary duty.

HEBREW.
FIRST CLASS.
Robert Jardine, B.A., Brockville.
John McMillan, B.A.,
second class.
third class. Nova Scotia. John Gordon, B.A., Nova Scotia.
At the University Examination on all the subjects of the Theological curriculum, the following Students ranked first:


\section*{SCHOLARSHIPS.}

The following Scholarships were awarded after competitive examinations on all the subjects of the year of the curriculum. They are tenable during Session \(1864-5\) :-

\section*{THEOLOGICAL FACULTY. \\ SECOND YEAR.}

No Scholarship available for 1864-5.

FIRST YEAR.

arship.
arship.
ip.
etitive
rship. hip.

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

THE PRINCIPAL,
President of the Medical Faculty.
HORATIO YATES, M.D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Dean of Faculty.
FIFE FOWLER, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh,
Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Secretary to the Faculty.
J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,

Professor of Forensic and State Medicine.
M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
RODERIOK KENNEDY, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh,
Professor of Anatomy.
octavius yates, m.d.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
ROBERT BELL, C.E.,
Professor of Chemistry.
DONALD McLEAN, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.
MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D.,
Demonstrator in Anatomy.

Certificates of attendance on Classes in the Medical Department of Queen's College are recognised by the University of Edinburgh, the Royal Coliege of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and other licensing bodies.

The Degree of M.D. of this University entitles the holder to the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, England, on passing the required examination.

Queen's University and College being incorporated by Royal Charter, Graduates in Medicine are entitled to obtain the Provincial License, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, by simply presenting their Diploma to a District Judge, identifying themselves on oath as the person named therein, and paying \(\$ 4\), the fee now paid by British Graduates in Medicine to the Provincial Secretary for a License to practise in the Province.

THE SE
WEDI
MARC
THE TE

One titioner to the s enterin year's first \(A n\) attenda
The Courses science,
1. Th
2. \(\mathrm{M}_{8}\)
3. Ob
4. An
5. Pr
6. An
7. Ch
8. Ins
9. Fo
10. Cli
11. Cli
12. Ho

The a wholly in

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

THE SESSION OF THIS FAOULTY COMMENOES ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY OF OCTOBER, AND ENDS ON THE LAST THURSDAY OF MARCH, BEING THE DAY FIXED FOR GRADUATION.
THE TENTH SESSION WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH OOTOBER, AT 3 O'OLOOK P.M.

\section*{DEGREE OF M.D.}

A Candidate for the Degree of M.D. must have been engaged in Medical and Surgical Study for four years-the Medical Session of each year, or Annus Medious, being constituted by Matriculation and Attendance on full courses of Lectures in at least two classes by separate Professors.
One year's instruction under a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, previous to attendance on Lectures, and duly certified to the satisfaction of the Medical Faculty prior to the Student entering upon his studies, will be received as equivalent to a year's College attendance, and will, in such cases, constitute the first Annus Medicus. A similar exemption from one year's attendance on Lectures will be accorded to Graduates in Arts.
The Candidate must have given regular attendance on full Courses of Instruction in the following departments of Medical science, for the periods stated:-
1. Theory and Practice of Medicine,
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
3. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
4. Anatomy,

Two full courses of
5. Principles and Practice of Surgery,
6. Anatomical Demonstrations,
7. Chemistry,
8. Institutes of Medicine,
9. Forensic and State Medicine,
10. Clinical Medicine,
11. Clinical Surgery,
12. Hospital, six months each.

Two courses of \(\int\) three months each.
The above course of study may have been pursued either wholly in Queen's College, or partly in Queen's College, and
partly in some other recognized Medical School. In the latter case, at least one full Session must have been spent in Queen's College, during which at least four of the above six months' courses must have been attended.

Certificates of attendance on Lectures are received from incorporated Medical Schools in the British Dominions, and others recognized by the British Universities and Licensing Colleges. Other certificates of attendance on Lectures will be admitted at the discretion of the Faculty.

Every Candidate must deliver, before 15th February of the year in which he proposes to graduate, to the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, a Declaration under his own hand that he is twenty-one years of age, or will be so before the day of graduation, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character, a statement of his studies, literary and scientific as well as medical, with proper certificates, and a Thesis composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, to be approved by the Medical Faculty.

The Candidate must have passed a Matriculation Examination in the common branches of English Education, and also in one of the following works:-Cæsar's Commentaries; London Pharmacopœia; Gregory's Conspectus; Celsus De Medicina. This Examination, which must be passed during the first Scssion of attendance, will not be required where the Student produces a certificate of having passed a similar or equivalent Matriculation Examination at any other recognized College.

Each Candidate shall be examined both in writing and viva voce-first, on Materia Medica, Chemistry, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine:-these subjects constitnting the Primary Examination; secondly, on Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Forensic and State Medicine, Obstetrics, Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, which are the subjects of the Final Examinations.

Students who profess themselves ready to submit to the Primary Examination, that is, to an examination on the first division of these subjects, at the end of their third year, may be admitted to examination at that time. The Final Examination, embracing the second division of subjects, shall not take place until the Candidate has completed his fourth or last Session.

The Primary and Final Examinations will commence on the 9 th of March in each year, or the first lawful day there-
after, a which i

Addi
Examin
The

\section*{63}
after, and be concluded before the last Thursday of March, which is the day fixed for Graduation.

Additional papers in Classies or in subjects of the Final Examination will be set for candidates for honors.
The Graduation Fee is \(\$ 20\).

\section*{COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}
H. Yates, M.D., Dean.

\section*{I. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.}
horatio yates, M.D., Professor.
Lectures daily from 3 to 4 P.M.
Class Book:-Wood's Practice of Medicine, or Watson's Practice of Medicine.
Fee for the course (six months) \(\$ 12\).
The whole subject of the Theory and Practice of Medicine will be treated in a systematic manner, and special attention will be directed in this course to Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, and to their physical diagnoses, which will be illustrated by numerous cases in the General Hospital, under the immediate instruction of the Professor, and to which cases every Student may have direct access. Thus the Student will be enabled to obtain a thorough and practical knowledge of this important branch of medical practice.

\section*{64}

\section*{II. MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.}

FIFE FOWLER, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, Professor.
Lectures daily from 9 to 10 A.M.
Class Book:-Neligan on Medicines.
Book of Reference :-Pereira's Materia Medica.
The Professor will illustrate his course by colored drawings and specimens of medicinal plants, and samples of the varions drugs, chemicals, \&c.

Fee for the course (six months) \(\$ 12\).

\section*{III. FORENSIC AND STATE MEDICINE.}

\section*{J. P. Litchfield, M.D., Professor.}

Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 1.
Books of Reference:-Guy's Forensic Medicine, Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

The Professor of this branch being Medical Superintendent of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, will have ample opportunities of instructing his class in the important subject of Psychological Medicine.

Fee for the course (six months) \(\$ 6\).

\section*{IV. OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.}

\section*{michael lavell, m.d., Professor.}

Lectures daily from 5 to 6 P.M.
Books of Reference:-Churchill's Midwifery, Churchill on Diseases of Women, West on Diseases of Children.
Fee for the course (six months) \(\$ 12\).
Ample opportunities will be afforded to the Students for studying this important branch practically. The Students will be arranged in classes to attend the Obstetric practice of the Hospital.

RODER
Lectur
Class
Fee for
Daily by plates
VI. PI

Lectur
Class B tice of Su
Fee for
These Surgery, trated by mens.
Apparatu tions will

Lecture series of di ments dail

Class B Taylor's C Laborat Analysis,

Fee for
A separ: on Monda commodio

\section*{65}

\section*{VI. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.}

\section*{OCtavius yates, M.D., Professor.}

Lectures daily from 4 to 5 P.M.
Class Books:-Miller's Principles of Surgery, Miller's Practice of Surgery.
Fee for the course (six months) \(\$ 12\).
These Lectures will embrace the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Surgical Anatomy. The course will be illustrated by Plates and Models, as well as Pathological Specimens. The Use of Instruments and the Application of Surgical Apparatus and Appliances will be taught. The chief operations will be performed on the Cadaver before the Class.

\section*{VII. CHEMISTRY.}

\section*{ROBERT BELL, C.E., Professor.}

Lectures daily from 10 to 11 A.M., illustrated by extensive series of diagrams, tables, apparatus and preparations. Experiments daily.

Class Book:-Fownes' Manual of Chemistry, or Brande and Taylor's Chemistry.

Laboratory Books:-Fresenius' Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, Bolley and Paul's Technical Analysis.
Fee for the course of Lectures (six months) \(\$ 12\).
A separate class for PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY is taught on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The Laboratory is commodious, comfortably heated, well ventilated, and specially
fitted up for convenience in teaching simultaneously a large class. Each Student has the use of a separate set of reagents, and performs every experiment for himself. Instruction is given in manipulation, use and fitting up of apparatus, preparation of reagents, \&c., after which a Systematic Course of Testing and Separation of Bases and Acids is gone through, with Special Processes applicable to Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.

