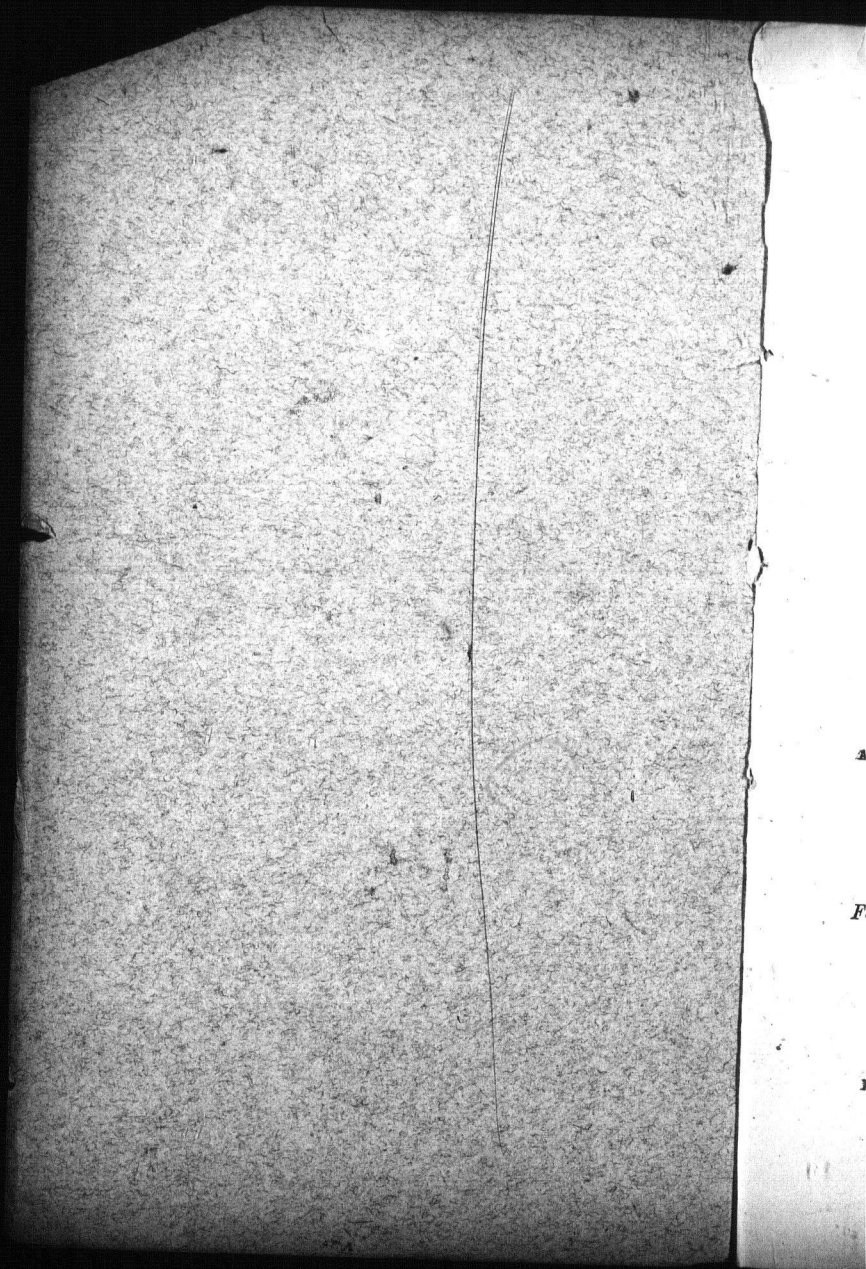# University of Halifax.

THE

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

THE

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

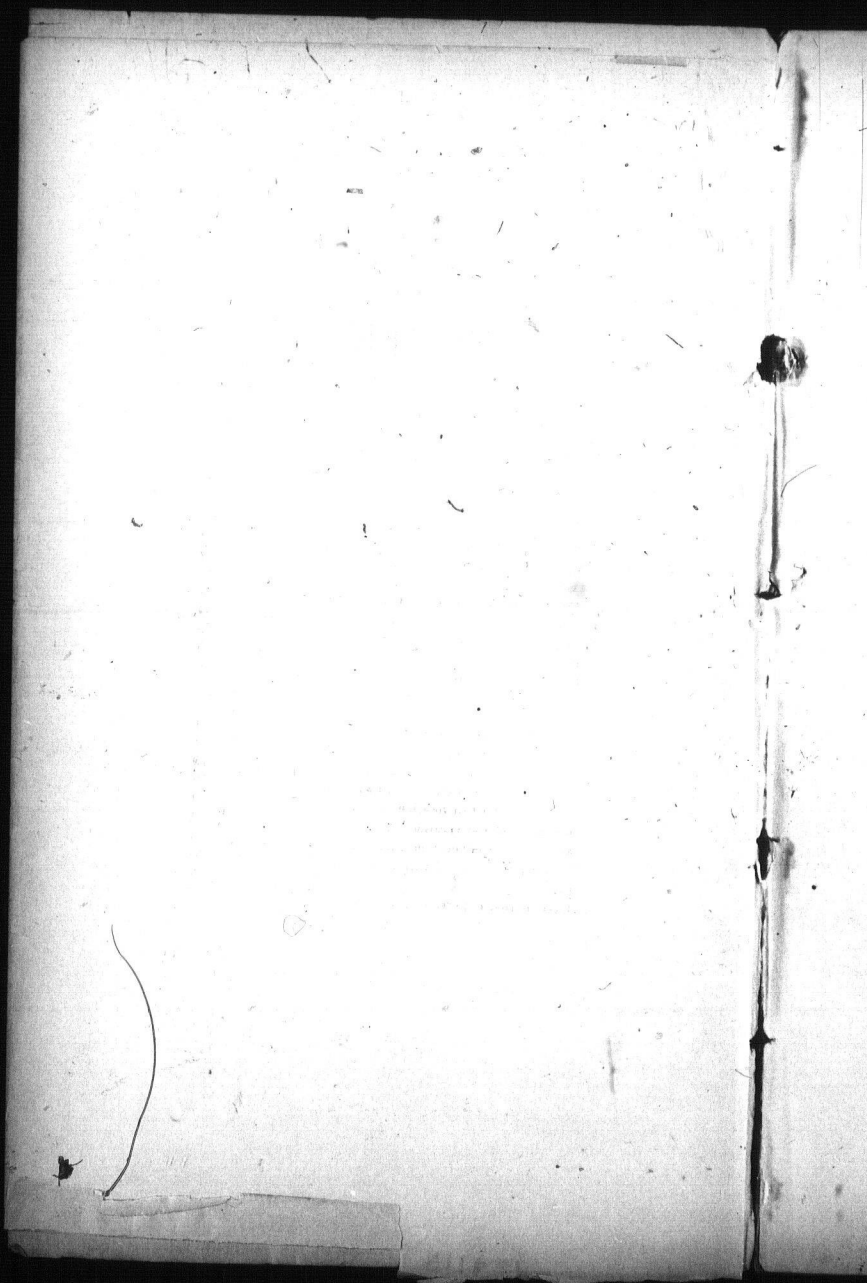All Communications should be addressed to "The Registrar of the University of Halifax, Halifax, N.S."

*For a Summary of Alterations in the Regulations,
see page 33.*

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Almanac and Calendar,

1878.

JANUARY.

1	Tu.	
2	W.	
3	Th.	
4	F.	
5	Sa.	
6	SU.	Epiphany.
7	M.	
8	Tu.	
9	W.	
10	Th.	
11	F.	
12	Sa.	
13	SU.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
14	M.	
15	Tu.	
16	W.	Dalhousie College established, 1823.
17	Th.	
18	F.	
19	Sa.	
20	SU.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
21	M.	
22	Tu.	
23	W.	
24	Th.	
25	F.	
26	Sa.	
27	SU.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
28	M.	
29	Tu.	
30	W.	
31	Th.	

APRIL.

1	M.	
2	Tu.	
3	W.	
4	Th.	
5	F.	
6	Sa.	Last day for reception of Certificates for First M. B., Second M. B., and M. D., Examinations.
7	SU.	5th Sunday in Lent.
8	M.	
9	Tu.	
10	W.	
11	Th.	
12	F.	
13	Sa.	
14	SU.	Palm Sunday.
15	M.	
16	Tu.	
17	W.	
18	Th.	
19	F.	Good Friday.
20	Sa.	
21	SU.	Easter Sunday.
22	M.	
23	Tu.	St. George's Day.
24	W.	Dalhousie College Session closes. Meeting of D. C. Convocation.
25	Th.	
26	F.	
27	Sa.	
28	SU.	1st Sunday after Easter.
29	M.	
30	Tu.	

MAY.

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

JUNE.

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

JULY.

1	M.	Dominion Day.
2	Tu.	
3	W.	
4	Th.	
5	F.	
6	Sa.	
7	SU.	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
8	M.	
9	Tu.	
10	W.	
11	Th.	
12	F.	
13	Sa.	
14	SU.	4th Sunday after Trinity.
15	M.	Registration of Candidates for First B. A., First B. Sc., First LL. B., and Second LL. B., Examinations.
16	Tu.	First B.A., First B. Sc., First LL. B., and Second LL. B. Examinations.
17	W.	Id. ——————— Id. ——— Id. ———
18	Th.	Id. ——————— Id. ——— Id. ———
19	F.	Id. ———
20	Sa.	
21	SU.	5th Sunday after Trinity.
22	M.	
23	Tu.	
24	W.	Publication of First LL. B., and Second LL. B., Pass Lists.
25	Th.	
26	F.	
27	Sa.	
28	SU.	6th Sunday after Trinity.
29	M.	Registration of Candidates for Second B. A., and Second B. Sc., Examinations.
30	Tu.	Second B. A., and Second B. Sc., Examinations.
31	W.	Id. ——— Id. ——— Publication of First B. A., and First B. Sc., Pass Lists.

AUGUST.

1	Th.	Second B. A., and Second B. Sc., Examinations.
2	F.	Id. ———— Id. ————
3	Sa.	
4	SU.	7th Sunday after Trinity.
5	M.	
6	Tu.	
7	W.	
8	Th.	
9	F.	
10	Sa.	
11	SU.	8th Sunday after Trinity.
12	M.	
13	Tu.	
14	W.	Publication of Second B. A., and Second B. Sc., Pass
15	Th.	Lists.
16	F.	Last day for reception of Certificates for Matricula-
17	Sa.	tion Examination.
18	SU.	9th Sunday after Trinity.
19	M.	
20	Tu.	
21	W.	
22	Th.	
23	F.	
24	Sa.	
25	SU.	10th Sunday after Trinity.
26	M.	
27	Tu.	
28	W.	
29	Th.	
30	F.	
31	Sa.	

SEPTEMBER.

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

OCTOBER.

1	Tu.	
2	W.	
3	Th.	
4	F.	
5	Sa.	
6	SU.	16th Sunday after Trinity.
7	M.	
8	Tu.	
9	W.	
10	Th.	
11	F.	
12	Sa.	
13	SU.	17th Sunday after Trinity.
14	M.	
15	Tu.	
16	W.	
17	Th.	
18	F.	
19	Sa.	
20	SU.	18th Sunday after Trinity.
21	M.	
22	Tu.	
23	W.	
24	Th.	
25	F.	
26	Sa.	
27	SU.	19th Sunday after Trinity.
28	M.	
29	Tu.	
30	W.	
31	Th.	

NOVEMBER.

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

DECEMBER.

1	SU.	1st Sunday in Advent.
2	M.	
3	Tu.	
4	W.	
5	Th.	
6	F.	
7	Sa.	
8	SU.	2nd Sunday in Advent.
9	M.	
10	Tu.	
11	W.	
12	Th.	
13	F.	
14	Sa.	
15	SU.	3rd Sunday in Advent.
16	M.	
17	Tu.	
18	W.	
19	Th.	
20	F.	
21	Sa.	
22	SU.	4th Sunday in Advent.
23	M.	
24	Tu.	
25	W.	Christmas Day.
26	Th.	Annual Meeting of Senate.
27	F.	Convocation Fees for 1879 fall due.
28	Sa.	
29	SU.	Sunday after Christmas.
30	M.	
31	Tu.	

THE UNIVERSITY ACT, 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. If at any time by death, resignation, or otherwise, the number of the Fellows of the University shall be reduced below the number of seventeen, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then in such case, and so often as the same shall happen the members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given, elect eight or more fit and proper persons to be Fellows in addition to the then remaining Fellows; to the end that, by means of such election, the number of twenty-four Fellows of such University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Univer-

sity; but at least one-fourth of the whole number of Fellows who shall be so elected by the Senate shall be chosen from a list of persons to be nominated by Convocation, such list to contain three times the number of persons to be selected therefrom. Until the number of members of Convocation shall exceed twenty, the power of nominating persons for Fellowship herein conferred on Convocation shall be exercised by the Senate of the University.

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

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

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

14. The Senate for the time being shall have the entire management and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University of Halifax; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended to be promoted by the University. And such Senate shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any Bye-Laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Province or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and the meetings of the Convocation, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the University not otherwise expressly provided for by this Act. And all such Bye-Laws and Regulations when reduced into writing, and after the Com-

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mon Seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; all such Bye-Laws and Regulations having been first submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for such Senate to impose on any person any compulsory religious examination or test; nor to do or cause or suffer to be done anything that would render it necessary or advisable with a view to Academical success or distinction, that any person should pursue the study of any materialistic or skeptical system of logic or mental or moral philosophy.

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

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

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

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

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

20. The Senate shall provide a proper place for the meetings of

Convocation; and the proceedings of any meeting of Convocation shall be transmitted to the Senate at the next following meeting of the Senate.