The course of Practical Chemistry is not compulsory, but the Faculty strongly recommend Students of Medicine to avail themselves of its advantages. Fee for the course of Practical Chemistry \(\$ 5\), with \(\$ 2\) for use of apparatus and reagents.

\section*{VIII. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. \\ donald McLean, M.d., L.R.C.s.E., Professor.}

Lectures daily from 11 to 12.
Books of Reference:-Dalton's Physiology, Jones and Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy, Wood's Therapeutics and Pharmacology, Carpenter's Human Physiology.

Fee for the course (six months) \(\$ 12\).
The lectures of this course, which embrace Physiology, General Pathology and Therapeutics, will be illustrated by vivisections, demonstrations with the microscope, also plates, drawings and specimens from the Museum.

The during the cor
The modatic contains and Op to all St
The I in futur Hospita
Prof.

Stude Entranc of the I remains

The fe commen two cour Queen's any subs
There
Any a to the \(\mathbf{D}\)

\section*{IX. PRACTICAL ANATOMY.} michael sullivan, m.d., Demonstrator.
Daily demonstrations on the recent subject.
Book for use in Dissecting Room:-Ellis's Demonstrations.
Fee for each course of Anatomical Demonstrations and use of the Dissecting Room (six months) \$6.

By an Act of the Province, the bodies of convicts dying in the Provincial Penitentiary are given up for Anatomical purposes. This gives to Kingston very great advantages for the study of Practical Anatomy.

\section*{67}

\section*{X. HOSPITAL.}

The Kingston General Hospital may be attended by Students during their whole period of study by one payment of \(\$ 4\) at the commencement of the course.
The Hospital, which has been lately enlarged, has accommodation for 150 beds. The recently erected Watkins wing contains a very large and commodious Clinical Lecture Room and Operating Theatre, so arranged as to afford an opportunity to all Students of simultaneously witnessing the operations.
The Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery will in future be delivered twice a week in the new Theatre of the Hospital. Fee entitling to attendance on both courses \(\$ 6\).
Prof. Horatio Yates, M.D., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine. \(\longrightarrow\), Lecturer on Clinical Surgery.
Students and Under-graduates in Medicine pay an annual Entrance Fee of \(\$ 2\). Payment of this fee entitles to the use of the Library, which is open daily, at 5 o'clock P.M., and remains open for half an hour.
The fees for each of the Medical Classes are payable at the commencement of the Session. A Student who has attended two courses in any Class except that of Practical Anatomy in Queen's College is entitled to free attendance in such class at any subsequent time.
There will be weekly examinations in all the Classes.
Any additional information may be obtained on application to the Dean or Secretary of the Medical Faculty.

\section*{ SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

\section*{MATERIA MEDICA.}

Examiner: Professor Fowler.
1. State the chief circumstances which indicate thater \(\begin{gathered}\text { Vaus of } \\ \text { Qesins. }\end{gathered}\) administration of medicines by the rectum. \(\} 20\)
2. Write a prescription for a draught to produce sleep, containing one of the Salts of Morphia and Peppermint Water. (To be taken at bedtime.)
3. State the doses of the following medicines:-Carbonate of Potash, Bicarbonate of Potash, Powder of Jalap, Compound Powder of Jalap, Elaterium, Gamboge, Extract of Nux Vomica, Extract of Belladonna, Corrosive Sublimate, Iodide of Potassium, Ergot of Ryy, Sulphate of Iron, Nitrate of Silver, Powder of Digitalis, Powder of Cubebs, Arsenious Acid:
4. Give the physical properties of Acetate of Lead, Tannin, and Prepared Chalk, and state how they differ as Astringents.
the prepared :-
5. State how the following medicines are prepared :\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Liquor Potasss, Peppermint Water, Elaterium, } \\ \text { Nitro-Muriatic Acid, and Syrup of the Iodide of }\end{array}\right\} 26\) Iron.
6. How do the physiological effects of Jalap differ from those produced by Aloes?
7. State the modes in which Emetics prove curative. \& 16
8. What conditions of the Vascular system forbid the
application of Blisters?
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 9. Enumerate in some regular order the Vegetable } \\ \text { Tonics. }\end{array}\right\} 8\)
10. Give the antidotes for excessive doses of the following medicines:-Arsenic, Corrosive Sublimate, Caustic Potash, Sulphuric Acid, Tartar Emetic, Prussic Acid, Opium.
11. Give the reason why the efficiency of resinous Cathartics is increased by combination with Soap. \(\}\)

\section*{ SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

\section*{THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.}

\author{
Examiner: Professor H. Yates.
}
.
1. In what diseases is there a deficiency, and in what 8 an excess, of fibrin in the blood?
2. State the causes of Hæmorrhagic Apoplexy of the10 Brain.
3. Distinguish Delirium Tremens from Phrenitis. \(\} 12\)
4. Give the symptoms and treatment of Endo- \(\} 20\) pericarditis.
5. State the most frequent causes, and the diagnosis, of Hypertrophy of the Heart.
6. Give the symptoms and treatioent of Acute Pri- \(\} 15\) mary Pneumonia.
7. Give the diagnosis of Acute Primary Pleurisy.
8. Give the diagnosis and treatment of Chronic Gastritis.15

9. What elements are concerned in producing Epidemic
 Cholera?
10. Give the symptoms and treatment of Bilious Remit- tent Fever. ..... 20
11. What constant lesions, if any, are found in Typhus and in Enteric Fever respectively? ..... 10Total, 150
1. Def
2. Sho e
te
ot
3. Men

\section*{ SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

\section*{CHEMISTRY.}

Value of Questions. 8
9. Describe briefly the processes for detecting Arsenic and Antimony in cases of poisoning, and the ..... 20 means of distinguishing the one from the other.
10. Describe the constitution of the ordinary fats and fixed oils, and the chemical changes which take15 place when they are heated with hydrated alkalies.
11. What are the sources, characters and tests of Oxalic Acid? By what process is it now produced on a large scale? From what circumstance is it 10 sometimes mistaken for Epsom Salts? Name the antidotes.
12. Explain a simple process for ascertaining the proportion of real Acetic Acid in Vinegar.
13. Describe Strychnia. How is it extracted and tested in cases of poisoning?
Total, 150
1. D
2. Er

Qutents antiversity, zangator. SESSION 1863-64. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

\section*{SURGERY.} Examiner: Professor Diokson.
Value of 1. Describe the course and coverings of Oblique Ingui-
Questions. nal Hernia, and give its diagnostic marks.10
2. Enumerate the fractures which occur to the Cervix Femoris, the diagnostic marks, the ordinary results, and the treatment applicable to each form of fracture.
3. Give the diagnosis and treatment of an Aneurism of \(\}\) the Popliteal Artery.
4. What are the symptoms of Compression of the Brain, the causes that usually produce it, and what is the appropriate treatment?
5. What is meant by Resection of a Joint, and in what injuries and diseases is such an operation ad- \(\}\) visable?
6. What are the dislocations that occur at the Shoulder Joint? Name them in the order of their frequency, their diagnostic marks, and modes of reduction.
7. What is Mortification? How would you distinguish it from simple discoloration? Enumerate the \(\} 15\) causes that most frequently produce it. 8. What is the distinction between a Benign and a
Malignant Tumor? Give a few examples of \(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Malignant Tumor? Give a few examples of } \\ \text { each of these two classes of Tumors. }\end{array}\right\}\)
9. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of
Retention of Urine? 20
10. How would you treat a case of Strangulated Hernia
after the division of the Stricture?
11. What do you understand by Primary and Secondary
Amputations, and to what class of injuries is each
method best adapted? method best adapted?

Quten's alnturtsity, zangaton. SESSION 1863-64.

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

\section*{INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.}

\author{
Examiner: Professor O. Yates.
}
1. Where and how are albuminoid articles of food digested ; what name is given to the substance resulting from such digestion; and by what 15 agency is it absorbed?
2. What substances are formed in or secreted by the) liver ; and what purposes, if any, do they fulfil in the system?
3. What muscles are concerned, and how, in ordinary respiration; and how is atmospheric air made to \(\} 15\) enter the lungs?
4. How is residual air made to leave the lungs ? \} 9
5. What forces are concerned in Venous circulation, and how does each act?
6. How is secretion effected? \} 8
7. State fully the changes which healthy urine undergoes on exposure at a temperature of from \(75^{\circ}\) to \(100^{\circ}\) Fahrenheit, giving the order in which22 they occur.
8. Explain how sneezing is sometimes excited by looking at the sun.
9. How many kinds of reflex action take place through the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nerves, specifying each kind.15

10. From what part of the fecundated ovum (human) is
 the foetus formed? State the most notable
 changes occurring in the ovum in such formation. ..... 20
11. Explain how Tartar Emetic and Mustard, in emetic \(\}\) ..... 8
 doses, cause vomiting, respectively.
12. Describe briefly the chief pathological conditions in the diseases to which the Liver is subject. ..... 12

\title{
Quter's antibersity, zangston. SESSION 1863-64.
}

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

\section*{OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.}

Examiner: Professor Lavell.

Value of Questions.
1. Give the diameters, planes, and axes of the True Pelvis, and state their practical importance.12
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 2. What is Menorrhagia? How is it distinguished } \\ \text { from Metrorrhagia? What are the causes, and } \\ \text { give the treatment. }\end{array}\right\} 10\)
3. Enumerate the disorders of Pregnancy, and state) the dangers and management of one of the most \(\}\) frequent.
4. Describe the stages of Labor, stating the process and \}
forces employed in each stage.
5. State the proper management of a Puerperal patient
from the commencement of Labor to conva-
lescence.
6. Give the diagnosis, mechanism, and management of
Face Presentations.
7. What is Inertia of the Uterus? and state the causes,
dangers, and treatment. 10
8. Give the causes, diagnosis, and treatment of Acci-
dental Hemorrhage. 10
9. Describe the Forceps, and state minutely the mode
of procedure in a given position. 15
10. What are the causes of Puerperal Convulsions, and
give the treatment.
11. What is Puerperal Fever? How may it be classi-
fied, and describe the symptoms and treatment.
15 fied, and describe the symptoms and treatment. \}
12. What causes produce Laceration of the Perineum ? Mention some of the means recommended for its prevention, and describe minutely the treatment of a case of long standing.

\title{
Qutcn's antutrsity, sangston. SESSION 1863-64.
}

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

ANATOMY.
Examiner: Professor Kennedy.
1. How are the muscles of the Eyeball supplied with
nerves?

Value of
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 2. Where do the Cranial nerves escape from, and the } \\ \text { Meningeal and other arteries enter the Cranium? }\end{array}\right\} 25\)
3. Describe the limits and connections of the Parotid
gland. 15
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 4. Describe the course, and name the branches, of that } \\ \text { division of the external Carotid artery which }\end{array}\right\} 15\) supplies the deep parts of the face.15
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 5. Name the muscles, with their attachments, which } \\ \text { connect the Scapula with the Humerus. }\end{array}\right\} 10\)
6. What are the relations and branches of the Brachial
artery? 15
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 7. What are the objects observed in the Mediastinal } \\ \text { spaces? }\end{array}\right\} 10\)
\(\begin{aligned} & \text { 8. Describe the position and general conformation of } \\ & \text { the Heart. }\end{aligned}, 15\)
9. What objects pass through the greater and lesser
Sacro-ischiatic Foramina? 15
10. What are the branches and relations of the posterior \(\} 20\)
Tibial artery?

Total,

\title{
(auten's antiversity, 2xingstom. SESSION 1863-64.
}

\section*{FACULTY OF MEDICINE.}

\section*{FORENSIC AND STATE MEDICINE.}

\section*{Examiner: Professor Litchfield.}
1. What are the signs of Starvation? How would you treat a case of attempted suicide by voluntary starvation? Describe the post mortem appearances of a person who has died from this cause. How from these appearances would you distinguish between voluntary and enforced Starvation?
2. State the disqualifications for service in the Army and Navy.
3. Describe the diseases which men feign to obtain exemption from service, or discharge from it after being enrolled. Explain the methods by which this simulation is practised, and the way in which you would detect feigned disease.
4. What are the morbid states that resemble death? How would you distinguish between apparent and real death? What are the positive and unequivocal signs of death?
5. What are the duties of a Medical man in respect to granting certificates for the confinement of Lunatics? In what way is he to proceed before a Lunatic can be committed to an Asylum? What are Commissions "De Lunatico Inquirendo," and how are they constituted?
6. What is Infanticide? What is Footicide? Are there any positive proofs of a child found dead having been born alive? Describe the various tests, the mode in which these tests should be employed, and their respective value. Are there any negative proofs of a child found dead having been born alive?
7. Are Hanging, Drowning, and Suffocation all forms of Asphyxia? Describe the effect produced upon the system by mephitic gases. Name the most important of these noxious agents, and explain how they are generated. State the result of experiments made upon \(\mathrm{p}_{2}\) partially asphyxiated animals.
8. Describe the post mortem appearance of a body found drowned. How would yon endeavor to ascertain if the drowning is an act of suicide, of murder, or of misadventure ? Give in detail the methods of Marshall Hall and Sylvester for the recovery of persons in whom animation is suspended.
9. What are the external appearances on the body of a person who has been hanged? Does dislocation of the Cervical Vertebre sometimes occur? How would you distinguish a case of strangling and subsequent suspension from a ease of suicide by hanging? Give Sir Bentamin Brodie's experiment with a dog suspended till it became insensible, and the deduction to be drawn from the experiment.
10. What is the constitution of the Coroner's Court? Describe the functions, powers, and duties of the Coroner. Is the Court necessarily an open Court? Is the Coroner bound to take notes of an investigation? If a witness is overtaken by death after giving evidence in the Coroner's Court, would such evidence as taken in the Coroner's notes be received in a Criminal Court?
11. If the Coroner's Jury decide that no real ground of suspicion exists against an individual supposed to be implicated, is he in a legal sense acquitted? If a body has been interred upon which an Inquest ought to have been held, what does the Coroner do? If a Coroner is remiss in the performance of his duty, or neglects to make inquisition in case of violent death, or returns a wrong presentment, what is the consequence?
12. Can a Medical witness claim exemption in giving evidence in a Court of Law on the ground of communications being confidential? What is the consequence of neglect to attend or refusal to testify? Is there any exception to the general rule of testifying to the whole truth ? Is Hearsay evidence rejected, and upon what principle? Is there any exception to this rule? What are the duties of a Medical man if called upon to receive a Confession? Under what circumstances are Dying Declarations received as legal evidence ?
2. Exp
3. Giv
4. Par
5. Nu
6. Dev
7. Hov
8. Wh
found n if the misadRSHALL sons in Cervical inguish from a cNJAMIN 1 it berom the
escribe 1er. Is Coroner tness is Coroe Coro-
of susbe ima body to have roner is lects to eturns a
vidence ications neglect ception th? Is nciple? e duties fession? ions re-

\section*{Quetn's antiversity, zixgotom. SESSION 1863-64.} FACULTY OF ARTS. FIRST YEARIN ARTS. LATIN.

Examiner: Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D. I. 1. Translate:-Hor. Odes, Bk. I. 28, 7-29.

Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva Deorum, Tithortusque remotus in auras,
Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque Tartara Panthoiden, iterum Orco
Demissum ; quamvis, clypeo Trojana refixo Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem Morti concesserat atre ; Judice te non sordidus auctor
Nature verique. Sed omnes una manet nox, Et calcanda semel via leti.
Dant alios Furie torvo spectacula Marti ; Exitio est avidum mare nautis ;
Mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera; nullum Sæva caput Proserpina fugit.
Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ Ossibus et capiti inhumato
Particulam dare: sic, quodcunque minabitur Eurus Fluctibus Hesperiis, Venusinæ
Plectantur silve, te sospite, multaque merces, Unde potest, tibi defluatæquo
Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
2. Explain Conviva Deorum; Jovis arcanis admissus; iterum Orco demissum.
3. Give the names of the Furies; Panthoiden, who is meant?
4. Parse and derive Tartara, calcanda, densentur, malignus, sospite.
5. Nullum sava caput Proserpina fugit. Explain the construction.
6. Devexi Orionis. What time did it set?
7. How are exitio and nautis governed?
8. Where were Matinum and Tarentum ?
9. State the opinion held in reference to the spirits of those who were denied the rites of burial.
10. Give Prosody rules for the quantity of the ultimate of Tartara, judice, capiti; the penult of Tithonus, remotus, tempora, rapidus, Orionis, Fluctibus, sospite, custode.
11. Define Lyric poetry. Give the Latin and Greek terms for a Lyric poem.