21. Notice of the meetings of Convocation shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine. Whenever the Provincial Secretary for the time being of this Province shall notify to the Senate that the Governor in Council is desirous of appointing a Fellow or a number of Fellows, and of having submitted to such Governor in Council a list of persons from which to select such Fellow or Fellows, then the Senate shall, as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, convene a meeting of Convocation; and such meeting shall nominate three persons not being Fellows if one Fellow is to be appointed, or three times as many persons not being Fellows as there shall be Fellows to be so appointed, if there shall be more than one Fellow to be appointed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

29. Persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science, and any

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

30. The following institutions shall be in connection with the University of Halifax, for the purpose set forth in the last preceding section, that is to say: King's College at Windsor; Dalhousie College and Saint Mary's College in the City of Halifax; Acadia College, at Wolfville; the College of Saint Francis Xavier, at Antigonishe; and Mount Allison Wesleyan College, at Sackville, New Brunswick; and it shall be lawful for the Senate, with the consent of the Governor in Council, from time to time to alter and amend the list of Institutions in connection with such University by adding any other Institutions thereunto.

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

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

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

Examination and degrees respectively or either of them, as such Senate, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, shall from time to time direct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Passed 12th day of April, 1877.)

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

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

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

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

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

The University.

Visitor.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Chancellor.

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

Vice-Chancellor.

WILLIAM J. STAIRS, ESQ.

Fellows.

HON. MR. JUSTICE WILKINS, D. C. L.
HON. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L.
REV. PRINCIPAL ROSS, D. D.
PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., Ll. D.
REV. PROFESSOR A. McKNIGHT, D. D.
REV. PRESIDENT DART, D. C. L.
REV. JOHN AMBROSE, M. A.
REV. THOMAS J. DALY, M. A.
REV. RONALD McDONALD, B. A.
HON. P. CARTERET HILL, D. C. L., (Provincial Secretary).
PROFESSOR D. F. HIGGINS, M. A.
HON. EDWARD FARRELL, B. A., M. D.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY, ESQ., (Mayor of Halifax).
PRESIDENT DAVID ALLISON, Ll. D., (Superintendent of Education.)
PROFESSOR JAMES R. INCH, M. A.
HON. LAWRENCE G. POWER, Ll. B.
REV. E. M. SAUNDERS, M. A.
JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P. P.
R. S. BLACK, ESQ., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh.
ALEXANDER P. REID, ESQ., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh.
HON. JUDGE JOHNSTON, M. A.
REV. ALEXANDER McGREGOR.

Registrar.

FREDERICK C. SUMICHRAST, ESQ.

Chairman of Convocation.

MALACHY B. DALY, ESQ., B. A.

Clerk of Convocation.

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

Examiners.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.—Professor J. R. Inch, M. A., and Rev. R. McDonald.

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

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

The names of the Examiners in this Faculty will be announced before the commencement of the Examinations, the appointments not having been made by the Senate up to the time of the publication of this Calendar.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

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

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

Common and Statute Law.—Hon. Judge Johnston, M. A., Hon. James McDonald, Q. C., and H. McD. Henry, Esq., Ll. B.

Equity and Real Property Law.—J. Norman Ritchie, Esq., M. A., Q. C., and John S. D. Thompson, Esq., M. P. P.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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

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

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.—H. A. Bayne, Esq., M. A., Ph. D., and Professor G. Lawson, Ph. D., Ll. D.

Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.—C. J. Gossip, Esq., M. D., and G. L. Sinclair, Esq., M. D.

Botany.—Benjamin G. Page, Esq., M. D.

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

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

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—E. M. Hodder, Esq., M. D., Toronto, and A. H. Woodill, Esq., M. D.

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

RULES

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SENATE.

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

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

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

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

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

(1.) The Registrar to call the roll of Members and to read Minutes of last meeting.
(2.) Notices of Reconsideration.
(3.) Letters received since last meeting to be read.
(4.) Notices of intended motions to be given.
(5.) Reports of Committees to be read.
(6.) Business remaining from last meeting to be disposed of.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OF THE CORPORATE SEAL.

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

OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

OF THE TIMES OF CONFERRING DEGREES.

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

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

OF FEES.

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

CONVOCATION.

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

INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

ACADIA COLLEGE, WOLFVILLE.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, HALIFAX.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ANTIGONISH.

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N. B.

THE HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE, HALIFAX.

INSTITUTIONS

FROM WHICH THE UNIVERSITY RECEIVES CERTIFICATES FOR

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

CANADA.

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

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

Quebec.—Laval University.

Toronto.—University College. Victoria College, Kingston. College of Physicians and Surgeons. Trinity Medical School.

UNITED STATES.

Boston.—Harvard Medical School.

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

Philadelphia.—University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College.

ENGLAND.

Bath.—Bath United Hospital.

Bedford.—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.

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

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

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

Exeter.—Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Haslar.—The Royal Naval Hospital.

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

Leeds.—School of Medicine. General Infirmary.

Leicester.—Leicester Infirmary.

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

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

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

Netley.—Royal Victoria Hospital.

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

Northampton.—The General Infirmary.

Norwich.—Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Nottingham.—The General Hospital.

Sheffield.—The Sheffield Medical Institution.

SCOTLAND.

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

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

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

IRELAND.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

Belfast.—Belfast General Hospital.

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

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

Maryborough.—Queen's County Infirmary.

INSTITUTIONS

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

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

ACADIA COLLEGE, WOLFVILLE.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, HALIFAX.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ANTIGONISH.

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N. B.

SUMMARY

OF THE MORE IMPORTANT

ALTERATIONS IN THE REGULATIONS.

The Regulations having been revised by the Senate, attention is called to the following, as the more important, alterations, which will be found embodied in the text of the Regulations.

REGULATIONS FOR MATRICULATION.

Candidates selecting German will be required to translate simple sentences of English into German. The Matriculation Examination will occupy three days instead of four, as formerly.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Two Latin subjects, instead of three, will be set at the First B. A. Examination. In Geometry for First B. A. the 11th and 12th Books of Euclid will be required at the Examination in 1879 ; and in Analytical Geometry the wording of the specification of details has been changed ; the new Regulation, however, will only come into force in 1879. Rhetoric is not required at First B. A.

In Second B. A. the Equations of the Conic Sections referred to rectangular co-ordinates, and Spherical Trigonometry have been adopted as the subjects in Pure Mathematics, and for the alternatives for one Latin and one Greek subject. Astronomy is removed from the Second B. A. Pass Examination to the Honours Examination.

Provision has been made to allow Candidates from affiliated Colleges to present themselves at the Second B. A. Examinations this year without previously passing the First B. A. Examination.

REGULATIONS IN MEDICINE.

Candidates presenting the Provincial Medical Board's certificate of Preliminary Examination are exempted from the Matriculation Examination of the University.

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EXAMINATIONS IN 1878.

The following are the dates at which the several Examinations for the year 1878 will commence :—

MATRICULATION—Tuesday, September 3.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—First B. A., Tuesday, July 16. Second B. A., Tuesday, July 30.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—First B. Sc., Tuesday, July 16. Second B. Sc., Tuesday, July 30.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—First Ll. B., and Second Ll. B., Tuesday, July 16.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—First M. B., and Second M. B., Tuesday, May 7.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Tuesday, May 7.

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

MATRICULATION.—Friday, August 16.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—First B. A., Saturday, June 15. Second B. A., Saturday, June 29.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—First B. Sc., Saturday, June 15. Second B. Sc., Saturday, June 29.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—First Ll. B., and Second Ll. B., Saturday, June 15.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—First M. B., and Second M. B., Saturday, April 6.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Saturday, April 6.

REGULATION

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

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

REGULATION RESPECTING TEXT-BOOKS.

Where a Text-Book in any subject is SUGGESTED or RECOMMENDED, and not actually PRESCRIBED, it is only intended to indicate the nature and extent of the knowledge of the subject expected from the Candidate.

Where several Text-Books are SUGGESTED the Candidate may use any one of them, or any group of them.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

FOR

MATRICULATION AND DEGREES IN ARTS.

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

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

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

REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION.

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

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

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

During the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or of Bachelor of Science, who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of this fact, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or of Bachelor of Science without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.]

There shall be one Examination for MATRICULATION in each year, commencing on the first Tuesday of September.[1]

No Candidate shall be admitted to the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION unless he have produced a Certificate[2] showing that he has completed his Sixteenth year, and a Certificate

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[1] This Examination may be held not only in the City of Halifax, but also, under special arrangement (see page 36), in other parts of the Province.

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

of Good Conduct. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *fourteen* days before the commencement of the Examination.

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

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

CLASSICS.

LATIN.

Two Latin subjects, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously from the undermentioned works :[2]

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

Grammar.

Simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

(Text-Book *suggested*[3]: Smith's Principia Latina, Part I.)

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

GREEK.[4]

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

Grammar.

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

[2] The LATIN Subjects for 1878, 1879 and 1880 are :—
For 1878 :—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book II. ; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book IV.
For 1879 :—*Cicero*, First Oration against Catiline ; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book II.
For 1880 :—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book I. ; *Virgil*, Æneid, Book III.

[3] See Regulation on page 35.

[4] The GREEK Subjects for 1878, 1879 and 1880 are :—
For 1878 :—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book II.
For 1879 :—*Xenophon*, Cyropædia, Book I.
For 1880 :—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book I.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of Square Root.
Proportion. Interest.

(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. Colenso's Arithmetic.)

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities, including Fractions.
Simple Equations and Surds.

(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra. Colenso's Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra.)

GEOMETRY.

First and Second Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Todhunter's Geometry. Pott's Elements of Euclid.)

ENGLISH.

Grammar and Analysis.
(Text-Book *suggested*[1]: Smith's School Manual of English Grammar.)
Outlines of English History. Outlines of Canadian History.
General Geography.

(Text-Book *suggested:*[1]—Calkin's General Geography.)

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

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

FRENCH;

GERMAN.

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

A. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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

(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy. Wormell's Natural Philosophy.)

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

B. FRENCH.

Two Books of Voltaire's Charles XII., or of Fenélon's Télémaque,
or Bernardin de Saint Pierre's Paul et Virginie, to be selected
by the Senate not less than two years previously.[1]
Grammar: the Accidence.
(Text-Books *suggested*[2]: Pujol, De Fivas, Fasquelle, Caron,
Brachet's Elementary French Grammar, Part I.)
Translation of simple and easy sentences from English into French.
(Text-Book *suggested*[2]: Smith's French Principia, Part I.)

C. GERMAN.

Portions of Adler's Reader, to be selected by the Senate not less
than two years previously.[3]
Grammar: the Accidence.
(Text-Books *suggested*[2]: Otto. Ahn.)
Translation of simple and easy sentences of English into German.
(Text-Book *suggested*[2]: Smith's German Principia, Part I.)

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following
order:—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

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

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

If in the opinion of the Examiners the Candidates placed
first on the Pass List shall possess sufficient merit, the first
among such Candidates shall receive a Prize of the value of
Forty Dollars; and the second among such Candidates shall
receive a Prize of the value of Twenty Dollars.

[1] The FRENCH Subjects for 1878, 1879, and 1880 are:—
For 1878:—*Voltaire*, Charles XII., Books I., and II.
For 1879:—*Fénelon*, Télémaque, Books III., and IV.
For 1880:—*Bernardin de Saint-Pierre*, Paul et Virginie.
[2] See Regulation on page 35.
[3] The GERMAN Subjects for 1878, 1879, and 1880 are:—
For 1878:—Adler's Reader, Parts I., and II.
For 1879:—Adler's Reader, Part III., and Nos. 1 to 10, Part IV.
For 1880:—Adler's Reader, Part III., Nos. 4 and 8, and Part IV.

ARTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

CANDIDATES for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS shall be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION and to pass Two subsequent Examinations.[1] Nevertheless Undergraduates who, at the time of holding the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION of this University in 1878, shall have studied at least two years previously in any of the affiliated Colleges, and shall have passed the Examination of such College, shall not be required to pass the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION of this University.

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

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

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

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Dollars. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.[3] If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any *two* subsequent FIRST B. A. EXAMINATIONS without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that

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[1] The Pass Examinations may be held not only in the City of Halifax, but also, under a special arrangement (see page 36), in other parts of the Province.

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

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

he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination ; such notice in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

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

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :

CLASSICS.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

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

Virgil ...... The Eclogues ; or two Books of the Georgics ; or two Books of the Æneid.

Horace ..... The Odes ; or the Satires ; or the Epistles.

Cicero ...... One of the Orations ; or one Book from any of the Philosophical or Rhetorical works.

Livy .... One Book.

Tacitus ..... The Germania and Agricola ; or one Book of either the Annals or the Histories.

HISTORY.

Roman History to the Battle of Actium.
(Text-Book *suggested* [2] : Liddell's History of Rome.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Ancient Geography of Italy, Sicily, Gaul and Spain.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Short Passages of English to be translated into Latin.
(Text-Books *suggested* [2] : Smith's Principia Latina, Part IV. Arnold's Prose Composition, Practical Introduction, Part I.)

GRAMMAR.

A more extended knowledge than required at Matriculation.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Two Books, one of Homer, and one of Xenophon, to be selected by the Senate not less than two years previously.[3]
Questions in History and Geography arising out of Books prescribed.
Grammar.

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[1] The LATIN Subjects for 1878, 1879, and 1880 are :—
For 1878 :—*Livy*, Books XXI., and XXII. ; *Horace*, Ars Poetica.
For 1879 :— *Cicero*, De Senectute ; *Horace*, Odes, Books III., and IV.
For 1880 :—*Cicero*, Pro Milone ; *Virgil*, The Eclogues.
[2] See Regulation on page 35.
[3] The GREEK Subjects for 1878, 1879, and 1880 are :—
For 1878 :—*Homer*, Odyssey, Book V. ; *Xenophon*, Memorabilia, Book I.
For 1879 :—*Homer*, Iliad, Book VI. ; *Xenophon*, Cyropædia, Book III.
For 1880 :— *Homer*, Odyssey, Book VI. ; *Xenophon*, Memorabilia, Book III.

MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA.

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

GEOMETRY.

Euclid, Books 3, 4 and 6, and Book 11 to 21st proposition, or the
subjects thereof.[2]
(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Tod-
hunter's Geometry. Potts' Elements of Euclid. Davies'.
Legendre's Geometry.)

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

The Equations of the Straight Line, and the Equations of the
Circle referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
The Equations of the Conic Sections referred to rectangular co-
ordinates.[3]
(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's
General Geometry.)