\section*{II.}

\section*{1. Translate:-Cicero De Amicitia, Ch. VI.}

Est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio: qua quidem haud scio, an, excepta sapientia, quidquam melius homini sit a diis immortalibus datum. Divitias alii præponunt, bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates. Beluarum hoc quidem extremum est : illa autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in consiliis nostris, quam in fortunæ temeritate. Qui autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, preclare illi quidem: sed hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit, et continet : nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest. Jam virtutem ex consuetudine vite sermonisque nostri interpretemur, nec eam, ut quidam docti, verborum magnificentia metiamur, virosque bonos eos, qui habentur, numeremus, Paulos, Catones, Gallos, Scipiones, Philos. His communis vita contenta est : eos autem omittamus qui omnino nusquam reperiantur.
2. Qui autem in virtute, who are meant?
3. Preclare illi quidem. Supply the ellipsis.
4. Write brief notes on Cato, Scipio, Philus.
5. Explain the construction of beluarum, pacto.
6. Give the derivation of humanarum, caduca, communis.
7. Between what persons and at what date did the Conversation De Amicitia take place?
8. Explain the Roman Calendar. Express 18th April, 18th May.
9. This is to be done. Translate this according as it expresses Necessity, Intention, Possibility.
10. Distinguish between amare and diligere, possum and queo, socius comes and sodalis, hostis and inimicus.
11. What were the nature and objects of the Dictatorship, Decemvirate and Tribunate?
1. Tr
 र \(\rho \cup \sigma \dot{\sigma}\) \(\eta \eta^{\omega}\) d \(\rho a \dot{o}\) ¿0人. Kléo \(0 \beta\) u \{epeias \(\pi \rho \omega \dot{\eta} \nu\) \(\tau \bar{\eta} \mathrm{s} \dot{\alpha} \pi\) \(\pi \rho \omega \tilde{\tau} \alpha\)
 KPOIL Oう̇д̀̀ \(\pi \omega\) ૭ávato є̀े̇ou \(\mu \dot{\prime}\)
2. An
3. Gi
4. \(\mathrm{Ex}_{1}\)
5. Sta
6. Wh
7. Wh
8. Dis
9. To
10. Giv

\title{
 SESSION 1863-64.
}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

FIRST YEARINARTS.

\section*{GREEK.}

\section*{Examiner: Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D.} I.
1. Translate :-Lucian, Charon. KPOIE. \({ }^{\top} \Omega\) §'̀̀ \({ }^{\prime}\) ' Arquaĩe,


















4. Explain the construction of \(\tau \tilde{\eta}_{5}{ }^{\star} A \rho \gamma o \theta \varepsilon \nu\).
5. State place and date of Lucian's birth.
6. What civil appointment did he hold, and by whom was it conferred?
7. What does the middle voice denote, and mention the tenses that have the middle meaning.

9. To whom is the introduction of letters into Greece attributed? When did the art of writing become commonly known? What were the ancient materials for writing? What was the ßougt \(\dot{\circ} \varphi \eta \partial o \nu\) method of writing?
10. Give the rules for the expression of independent hypothetical propositions.

\section*{II.}
1. Translate Hom. Il., Bk. III. vv. 369-89.





















 «̌ \(\varepsilon, \varphi \in \ll \varepsilon \varepsilon \sigma x \varepsilon \nu, \pi \rho o \sigma \varepsilon \varphi \omega ́ \nu \varepsilon \varepsilon\).
3. Give the construction of xó \(\rho \dot{\prime} \theta o \varsigma ~ \lambda \alpha ́ \beta \varepsilon \nu x . \tau . \lambda\).

5. Give a brief account of the Homeric controversy.
6. Mention Wolf's theory and his arguments in support of it.
7. What was the original power of the Жolic Digamma, and into what letters was it afterwards modified. How is it represented in Latin?
8. Give the commonly received dates of the Trojan war and Ionic migration.
9. State any circumstances mentioned by Homer which would support the theory that the art of writing was unknown when he lived.
10. Define Epic Poetry, and distinguish between an epic and a historical narrative.
11. Translate into Greek:-If you do this you will conquer your enemies. Do you wish then that we should go away? We must fly to the assistance of our country. I will give the gold to the maiden herself. The boy is nearly related to Sophroniscus.

\section*{Quceu's extibersity, zafugston. SESSION 1863-64.} FACULTY OF ARTS. CANDIDATES FOR B. A. RHETORIC AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

\section*{Examiner: Professor Murray.}
1. (a) What originated the science of Language or Grammar among (1) the Hindus, (2) the Greeks?
(b) What were the two great grammatical schools of the
latter ?
2. (a) What are the several characteristics of (1) the Inflectional, (2) the Agglutinative, and (3) the Monosyllabic classes of languages?
(b) To which of these does the Aryan family belong?
(c) Why is the Aryan family called also Indo-European?
3. What is the difference between the genealogy of a language and the genealogy of its words?
4. What do comparative philologists, since the time of Horne Tooke, regard the terminations in the inflection of nouns and verbs as having originally been ?
5. What is the fundamental law to be observed in the formation of style?
6. (a) What kind of sentence is distinctively called a period?
(b) Arrange the clauses of the following sentence so as to form a period:-"Thy circumcision is made uncircumcision, if thou be a breaker of the law."
7. Mention the more important works of Lord Bacon.
8. What were the principal English translations of the Bible previous to that of King James?
9. What two tragedies of Shakspere are still extant in an earlier and less finished form than that in which they are commonly published?
10.(a) Explain the three Unities for disregarding which the English drama has been called irregular?
(b) What school of dramatists has been distinguished for observing the Unities?

\section*{LOGIC.}
1. What are the three operations of the mind with which Logic has to do?
2. What is meant by (a) a singular, (b) a common, (c) a concrete, (d) an abstract, (e) a connotative term?
3. What do the symbols \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{O}\), severally represent?
4. What propositions distribute the subject, what propositions the predicate?
5. Convert the following propositions and state by which of the three modes each is converted :-
(a) All men are responsible.
(b) No brutes are responsible.
(c) Some men are philosophers.
(d) Some men are not philosophers.
6. What are the Major, Minor, and Middle Terms, the Major and Minor Premisses, and the Conclusion of a Syllogism ?
7. What is meant by (a) the Mood, (b) the Figure of a Syllogism?
8. Why are the following moods impossible, viz.:-
(a) E O E and IOA in any figure?
(b) A I I in the second figure?
(c) A E E in the third figure?
9. What is meant by (a) an undistributed middle, (b) an illicit process of the major or minor term?
10. Throw into Cesare the following argument and reduce it to its corresponding mood in the first figure:-"The notions of Space, Time, and Cause, are not derived from experience, because they are necessary."
1. (a)
(b) the
2. Expl orig pan 3. Wha kin
4. (a)
(b) they
5. (a)
(b)
(c) W
6. How lectu
7. Whicl Heg
8. What self ness you?
9. How infer
(a) Th aggre indiv (b) Th
10. What strictl
which a con-
ositions
hich of

Major ogism? Syllo-

\section*{ SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\section*{CANDIDATES FOR B. A.}

ETHICS.

\section*{Examiner: Professor Murray.}
1. (a) What is the etymology of the terms Ethics and Morals?
(b) Show how they indicate the nature of the science which they are used to denote.
2. Explain the reason why the benevolent affections cannot be originated by the pleasure with which they are accompanied.
3. What is the distinction, drawn by Butler, between two kinds of resentment?
4. (a) What is the efficient cause of ethical actions?
(b) In what other sense must actions have a cause before
5. (a) What was the ethical doctrine of the Cyrenaic school?
(b) Who was its founder?
(c) Why was he called by Schleiermacher a Pseudo-Socratic?
6. How were Hedonism and Eudemonism distinguished in the lectures?
7. Which of these, Hedonism or Eudemonism, is the YoungHegelian school to be regarded as supporting?
8. What is the inference with regard to the duration of yourself to be deduced from the fact that the ethical consciousness makes an unconditionally imperative demand upon
youf
9. How would you answer the attempts to redargue this inference by the assertions-
(a) That the demand for ethical perfection is satisfied in aggregate virtues of the human race, not in those of the individual;
(b) That virtue is its own reward?
10. What is the distinction between Fetichism and Polytheism, strictly so called ?

\title{
 SESSION 1863-64.
}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\author{
CANDIDATES FOR B.A.
}

METAPHYSICS.
Examiner: Professor Murray.
1. (a) What is the threefold division of the mental phenomena adopted by Hamilton?
(b) With whom did it originate?
(c) What twofold division did it supersede?
2. What is the doctrine (a) of Reid and Stewart, (b) of most other philosophers with regard to (a) the sphere of consciousness and (b) its relation to the cognitive faculties in general?
3. (a) What is the doctrine of Stewart and Brown with regard to the number of objects to which the mind can attend at once?
(b) State the arguments from the phenomena of vision and hearing, by which Hamilton refutes it.
4. (a) What is Natural Realism?
(b) Why is it called also Natural Dualism?
5. (a) What is Hypothetical Realism (or Dualism)?
(b) What are its two forms, the cruder and the more refined?
6. (a) Why is Hypothetical Realism called also Cosmothetic Idealism?
(b) From what other species of Idealism is it distinguished as Gosmothetic?
7. What are the four hypotheses in regard to the mode of intercourse between mind and body?
8. What is Hamilton's doctrine with regard to the state of the mind during sleep?
9. What is the phenomenon connected with our Habits which Hamilton explains by latent modifications of mind?
10. State Hamilton's distribution of the cognitive faculties.
1. \(\operatorname{Tr}\) то⿱̃兀 \(\pi \delta\) хро́уоу vцет \(\varepsilon \rho\)

 dova \(\sigma \theta\) Kaíto ПavaO \(\chi \rho \dot{\nu}\) оu exazé \(\rho\) obo \begin{tabular}{c} 
e \\
\hline
\end{tabular} öन \(\overline{2}\)
 тó \(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\) \(\pi \rho o ́ o<o\) \(\varphi \cup \lambda \tilde{y} \varsigma\), ג̀ \(\nu \xi \varepsilon ̇ \tau\) \(\pi 0<\dot{\varepsilon} \mu \circ\) \(8 \pi \alpha \nu \tau \alpha\)
2. W
3. Wं
4. Gi
5. De
6. Ty
7. An
8. Ex

\title{
Quten's xntuersity, zingostou. SESSION 1863-64.
}

\author{
FACULTY OF ARTS. SECOND YEARIN ARTS. GREEK.
}

Examiner: Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D.
1. Translate:-Dem. Phil. I., p.7. B. \({ }^{2} E \pi \varepsilon \tau \tau \alpha \tau i \pi \rho \grave{\varsigma ~ \tau o u ̀ \tau \psi ; ~}\)

















 д \(\pi \alpha \nu \tau\).
2. Where and under what circumstances was Philip first brought into collision with the Athenians?
3. Wंrite brief notes on Lemnos, I abrus, and Marathon.
4. Give a short account of the Panathenaic and Dionysian festivals.
5. Define the office of Choregus, gymnasiarch, and trierarch.
6. Tiŋ̀ \(\{\varepsilon \rho \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \rho \neq j \rho \eta\). State the number, their names, and for what employed.
7. Analyse \(\alpha i \chi \mu \alpha \lambda \dot{\alpha} \tau o v \varsigma, \pi \rho o \theta \tilde{\eta} \sigma \theta \varepsilon\), \(\lambda \alpha ́ \chi \omega \sigma e \nu\).
8. Explain the construction of \(\tau o \tilde{\nu} \pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma \chi \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu\); тoбoṽ̃ov \(\partial \chi \chi \lambda \nu\); \(\tau i \nu \alpha\) даßò \(\tau \alpha\).
9. What emboldened Demosthenes to come forward as a public speaker, and what was the result of his first effort?
10. When did Demosthenes die? and state the circumstances of his death.
11. Describe the functions of the court of Areopagus.
12. Correct if wrong, and give the rules for the construction of these sentences :-



13. Form a table of Greek money, and reduce ten talents to \(£\) sterling.
1. (a)
2. Wha
3. State

Lan
4. Illust
(a)
(b)
5. State the
6. (a) St
(b)
7. What the
8. Give pain
9. (a) W
(b) H
10. How feeli Pict
rard as a f his first
mstances
astruction
talents to

\section*{©uten's antibergity, zainggiont.} SESSION 1863-64.

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.} CANDIDATES FOR B.A. FOR HONORS IN METAPHYSICS.

\section*{Examiner: Professor Murray.}
1. (a) By whom was universality, (b) by whom was necessity first enounced as a criterion of a priori truths?
2. What is the criterion by which Hamilton distinguishes a negative from a positive necessity of thought?
3. State the principle of thought which Hamilton calls the Law of the Conditioned.
4. Illustrate the Law of the Conditioned in reference to (a) Space considered both (1) as a Maximum and (2) as a Minimum;
(b) Time considered in the first place as a Maximum, both (1) a parte ante and (2) a parte post, and in the second place as a Minimum.
5. State Hamilton's deduction of the Causal Judgment from the Law of the Conditioned.
6. (a) State the four theories with regard to the Causal Judgment which make it a posteriori.
(b) What is the fundamental defect of all these theories?
7. What is the relation of the Feelings to the Cognitions on the one hand, and to the Conations on the other?
8. Give a brief statement of Hamilton's theory of pleasure and pain.
9. (a) What was Plato's theory of pleasure and pain?
(b) How was it corrected by Aristotle?
10. How is Hamilton's theory applied by him to explain the feelings of (a) the Beautiful, (b) the Sublime, and (c) the Picturesque?

\title{
(auteu's Exufucrsity, 3ingstom. SESSION 1863-64. \\ \\ FACULTY OF ARTS.
} \\ \\ FACULTY OF ARTS.
}

\author{
SECONDYEARIN ARTS. \\ LATIN. \\ Examiner; Rey. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D.
}

\section*{I.}
1. Translate:-Virg. Georgics, Bk. IV., 149-169.

Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jutpiter ipse Addidit, expediam, pro qua mercede, canoros Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque æra secutæ, Dicteo coli regem pavere sub antro. Sole communes natos, consortia tecta Urbis habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus ævum ; Et patriam solæ et certos novere Penates; Ventureque hiemis memores æstate laborem Experiuntur et in medium quesita reponunt. Namque aliæ victu invigilant, et fæedere pacto Exercentur agris ; pars intra septa domorum Narcissi lacrymam, et lentum de cortice gluten, Prima favis ponunt fondamina, deinde tenaces Suspendunt ceras ; alix, spem gentis, adultos Educunt fetus; alix purissima mella Stipant, et liquido distendunt nectare cellas ; Sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti ; Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila coeli; Aut onera accipiunt venientum; aut agmine facto Ignavum fucos pecus a presepibus arcent. Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
2. Write brief notes on Curetum and Penates.
3. Explain the reforence in regem pavere and Narcissi lacrymam.
4. Parse and derive adultos, distendunt, prosepibus, thymo.
5. Explain the construction of victu and sorti.
6. Give the exact meaning and derivation of stipant.
7. When and where were the Georgics supposed to have been written?

\section*{II.}
1. Translate:-Cicero, Pro Milone, Ch. X.

Interim quum sciret Clodius, (neque enim erat difficile scire,) iter sollenne legitimum necessarium ante diem xim. Kalendas Febr. Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, quod erat dictator Lanuvii Milo, Roma subito ipse profectus
pridie est, ut ante suum fandum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias collocaret. Atque ita profectus est, ut concionem turbulentam, in qua ejus furor desideratus est, quæ illo ipso die habita est, relinqueret ; quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem quum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus dimissus est, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paullisper, dum se uxor (ut fit) comparat, commoratus est deinde, profectus id temporis, quum jam Clodius, siquidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Obviam fit ei Clodius, expeditus, in equo, nulla rheda, nullis impedimentis, nullis Grecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere ; quum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad cedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in rheda, penulatus, magno impedimento ac muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, hora fere undecima aut non multo secus. Statim complures cum telis in hune faciunt de loco superiore impetum : adversi rhedarium occidunt.
2. Ante diem XIII. Kalendus Febr. What date? Explain the construction.
3. Describe the geographical position of Lanuvium.
4. Suum fundum. Where was it?
5. Explain the offices of flamen and dictator.
6. Hora undecima. What other hour is stated instead?
7. What was the first cause of importance in which Cicero was engaged?
8. Narrate briefly the circumstances of his death, and give the date.
9. Translate into Latin:-What name, therefore, has there ever been more illustrious than his? Whose exploits have been equal to his? Concerning what man have you uttered such noble expressions of opinion? Do you, indeed, think there ever was a country so desolate to which the fame of that day did not extend, the day on which the whole Roman people-the forum being crowded, and all the temples being filled-earnestly entreated Cneius Pompey to be sole commander in a war that involved the common interests of humanity?

\title{
 SESSION 1863-64.
} FACULTY OF ARTS. CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

\section*{LATIN.}

Examiner: Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D. I.
1. Translate :-Virg. Georgics, Bk. IV., vv. 467-484.

Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis, Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum Ingressus, Manesque adiit, Regemque tremendum, Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda. At cantu commota Erebi de sedibus imis Umbrex ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum : Quam multa in foliis avium se millia condunt, Vesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber, Matres, atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita Magnanimum heroum, pueri, innuptæque puello Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum ; Quos circum limus niger et deformis arundo Cocyti tardaque palus inamabilis unda Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coercet.
Quin ipse stupuere domus atque intima leti Tartara, ceruleosque implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides, tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora, Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis.
2. With what political motive may the Georgics have been undertaken?
3. Write brief notes on Manes, Ixionii orbis.
4. Eumenides. Give their names. By what other designations were they known?
5. State the geographical position of Tonarus, and give the modern name.
6. Parse Corda, heroum, rogis, implexcc.
7. Scan and prove the line-
"Atque Getæ, atque Hebrus, et Actias Orithyia."
8. What other authors, ancient and modern, have written upon the subject of Georgic IV.?