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

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

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The Grammatical Structure of the Language.
(Text-Books *suggested*[1]: Angus' Handbook of the English tongue.
Adams' Elements of the English Language. Mason's English
Grammar.)
One Play of Shakespeare, and other special subjects to be selected
not less than two years previously by the Senate.[4]

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.
[2] In 1879 the following Regulation will be substituted for that in the text:—
GEOMETRY.
Euclid, Books 3, 4 and 6, and Books 11 and 12.
[3] In 1879 the following Regulation will be substituted for that in the text:—
ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.
The straight line, and the circle, referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
[4] The ENGLISH Subjects for 1878, 1879 and 1880 are :—
For 1878 :—Smith, Student's English Language, Lectures V.-VII., and XXIV.
Shakespeare, King Lear.
Macaulay, Essay on Lord Clive.
For 1879 :—Smith, Student's English Language, Lectures V.-VII., and XXIV.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
Macaulay, Essay on Addison.
For 1880 :—Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Bacon, Essays, I.-XXVIII.

CHEMISTRY.

General Principles.

Matter, simple and compound. Elements and their classification.

Chemical affinity. Chemical combinations and mechanical mixture. Solution. Laws of Combination by weight and volume. Equivalent and Atomic Numbers. Atomic Theory.

Chemical Notation and Nomenclature. Use of Formulæ and Equations.

Outlines of Crystallography. Isomorphism. Dimorphism.

Chemical action of Light, Heat and Electricity, including Quantitative Relations. Theory of Photographic Process.

The Metalloids. Occurrence in Nature. Modes of Preparation. Oxygen. Ozone.

Hydrogen. Water.

Nitrogen. Atmosphere. Diffusion of Gases. Oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid. Ammonia.

Chlorine. Bromine and Iodine. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of Bleaching.

Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid.

Sulphur. Sulphurous Acid. Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. Other Oxygen compounds of Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Bisulphide of Carbon.

Phosphorus. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen.

Theory of Acids. Monobasic, Dibasic, and Tribasic Acids.

Carbon. Carbon Monoxide, and Carbon Dioxide. Principal Hydrogen compounds of Carbon. Manufacture of Coal Gas. Nature of Combustion. Structure of Flame. Oxydizing, reducing, and illuminating effects.

Silicon and Boron. Compounds with Metalloids. Silicic Acid.

Metals. General characters. Occurrence in Nature. Metallurgical processes. Alloys. Classification.

General properties of Oxides, Hydrates, Sulphides, Chlorides, Carbonates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Silicates.

Potassium. Nitre. Gunpowder. Theory of the action of Gunpowder.

Sodium. Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda.

Barium. Strontium. Calcium. Mortars. Cements. Gypsum.

Magnesium. Aluminium. Clay. Porcelain. Glass.

Iron. Cast Iron. Wrought Iron. Steel.

Manganese. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.

Zinc. Cadmium. Lead. Manufacture of White Lead.

Copper. Mercury. Amalgams. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony.

Silver. Gold. Platinum.

Principal Compounds of the Metals with the non-Metallic Elements. Metallic Salts. Theory of Salts.

Theory of Spectrum Analysis.

Principles of Organic Chemistry. Classification of Organic compounds based upon the atomicity of Carbon.

(Text-Books *suggested* [1]: Fowne's Manual of Elementary Chemistry. Elliott and Storar's Chemistry. Roscoe's Chemistry. Wilson's Chemistry. Thorpe's Chemistry.)

LOGIC.

Logic, as far as Syllogisms inclusive.

The Elements of Induction.

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

[1] See Regulation on page 35.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1.   Logic.

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

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

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate in the First Division shall possess sufficient merit, the first among such Candidates shall receive a Prize of the value of Seventy Five Dollars ; the second shall receive a Prize of the value of Fifty Dollars ; the third a Prize of the value of Forty Dollars, and the fourth a Prize of the value of Thirty-Five Dollars.

SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION.

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

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

Undergraduates who, at the time of holding the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION of this University in 1878, shall have studied for at least two years previously in any of the affiliated Colleges, and shall have passed the Examination of such College, shall not be required to pass the FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION of this University before presenting themselves at the SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION.

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

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

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[1] See Note 2, page 42.

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

[*N. B.*—The first two Departments, Classics and Mathematics and Physics, are *compulsory*, (except that Spherical Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry may be omitted by Candidates who pass in all the Classical subjects, and that one subject in Greek and one subject in Latin may be omitted by Candidates who pass in all the subjects of Mathematics and Physics.) Of the remaining three Departments, French, or German, or Hebrew, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Constitutional History and Political Economy, *two* are compulsory.

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

CLASSICS.

THE LATIN AND THE GREEK LANGUAGES.

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

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

HISTORY.

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

GEOGRAPHY.

Ancient Geography of Greece and Asia.

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[1] The CLASSICAL Subjects for 1878, 1879, and 1880 are :—
For 1878 :—*Tacitus*, Annals, Book I. ; *Horace*, the Satires ; *Thucydides*, Book I. ; *Euripides*, Hecuba.
For 1879 :—*Tacitus*, The Germania and Agricola ; *Virgil*, the Georgics ; *Demosthenes*, De Corona ; *Euripides*, Alcestis.
For 1880 :—*Livy*, Book I. ; *Plautus*, the Captives ; *Herodotus*, Book II. ; *Sophocles*, Antigone.
[2] See Regulation on page 35.

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

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

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

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

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

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

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

STATICS.

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

DYNAMICS.

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

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

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

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

Optics (Geometrical).

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction; Reflexion at plane mirrors; Reflexion at spherical mirrors, and Refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct.

Separation of Solar Light into rays of different colours; Description of the Solar Spectrum. Description of the Eye; Simple Optical Instruments; Camera Obscura; Reflecting and Refracting Telescopes.

Optics (Physical).

Fundamental Hypotheses of the Undulatory Theory respecting the Origin and Propagation of Light

General explanation of Interferences; formation of Newton's Rings, with descriptions of simple experiments which elucidate the effects of Interference.

Polarized Light, with the description of simple experimental modes of producing it.

(Text-Book *suggested* [1]: Galbraith and Haughton's Optics.)

Acoustics.

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

Heat.

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

Electricity.

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

Magnetism.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Terrestrial Magnetism.

(Text-Book *suggested* [1]: Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics.

Text-Books *suggested* [1] for the *whole course*: Goldingburd and Brooke's Natural Philosophy. Snell's Ormsdale's Mechanics. Goodwin's course of Mathematics.)

[1] See Regulation on page 35.

FRENCH, OR GERMAN, OR HEBREW.

FRENCH.

Two Books, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors.[1]
Grammar.
(Text-Books *suggested*[2] : Roche's Grammaire Française à l'usage des Anglais. Jules Bué's Class Book of Comparative Idioms.)
Translation of ordinary Prose English into French.
The Papers in French shall contain passages of the specified Authors, with passages from Books not previously named, to be translated into English.

GERMAN.

One Book, to be selected not less than two years previously by the Senate from the works of standard authors.[3]
Grammar.
(Text-Book *suggested*[2] : Otto's German Conversation Grammar.)
Translation of easy Prose English into German.

HEBREW.

Genesis, Chapter XX., to the end, or first twenty Psalms.[4]
Grammar.
(Text-Books *suggested*[2] : Green's Hebrew Grammar. Arnold s Hebrew Grammar.)

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will; including the theory of Moral Obligation.
(Text-Books *suggested*[2] : Mansell's Metaphysics. Porter's Human Intellect. Lyall's the Intellect, the Emotions, and the Moral Nature.
Dugald Stewart's Active and Moral Powers of Man. Liberatori's Philosophy. Tongorgi's Philosophy.
Fleming's Student's Manual of Moral Philhsophy. Whewell's Elements of Morality. La Forêt's Philosophie Morale.)

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Constitutional History of England.
(Text-Books *suggested*[2] : Chapter on English History in Hallam's Middle Ages, or Stubb's Constitutional History; Hallam's Constitutional History and May's Constitutional History.)
Political Economy.
(Text-Book *suggested*[2] : Fawcett's Political Economy.)

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[1] The FRENCH Subjects for 1878 are not announced under former Regulation.
The Subjects for 1879 and 1880 are :—
For 1879 :—*Guizot*, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
Molière, Le Tartuffe, and Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
For 1880 :—*Lamartine*, Voyage en Orient.
Corneille, Le Cid, and Horace.
[2] See Regulation on page 35.
[3] The GERMAN Subjects for 1878, 1879 and 1880 are :—
For 1878 :—*Schiller*, Wilhelm Tell.
For 1879 :—*Gothe*, Iphigenie auf Tauris.
For 1880 :—*Schiller*, Die Jungfrau von Orleans.
[4] The HEBREW Subject for 1878 is :—First Twenty Psalms.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mental Philosophy.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Ethics.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Constitutional History.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Political Economy.

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

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

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

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

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

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

Candidates for Honours in CLASSICS shall be examined in
LATIN.

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

GREEK.

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

Candidates for Honours in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS
shall be examined in

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

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

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

Candidates for Honours in CHEMISTRY shall be exam-
ined in

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

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

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

Candidates for Honours in MODERN LANGUAGES shall be examined in

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

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

SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

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

During the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, Candidates for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

FIRST B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:

MATHEMATICS.[2]

ALGEBRA.

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

GEOMETRY.

Euclid, Books 3, 4, and 6, and Book 11 to 21st proposition, or the subjects thereof.[4]
(Text-Books *recommended*[3]: Hamblin Smith's Geometry. Todhunter's Geometry. Potts' Elements of Euclid. Davies' Legendre's Geometry.)

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[1] Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.
[2] The requirements in MATHEMATICS are the same as at the FIRST B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.
[3] See Regulation on page 35.
[4] In 1879 the following Regulation will be substituted for that in the text:—
GEOMETRY.
Euclid, Books 3, 4, and 6, and Books 11 and 12.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

The Equations of the Straight Line, and the Equations of the Circle referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
The Equations of the Conic Sections referred to rectangular co-ordinates.[1]
(Text Books *recommended*[2]: Todhunter's Conic Sections. Olney's General Geometry.)

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

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

PHYSICS.

STATICS.

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

KINETICS.

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

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

Solids; Elasticity; Tension and Torsion. Cohesion and Adhesion.
Liquids, (Hydrostatics and Hydraulics); Nature, transmission and intensity of liquid pressure. Specific Gravity and methods of determining it. Capillarity. Efflux of Liquids; Toricelli's Theorem.
Gases, (Pneumatics): Pressure of Elastic Fluids; Boyle's Law; Principle of the Barometer; Pumps.

VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY.

Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, as forms of Energy.
(Text-Books *recommended*[2]: Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Physics. Newth's Elements of Mechanics. Parkinson's Elements of Mechanics, (selected parts). Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics. Bottomley's Dynamics. Orme's Heat. Garnet's Treatise on Heat. Ganot's or Deschanel's Physics.)

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[1] In 1879 the following Regulation will be substituted for that in the text:—
ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.
The straight line, and the circle, referred to rectangular co-ordinates.
[2] See Regulation on page 35.

CHEMISTRY.[2]

General Principles.

Matter, simple and compound. Elements and their Classification. Chemical Affinity. Chemical Combination and mechanical mixture. Solution. Laws of Combination by weight and volume. Equivalent and Atomic Numbers. Atomic Theory.

Chemical Notation and Nomenclature. Use of Formulæ and Equations.

Outlines of Crystallography. Isomorphism. Dimorphism.

Chemical action of Light, Heat and Electricity, including Quantitative Relations. Theory of Photographic Process.

The Metalloids. Occurrence in Nature. Modes of Preparation.

Oxygen. Ozone.

Hydrogen. Water.

Nitrogen. Atmosphere. Diffusion of Gases. Oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid. Ammonia.

Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of Bleaching.

Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid.

Sulphur. Sulphurous Acid. Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. Other Oxygen Compounds of Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Bisulphide of Carbon.

Phosphorus. Compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen.

Theory of Acids. Monobasic, Dibasic, and Tribasic Acids.

Carbon. Carbon Monoxide, and Carbon Dioxide. Principal Hydrogen Compounds of Carbon. Manufacture of Coal Gas. Nature of Combustion. Structure of Flame. Oxidising, reducing, and illuminating effects.

Silicon and Boron. Compounds with Metalloids. Silicic Acid.

Metals. General characters. Occurrence in Nature. Metallurgical processes. Alloys. Classification.

General Properties of Oxides, Hydrates, Sulphides, Chlorides, Carbonates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Silicates.

Potassium. Nitre. Gunpowder. Theory of the Action of Gunpowder.

Sodium. Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda.

Barium. Strontium. Calcium. Mortars. Cements. Gypsum.

Magnesium Aluminium. Clay. Porcelain. Glass.

Iron. Cast Iron. Wrought Iron. Steel.

Manganese. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.

Zinc. Cadmium. Lead. Manufacture of White Lead.

Copper. Mercury. Amalgams. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony.

Silver. Gold. Platinum.

Principal Compounds of the Metals with the Non-Metallic Elements. Metallic Salts. Theory of Salts.

Theory of Spectrum Analysis.

Principles of Organic Chemistry. Classification of Organic Compounds based upon the atomicity of Carbon.

(Text-Books *recommended*[2]: Fowne's Manual of Elementary Chemistry. Elliott and Storer's Chemistry. Roscoe's Chemistry. Wilson's Chemistry. Thorpe's Chemistry.)

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[1] The requirements in CHEMISTRY are the same as at the FIRST B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.

[2] See Regulation on page 35.

BOTANY, OR ZOOLOGY, OR GEOLOGY.

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

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

BOTANY.

Elementary Tissues of Plants. Cells and Cell Contents. Cell Development. Ascending and Descending Axes. Structure and mode of development of Stems.

Leaf Arrangement. Anatomy and principal forms of Leaves and Leaf Appendages. Transformations.

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

Æstivation. Impregnation, formation and development of embryo.

The principal forms of Fruits.

Derivation and meaning of the following terms : Hypogynous ; Perigynous ; Epigynous.

Classification of Plants into Dicotyledones, Monocotyledones, and Acotyledones ; Phænogams and Cryptogams ; Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ, Monochlamydeæ.

Meaning of Terms : Natural Order, Genus, Species, Variety.