\section*{II.}

\section*{1. Translate:-Cicero Pro Milone. Ch. XVIII.}

Videte, judices, quantæ res his testimoniis sint confectæ. Primum certe liberatur Milo non eo consilio profectus esse, ut insidiaretur in via Clodio : quippe, si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat. Deinde (non enim video, cur non meum quoque agam negotium), scitis, judices, fuisse, qui in hac rogatione suadenda dicerent, Milonis manu cædem esse factam, consilio vero majoris alicujus. Me videlicet latronem ac sicarium abjecti homines et perditi describebant. Jacent suis testibus ii, qui Clodium negant eo die Romam, nisi de Cyro audisset, fuisse rediturum. Respiravi, liberatus sum, non vereor, ne, quod ne suspicari quidem potuerim, videar id cogitasse. Nunc persequar cetera. Nam occurrit illud: igitur ne Clodius quidem de insidiis cogitavit, quoniam fuit in Albano mansurus ; -siquidem exiturus ad cædem e villa non fuisset. Video enim illum, qui dicitur de Cyri morte nuntiasse, non id nuntiasse, sed Milonem appropinquare. Nam quid de Cyro nuntiaret, quem Clodius Roma proficiscens reliquerat morientem? Una fui, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio : testamentum autem palam fecerat, et illum heredem et me scripserat. Quem pridie hora tertia animam efflantem reliquisset, eum mortuum postridie hora decima denique et nuntiabatur?
2. Was this oration delivered in its present form? State your reasons.
3. Give Cicero's arguments in defence of Milo.
4. Who has given another version of the encounter between Milo and Clodius? What points of Cicero's argument does it overthrow?
5. Dicerent. Why subjunctive?
6. Describe the pronula and rheda.
7. What are the peculiar excellences of the style of Cicero?
8. Translate into Latin:-Do not think that when I have departed I shall never more exist. For while I was with you, you saw not my soul, but you knew by those things which I did, that it was in this body. Therefore believe that it shall continue the same after death, although invisible. The fame of illustrious men would not abide after death if their souls did nothing by which we could retain a recollection of them.

\title{

} SESSION 1863-64.

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\author{
OANDIDATES FORB.A. \\ GREEK.
}

\author{
Examiner: Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D.
}
1. Translate:-Dem. Phil. I., p.3, B. \({ }^{*} H\) קoú̀ \(\lambda \varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon \varepsilon\), \(\varepsilon i \pi \delta ~ \mu o t\),











 үуы́дацг.

Translate Dem. Phil. III. p.43, A. \({ }^{\circ} 0 \mu\) д̀̀ \(\tau \grave{\nu} \nu\) Día xaì rò̀s










 d \(\rho \nu \eta \eta^{2} \vartheta \varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon\).
3. Explain the construction of \(\delta \iota \partial \partial \nu \tau \tau \omega \nu ~ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu ~ x a i \rho \omega \nu ~ ; ~ \tau о \tilde{z o}\)

4. How did the gods destroy a wicked man?
5. Where was Amphipolis situated? What was its ancient name?
6. State the characteristics of Demosthenes' oratory.
7. Give reasons why his orations so strongly impressed his audience.
8. Give the rule for converting dates reckoned by Olympiads into those reckoned by the birth of Christ.
9. State the two ways of expressing the rate of inferest. Express ten per cent. per annum.
10. State the number of Archons, their titles, their functions, and the privilege to which they were admitted at the expiration of their office.
11. Describe Solon's Constitution.
12. Translate into Greek the following hypothetieal propositions -

Si quid habet dat.
Si quid habeat dabit.
Si quid habeat det.
Si quid haberet daret.
Si quid habuisset dedisset.

\section*{ SESSION 1863-64.}

\author{
FACULTY OF ARTS. \\ NATURAL HISTORY-JUNIOR CLASS. \\ ZOOLOGY. \\ Examiner: Professor Bell.
}
1. What do you understand by a species in Zoology?
2. Describe the arrangement of the nervous system in each of the provinces of the Invertebrata.
3. Name the orders of the Echinodermata, with examples of each.
4. State the differences between the Insecta and Arachnida.
5. Give, in order, the stages in the life of an insect, and mention examples of metamorphosis in animals of other classes.
6. Give a number of examples of Lamellibranchiata and Gasteropoda.
7. Describe the characters of the class and order to which the Lake Ontario White-fish belongs.
8. Characterize the orders of Aves, and give examples of each.
9. Explain the grand structural distinctions between the White Porpoise and the common Shark of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
10. Refer each of the animals represented by specimens \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}\), \(\mathbf{C}\), \&c., to its province, class and order.
1. Exp
2. Des
3. Giv
4. Stat
5. Exp
6. Dist
7. Desc
ex
8. Defil an
9. Nam
po
10. Class

\section*{auten's antiversity, \%ingstou. SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\section*{NATURAL HISTORY-SENIOR CLASS.}
n in each amples of rachnida. and menof other liata and to which amples of ween the e Gulf of ens \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}\), ZOOLOGY.

\section*{Examiner: Professor Bell.}
1. Explain and illustrate the meaning of Analogy and Homology in regard to animals.
2. Describe the nature of the process of respiration generally, and the organs by which it is effected in the Cephalopoda, Insecta and Aves.
3. Give an outline of the nervous system in a Sea Urchin and Garden Snail.
4. State the difference between the Asteroida and Helianthoida, and mention examples of each.
5. Explain the general structure of the Crustacea, and give the essential characters of the class.
6. Distinguish the divisions of the Hymenoptera, and give examples.
7. Describe the Tunicata, and give the subdivisions, with examples.
8. Define the class to which the Menobranchus of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence belongs, and enumerate the principal characters in which it differs from the Reptiilia.
9. Name the principal bones of a man, and indicate their positions.
10. Classify the following animals in a tabular form :-Ptarmigan, Dragon-fly, Oyster, Lobster, Bat, Bear, Sea Anemone, Kangaroo, Chiton, Emperor Moth, Tape Worm, Hydra, Horse, Cuttlefish, Reindeer, Crane,
Newt.

\title{
 SESSION 1863-64.
}

\author{
FACULTY OF ARTS. \\ NATURAL HISTORY-SENIOR CLASS.
}

\section*{GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.}

\section*{Examiner: Professor Bell.}
1. Characterize the systems of crystallization.
2. Distinguish Hornblend from Pyroxene, Calcite from Barytes, Iron Pyrites from Copper Pyrites, Hæmatite from Magnetite, Labradorite from Albite; Slate from Shale, Dolomite from Limestone, Dolerite from Diorite.
3. Give the characters of a vein as distinguished from a fault or a dyke, and shew why, in the majority of cases, metalliferous veins could not have been filled by the injection of molten matter from beneath.
4. The inclination of the strata is constant; given the angle and the horizontal distance across the measures, shew, by a description and diagram, how you would calculate the thickness.
5. Account for the inclination and bending of strata on the large scale.
6. Define the terms-Basin, Diagonal Stratification, Escarpment, Slicken-side, Foliation, Denudation, Disintegration, Overturned Dip, Outcrop, Strike.
7. What is the best means of determining the relative ages of geological formations, and why?
8. Sketch the distribution of the "Azoic" rocks in North America-more particularly in Canada.
9. Give the position, characteristic fossils, lithological character and distribution in Canada of the formation from which the College Buildings have been constructed. What rocks in Britain are equivalent to it?
10. Give the geological date of the first appearance of Land Plants, Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Heterocercal- and Homocercal-tailed Fishes, respectively.
11. What is the highest Palæozoic formation in Canada ? Name, in order, the formations below it in Canada, and the systems of formations above it in other countries.
12. Describe the subdivisions and animal life of the Carboniferous System in America.
13. Describe the two superficial clay deposits in Western Canada.

Barytes, om Magle, Doloa fault of cases, the in- he angle
shew, by ulate the
a on the
Escarpegration, e ages of in North character m which What of Land cal- and

\section*{Quten's Antiversity, 筑ingotom.} SESSION 1863-64.

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\section*{FIRSTYEARIN ARTS.}

MODERN HISTORY-CENTURIES I.-V.
Examiners-Professor Mowat and Professor Murray.
1. Who were the bad emperors of the first century ?
2. Name the emperors in whose reigns the (so called) ten persecutions of the Christians occurred.
3. Give the date of the most memorable siege of this period.
4. Name the emperors who are called "the wise rulers."
5. In whose reign and why was Judea laid waste a second time?
6. By whom, when and whither, was the seat of empire removed from Rome?
7. When did Christianity become the religion of the state ?
8. In whose reign and when did the Goths settle among the Romans?
9. By which of the barbarian commanders was Rome spared, and by which was it destroyed?
10. Name the last Roman emperor, and mention the date of his reign.