Distinctive Characters of Natural Orders : Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Violaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, Filices, Musci, Lichenes, Algæ, Fungi.

Fresh specimens of conspicuous plants belonging to any of these orders may be placed before the Candidate for identification.

(Text-Books *recommended* [1] : Gray's Text-Book. Balfour's Outlines.

ZOOLOGY.

Difference between Animals and Plants, in general structure, functions, and chemical constitution.

Characters by which the following groups of animals are distinguished from each other :

Brachyopoda. Polyzoa. Tunicata.

Mammalia. Aves. Reptilia. Amphibia. Pisces.

Cephalopoda. Gasteropoda. Pteropoda. Lamellibranchiata.

Insecta. Myriapoda. Arachnida. Crustacea. Annelida.

Vermes Rotifera.

Echinodermata. Anthozoa. Hydrozoa. Infusoria.

Reference of fresh or Museum specimens to any of the groups named.

Embryology of the five groups of Vertebrata.

Movements of the more common Food Fishes, in relation to Depth, Temperature, Food, Reproduction.

(Text-Books *recommended* [1] : Nicholson's Zoology. Agassiz's and Gould's Comparative Physiology.)

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

GEOLOGY, including MINERALOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRENCH, OR GERMAN.

FRENCH.

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

Grammar.

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

Translation of ordinary Prose English into French.

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

GERMAN.

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

Grammar.

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

Translation of easy prose English into German.

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

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[1] See Regulation on page 85.
[2] The FRENCH Subjects for 1878 are not announced, under former Regulation. The Subjects for 1879 and 1880 are :—
  For 1879 :—*Guizot*, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
    Molière, Le Tartuffe, and Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
  For 1880 :—*Lamartine*, Voyage en Orient.
    Corneille, Le Cid, and Horace.
[3] The GERMAN Subjects for 1878, 1879, and 1880 are :—
  For 1878: *Schiller*, Wilhelm Tell.
  For 1879 :—*Goethe*, Iphigenie auf Tauris.
  For 1880 :—*Schiller*, Die Jungfrau von Orleans.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

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

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

SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION I.

Department of Mathematical Science.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

PURE MATHEMATICS.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

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

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

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

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

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

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

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

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

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

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

STATICS.

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

KINETICS.

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

SOUND.

OPTICS.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

MECHANICAL THEORY OF HEAT.

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

ASTRONOMY.

General Description of the Solar System.
Solar and Lunar Eclipses.
Measurement of Time.
Methods of Determination of the Positions of the Heavenly Bodies. Their apparent motions.
Universal Gravitation. Newton's and Kepler's Laws.
Precession of Equinoxes. Nutation. Tides.
Determination of Distances, Dimensions and Masses of Heavenly Bodies.

(Text-Books *recommended*[1]: Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry. Todhunter's and Hymer's Conic Sections. Todhunter's Differential and Integral Calculus. Todhunter's Mechanics. Todhunter's Analytical Statics. Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle.
Airy on Sound and Atmospheric Vibrations. Airy's Wave Theory of Light. Parkinson's Optics. Verdet's Théorie Mécanique de la Chaleur.
Cumming's Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Galbraith and Haughton's Astronomy.)

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

SECTION II.

Department of Experimental Physical Science,

(INCLUDING PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.)

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

PHYSICS.[1]

STATICS.

Composition and Resolution of Forces acting at a point and of parallel Forces. Moments.

The Simple Machines and Combinations of them.

Principle of work done (or Virtual Velocities) and deduction there-from of the conditions of Equilibrium of the Simple Machines.

Centres of Gravity and Inertia, and methods of determining them.

Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium.

Couples,—their Composition and Resolution.

Conditions of Equilibrium of a body or system acted on by any Forces. Friction as affecting Equilibrium.

KINETICS.

Motion of Translation and Rotation. Newton's Laws.

Composition and Resolution of Velocities and Accelerations.

Uniform Motion. Uniformly accelerated motion. Laws of falling bodies. Projectiles, &c.

Motion in a curve. The Pendulum. Acceleration of a body moving in a curved path.

Centrifugal Force. Harmonic Motion. Momentum. Moment of Inertia. Impact.

Energy (Kinetic and Potential).

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

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

Liquids (Hydrostatics and Hydraulics): Nature, Transmission, and Intensity of Liquid Pressure. Centre of Pressure. Equi-librium of Floating Bodies.

Specific Gravity and methods of determining it.

Capillarity—Efflux of Liquids. Torricelli's Theorem.

Gases (Pneumatics). Pressure of Elastic Fluids. Boyle's Law.

Barometers, Pumps, etc.

VARIOUS FORMS OF ENERGY.

SOUND. Nature and Mode of Propagation. Velocity, Reflection, and Refraction.

Musical Sounds; Intensity, Pitch, and Quality. Vibrations of Rods, Plates, Strings and Membranes.

HEAT. Temperature. Thermometers.

Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases. Conduction and Con-vection.

Change of State; Liquefaction and Solidification. Vaporization and Condensation.

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

Pressure and Density of Vapours and Gases:—Specific Heat. Latent Heat, Radiant Heat. Radiation and Absorption.

Reflection, Refraction, and Polarization of Radiant Heat.

Theory of Exchanges—Relation between Heat and Mechanical Effect. Thermodynamics, Heat Engines.

LIGHT. Intensity and Velocity.

Reflection; Mirrors. Refraction; Prisms, Lenses; Microscopes and Telescopes.

Dispersion; the Spectrum Analysis.

Radiation and Absorption; Phosphorescence and Fluorescence.

Interference; Newton's Rings, &c. Polarization.

Undulatory Theory of Light and Radiant Heat.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Production of Electricity; Friction, Electrical Machines; Contact; Electroscopes.

Quantity, Density; Laws of Attraction; Potential Capacity; Electrometers.

Statical Induction. Condensers.

Electromotive Force; Currents, transient and permanent; Galvanic Batteries; Galvanometers.

Electrolysis—Induced Currents. Resistance and its measurement.

Natural and Artificial Magnets. Magneto-Electric, and Electro-Magnetic Apparatus.

Absolute Electric and Magnetic Measurements. Systems of Units.

Principles of Telegraphy.

Conservation, transformations and dissipation of Energy.

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

(Text-Books *recommended* [1]: Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Physics. Thomson and Tait's Elements of Natural Philosophy. Parkinson's Elements of Mechanics. Goodeve's Elements of Mechanics. Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics. Garnett's Elementary Dynamics. Balfour Stewart's Treatise on Heat. Clerk Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Jenkin's Electricity and Magnetism. Noad's Student's Text-Book of Electricity. No single book recommended in Mathematical or Experimental Physics will be found to aver the whole subject.)

CHEMISTRY.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

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

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

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

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Fatty Hydrocarbons. Paraffins. Oleins.

Amylaceous and Saccharine substances. Fermentation.
Ethyl, Alcohol.

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

Diatomic Alcohols. Glycerine. Fatty and oily bodies. Saponi-
fication.

Principal Vegetable Acids.

Vegetable Alkaloids. General mode of occurrence, with examples.

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

Chief Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Phenol. Aniline.

Colouring matters. Litmus and Turmeric. Indigo and its deriv-
atives. Principles of Dyeing.

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

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

Decay. Putrefaction. Destructive Distillation.

Chemistry of Nutrition and Respiration in plants and animals.

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

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Principles of Inorganic Analysis. Qualitative. Quantitative.
Detection and separation of Bases and Acids.
Detection of the principal Organic Acids and Alkaloids.

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

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

GEOLOGY, OR BOTANY.

Only *one* of these Departments is required at this Exam-
ination.

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

GEOLOGY.

Physiographic Geology, especially of Nova Scotia, New Bruns-
wick, and Prince Edward Island.

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

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

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

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

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

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

BOTANY.

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

Structure and mode of development of Stems.

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

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

Æstivation. Impregnation, formation and development of embryo. The principal forms of Fruits.

Derivation and meaning of the following terms: Hypogynous; Perigynous; Epigynous.

Classification of Plants into Dicotyledones, Monocotyledones, and Acotyledones; Phænogams and Cryptogams; Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ, Monochlamydeæ.

Meaning of Terms: Natural Order, Genus, Species, Variety.

Distinctive characters of Natural Orders: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Violaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ, Filices, Musci, Lichenes, Algæ, Fungi.

Fresh specimens of conspicuous plants belonging to any of these orders may be placed before the Candidate for identification.

(Text-Books *recommended*[1]: Gray's Text-Book. Balfour's Outlines.)

SECTION III.

Department of Geological Science.

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

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

[1] See Regulation on page 35.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

GEOLOGY.

The Subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Geology.

MINERALOGY.

The subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

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

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

SECTION IV.

Department of Biological Science.

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

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

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

BOTANY.

Vegetable Histology. Vegetable Morphology. Vegetable Physiology (including Development.)
Systematic Botany (including the structural and physiological characters of the principal Natural Orders of Plants indigenous to Canada.)

(Text-Books recommended [1]: Balfour's Class-Book, or Sach's Botany Gray's Manual or Abbé Provancher's Flore Canadienne.)

ZOOLOGY.

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

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

CHEMISTRY.

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

SECTION V.

Department of Civil Engineering.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

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

Laying out and dividing up of lands and estates.
Traversing roads and rivers; plotting by means of traverse tables.
or latitude and departure.
Laying out railway curves, simple, compound, and reverse.
The means of overcoming obstacles in the way when running
straight lines or curves.
The determination of the true meridian.
The measurement of inaccessible heights and distances.
Mensuration of earthwork. Laying out sidewiths of cuttings and
embankments.
Calculation of cant for centrifugal force in railways.
Triangulation surveys, and mapping of countries and districts.
Marine surveying, including astronomical instruments and obser-
vations required for the determination of latitude and longitude
in distant and unexplored regions. The reduction of the obser-
vations.
The means employed to measure base lines, and the degree of
accuracy that may be expected.
Contouring.
Subterraneous surveying, with and without the magnetic needle.
Deduction of formulæ for ascertaining heights by means of the
barometer and the boiling point of water, and what degree of
accuracy may be obtained by these methods.

[1] See Regulation on page 35.

Calculation of the strength of beams of iron or wood, and the strength of tie rods and braces, roofs, girders, and similar structures. Deflections of beams and girders.

Calculation of the effective power of the screw, wheel and axle, and the pulley. Teeth of wheels.

Calculation of the thickness required for a retaining or revetment wall, of reservoir embankments, and of the thickness for a stone or brick arch to support a given weight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Composition, manufacture, testing, and uses of cements.

Methods of testing bricks and mortar for different engineering operations.

Exercises in drawing; these will embrace the details of the different orders and styles of architecture; machinery; bridges, and other engineering structures. Mapping; plan drawing, and topographical sketching. Isometric projection and Perspective. Attention to neat lettering and figuring must not be neglected.

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

SECTION VI.

Department of Mining.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

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

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

MINERALOGY.

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

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

The blowpipe tests of practical service to the miner.

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

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

APPLIED MECHANICS.

The transmission of motion and force in Simple Machines.

Mechanism, theoretical and constructive.

The relation between Heat and Work.

The Laws governing the motion of bodies.

The Steam Engine and its applications.

Water pressure machinery; Pumps, Water Wheels and Turbines.

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

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

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

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

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

GEOLOGY.

The Subjects comprised in Dana's Manual of Geology.

MINING.

Knowledge of the deposits of useful Minerals in seams, stream-works, lodes, irregular masses, etc.

Dislocations and rules for searching for lost portions of deposits.

Boring, with rods, rope, diamond drills.

Tools used in hard and soft ground, in collieries and metallic mines.

Blasting.

Employment of labor.

Lighting mines, with open and safety lamps.

Sinking shafts, and driving levels.

Securing excavations, by timbering, masonry, and tubbing, and constructing dams.

Exploitation, the working away of veins and strata.

Carriage of minerals underground.

Raising minerals in shafts, and machinery required.

Pumping and draining.

Ventilation, its principles and practice.

Dressing ores.

(Text-Books *recommended*[1]: Haswell's Colliery Management.— Carron's Lectures.

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

Books of Reference: J. Greenwood's Manual of Mineralogy, 2 vols. Percy's Metallurgy. Bloxam's Metals; their properties and treatment. Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology. Lyell's Principles of Geology. Dana's Manual of Geology. Von Cotta's Treatise on Ore Deposits. Von Cotta's Rocks classified and described. W. W. Smyth's Coal and Coal Mining. Collin's Principles of Mining, Coal and Iron, 2 vols. Collin's Metal Mining. Greenwell's Mine Engineering. Burat's Géologie Appliquée, 2 vols. Brush's Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis. Elderhorst's Blowpipe Analysis. André's Coal Mining. Dawson's Geology. W. W. Smyth's Lectures on Mining, published in the London "Mining Journal," and in the American "Engineering and Mining Journal."

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

Morning 10 *to* 1. Chemistry, Geology, Physiology.
Afternoon 3 *to* 6. Botany, Mechanical Drawing, Engineering Geodesy, (C. E.)

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Pure Mathematics, Zoology, Physics.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Geology, Applied Mechanics, Hydraulics, &c., (C. E.)

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Physics, Applied Mathematics, Mineralogy, Conduction, and Design, (C. E.)
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Astronomy, Practical Examinations in Physics and Chemistry, Mining.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Practical Examinations in Natural Sciences.

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

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

LAWS.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

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

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. JURISPRUDENCE.

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

2. INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

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

3. ROMAN LAW.

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

4. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

   (Text-Books *suggested*.[2]—The Chapter on English History from Hallam's Middle Ages, or Stubbs' Constitutional History of England; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, and Erskine May's Constitutional History; or Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History of England.)

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[1] Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificate is acknowledged by the Registrar.
[2] See Regulation on page 35.

5. English Law.

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

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

Tuesday.

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

Wednesday.

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

Thursday.

Morning, 10 to 1. English Law.

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

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

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

SECOND Ll. B. EXAMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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[1] See Note 2 on page 73.
[2] See Note 1 on page 74.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. COMMON LAW.

Stephen's Commentaries, Book V., of "Civil Injuries," and Book VI., "Of Crimes." Law of Evidence, Common Law Pleading, Law of Torts, Commercial or Mercantile Law and Contracts. The principal provisions of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada relating to the following, out of the several cases of subjects enumerated in Section 91 of the *British North America Act*, 1867, (2.) The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. (10.) Navigation and Shipping. (18.) Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes. (19.) Interest. (21.) Bankruptcy and Insolvency. (27.) The Criminal Law, and also of the Statutes relating to the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

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

2. EQUITY.

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

3. REAL ESTATE PROPERTY.

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

4. Broom's Legal Maxims and Smith's Leading Cases, as applicable to the various preceding subjects.

5. Sedgwick on the Construction of Statutes and Constitutional Law, (the text only).

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

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

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

Part II. "Of Real Property and the alienation thereof." The whole.

Part III. "Of Courts and Civil Remedies." The whole. Together with the Provincial Acts amending the same.

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

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[1] See Regulation on page 35.

The Examination shall be conducted in the following order:—

TUESDAY.

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

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

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

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

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

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

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

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

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

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

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

MEDICINE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

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

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

1.—Of having completed his Twentieth year.

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

N. B.—During the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Provincial Medical Board, shall, upon producing to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of this fact, be allowed to proceed to the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine without being required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this University.

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

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

4.—Of having dissected for two Winter Sessions.

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

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

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[1] See List on pages 30 and 31.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

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

(Text-Books *recommended*[2] : *Anatomy*—Sharpey and Quain's. Grey's. *Physiology*—Dalton's, Flint's. *Materia Medica*—Pareira's by Farre. Nelligan's U. S. Dispensatory, latest edition. Hadland's Action of Medicines. *Pharmacy*—Parish's Practical Pharmacy. U. S. Dispensatory. *Chemistry*—Fowne's Manual. *Practical Chemistry*—Macadam's Practical Chemistry. Bowman's Medical Chemistry. *Botany*—Gray's How Plants Grow.)

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

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

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[1] Payment of the Fee is not expected until the Candidate enters his name on the Register of the University ; for which entry a time is appointed, of which he is informed when the receipt of his Certificates is acknowledged by the Registrar.
[2] See Regulation on page 35.

WEDNESDAY.

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

THURSDAY.

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

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

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

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

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

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[2] See List on pages 30 and 31.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, (Pathology, Therapeutics and Hygiene.)

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

FORENSIC MEDICINE IN ITS RELATION TO MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY.

The Examinations shall include questions in Surgical and Medical Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy and Pathological Chemistry. (Text-Books *recommended*[2]: *Medicine*—Watson's. Flint's. Niemeyer's. *Surgery*—Erickson's. Holme's. *Midwifery*—Leishman's. *Diseases of Women*—Thomas'. *Diseases of Children*—West's. *Forensic Medicine*—Taylor's.)

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Forensic Medicine, by printed Papers.

Afternoon, 3 to 6. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by printed Papers.

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[1] See Note 1, page 80.

[2] See Regulation on page 35.

WEDNESDAY.

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

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

THURSDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

FRIDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

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

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

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

DEGREE OF M. D.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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[1] See Note 1, page 80.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

By Printed Papers.

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

Viva Voce Interrogation.

EXAMINATION on answers to printed Papers.

EXAMINATION and Report on a Case in Medicine and a Case in Surgery in the Wards of a Hospital.

DEFENCE OF THESIS (if required).

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :—

TUESDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

WEDNESDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

THURSDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

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

FRIDAY, *commencing at* 10 A. M.

Examination on answers to printed Papers.

Examination and Report on a Case in Medicine and a Case in Surgery, in the Wards of a Hospital.

Defence of Thesis (if required) ; *Viva Voce* Interrogation.

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

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

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

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Candidates who commenced their Professional Studies before January 1st, 1877, shall be required to pass the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, and shall be admitted to the FIRST EXAMINATION for the Degree of M. B. on producing the Certificates required for that Examination, as detailed in page 79, Regulation 2nd being omitted. (Three Years study after MATRICULATION EXAMINATION not being compulsory.)

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

Candidates who have commenced their Professional Studies before January 1st, 1877, shall be admitted to the SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION on producing Certificates of having passed the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION, and all other requirements for that Examination, as detailed in pages 82–83, except in the time which has elapsed since the FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION; but there will be no reduction in the number of Certificates necessary as to the Lectures, etc., required; and proof must be furnished that the attendance on Medical Courses has extended over not less than Four Years of time.

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

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

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

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

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

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

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

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

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

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

REGULATIONS FOR CONVOCATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

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

FEES.

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

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

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

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

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

BYE-LAWS OF CONVOCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Voting Papers shall be in the following form :—

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

———

ELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE, 18—.

———

Candidates :— A. B.————, ————, ———— Co.

C. D.————, ————, ———— Co.

E. F.————, ————, ———— Co.

———

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

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

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

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

This...............day of...............18—.

....

———

CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONVOCATION.

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

Ll. D.

		College.
* Almon, *Rev*. Henry Pryor	1873	King's.
Curren, Benjamin	1864	King's.
Hea, Joseph R.	1858	King's.
Hill, *Hon*. Philip Carteret	1858	King's.
Honeyman, *Rev*. David	1864	King's.
Pryor, Henry	1858	King's.
Shannon, *Hon*. Samuel Leonard.	1875	King's.

M. D.

Reid, Alexander P	1877	Halifax Medical.

M. A.

Ambrose, *Rev*. John	1856	King's.
Barss, Andrew DeWolf, *M. D*	1862	Acadia.
Bayne, Herbert A.	1872	Dalhousie.
Boyd, *Rev*. Stanley	1874	King's.
Brecken, *Rev*. Ralph	1875	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Burbidge, David Henry	1875	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
* Burbidge, George W	1871	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Campbell, Donald A., *M. D*	1874	Dalhousie.
* Chesley, Samuel A	1876	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Chisholm, Duncan	1875	St. Francis Xavier's.
Daly, *Rev*. Thomas J.	1860	St. Mary's.
DeBlois, *Rev*. Stephen W	1857	Acadia.
Dimock, *Rev*. D. W. C	1872	Acadia.
* Eaton, Brenton Haliburton	1862	Acadia.
* Fitch, Simon, *M. D*	1862	Acadia.
Flint, Thomas Barnard	1872	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Forrest, James	1872	Dalhousie.
Gilpin, *Ven*. Edwin	1850	King's.
Heard, Charles DeWolf	1875	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Higgins, Daniel Francis	1862	Acadia.
Hill, Albert J.	1869	Acadia.
Hill, *Rev*. George W., *Chancellor*	1853	King's.
Hodgson, *Rev*. George W	1864	King's.
Hodgson, Thaddeus	1869	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
* Inch, James R.	1867	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Jarvis, *Rev*. George Seymour	1829	King's.
Jones, Robert Von Clure	1863	Acadia.
* Kempton, *Rev*. Saml. Bradford	1865	Acadia.
King, Edwin David	1866	Acadia.
Mackenzie, John J	1872	Dalhousie.
McGregor, James Gordon	1874	Dalhousie.
McInnis, Louis	1876	St. Francis Xavier's.
* McKinnon, Michael	1872	St. Francis Xavier's.
* McLatchy, Harris O., *M. D*	1851	Acadia.
* McLeod, Neil	1872	Acadia.
Morton, *Rev*. Arthur D	1870	Mount Allison Wesleyan.
* Parker, *Hon*. Danl. McN., *M.D*	1862	Acadia.
Payzant, John Young	1863	Acadia.
Poole, Henry Skeffington	1874	King's.
Ritchie, J. Norman	1858	King's.

Rodgers, Thomas...................   *College.*
* Russell, Benjamin.................. 1870 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
* Saunders, *Rev.* Edwd. Manning. 1871 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Scott, Ephraim...................... 1861 ....Acadia.
Shreve, *Rev.* Richmond.......... 1875 ....Dalhousie.
Smith, Alfred D..................... 1873 ....King's.
Sprague, *Rev.* Howard.......... 1871 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Stockton, Alfred A................. 1866 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Wickwire, William Nathan, *M.D.* 1863 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Wood, Josiah........................ 1866 ....Acadia.
                                          ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.

LL. B.

* Cogswell, Edwin .... 1877 Harvard, *ad eundem.*

B. A.

Baker, Hibert R....................... 1873 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Barss, William Lawson .... 1872 ....Acadia.
Bayne, *Rev.* Ernest S. .... 1871 ....Dalhousie.
Black, John F., *M. D.* .... 1866 ....King's.
Borden, Robert A.................... 1866 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Brown, *Rev.* Alfred .... 1865 ....King's.
Brown, *Rev.* Philip H. .... 1867 ....King's.
Carmichael, James M. .... 1872 ....Dalhousie.
Chappell, Benjamin .... 1873 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
* Corning, Thomas E............... 1865 ....Acadia.
Covey, James Francis .... 1873 ....Acadia.
Creelman, David F. .... 1873 ....Dalhousie.
Croucher, *Rev.* C.................. 1865 ....King's.
* Daly, Malachy Bowes .... 1864 ....St. Mary's.
Dimock, Wilbert Delaney .... 1867 ....Acadia.
Farrell, *Hon.* Edward, *M. D.* . 1858 ....St. Mary's.
Fraser, Duncan C................... 1872 ....Dalhousie.
* Graham, Wallace .... 1867 ....Acadia.
Gray, Benjamin Gerrish .... 1850 ....King's.
Hamilton, Howard H............... 1877 ....Dalhousie.
Hunt, John Johnston .... 1869 ....Acadia.
Johnston, James W. .... 1868 ....Acadia.
* Kenny, Jeremiah F. .... 1858 ....St. Mary's.
Longley, J. Wilberforce........... 1871 ....Acadia.
* Manning, *Rev.* James William . 1867 ....Acadia.
McDonald, Charles DeWolf....... 1873 ....Dalhousie.
* McKay, Alexander H .... 1873 ....Dalhousie.
McKeen, James A................... 1873 ....Dalhousie.
Mellish, John T..................... 1869 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Millar, Ebenezer D................. 1869 ....Dalhousie.
* Munroe, Robert G............... 1872 ....Acadia.
* Oakes, Ingram B. .... 1871 ....Acadia.
* Parsons, Jonathan F. .... 1867 ....Acadia.
Penney, William F .... 1872 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Pitts, James......................... 1858 ....St. Mary's.
Power, *Hon.* Lawrence Geoffrey. 1858 ....St. Mary's.
Robinson, Joseph Millen.......... 1873 ....Dalhousie.
Scott, Hamilton Percy .... 1876 ....King's.
Sedgewick, Robert .... 1867 ....Dalhousie.
Smith, George .... 1874 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.
Smith, Lewis Mortimer .... 1872 ....Acadia.
Sommers, John, *M. D.* .... 1860 ....St. Mary's.
Taylor, William .... 1847 ....King's.
Tobin, Stephen...................... 1857 ....St. Mary's.
Trueman, Arthur J. .... 1872 ....Dalhousie.
Wallace, John W. .... 1868 ....Acadia.
Weddall, Richard W................ 1868 ....Mount Allison Wesleyan.

UNDERGRADUATES

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION

Maclean, James	1877	Dalhousie College
Ross, William B.	1877	Dalhousie College

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

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

PRIZES

AT THE

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

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

First Prize—Creighton, Henry Spurr.
Second Prize—Blanchard, Charles W.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1877.

EXAMINATION PAPERS,
1877.

MATRICULATION.

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

LATIN.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. JOHNSON, M.A., and
REV. ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, D.D.

I.

CÆSAR: GALLIC WAR, BOOK IV.

1. Translate :—

Eâdem nocte accidit ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat; et onerarias, quæ ad ancoras erant deligatæ, tempestas adflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent, funibus ancoris reliquisque armamentis amissis, ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitûs perturbatio facta est.

2. Explain "nostrisque id erat incognitam."

3. In what year did Cæsar first invade Britain ? In what time of the year ? (Answer this by a quotation from Cæsar, if you can.) What reason does Cæsar give for the invasion ?

4. Give the names, ancient and modern, of the rivers and their sources that are mentioned in the Fourth Book of the Gallic War.

II.

VIRGIL: Æneid, Book VI.

1. Translate :—

> Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
> Cum sic orsa loqui vates: " Sate sanguine Divûm,
> Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
> Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis :
> Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
> Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos æquus amavit
> Juppiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus,
> Dis geniti, potuère Tenent media omnia silvæ,
> Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
> Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
> Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
> Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori,
> Accipe quæ peragenda prius.

III.

1. Decline in combination, in the singular only,—vir acer, eadem facies, mos vetus ; and in the plural—novæ res, duo cives, mille milites.

(Model of answer: N. Hæc penna.
G. Hujus pennæ, etc.)

2. (a) Compare acer, facilis, malus, primus, benevolus. (b) Name the adjectives that have no comparatives in use.

3. (a) Parse accidit, auxiliandi, (in the first extract), and orsa, sate, geniti, (in the second extract). (b) Write the perfect and supine of audeo, expello, quæro, lacesso.

4. (a) Scan (marking quantities) the first three lines of the second extract. (b) Distinguish the meanings of lăbor, lābor—vĕnit, vēnit—oblĭtus, oblītus—pennā, pennă.

5. Give the rules for the cases of navibus, (first extract); sanguine, noctes, menti (second extract).

6. What verbs are usually followed by two accusatives?

7. Translate into Latin :—

> Britain was conquered by Cæsar.
> Alexander was most desirous of glory.
> The battle was being fought.
> He promised to come home.
> I fear that my brother cannot be present.

Tuesday, September 4.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GREEK.

Examiners: Professor J. Johnson, M. A., *and*
Rev. Alexander Chisholm, D. D.

I.

1. Translate the following extracts:—

XENOPHON; ANABASIS, Book V.

(*a*) Ἐνταῦθα ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε Τολμίδην τὸν κήρυκα ἰέναι εἴσω τὸν βουλόμενόν τι λαμβάνειν. Καὶ ἵεντο πολλοὶ εἴσω, καὶ νικῶσι τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας οἱ εἰσωθούμενοι, καὶ κατακλείουσι τοὺς πολεμίους πάλιν εἰς τὴν ἄκραν. Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔξω τῆς ἄκρας πάντα διηρπάσθη καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο οἱ Ἕλληνες· οἱ δὲ ὁπλῖται ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα οἱ μὲν περὶ τὰ σταυρώματα, οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν φέρουσαν.