\section*{ENGLISH GRAMMAR.}
1. (a) What is Syntax?
(b) What are the three heads to which the Rules of Syntax may all be referred?
2. Of the following sentences state which is simple, which compound, and make the compound a simple sentence by a change of words without a change of meaning:
(a) "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."
(b) "That beauty which is merely external is not a joy for ever."
3. Wha
4. How pre
5. Illust fear
6. Of th clau
(a) are (b) dem
(c)
7. What ing s
(a) " (b) "
8. What
(a) B Lucy (b) B first \(t\)
1. What the B
2. (a) Wl hero o
(b) In cernin
3. (a) Wh (b) Wh
4. What ar in Ang
5. (a) Wha (b) T other \(r\)

\section*{ENGLISH LITERATURE.}
1. What were the four languages used for literary purposes in the British Islands during the Anglo-Saxon period?
2. (a) What Prince of early Britain forms the most prominent hero of its poetry?
(b) In which of the four languages are the legends con-
cerning him sung?
3. (a) What is the usual course of early national literature?
(b) What is unusual in that of the Anglo-Saxons?
4. What artifice is most commonly adopted instead of rhyme
in Anglo-Saxon versification?
5. (a) What class of subjects does Caedmon treat in his poems?
(b) To what later English poet may he in this and some other respects be compared?
6. (a) What is the legend of The Saint Graal which occupies a distinguished place in the Norman-French Romances?
(b) From what cycle of legends is it taken?
7. (a) In what century did Wycliffe live?
(b) What was his most important contribution to the English language?
8. (a) What is the greatest of Chaucer's poems?
(b) State briefly its general plan.
nich occuench Ro-
the Eng-

\section*{(atterv's Thtiversity, zinggion. SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\author{
SECOND YEARIN ARTS.
}

\section*{MODERN HISTORY-CENTURIES VI.-XIII.}

Examiner: Professor Mowat.
1. Narrate the principal events in the life of Mohammed.
2. Name the king of the Franks who was first converted to Christianity.
3. Name the two most celebrated French kings of this period.
4. By what two nations was England conquered during the eleventh century, and what was the date of the last conquest?
5. What Englishman was Pope during this period, and what title did he assume?
6. What was Magna Charta, and when was it granted ?
7. What pretension had Edward I. to the Scottish throne?
8. State the object of the crusades, their number, and the date of each.

\section*{ SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.
… : ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
Examiner-Professor Murray.
1. (a) Besides the Germanic or Teutonic, what other family of Gothic languages is there?
(b) What are the two main branches of the Germanic family?
(c) To which of these branches does Anglo-Saxon belong?
2. What three races, according to tradition, have contributed by successive immigrations to form the Anglo-Saxon race ?
3. What continental dialect is most nearly allied to AngloSaxon?
4. (a) What two dialects of Anglo-Saxon may be distinguished?
(b) What were their distinctive characteristics?
5. About what time did the disorganisation of Anglo-Saxon commence?
6. What is the general effect on the Grammar of the AngloSaxon produced by its modification into the English language ?
7. What is the relation of Anglo-Saxon, in the structure of the English language, to the other elements of which it is composed?
8. Distinguish the three periods to which the introduction of
1. Who tury deali State
2. Menti tury, each.
3. What chiva
4. What 15th
5. Give

The
The The The
6. Descril
VIII.
7. Detail the Latin words in the English language is to be referred.
1. Who w what
2. What I Christ
3. What a archit

\section*{Quten's antiversity, zixgoton. SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

CANDIDATES FOR B.A. MODERN HISTORY-CENTURIES XIV.-XVIII.

Examiner: Professor Mowat.
1. Who was king of France at the beginning of the 14th century? Describe his character and the nature of his dealings with Popes Boniface VIII. and Clement V. State such illustrative facts as occur to you.
2. Mention some of the great literary names of the 14th century, and state what you know of the genius and works of each.
3. What were the causes of the decay of feudalism and chivalry?
4. What are the most remarkable general characteristics of the 15th century?
5. Give the dates of the following events:

The close of the Eastern Empire.
The invention of printing.
The discovery of America.
The capture of Quebec.
6. Describe the governments and personal characters of Henry VIII., Mary Tudor, and Queen Elizabeth.
7. Detail some of the causes of the French Revolution.

\section*{FOR HONORS.}
1. Who was the Founder of the House of Hapsburg? State what you know of his life, genius, and character.
2. What Roman public edifice was taken as the model of the Christian Ohurch? Describe it.
3. What are the names by which the divisions of mediæval architecture are generally known ?
4. What were the canses which led to the revival of polite letters and the study of Greek in Italy? In what century did this take place?
5. Name the three great Dramatists of France under Louis XIV., and state what you know of the life and genius of each.
1. Trans


XO
2. Give the
of polite at century
nder Louis genius of

\section*{Quten's dintuctsity, EKinggton. SESSION 1863-64.} FACULTY OF ARTS. CANDIDATES FOR B.A. FOR HONORS IN GREEK. GREEK.

Examiner: Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D. 1. Translate:-شschyhus, Prom. Vinct. vv. 159-185.
 \(\vartheta \varepsilon \tilde{\omega} \nu, \delta \tau \psi \tau \dot{\alpha} \tilde{\alpha}^{\prime}\) हл \(\pi \tau \chi \alpha \tilde{}\);






















\(\pi \alpha ̃ \pi о \tau \varepsilon \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \partial \varepsilon \pi \delta \nu \omega \nu\)


2. Give the other readings for \(\dot{d} \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \mu \nu \vartheta \% \nu\).
3. Write brief notes on \(\pi \rho \dot{\text { útavics. }}\)
4. Explain the difference between \(\pi \rho i \nu\) and \(\pi \rho i \nu 亢 \nu\).
5. Give the dates of the birth, death and first Tragic victory of aEschylus.
6. What motives have been assigned for his retirement to Sicily?
7. What alterations and improvements did he make in the representation of Tragedy?
8. What phase of human character did he excel in depicting?
9. State the characteristics of his style.
10. Distinguish between Dramatic and Epic poetry, and state the three Dramatic unities.
1. Com
2. Find
3. Divio
4. Redu
5. Prove
6. Redu
7. Prove
8. Solve

\section*{Queent antiversity, exingston. SESSION 1863-64.}

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\section*{JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.}

\section*{ALGEBRA.}

\section*{Examiner: Professor Williambon.}
1. Compare the values of \(\frac{15}{4}, 3 \frac{1}{3}\) and \(\frac{2}{7}\) of \(9 \frac{2}{5}\).
2. Find the value of \(\frac{7}{18}\) of a gainea, and reduce \(\frac{2}{5}\) of 2 s . \(4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\). to the fraction of half a crown.
3. Divide \(12 \cdot 5\) by \(\cdot 0025\).
4. Reduce 3s. \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) d. to the Decimal of a pound.
5. Prove the rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure.
6. Reduce to simplest forms:-
(1) \(\frac{x^{3}+a^{3}}{x+a}\)
(2) \(\frac{a+b}{a-b}-\frac{a^{2}-b^{2}}{a^{2}+b^{2}}\)
(3) \(\frac{a+b_{\sqrt{ }} \overline{-1}}{a-b_{\sqrt{ }-1}}+\frac{a-b_{\sqrt{-1}}}{a+b_{\sqrt{-1}}}\)
(4) \(\left\{25 \overline{\bar{q}}_{\frac{3}{3}}^{-20 x} \frac{9 y^{2}}{7 y}+\frac{15 y}{16 x^{-}}-\frac{4 x^{2}}{2 x}+\frac{1}{49 y^{2}}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}\)
7. Prove that \(a^{m} \div a^{-n}=a^{m+n}\) and \(a_{n}^{\frac{m}{-}} \cdot a^{\frac{p}{q}}=a^{\frac{m}{n}}+\frac{p}{q}\).
8. Solve the folloving Equations:-
(1) \(x=\frac{a x-b^{2}}{c}\)
(2) \(2 y-\frac{x-6 y+1}{7}=\frac{x-3}{9} \quad \frac{x-5 y+8}{9}=\frac{3 x-13 y}{7}\)
(3) \(x-\frac{x^{3}-8}{x^{3}+5}=2\)
(4) \(2 x^{2}-2 x+2 \sqrt{2 x^{3}-7 x+6}=5 x-6\)
(5) \(x^{4}+y^{4}=272, \quad x-y=2\)
(6) \(2 x^{3}-x^{4}=1\).
9. Find the Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical means between \(a\) and \(b\); show that they are in continued pro\(p_{6}\) portion, and determine which is the greatest.
10. Prove the following theorems:-
(1) If \(a: b:: c: d:: e: f\), then \(a: b:: m a+n c+q e: m b\) \(+n d+q f\).
(2) If \(a: b:: c: d\), then if \(a>b, a^{m}+d^{m}>b^{m}+c^{m}\).
(3) If \(a: b:: c: d\), then \(a+b: a-b:: c+d: c-d\).
11. In Geometrical Progression, prove that \(s=\frac{a r^{n}-a}{r-1}\).
12. Sum the following series:-
(1) \(2+5+8+\ldots\) to 11 terms.
(2) \(3+4 \frac{1}{2}+6 \frac{9}{4}+\ldots\) to 5 terms.
(3) \(-5-3-1 \ldots\) to 8 terms.
(4) Find the value of \(102363636 \ldots\)...
1. (a) \(T\)
(b) I
2. (a) 4
(b) I
3. (a) \(\mathbf{T}\)
(b) If
4. (a) In
(b) In
5. (a) V
(b) If
6. VI. 2

Quters cuntorwity, \%ingoton. SESSION 1863-64. FACULTY OF ARTS. JUNIOR MATHEMATICS. EUCLD.