(*b*) Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες διαρπάζοντες τὰ χωρία εὕρισκον θησαυροὺς ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ἄρτων νενημένων πατρίους, ὡς ἔφασαν οἱ Μοσσύνοικοι, τὸν δὲ νέον σῖτον σὺν τῇ καλάμῃ ἀποκείμενον· ἦσαν δὲ ζειαὶ αἱ πλεῖσται. — Καὶ δελφίνων τεμάχη ἐν ἀμφορεῦσιν εὑρίσκετο τεταριχευμένα καὶ στέαρ ἐν τεύχεσι τῶν δελφίνων, ᾧ ἐχρῶντο οἱ Μοσσύνοικοι καθάπερ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῷ ἐλαίῳ.

2. The phrase τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα admits of various translations. What is the meaning of: ἐπὶ πόδα ἀνεχώρουν, — ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιησάμενοι, — Λάκωνα περίοικον?

II.

1. Classify the mutes in two ways, and show how they are changed in composition before μ.

2. Write all the cases in the singular and the dative plural of κήρυκα, ὁδόν, τεμάχη, στέαρ, πολλά.

3. (*a.*) Compare σοφός, μέλας, καλός, ταχύς, πρῶτος, μάλα.
   (*b.*) What adjectives are declined in the second declension only?

4. Form the first aorist indicative (first singular) in the active voice of στέλλω, ῥίπτω, ὑπομένω, ἐάω, δίδωμι, and the perfect infinitive passive of λείπω, τρέφω, κρίνω, ποιέω, τίθημι.

5. Parse ἀνειπεῖν, νικῶσι, διηρπάσθη, τεταριχευμένα, ἐχρῶντο, ἦν, found in the preceding extracts.

6. Give one example of each of the following: Attic present optative; Attic future; Attic or Æolic first aorist optative.

7. Write in a tabular form all the moods and the participles (one form only in each mood) of the present and second aorist active of ἵστημι.

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

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

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

1. A person fails to the amount of £9000, and his effects are worth only £3515.12.6; what will be the dividend in the £?, and what the loss upon a debt of £750?

2. What fraction of a ton is equal to the difference between 1 oz., and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 lb. avoirdupois?

3. Reduce the circulating decimals $4.51\overset{.}{3}6\overset{.}{3}$, $\cdot0\overset{.}{7}$ and $.4\overset{.}{6}\overset{.}{2}$ to vulgar fractions in their lowest terms.

4. Find the simple interest on $600.80 for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Find the compound interest on $200 for 2 years at 5 per cent., interest compounded annually.

5. In how many minutes after three o'clock will the hands of a watch be together? Solve by proportion.

6. Extract the square root of 4124961 and of 44415.5625.

7. Simplify the following expressions by removing the brackets and collecting like terms:

$$2a - (3b + 2c) - \left[5b - (6c - 6b) + 5c - \left\{2a - (c + 2b)\right\}\right], \text{ and}$$
$$2x - \left[3y - \left\{4x - (5y - \overline{6x - 7y})\right\}\right].$$

8. Multiply $x^2 - xy + y^2 + x + y + 1$ by $x + y - 1$.

9. State in full the rule of signs in multiplication, and prove the case when two negative quantities are multiplied.

10. Divide $x^6 + x^4y + x^3y^2 + x^2y^3 + xy^4 + y^5$ by $x^3 + y^3$, and $x^3 - (a + b + c)x^2 + (ab + ac + bc)x - abc$ by $x^2 - (a + b)x + ab$.

11. Resolve $a^3 - b^3$, $a^3 - b^5$, and $a^6 + 8b^3$ into prime factors.

12. Simplify the following expressions:

$$\frac{(a + b)(a + c) - (b + d)(d + c)}{(a - d)}.$$

$$\text{and } \left\{\frac{a + b}{a - b} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}\right\} \div \left\{\frac{a - b}{a + b} - \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^3 + b^3}\right\}$$

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

1. Solve the following simple equations :—

$$\frac{5x+3}{3} - \frac{3x-7}{2} = 5x - 10, \text{ and } (a+x)(b+x) = (c+x)(d+x).$$

2. A person has just a hours at his disposal; how far may he ride in a coach which travels b miles an hour, so as to return home in time, walking at the rate of c miles an hour?

3. Find a number such that when it is divided successively by m and n, the difference of the quotients shall be a.

4. Add together $\sqrt{72}$, $\sqrt{128}$ and $\sqrt{163}$. Divide $4\sqrt{ab}$ by $2\sqrt[3]{ab}$.

5. Prove that the sum of two quadratic surds cannot be equal to a rational quantity.

6. To bisect a given angle.

7. If from the ends of the side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

8. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

9. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

10. Find a point in a given line such that its distances from two given points may be equal.

11. The squares on the two unequal parts of a line are together double of the square on half the line and of the square of the line between the points of section.

12. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

Thursday, September 6.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.

*Examiner :.......... ....*Professor James DeMill, M. A.

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

2. Give an explanation of the following terms :—Grammar ; Orthography ; Etymology ; Syntax ; Prosody.

3. Enumerate and define the different parts of speech.

4. Describe and illustrate the different ways (*a*) of making genders, and (*b*) of forming plurals of English nouns.

5. Give a classified list of adverbs.

6. Enumerate the tenses of the English verb, and give an explanation of each.

7. Correct or justify the following :—Homer as well as Virgil were translated and studied on the banks of the Rhine.—Nothing but clearness and simplicity are desirable.—This letter is one of the best that has been written by Lord Byron.—Homer had the greatest invention of any writer whatever.—I intended to have written.—I soon expect to have finished my work.—Satan, than whom none higher sat.—The blessings which political and intellectual freedom have brought in their train.—The hue and cry of the country pursues him.—The "Pleasures of Memory" was published in 1792.

8. Define and illustrate (*a*) simple, (*b*) complex, and (*c*) compound sentences.

9. Analyze the following :—

> High on a throne of royal state, which far
> Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
> Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
> Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
> Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
> To that bad eminence ; and from despair
> Thus high uplifted beyond hope, aspires
> Beyond thus high.

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

> Him the Almighty Power
> Hurled headlong from the eternal sky,
> With hideous ruin and combusion.

Afternoon, 3 to 6.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner :...........F. W. Kelley, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.

1. Name the Provinces of the Dominion, and give the population, capital, main imports and exports of each.

2. Say where the following rivers rise and empty, through what countries they flow, and what towns or cities are on their banks :— Rhine, Annapolis, Hudson, St. John, Nile, Danube, Fraser, Ganges, Volga, Red River of the North.

3. What is climate ? Compare the climate of Halifax, Winnipeg, and Victoria, B. C., and account fully for any differences that may exist.

4. A vessel sails from Chicago to Halifax, thence to Havana, thence to Liverpool, (England), thence to Montreal—through what waters will she pass, and what freights will she probably carry ?

5. Give the exact position of these places and some historical event in connection with each :—Grand Pré, Saratoga, Crecy, Culloden Moor, Plassy, Waterloo, Sebastopol, Sedgemoor, Queenston Heights, Plains of Abraham.

6. Of what races is the English nation composed ? In what parts of the country do they respectively predominate ? What are the chief characteristics of each of these races ?

7. State fully the results of the battle of Hastings on England and France respectively.

8. Give a brief account of the struggle between the Stuarts and the people, and show the effects of it on the British Constitution.

9. Write a short history of Louisburg, C. B.

10. Give the principal provisions of the Treaty of (a) Utrecht; (b) Paris (1763); (c) Washington.

Friday, September 7.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

FRENCH.

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

I.

Translate into English :—

Mais Mentor, qui craignait les maux avant qu'ils *arrivassent*, ne savait plus ce que c'était de les *craindre* dès qu'il étaient arrivés. Indigne fils du sage Ulysse ! s'écriait-il, quoi donc ! vous vous laissez *vaincre* à votre malheur ! Sachez que vous reverrez un jour l'île d'Ithaque et Pénélope. Vous verrez même dans sa première gloire celui que vous n'avez point connu, l'invincible Ulysse, que la fortune ne peut abattre, et qui dans ses malheurs, encore plus grands que les vôtres, vous apprend à ne vous décourager jamais. Oh ! s'il pouvait apprendre dans les terres éloignées où la tempête l'a jeté, que son fils ne sait imiter ni sa patience ni son courage, cette nouvelle l'accablerait de honte, et lui serait plus rude que tous les malheurs qu'il souffre depuis si longtemps.

Ensuite Mentor me faisait remarquer la joie et l'abondance répandue dans toute la campagne d'Egypte, où l'on comptait jusqu'à vingt-deux mille villes. Il admirait la bonne police de ces villes ; la justice exercée en faveur du pauvre contre le riche ; la bonne éducation des enfants, qu'on accoutumait à l'obéissance, au travail, à l'amour des arts ou des lettres ; l'exactitude pour toutes les cérémonies de la religion ; le désintéressement, le désir de l'honneur, la fidélité pour les hommes et la crainte pour les dieux, que chaque père inspirait à ses enfants. Il ne se lassait point d'admirer ce bel ordre. Heureux, me disait-il sans cesse, le peuple qu'un sage roi conduit ainsi ! mais encore plus heureux le roi qui fait le bonheur de tant de peuples, et qui trouve le sien dans sa vertu ! Il tient les hommes par un lien cent fois plus fort que celui de la crainte ; c'est celui de l'amour.—*Fénelon.*

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Avant qu'ils *arrivassent* (I). In what mood and tense is arrivassent, and why ? Show by examples *when* the verb in the same mood must be preceded by *ne.* Write the equivalent of : *Before arriving.*

2. Account for the words : *craindre* and *vaincre* (I). Write the past participle, the 2nd person singular and plural of the indicative present, the preterite definite and the subjunctive present and past of : *craignait, sachez, reverrez, faisait, vivre, diront.*

3. Show by example how the verb *to know* is to be rendered in French. Illustrate the difference between *porter* and *mener ; apporter* and *amener.* Explain what is meant by : *Je sais le faire,* and *Je puis le faire.*

4. La seconde édition de l'ouvrage est remplie *de plus graves erreurs.* La seconde édition de l'ouvrage est remplie *des plus graves erreurs.* Point out the difference in the meaning of these two sentences. Write in French : *The Turkish Army ; the Army for Turkey,* (illustrating the use of the article before the noun).

5. The English preposition *with* is rendered by *avec, de,* and *chez.* Give an example with each.

6. Mention, giving examples, the case in which certain numbers may be inflected, explain the three different ways of writing *mille* in French, and show by an example that *half* may adopt the feminine plural form.

7. Give the primitive tenses of the following verbs : *aller, mourir, s'asseoir, falloir, pouvoir, pleuvoir.* Also the present of the indicative, and the future of : *aller, tenir, courir, pouvoir, savoir, faire.*

8. By what form or forms is the English Passive voice rendered in French, if the subject is an inanimate object ? Translate : All kinds of flour are now sold at a high price on account of the war in the East, (two forms).

9. Write correctly the following sentences, and explain the mistakes : On fait pire en voulant mieux faire.—Le roi de l'Egypte était suivi de deux milles prêtres vêtu. des robes de lin plus blanc que la neige.—La disette qu'ily a eue a causé bien de maladies.

10. State the impersonal verbs, requiring the present of the Indicative after them.

11. *More* has two forms in French. When is it used in the one and when in the other ? Write two examples.

12. On apercevait sur les eaux les débris d'un naufrage flottants vers la rive.—Voyez cette nappe d'eau dormant—quoiqu'elle n'a aucun cours, les vents, agitants sa surface, entretiennent sa pureté. Correct these sentences, stating the rules.

II.

Translate into French :—

Mehemet Ali, the new commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army, is said to be a German ; his parents, named Detroit, are still living at Berlin. The news that a great battle had been fought at Plevna is contradicted. Arms and ammunition have been, and are still being, sent from various countries to both the Russians and the Turks. Do what is right, and do not care for what people will say ; neither tell all you know, but do always know what you tell. More than 1200 (letters) houses were destroyed during the late conflagration at St. John. It is not known how many have perished. Telegrams are daily sent to, and received from, the seat of war. The Reader, which has just been published, and which is to be introduced into the public schools, is much better than the last. What is to be done ? What would you have me do ? It was done without his knowing it. How beautiful is Nature ! On the 7th of September, 1877, (in letters).

GERMAN.

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

I, Translate into English:—

Es war eine kalte, dunkle Mitternacht, da ging der alte Hermann mit seinem Sohne über die Heide. Den ganzen Tag über waren sie gewandert und kehrten jetzt fröhlich und wohlgemuth zu ihrem heimathlichen Dorfe zurück. Graue Nachtwolken waren am Himmel dicht über einander geschichtet, so daß kein einziger Strahl eines freundlichen Lichtes den einsamen Pfad erhellete. Hermann, des Weges kundig, schritt freudig vor seinem Sohne her; aber auf einmal däucht' es ihm, als ob er verirret sei. Ungewiß schwankte sein Fuß auf dem nur halb ausgetretenen Wege; und als sie nun an einen Bach kamen, dessen Lauf er nicht kannte, und an ein Gebüsch, das er noch nimmer gesehen hatte, da war es ihm gewiß, daß sie sich immer weiter von der Heimath entfernten.

Aengstlich und mit bangem Herzklopfen hielt sich Emil an seines Vaters Hand, denn er fürchtete, daß sie in der Heide übernachten müßten; aber der Vater sprach zu ihm mit tröstenden Worten: „Laß uns nur immerhin vorwärts schreiten, daß wir an eine gastfreie Hütte kommen, wo man uns Obdach und Herberge gebe, bis der Morgen nahet."

(Die leuchtenden Sterne) NONNE.

II.

Wie heißt das Ding, das Wen'ge schätzen?
Doch ziert's des größten Kaisers Hand;
Es ist gemacht, um zu verletzen;
Am nächsten ist's dem Schwert verwandt.

Kein Blut vergießt's und macht doch tausend Wunden
Niemand beraubt's und macht doch reich;
Es hat den Erdkreis überwunden,
Es macht das Leben sanft und gleich.

Die größten Reiche hat's gegründet,
Die ältsten Städte hat's erbaut;
Doch niemals hat es Krieg entzündet,
Und Heil dem Volk, das ihm vertraut!

SCHILLER.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What part of speech is *zurück*? (I) Account for its position. What influence have such words upon the verb? Write an example illustrative of an exception.

2. Point out by examples the difference between *dass* and *das*, and show how *das* and similar words may be used in a relative sense.

3. Decline in the four cases, singular and plural,—*dunkle Mitternacht; ihrem heimathlichen Dorfe; kein einziger Strahl; den einsamen Pfad.*

4. Form the comparative and superlative of *hoch, sanft, viele, gern, kurz.* What form of the superlative is used when the adjective is predicative? Write an example. Give the equivalents of: In the best manner. Extremely. Highly. Most humbly.

5. Write the gender and meaning of *Schlafzimmer, Landsmann, Wissenschaft, Gesell, Augenblick, Thurm,* and the nominative plural of *Haar, Nachbar, Uhr, Edelmann, Kapital, Streit.*

6. Which verbs reject the syllable *ge* in the past participle? What peculiarity do *wenden, denken, wissen,* admit of?

7. Die Russen haben Kars nicht *halten Können.* How do you account for the two infinitives?

8. Translate the following sentences, giving rules of construction: We have not received any news from Vienna to-day. As he is obliged to go to Germany next year, he takes lessons in German.

9. In what does the German passive voice differ from the English? Render: Shakespeare is much read. The railroad is being built. The Russians have been beaten (*geschlagen*). I am allowed.

10. How many kinds of compound verbs are there in German, and what is the construction peculiar to each? Show how the verb is affected by the placing of the accent either on the prefix or on the infinitive, as in *übersetzen.*

11. Write the past participle, the 3rd person singular of the present and imperfect indicative, and the 1st person singular of the imperfect subjunctive of *ausgeben, verlieren, nehmen, reiten, frühstücken, nachdenken, suchen*

II.

Ttanslate into German :—

Who are these gentlemen? They are Germans, going to the States. Are you not mistaken (*sich irren*)? No, they told me so themselves. Have you ever been in Europe? Yes, I was there two years ago. How long do you intend to remain here? About a fortnight. When do you think of returning home? At half-past three o'clock. The Post-Office is being closed. At what o'clock is it generally closed? It was closed when I came there? Has the letter been written? It will be written in two minutes. What kind of book do you require? I want some English books. At what o'clock is the train for X— to leave? At five minutes to four. Is there a clock in the new depot? (Bahnhof, m.) Yes, there is a fine one. What is the matter with those men? Nothing is the matter with them; they are simply workmen returning home. Schiller was born in 1759 (in letters) and died in 1805 (in letters).

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 17.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LATIN.

Examiner: PROFESSOR J. JOHNSON, M. A.

I.

CICERO: DE AMICITIA.

1. Translate :—

Sed sæpe enim redeo ad Scipionem cujus omnis sermo erat de amicitia, querebatur quod omnibus in rebus homines diligentiores essent; capras et oves quot quisque haberet dicere posse, amicos quot haberet non posse dicere; et in illis quidem parandis adhibere curam, in amicis eligendis negligentes esse nec habere quasi signa quædam et notas quibus eos qui ad amicitiam essent idonei judicarent. Sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes eligendi, cujus generis est magna penuria, et judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum; experiendum est autem in ipsa amicitia; ita præcurrit amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem. Est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiæ, quo utamur quasi equis tentatis, sic amicitiis, aliqua parte periclitatis moribus amicorum.

2. When is this dialogue supposed to have been held ? Who is introduced as the chief speaker, and why ? Mention the date and place of Cicero's birth, and relate the incidents attending his death.

II.

HORACE: ODES, BOOKS I. AND II.

1. Translate :—

> Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
> Tam cari capitis ? Præcipe lugubres
> Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
>   Vocem cum cithara dedit.
> Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
> Urget! cui Pudor et Justitiæ soror
> Incorrupta Fides nudaque Veritas
>   Quando ullum inveniet parem ?
> Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
> Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.
> Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
>   Poscis Quintilium Deos.
> Quod si Threicio blandius Orpheo
> Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
> Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,
>   Quam virga semel horrida,
> Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
> Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi—
> Durum: sed levius fit patientia,
>   Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

2. "Non ita creditum" may be explained in two ways. In what other passages does Horace refer to Virgil and Quintilius ?

III.

1. Orpheo, fidem, precibus, quidquid, nefas; point out peculiarities of declension.

2. Querebatur, periclitatis,—occidit, moderere, compulerit: parse, giving the chief parts. What compound verbs retain the reduplication of the perfect?

3. Cui (vs. 6), bonis, arboribus: give the rules for these cases. What verbs of similar meaning to "poscis" are not followed by the same cases?

4. Point out imitations of Greek syntax in this Ode and write their equivalents in Latin prose.

5.   (a) Pestemque a populo et principe Cæsare in
     (b) Namque me silva lupus in Sabina
     (c) Mutare loricis Iberis —
Scan these lines and name the metres.

6. Translate into Latin:—
Till I settle somewhere, you will not expect a long letter from me.
He answered that he could have no friendship with them if they remained in Gaul.
Without waiting for the return of his lieutenant, Cæsar set out to attack the enemy's camp, before they recovered their courage.
It is not denied that Demosthenes possessed very great eloquence, but it is also agreed that he was very fond of hearing Plato.

IV.

N.B.—Only *one* question of each group is to be answered.

1.   (a) The constitution and powers of the legislative assemblies at Rome.
     (b) The successive steps by which the plebs obtained the full rights of citizens.

2.   (a) The siege of Veii.
     (b) The Social war; date, cause, chief events and results.

3.   (a) The Laws of C. Gracchus, and their objects.
     (b) The Laws of Julius Cæsar.

4.   (a) Capua, Tarentum, Allia, Aquæ Sextiæ, Lugdunum, Eryx, Ilva: their geographical situation, modern names, and why celebrated.
     (b) A map of Gallia showing the principal rivers (with ancient and modern names) and its chief divisions in the time of Augustus.

Tuesday, July 17.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

GREEK.

Examiner: Professor J. Johnson, M.A.

I.

HOMER: ILIAD, BOOK V.

1. Translate :—

> Ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἱερὰς κατ' ἀλωὰς
> ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ
> κρίνῃ ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων καρπόν τε καὶ ἄχνας·
> αἱ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχυρμιαί· ὣς τότ' Ἀχαιοὶ
> λευκοὶ ὕπερθε γένοντο κονισάλῳ, ὅν ῥα δι' αὐτῶν
> οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκον ἐπέπληγον πόδες ἵππων,
> ἂψ ἐπιμισγομένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἡνίοχηες.
> οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς φέρον· ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα
> θοῦρος Ἄρης ἐκάλυψε μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων,
> πάντοσ' ἐποιχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἐκραίαινεν ἐφετμὰς
> Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὅς μιν ἀνώγει
> Τρώων θυμὸν ἐγεῖραι, ἐπεὶ ἴδε Παλλάδ' Ἀθήνην
> οἰχομένην· ἡ γάρ ῥα πέλεν Δαναοῖσιν ἀρηγών.
> αὐτὸς δ' Αἰνείαν μάλα πίονος ἐξ ἀδύτοιο
> ἧκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βάλε ποιμένι λαῶν.
> Αἰνείας δ' ἑτάροισι μεθίστατο· τοὶ δ' ἐχάρησαν,
> ὡς εἶδον ζωόν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιόντα
> καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἔχοντα· μετάλλησάν γε μὲν οὔ τι·
> οὐ γὰρ ἔα πόνος ἄλλος, ὃν ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν
> Ἄρης τε βροτολοιγὸς Ἔρις τ' ἄμοτον μεμαυῖα.

2. Assuming that the Iliad is in the main the work of one author, mention the portions supposed to be interpolated, and the reasons for such supposition.

8

II.

XENOPHON : CYROPÆDIA, Book I.

1. Translate : —

Τί γάρ, ἔφη ὁ πατήρ, μέμνησαι ἐκεῖνα ἅ ποτε ἐδόκει ἡμῖν ὡς ἄπερ δεδώκασιν οἱ θεοὶ μαθόντας ἀνθρώπους βέλτιον πράττειν ἢ ἀνεπιστήμονας αὐτῶν ὄντας καὶ ἐργαζομένους μᾶλλον ἀνύτειν ἢ ἀργοῦντας καὶ ἐπιμελομένους ἀσφαλέστερον διάγειν ἢ ἀφυλακτοῦντας τούτων, παρέχοντας οὖν τοιούτους ἑαυτοὺς οἵους δεῖ, οὕτως ἡμῖν ἐδόκει δεῖν καὶ αἰτεῖσθαι τἀγαθὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν; Ναὶ μὰ Δί', ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, μέμνημαι μέντοι τοιαῦτα ἀκούσας σου· καὶ γὰρ ἀνάγκη με πείθεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ· καὶ γὰρ οἶδά σε λέγοντα ἀεὶ ὡς οὐδὲ θέμις εἴη αἰτεῖσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν οὔτε ἱππεύειν μὴ μαθόντας ἱππομαχοῦντας νικᾶν, οὔτε μὴ ἐπισταμένους τοξεύειν τοξεύοντας κρατεῖν τῶν ἐπισταμένων, οὔτε μὴ ἐπισταμένους κυβερνᾶν σώζειν εὔχεσθαι ναῦς κυβερνῶντας, οὐδὲ μὴ σπείραντάς γε σῖτον εὔχεσθαι καλὸν αὐτοῖς φύεσθαι, οὐδὲ μὴ φυλαττομένους γε ἐν πολέμῳ σωτηρίαν αἰτεῖσθαι· παρὰ γὰρ τοὺς τῶν θεῶν θεσμοὺς πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι· τοὺς δὲ ἀθέμιτα εὐχομένους ὁμοίως ἔφησθα εἰκὸς εἶναι παρὰ θεῶν ἀτυχεῖν ὥσπερ καὶ παρὰ ἀνθρώπων ἀπρακτεῖν τοὺς παράνομα δεομένους.

2. Write a short account of Xenophon's life.

III.

1. *a.* Decline δόρυ, υἱόν, χροός, ἕο, giving Epic and Attic forms.
   b. Write the Epic forms of δῆμον, ποσί, ὄχεσι, σού.

2. *a.* What forms in the other degrees of comparison correspond in gender, number and case, or otherwise, to ἄγχι, πίονος, δειλῶ, βαθείης, γεραιός, ἰσχυρῶς ?
   b. Is the ending of the comparative -τερος found in Latin ?

3. *a.* Parse ἔφη, σύνσμεν, ἑλῶ, ἐδήχθη, ἀνάγει, ἐκφέρεμεν, ἴδηαι, ἴσκε.
   b. What simple verbs beginning with a vowel have (1) no augment, (2) ει as augment, (3) ε as augment ? Can you explain any of these irregularities ?

4. *a.* Discuss the meaning and derivation of γλαυκῶπις, τετραφάληρος, ἀμφίφαλος.
   b. What Latin words are *akin* to ἄνεμος, ἕπομαι, οἶδα, μέλας, πότερος, ἆλτο, ἔχω, ἔπος ?

5. Distinguish (*a*) ἑᾶνόν, ἑανόν; φῶς, φάος; ὥς, ὡς; κρατός, κράτος; θυμός, θῦμος; φίλαι, φιλαι; (*b*) πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί; πίνειν οἶνον, πίνειν οἴνου; πείθειν τινά, πείθεσθαί τινι; συμβουλεύω σοι, συμβουλεύομαί σοι.

6. Scan vss. 11, 12, 13, (first extract) and account for the quantity of final syllables where necessary.

7. Criticise the construction of the first sentence of the extract from Xenophon.

8. Explain the use of cases and verbal forms in the following sentences :—

a. μέμνημαι μέντοι τοιαῦτα ἀκούσας σου.

b. οἶδά σε λέγοντα ἀεὶ ὡς οὐδὲ θέμις εἴη αἰτεῖσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν οὔτε . . ., οὔτε μὴ ἐπισταμένους τοξεύειν τοξεύοντας κρατεῖν τῶν ἐπισταμένων.

c. Why are different negatives used in the last clause,— οὔτε μὴ ἐπισταμένους ?

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

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

1. Find Factors which will rationalize :—
$$\left(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \text{ and } \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)$$

2. Solve the following quadratics :—
$$x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - b^2 = 0 \text{ and } \frac{a}{x-a} + \frac{b}{x-b} = \frac{2c}{x-c}.$$

3. Find that number whose square added to its cube is nine times the next higher number. Prove that the Arithmetical mean of two unequal numbers is greater than the Geometrical mean.

4. Obtain a formula for determining the sum of a Geometrical Progression. How many numbers are there between 10 and 1000 which if divided by 7 give the remainder 5 ?

5. If the number of permutations of n things taken 4 together be equal to 12 times the number of permutations of n things taken 2 together find n.

6. Expand $(5 - 4x)^4$ and $(3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4y^{\frac{1}{4}})^9$ by the Binomial Theorem.

7. Define a logarithm. Shew that the log. of $1 = 0$ whatever the base may be; the log. of a product equals the sum of the logs. of the factors, and the log. of a quotient equals the difference of the logs. of the dividend and divisor.

8. Explain fully the mode of finding the amount of an Annuity left unpaid for any number of years, allowing compound interest.

Solve the equation $12^{\frac{3}{2x}} = 7^4$ given log. 12 = 1.0792
log. 7 = .8451

9. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

10. Describe a circle about a given triangle and show that if one angle of the triangle be 30°, the diameter of the circumscribing circle is double the side opposite that angle.

11. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

12. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

13. Bisect a triangle by a line drawn through a point in one of the sides.

Afternoon, 3 to 6.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Deduce the relation between the number of Degrees and Grades in the same angle, and divide half a right angle into two parts such that the number of degrees in one part may be to the number of grades in the other part as 9 is to 5.

2. Express all the Trigonometrical ratios of an angle in terms of the cosine.

3. Assuming that $\sin. (A \pm B) = \sin. A \cos. B \pm \cos. A \sin. B$, and that $\cos. (A \pm B) = \cos. A \cos. B \mp \sin. A \sin. B$; deduce expressions for $\sin. (A + B + C)$ and $\cos. 3A$.