\section*{Examiner: Professor Williamson.}
1. (a) Triangles upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.
(b) Let \(A B C, A B D\), be two equal triangles upon the same base \(A B\), and on opposite sides of it; join \(C D\) meeting \(A B\) in \(E\), show that \(C E=E D\).
2. (a) 47 . I.
(b) If \(A B C\) be a triangle whose angle \(A\) is a right angle, and \(B E, C F\) be drawn bisecting the opposite sides respectively, show that four times the sum of the squares of \(B E\) and \(C F\) is equal to five times the square of \(\boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{C}\).
3. (a) The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
(b). If a polygon of an even number of sides be inscribed in a circle, the sum of the alternate angles together with two right angles is equal to as many right angles as the figure has sides.
4. (a) Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon in a given circle.
(b) In a given circle inscribe a triangle whose angles are as the numbers \(2,5,8\).
5. (a) VI. 3.
(b) If \(A B C\) be three points in a straight line, and \(D\) a point at which \(A B\) and \(B C^{\prime}\) subtend equal angles, show that the locus of the point \(D\) is a circle.
6. VI. 20.

\section*{Queth's antibersitu, \%ingoton.} SESSION 1863-64. FACULTY OF ARTS. SENIOR MATHEMATICS.

Examiner: Professor Williamson.
1. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
2. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.
Prove that equal straight lines drawn from a given point to a given plane are equally inclined to the plane.
3. Solve the following Equations:-
(1.) \(\left.\begin{array}{rl}2 x-\frac{y-3}{5}=4 \\ 3 y+\frac{x-2}{3}=9\end{array}\right\}\)
(2.) \(x^{4}+y^{4}=97\)
\(x+y=5\)
(3.) \(5 x+87=153\).
4. Sum the following series :-
\(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{15}, \frac{4}{15}\) \&c., to 6 terms.
Find the value of . 0132132132 ...
5. Insert four harmonic means between 2 and 12.
6. If \(a: b:: c: d:: e: f\), prove that
\[
a: b:: a+c+e: b+d+f
\]
7. In how many ways may the word "Transubstantiation" be written ?
8. What is the present worth of \(£ 1275\) payable as follows:\(£ 90\) in 3 months, \(£ 735\) in 7 months, and the rest in 11 months?
9. Prove that \(\operatorname{Sin} .(A-B)=\operatorname{Sin} . A \operatorname{Cos}, B-\operatorname{Cos} . A \operatorname{Sin} . B\).
10. Prove that Sec. \({ }^{2} A\) Cosec. \({ }^{2} A=\) Sec. \({ }_{2} A+\) Cosec. \(^{2} A\).
11. Explain the case in which with certain data the form of a triangle is ambiguous.

\section*{H.}
icate ratio n a given n point to e.
号
12. In a plane triangle there are given
\(a=562\) feet.
\(b=320\) feet. \(c=128^{\circ} 4^{\prime}\).
Show how the remaining angles and sides are to be found.
13. Explain the method of finding the area of a triangle in land surveying, and apply it to the case in which the three sides are \(33,42.6\), and 52.6 feet respectively.
14. Prove that \((\operatorname{Cos} . A+\sqrt{-1} \operatorname{Sin} . A)^{m}=\operatorname{Cos} . m A+\sqrt{-1}\) Sin. \(m A\), whether \(m\) be whole or fractional.
15. Show that in the solution of oblique angled spherical triangles there can arise only four cases, and write down the Equation for each.
16. Prove Napier's rules for the solution of right angled spherical triangles when the complement of an angle is the middle part; and explain under what modifications they are applicable to the solution of quadrantal triangles.
17. Show how to determine the time by an observed altitude of the Sun out of the Meridian.

\section*{Outen's Antiversity, zeingstor. SESSION 1863-64.} FACULTY OF ARTS.

\section*{JUNIOR NATURAL PHLLOSOPHY.}

Examiner: Professor Williamson.
1. What are the objects of the Science of Mechanics?
2. What are the properties attributed to matter in this Science?
3. What is weight? Under what limitation may it be taken as a measure of mass?
4. What kind of a machine is an Oar?
5. How is a wedge shown to be a species of inclined plane?
6. What is the relation of the power and weight in the second system of pullies where the same string passes round them all?
7. What is the most effective direction for the power on an inclined plane?
8. In what case will a body of a given form be supported, or fall, on a horizontal surface?
9 . Find the centre of gravity of a plane triangle.
10. The centres of two balls \(A\) and \(B\) move along the same straight line with the velocities \(a\) and \(b\). Find the velocity of each after impact when \(6 \Lambda=5 B, a=7\) feet in a second \(4 a+5 b=0\), and force of elasticity : force of compression :: \(2: 3\).
11. In uniformly accelerated motion the whole space from rest \(=\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}^{2}\).
12. Show that the times of falling down all chords of a circle to the lowest point are the same.
13. Given the velocity and direction of projection of a body in vacuo, find the horizontal range, the time of flight, and the greatest altitude.
14. Explain the use of the Thermometer in measuring the height of mountains.
1. The al
2. If two an
to
3. \(\Lambda\) cist

\section*{\(\boldsymbol{H}\)}
this Scit be taken
d plane? the second sees round
ver on an ported, or
the same ad the ve\(a=7\) feet ity: force pace from of a circle of a body of flight, uring the
 SESSION 1863-64.

\section*{FACULTY OF ARTS.}

\section*{CANDIDATES FOR B.A. \\ MATHEMATICS.}

\section*{Examiner: Professor Williamson.}
1. The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle.
2. If two straight lines be parallel and one of them is at right angles to a plane, the other shall also be at right angles to the plane.
3. \(\Lambda\) cistern is filled in 24 minutes by 3 pipes, one of which conveys 8 gallons more, and another 7 gallons less than the third, every 3 minutes. The cistern holds 1050 gallons. How much flows through each pipe in a minute?
4. A and B distribute \(£ 60\) each among a certain number of persons; A relieves 40 persons more than B does, and B gives to each 5 s . more than A . How many persons did A and B respectively relieve.
5. State the various cases in finding the angles and sides of plane triangles, and their modes of solution. The same with regard to the area of plane triangles.
6. In spherical triangles prove that Cos. \(A=\frac{\text { Cos. } a-\text { Cos. } b \text { Cos. } c}{\operatorname{Sin} . b \operatorname{Sin} . c}\)
7. Prove and explain the use of logarithms in computation.
8. In the parabola prove that \(y^{2}=p x\).
9. In the ellipse prove that \(y^{3}=\frac{b^{3}}{a^{2}}\left(a^{2}-x^{3}\right)\)
10. In the ellipse the Latus rectum \(=\frac{2 b^{2}}{a}\)
11. Differentiate \(3 x^{\frac{7}{3}},\left(1-x^{2}\right)(1-x)^{3}, \frac{a}{x}, a^{x}\), Sin. \(x\), Tan. \(x\).
12. What are the differentials of a subtangent, of an area, of a surface, of a solid of revolution.

\title{
Qutents antiversity, \%ingston.
} SESSION 1863-64. FACULTY OF ARTS.

\author{
CANDIDATES FOR B.A. \\ NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
}

\section*{Examiner: Professor Williamson.}
1. State the mechanical powers and the ratio of the weight to the power in each.
2. A beam 30 feet long balances itself on a point at one-third of its length from the thicker end; but when a weight of 10 Hbs . is suspended from the smaller end the prop must be noved 2 feet towards it in order to retain the equilibrium. Find the weight of the beam.
3. Find the velocity, after impact, of two non-elastic bodies whose masses as \(5: 7\) and velocities before impact are 20 for the less and 10 for the greater mass.
4. Find the time of vibration of a cycloidal pendulum, and thence show that the squares of the numbers of oscillations in a given time are for the same pendulum vibrating in small circular ares in different places, as the forces of gravity in these places respectively.
5. State the laws of the reflection and of the refraction of light. Explain what is meant by the dispersion of light.
6. Find the focus of the rays reflected from a spherical mirror of small aperture; of the rays refracted through a lens.
7. Define the terms in Astronomy, Right Ascension, Declination, Longitude, Latitude, Zenith, Perigee and Apogee, Perihelion and Aphelion.
8. Explain the methods of finding the distance of a Planet from the Sun.
9. If a body move in any orbit above a fixed centre of force, the areas described by lines drawn from the centre to the body lie in one plane, and are proportional to the times of describing them.
10. A body moves in an ellipse, find the law of force tending to one of the foci.

\section*{011.}
11. What is the velocity of sound? of water issuing from an orifice in a thin side? of light?
12. What is meant by Positive? By Negative Electricity? and by what other names are they known? Explain the operation of the Electric Telegraph.
at one-third
n a weight d the prop o retain the
stic bodies impact are

Iulum, and of oscillapendulum t places, as vely.
on of light. ight.
rical mirror ough a lens. on, Declinand Apogee,
f a Planet
re of force, e centre to ional to the
ree tending```