4. Prove that $\dfrac{\cos. A + \sin. A}{\cos. A - \sin. A} = \tan. 2A + \sec. 2A$, and that $\cos. (A + B) \cos. (A - B) = \cos.^2 A - \sin.^2 B$.

5. Express the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

6. Explain the *ambiguous* case of triangles; given $b = 312$, $a = 517$, and $A = 124° 32'$, find B.

7. Find the equation to a straight line, passing through a given point, and perpendicular to a given straight line. How far is the point $(1, -2)$ from the line $x + y = 3$?

8. Having given the equations to two straight lines, find the angle between them.

9. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a parabola. Prove that the sub-tangent of a parabola is bisected at the vertex.

10. Prove that the tangent at any point P of a parabola bisects the angle between the focal radius rector and the perpendicular from P on the directrix.

11. Deduce the equation to the ellipse, and show that it is everywhere concave to the axis.

12. Express the distances of any point in the hyperbola from the foci, in terms of its abscissa, hence show that the difference of the focal distances is constant.

Thursday, September 19.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Examiners: PROFESSOR J. DE MILL, M. A., *and*
F. W. KELLEY, Esq., M. A., Ph. D.

1. Classify the languages of the Indo-European family, and give a tabular view of the relationship of the different Teutonic languages.

2. Show how the English language has been modified by the admixture of the following foreign elements, (a) Celtic, (b) Danish, (c) Latin.

3. Discuss the method and uses of Etymology, and illustrate by brief notes on the words "issue," "abominable," "grain."

4. Define "Drama." Distinguish between dramatic, epic and lyric poetry.

5. Describe the character of Brutus as developed by Shakspeare, introducing quotations when you can.

6. Give a brief analysis of Antony's oration.

7. Write short explanatory notes on, (a) Ides of March, (b) Philippi, (c) Olympus, (d) Roman Triumph, (e) Feast of Lupercal.

8. Give the derivation and exact meaning of the italicized words in the following quotations :—

> *Gentle knave*, good night !
> The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air.
> *Conned* by rote. The *villains* fly.
> With custom of *fell* deeds.
> Ay, *marry*, was't.
> That you may *the better* judge.

9. Give a general analysis of Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings.

10. Explain the allusions in the following passage :—

> One lively poet proposed . . . that Imhoff should be employed to embellish the House of Commons with paintings of the bleeding Rohillas, of Nuncomar swinging, of Cheyte Sing letting himself down to the Ganges.

Thursday, July 19—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners: PROFESSOR G. LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D., *and* PROFESSOR
H. How, D. C. L.

1. Compare water with some other bodies in regard to latent and specific heat.

2. Give a full account of the electrolysis of water and of sodium sulphate, and shew the definite nature of the action of the electric current.

3. Describe the process of Spectrum Analysis.

4. Give a statement of the laws of combination of elements.

5. Write correctly the chemical formulæ for the following compounds: Epsom salts, common salt, sal ammoniac, plaster of Paris.

6. Describe a process for preparing chlorine gas, and explain the reaction by equation.

7. Name the monad metals, and give an account of either of the more important members of the first group; its mode of occurrence, preparations, physical and chemical properties, and chief salts.

8. Explain the equation :—

$$AL_2 \, 3 \, SO_4 + 6 \, NH_4 \, HS + 6 \, H_2 \, O = AL_2 \, O_3 \, .3H_2 \, O + 3 \, (NH_4)_2 \, SO_4 + 6 \, H_2 \, S,$$

and describe the precipitate.

9. Give an outline of the classification of Organic Compounds, so as to indicate the basis or theory of such classification.

10. Give an account of the composition, properties and sources of the most important sugars.

11. Describe the properties and give the composition of tartaric acid, oxalic acid, acetic acid, hydrocyanic acid.

12. Give a theory of the constitution of the alkaloids or organic bases.

Friday, July 20.—Morning, 10 to 1.

LOGIC.

Examiners: Prof. J. R. Inch, M. A., *and* Rev. R. Macdonald, B.A.

(Not more than twelve questions are to be answered.)

1. Distinguish the provinces of *Logic, Rhetoric,* and *Grammar.*

2. (*a*) State the distinction between Science and Art. (*b*) Define Logic as a science and an art respectively.

3. (*a*) Distinguish *Term* from *Idea* or *Concept*—*Proposition* from *Judgment.* (*b*) How are propositions classified for the purposes of Logic ?

4. Define (*a*) *Genus,* (*b*) *Species,* (*c*) *Specific Difference,* (*d*) *Property,* (*e*) *Accident.*

5. (*a*) Define *Opposition.* (*b*) Distinguish between the opposition of Contradiction and that of Contrariety.

6. (*a*) Define *Conversion* (*b*) When is it said to be *simple,* when *per accidens,*—when *by contraposition?*

7. (*a*) Explain the doctrine of " The Quantification of the Predicate." What is its object ?

8. Explain the *dictum de omni et nullo,* and show how the syllogism is deduced from it.

9. " A syllogism has three and only three terms." Show the validity of this rule.

10. (*a*) Explain Mood and Figure. (*b*) In fig. 2, why must the conclusion be negative ? (*c*) In fig. 3, why must the conclusion be particular ?

11. (*a*) To what rules must conditional hypothetical syllogisms conform ? (*b*) What logical fallacies are involved in a violation of these rules ?

12. Give an illustration of each of the following fallacies :—

(*a*) Undistributed Middle, (*b*) Illicit process of the Major, (*c*) Composition, (*d*) Ignoratio Elenchi.

13. Explain what is meant by (*a*) Extension and Intension ; (*b*) Analysis and Synthesis ; (*c*) Abstraction and Generalization.

14. (*a*) Distinguish between Deduction and Induction. (*b*) How may an inductive argument be put in syllogistic form ?

15. Explain exactly the difference between analogical argument and ordinary induction.

16. (*a*) How does experiment differ from observation ? (*b*) In what points is the former superior to the latter ?

17. Put the following arguments in the regular form of Categorical Syllogisms of the first Figure, and pronounce upon their validity :—

(*a*) Blessed are the merciful ; for they shall obtain mercy. (*b*) Rational beings are accountable for their actions ; brutes, not being rational, are therefore exempt from responsibility. (*c*) The last train which passed must have been the express train, for it did not stop at this station ; and the express train alone does not stop at this station.

FIRST Ll. B. EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, July 17.--Morning, 10 to 1.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiners : HON. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L., Q. C, *and*
M. H. RICHEY, Q. C.

1. What is Law ; and what the province of Jurisprudence ?

2. State the essentials of a law, properly so called, and give Austin's enumeration of certain objects improperly called laws, but still included within the province of Jurisprudence ?

3. What is the theory of utility as summarized by Austin ? What objections are stated to it ? How answered ? And what is your opinion upon the arguments *pro* and *con* ?

4. What do you understand by *rights in rem* and *rights in personam* ; and what marks the difference between an *actio in rem* and an *actio in personam* ?

5. What are the different terms used by jurists to mark the capital distinction between the rights named in the next preceding question ; and how does Austin recommend that the two classes of rights and obligations should be distinguished ?

6. Define the terms *Dominium, Servitus, Emphyteusis* and *Superficies.*

7. Describe the modes of acquiring dominion known as *Occupancy, Specification, Accession* and *Prescription* ; and state what conditions must be satisfied in order that in each case dominion may be completely acquired ?

8. Define the terms *inchoate* and *complete* as applied to rights ?

9. Dividing the municipal law of England into two kinds, the *lex scripta* and the *lex non scripta,* will you state what the unwritten law includes and what tests are applicable to its several parts to determine their authority ?

10. What countries are subject to the laws of England ; and to what extent are they respectively so subject ?

Tuesday, July 17.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

ROMAN LAW.

Examiners: Hon. S. L. SHANNON, D. C. L., Q. C., *and*
M. H. RICHEY, Q. C.

1. What were the sources of the Roman law previous to the reign of Justinian; and what consolidation of the law took place in his reign?

2. What is the definition of *Juris prudentia* in Roman law? What are the three precepts or maxims of law (*Jus*)? State also the two branches into which law (*Jus*) is divided.

3. Of what does *scriptum jus* consist? Give the meaning and history of the following terms, viz.: *Lex, Plebiscita, Senatus Consulta, Principum placita, Magistratuum edicta* and *Responsa prudentum.*

4. State the authority and effect of the *Jus Prætorium* in connection with the Roman law, and why it was introduced. Is there any analogy between it and any branch of the English law?

5. Define *Patria Potestas;* and state its extent, how it arose, and how it could be ended. Explain the terms *adoptio, arrogatio,* and *capitis diminutio.*

6. Could *filius familias* possess any property while he was *in patria potestate*? In what way could he become *sui juris* during the lifetime of his father?

7. A writes a poem or history on the parchment or paper of B—to whom does it belong? A paints a picture on the tablet of B—to whom does it belong?

8. In the following instances, viz.: *"Si quis ex alienis uvis aut olivis aut spicis vinum aut oleum aut frumentum fecerat: Aut ex alieno auro vel argento vel ære vus aliquod fecerat,"* who was entitled to the thing made, the maker of the thing, or the owner of the materials?

9. What formalities were necessary by the Roman law to make a valid testament?

10. If a testator, who has a son in his power (*in potestate*), should, in his testament, neither institute him as heir, nor disinherit him by name, what effect would this have upon the testament?

11. Translate the following sentence, containing the Roman definition of an inheritance, viz.: *"Hæreditas est successio in universum jus quod defunctus habuit."* State the meaning of the phrase *"universum jus"* as relating to inheritance, and give a synopsis of Maine's explanation of universal succession in connection with ancient law.

12. What influence was chief among the causes that kept up the continuity of Roman testamentary law in England?

Wednesday, July 18.—Morning, 10 to 1.

INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

Examiners: JOHN Y. PAYZANT, M. A., *and* HON. L. G. POWER, LL. B.

1. What were the services rendered by Grotius to international law? Give the names of the principal writers upon that subject since Grotius, adding, where you can, the titles of their more important works.

2. What may a neutral nation lawfully do, and what may it not do, in the way of fitting out, equipping, arming and aiding the war vessels of a belligerent?

3. State briefly the different views as to the extent of a nation's jurisdiction over the waters adjoining its coast, with the principal arguments by which they are severally supported?

4. In what year did the United States cease to be governed by the Articles of Confederation agreed upon in 1777? Name some of the defects in the Articles which were sources of weakness to the Confederacy.

5. What are the qualifications for the office of President of the United States? Describe the manner of his appointment, and enumerate his powers. Did Kent foresee any of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with recent presidential elections?

6. Give the constituent parts of a Parliament. Describe the functions of each, and show its importance in preserving the balance of the Constitution.

7. State the more important parliamentary privileges. What different opinions have been held as to the right of the courts of law to deal with questions of parliamentary privilege; and how far has the right been sustained?

8. Give the four cardinal maxims which regulate the succession and hereditary right to the throne, and illustrate them by examples from English history.

9. With what qualifications must the maxim that "the king can do no wrong" be received?

10. Mention some traces of our modern system of jurisprudence to be observed in the traditions which have reached us of the aborigines of Britain.

11. Give a short account of the principal legislative enactments made during the reign of Charles the Second.

12. State as fully as you can the various subjects which, by the British North America Act, 1867, are assigned to the jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures respectively.

Wednesday, July 18.- Afternoon, 3 to 6.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiners: John Y. Payzant, M.A., *and* Hon. L. G. Power, Ll. B.

1. Describe accurately the things designated by the following terms :—Thralls, Ceorls, Thanes, Townships, Hundreds, Tithings, Frankpledge, Lordless, Were-gild, Socmen, Wittenagemote.

2. "Norman feudalism in England secured more order and regularity, and embodied a stronger central governing power, than could be maintained in the feudal states of Continental Christendom." Give the reasons for this state of things.

3. "Magna Charta is coeval with the commencement of our nationality." In what sense is this statement true? Give your views as to the number, origin, and social and political condition of the population of England at the time of the granting of the Great Charter.

4. Sketch briefly the history of trial by jury in England; and give an account of Bushell's case.

5. State what you know about the Court of Star Chamber.

6. Give some account of the leading cases in which the power of independent legislation was claimed for the crown during the reigns of the Stuarts. State the leading arguments used for and against the royal claims, and the result of the decisions.

7. State the principal legislation accomplished by the "Long Parliament."

8. Give a short account of the growth of the military power in England, and the regulations providing for a standing army.

9. What are the principal provisions of the "Act of Settlement?"

10. What important distinction does Hallam discuss as existing between the English Parliament and Continental Assemblies of Estates, as to representation?

11. State the procedure by which the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is rendered available. Had there been such a writ in use previous to the Act of that name; and what were the immediate causes of the passing of that Act?

12. Give some account of the Reform Bill of 1832; and mention some recent English statutes dealing with the elective franchise.

Thursday, July 19.—Morning, 10 to 1.

ENGLISH LAW.

Examiners: Hon. Judge Johnston, M. A., *and*
H. McD. Henry, Ll. B.

1. Define the right of personal security. What remedies are established by the petition of right and habeas corpus in reference to outrages on personal liberty?

2. Illustrate, by example, a bare possibility, a power and a license as respectively distinguished from an estate.

3. Land is given by a deed to A and his assigns for ever. What estate does A take?

4. To what kind of products does the doctrine of emblements extend?

5. What is the distinction between covenants which "run with the land," and those which do not?

6. Give some account of the Statute of uses; the reasons which led to its enactment, and the consequences to which it gave rise?

7. Mention some cases in which the master is not liable for the acts of his servant.

8. Point out some advantages arising from the legal incidents of corporations.

9. Mention some of the more important capacities and incapacities of infants in relation both to civil and criminal matters.

10. Define a contract. State the difference between an express and an implied contract, and give an instance of a contract of the latter description.

11. Explain a guarantee, and state what is provided as to this contract by the Statute of Frauds.

12. What are jettisons and barratry?

MESSENGER OF SENATE AND CONVOCATION,

JOHN SNOW,

56 Argyle Street.